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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 839.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE APPROACHING SESSION.

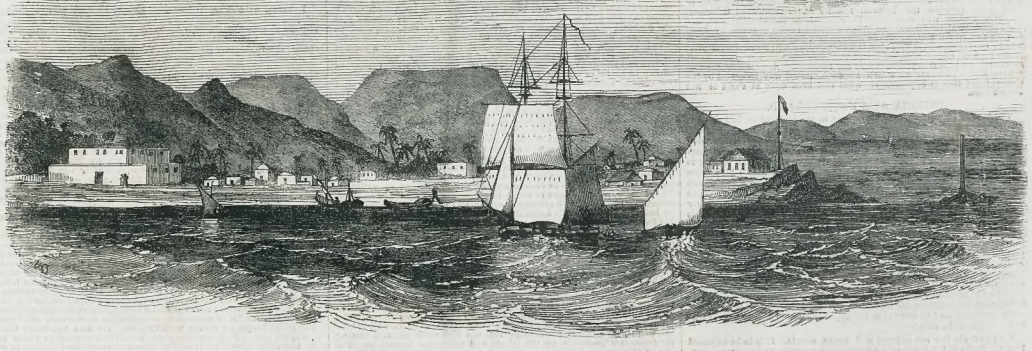
FOUR great questions of domestic interest are at this time before the public, each of which is sufficient to give Parliament ample work, and the satisfactory solution of any one of which would not only rescue the approaching Session from the charge of barrenness, but entitle it to honourable distinction in the annals of England. The first, and we may say the loudest, of these questions—considering the outcry that is made about it—is that of Transportation, involving the whole treatment of our criminal population, both before and after conviction. The second is the question of Popular Education, far more important, but not so likely to excite attention as the first, because it appeals more to the justice than to the fears of society, and more to the future than to the present. The third is the great fiscal question of the Income and Property Tax, which may be made to involve, if our Ministers are wise and bold, the subject of our national finances as a whole, and the general revision of the existing Revenue system in all its ramifications. The last, and, as many whose opinions are entitled to the highest respect will think, not the least, is the old but ever-recurring subject of Parliamentary Reform, upon which Lord John Russell is known, and the Premier is suspected, to be engaged. Here of itself is work enough for a busy Session, even without the large questions of Foreign, Indian, and Colonial Policy which are certain to demand the anxious consideration of the Government and the Legislature.

We shall have ample opportunities in the columns of this Journal to discuss these questions as they arise. In the mean time a few words on the subject of our criminal population, and on the means in the power of the nation for the prevention as well as for the punishment of crime, will not be inappropriate. The fears of society have made this the question of the day; and, as fear is not always the safest of lawgivers, it becomes necessary to take reason into our councils, if we would avoid both injustice and cruelty.

If the subject of National Education cannot be made to precede that of the punishment of crime in the consideration of Parliament, we trust that means may be found by some of the earnest men who understand both questions in all their bearings to discuss them simultaneously. The one so intimately affects the other, that all the measures which Fear and Vengeance may adopt to punish the full-grown criminal, will fail of their purpose, if nothing more effectual be done to train in the right way the neglected infants of the poor in our large towns and cities, than has been done hitherto by all voluntary and other agencies which have been at work amongst them. It is of no use to gather the flower of the poppy that grows among the corn, if we leave the root untouched. Always, like Sisyphus, to be rolling a stone up a hill, and always to see it bounding down again; or, like the Danaides, to be always drawing water from the well in sieves, is but sorry employment. But these fabulous labours are scarcely more hopeless than the task of dealing with our criminals by the modes we have hitherto adopted. We fill our prisons only to empty them; and we empty them only to fill them again with offenders even more hardened or more hypocritical. We box and unbox the plague; we neglect the young children; we suffer them to crawl and prowl about the streets; to learn how to beg, to swear, to lie, and to pilfer; and, when they grow old enough to feel the passions of men and women, we hold up our hands in astonishment, and are scandalised that they have been such apt pupils in the school of Evil as to have become veterans in iniquity whilst still in their teens. Yet it is not surprising, except to those who deny the influence and the efficacy of education, that in their manhood and womanhood they should be as intractable and incorrigible as the children of the desert—that their hands should be against every man, and every man's hands against theirs—and that they should make systematic war against society, and the institutions on which it is founded.

We know it will be objected by many able and well-meaning people that education does not prevent crime. We admit it to the fullest extent that the argument can be employed. The forger and the swindler, the fraudulent bank-projector, the concocter of bubble companies, the embezzler of other people's moneys, and the man of intense selfishness and of ungovernable passions, are not uneducated. On the contrary, they may have been highly educated. But crimes of this kind, which never will be entirely eradicated—except in Utopia, or during the Millennium—do not amount to one-tenth of the offences upon which Law and Justice have every day to adjudicate. Nine-tenths of the criminals who plague and puzzle Society are rendered criminal by the combined operation of extreme poverty and extreme ignorance; and poverty and ignorance are so intimately associated that they continually act and react upon each other. If we take any thousand of the young and middle-aged criminals who fill our gaols for a season, and are periodically let loose, either with or without tickets of leave, to prey upon the public as pickpockets, housebreakers, garotters, or footpads, we shall find—whatever may be the amount of education received by the criminals who have moved in a higher sphere of society, and who have become forgers, embezzlers, and defaulters—that not one in ten has received more than the mere rudiments of learning, and that one-half or two-thirds are but little removed from the condition of savages. If there be a difference, it is, perhaps, that they have all the vices of civilisation superadded to the peculiar vices of a lower state of society. Among this class of criminals, when full grown, there is but rarely any reformation. But if taken young—if cared for in the tender years of their infancy—if instructed at the charge of the State—if made to know and to feel, as they advance into adolescence, that it is as much the right of every child born on the soil of Great Britain to receive instruction as it is the right of a man to his own property, of a Peer to sit in Parliament, or of the Queen to wear her crown, the next generation would not present us with more than one or two hundred criminals for every thousand which now afflict us. It is not so much the abstract question of secondary punishment that puzzles our Juries, our Judges, and our Lawgivers, as the increasing number of our criminals. It is this growing nuisance which renders the subject so difficult. If we succeed in diminishing crime one-half by means of a well-devised and complete scheme of National Education, statesmanship and philanthropy will be able to deal more easily and more successfully with the remainder. In that event, if our colonies will not receive our criminals, we shall not be so much distressed at the necessity of keeping them at home. Having tried Prevention, and found it, to some extent, successful, we shall debate with quieter consciences and cleaner hands the great question of Punishment.

The existing generation of criminals, who cannot find employ-



BASSADORE, ON THE ISLAND OF KISHIM, IN THE PERSIAN GULF.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ment, even if disposed to reform, either from the loss of character or from the difficulty or impossibility of conforming to the habits of an industrious and sober life, must, of course, be dealt with. They cannot be hanged. It is possible that they must not be transported. It is very doubtful whether they can be reformed. But is it impossible that they should be punished and yet usefully employed? Are there no great public and unremunerative works which a great nation might undertake, so as to get hard work, if nothing else, out of the men whom it is compelled to feed and to look after? We think that there are; and that the large sums expended in prisons and reformatories might find their way to the reclamation of counties from the sea—to the construction of harbours of refuge—to the embankment of the coast—and even to the embellishment of the great towns and cities of which these successive crops of criminals have been for years the burden as well as the reproach.

## THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

### BASSADORE, ON THE ISLAND OF KISHIM, IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE view of Bassadore engraved upon the preceding page is taken from a sketch by an officer of the East India Company's brig-of-war *Euphrates*—one of the expeditionary squadron. The small town of Bassadore, which does not contain above 200 houses, was presented some years since to the Indian Government by the Imaum of Muscat, for the purpose of forming a dépôt for their vessels of war cruising in the Persian Gulf. It is situated on one of the extreme points of the Island of Kishim, and has been selected as the rendezvous for the fleet in the operations against the Shah. The inhabitants support themselves by fishing and furnishing supplies to the vessels of the Indian navy. Formerly the Commodore and the senior officers of the Gulf fleet resided here, in the house on the point to the right of the sketch; but they are now more comfortably stationed at Bushire, and the house at Bassadore has gone to ruin. Every visitor to Bassadore for the last thirty years will remember the generous hospitality of Khudada, the provision-contractor to the fleet. On the house is shown on the extreme left. There the old Persian sits and smokes his kollune, shaking his head, and repressing a smile at the report of the immense wealth which he has industriously accumulated. The Indian Government have, at Bassadore, hospitals, a storehouse for their naval armament, and a coal dépôt. The port has good anchorage for the largest vessels, and is perfectly sheltered from the north-west winds, which blow with great violence during the winter months. The three straight-topped hills in the middle distance are called the Hummahs, and are the marks for the anchorage. To the extreme right is a guide for vessels making the port to avoid the sunken rocks and shoals. The sketch shows the brig-of-war *Euphrates* shifting her anchorage, and by the side is one of the buggalows which trade between Bombay and the Persian Gulf.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### THE PARIS CONFERENCE.—THE FRONTIER SETTLED AT LAST.

It appears from a notice in the *Moniteur* of Wednesday last that the Conference has signed a protocol putting an end to the difficulties caused by the conduct of Russia with reference to the Isle of Serpents and the frontier. According to that official organ the Conference has, by unanimous agreement, decided that the frontier shall follow the valley of Trajan up the River Yalpuch, leaving Tighoral and Tobek to Moldavia; Russia retaining Komrat upon the right bank, with 330 versts of territory.

The Isle of Serpents is to be considered as part of the mouths of the Danube.

The Conference recognise that it was the intention of the Congress, by Article 21, to re-establish the territories west of the new boundaries in their former situation; and, in order to conform to the intentions of the negotiators of peace, it has decided that these territories shall be annexed to Moldavia, with the exception of Dolk on the Danube, which will revert to Turkey. The Conference has decided, moreover, that the boundaries shall be settled and take effect by the 30th March at the latest, and that at the same date the Austrian and the troops and the British fleet shall have evacuated the Danubian Principalities and the interior waters of Turkey. The Commission of the Principalities will then be able to enter those provinces, and proceed to the execution of its mission. At the conclusion of its labours the Commission will report to the Conference, which will reassemble according to the terms of Article 25, in order to settle by a convention the final agreement between the contracting parties as to the organisation of the Principalities.

The following explanation of the steps which have led to the amicable arrangement is given by the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*:—

During many weeks there was reason to fear that Russia would be supported by the French Government in her attempt to avoid fulfilling the engagements which she entered into on the 30th of March, but the reclamations of the British and Austrian Governments roused the Emperor Napoleon from a temporary lethargy, and he himself took the matter in hand. On examining the map used at the Conference Louis Napoleon at once saw that his Minister for Foreign Affairs had exhibited an undue bias in favour of Russia, and Count Walewski was in imminent danger of being dismissed. From the moment that the Emperor gave his attention to the frontier question all collusion became impossible, and it was therefore soon settled that New Bolgrad should not under any circumstances be permitted to remain in the hands of Russia. Unfortunately, however, Messrs. de Walewski and de Morny had contracted certain moral engagements with Russia, and England and Austria were urged to consent that a part of the boundary line should be formed by a tributary of the Yalpuch instead of the main river of that name. It was at first proposed by France that the territory between the two rivers should be left in the hands of Russia as a compensation for New Bolgrad, but England and Austria positively declared that they would never consent to such an arrangement. After long and wearisome discussions, the French Government proposed that Russia should cede Old Bolgrad (Tabaeki), as well as New Bolgrad, to Moldavia, and the Isle of Serpents and the Delta of the Danube to the Porte. As Moldavia had no claim to Old Bolgrad, and the Paris Conference had entirely lost sight of the Isle of Serpents, it was but just that some compensation should be made to Russia for the cession of those places; and it was therefore agreed that her indemnification should be that piece of land lying between the Yalpuch and its above-mentioned tributary. At first Russia was unwilling to consent to the arrangement, but the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, being strongly urged by Lord Cowley and Baron Hübner, gave Count Kisseleff to understand that there was no chance whatever that Russia would obtain more favourable conditions. That Count Kisseleff accepted the propositions of the Allies on Saturday, the 27th ult., you learnt by my telegraphic despatch of the following day. The date on which M. de Kisseleff was informed by his Government that it approved of what had been done at Paris is not known here.

### PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

The Neufchâtel question still remains in the same state, but there is an impression abroad that an arrangement is to take place. There is said to be a slight shade of difference between the English and French Governments on the manner in which the liberation of the prisoners is to take place. The King of Prussia, it is said, is perfectly willing to renounce his rights to Neufchâtel; but he is unwilling to have the appearance of purchasing the release of the prisoners by the renunciation. This is now the chief difficulty. The Swiss Confederation, on their side, think that their *amour propre* also ought to be taken into account. It is, however, on this point that the difference exists between the two Governments. It is not possible that for a mere matter of *amour propre* the contending parties will hold out much longer. In official quarters the question is considered as all but settled. On the strength of information from Paris, the order for corps of observation on the Baden and Wurtemberg frontiers has been suspended, which shows that there is no apprehension of the passage of Prussian troops through these States.

The only reference made to the Swiss affair by the Prince of Prussia in the various speeches he made on the occasion of his jubilee last week, occurred in his answer to the deputation of the House of Deputies. To them he said:—

We stand on the eve of great and grave events. It is to be expected that his Majesty the King will shortly have occasion to summon a portion of the army to arms, and every one I know for certain will obey the summons of his King with readiness and joy.

At taking leave of the garrison of Coblentz, previously to coming to Berlin, the Prince drew the attention of the officers assembled on parade to the grave position in which Prussia is: he congratulated those troops who were destined to be put in motion on their important mission, and promised them in advance the sympathies of all who remained behind to follow them in the paths they would tread while struggling for the King's honour and rights. As he saw before him various detachments from troops that had fought with bravery and devotion under his own eyes, he would expect them to exhibit again the same soldierly virtues, and so again inseparably attach victory to the Prussian colours.

In Switzerland the preparations for war are going forward with unabated zeal. General Dufour has organised a numerous staff. On his application, the Federal Council has given orders to place on a war footing eighteen additional battalions of infantry, as well as nine companies of carbineers, cavalry, and artillery.

### AMERICA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Africa*, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, we have intelligence from New York to the 24th ult. The political news is not of much importance.

On Tuesday, 23rd, the Senate debated, without coming to any conclusion, the bill for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the revolution. The House passed the Indian, Pension, and West Point Academy bills.

A despatch from Washington, to the *New York Herald*, states that orders have been sent to the Government officers to stop all shipments of men, arms, and provisions to General Walker.

The Nicaragua Transit Company, an American steam-line, whose business Walker broke up for non-payment of moneys alleged to be due to Nicaragua, has applied to the President to issue writs for the arrest of Walker (provided he can be found within the limits of the United States), as also Charles Morgan, formerly agent of the company, and C. K. Garrison, also a former agent; each of whom is charged with joining Walker in the breaking up of the line. The total damages sustained by the company are put down at 2,000,000 dollars, but it is extremely doubtful if they ever recover a farthing of it.

The last advices represent Walker as in almost a hopeless condition —cut off from his ragged and half-starved army, and with the chances of escape from the allies of Central America ten to one against him. It may be, however, that his very desperation will nerve him to hold on, in hopes of speedy aid; and if so, it is not unlikely that the tragedy may be postponed for a few months longer. The agent of Walker, who was in Washington endeavouring to raise a loan of half a million dollars, disappeared suddenly on hearing of the reverses of his master.

The negro insurrection excitement still continues. A despatch from Louisville of the 20th of December says:—"The *Russellville Herald* of Wednesday last says that the negro insurrection excitement exists in the neighbourhood of Volney and Gordonsville. A number of negroes had been arrested; a negro at one of the ironworks in Tennessee said he knew all about the plot, but would die before he would tell. He thereupon received 500 lashes, from which he died. At Cadiz, Trig county, Kentucky, a free negro was hung after being tried by a Vigilance Committee. There are a number more in gaol, some of whom will be hung. Judge Cook has called a meeting of the Court for Christmas-day. Excitement runs very high." A distinguished senator in Congress, from Tennessee, has lost 10,000 dollars by the panic, nine of his slaves having been hung for supposed complicity in the imagined insurrection. If an insurrection should finally break out it will be caused more by the rigorous measures at late adopted by the slaveowners than from any preconcerted action on the part of the slaves.

There has been very severe weather of late, and the snow was lying on the ground to the depth of several inches. During a recent storm the fine packet-ship *New York*, and the barque *Tasso*, were lost on the Jersey coast. Seven persons perished by the wreck of the latter, and, it is said that numbers of the 300 saved from the packet-ship will die from the sufferings they experienced from cold and hunger. On the same evening that these sad tidings were received the splendid steam-ship *Knoxville*, of the New York and Savannah line, took fire at her wharf, and was burnt to the water's edge.

### AUSTRALIA—ARRIVAL OF THE "MONTMORENCY."

On Monday last the Royal mail-ship *Montmorency* arrived off the south end of Port Phillip, with dates from Melbourne to the 16th of October, Sydney to the 13th, and Adelaide to the 8th. She brought a valuable cargo of merchandise, a fair complement of passengers, and 100,000 oz of gold, valued at £400,000.

The receipts of gold by escort for the week previous to the sailing of the *Montmorency* were very large; but there was no change in the value of the precious metal at Melbourne.

Relative to the proposed separation of Moreton Bay, the following announcement appeared in the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*:—"We understand that private despatches have been received by the Governor-General announcing the intention of her Majesty's Government to detach the Moreton Bay district from the colony of New South Wales, and erect it forthwith into a separate colony What boundary line is proposed to separate the two colonies, or whether it has been fixed, we are unable to say."

The Rocky River gold-fields are beginning to yield a proportionate amount of gold to the people located there. The first northern escort arrived at Maitland on the 21st of September, bringing down 3300 ounces of gold from the Rocky River.

The report of the Commissioners of National Education for the year 1855 has just been published. There are fifty-one schools established upon this system in New South Wales.

A fine sample of black-lead ore has been discovered on the south side of Mount Keira, about six miles from Wollongon, by Mr. Jekyl. It is expected that this will become an article of considerable export, as it may be procured in large quantities.

It is reported that coal has been discovered near Yankalilla, and that specimens are on their way to Adelaide.

### THE OPIUM TRADE IN CHINA.

The long-pending negotiation, between the Chinese authorities and opium-dealers, respecting a duty on the drug, has resulted in an agreement that it shall be settled at three taels per chest (Shanghae) at 20 dollars per chest—equal at the present price of dollars to 23 taels of sycee.—*North China Herald, Oct.* 25.

## MURDER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

Great excitement was created in Paris last Saturday evening by the rumour that the Archbishop of Paris had been assassinated by a priest, while officiating in the church of St. Etienne-du-Mont. It appears that the Archbishop had gone to the church, according to announcement, to preside over the opening of the annual *neuvaine* in honour of the saint who is patroness of the city of Paris. After vespers, and after a sermon preached by Mgr. Lacarrière, Bishop of La Basse-Terre, a procession was formed and paraded round the church in the customary way, the Archbishop in his robes walking at the head of the lady patronesses of Ste. Geneviève. Just as the Archbishop arrived opposite the outer door and was about to turn up the nave, a man advanced towards him from the crowd of spectators, and, removing the prelate's cope with his left hand, plunged with great force with his right hand a large clasp-knife into the prelate's breast, near the heart, exclaiming as he did so, "Down with the goddess!" (he has la déesse.) The Archbishop fell back two steps, cried out "Ah, le malheureux!" staggered, and fell into the arms of the priests who surrounded him. The wounded prelate mounted two or three times, as if in great suffering, and was the moment after bathed in the blood which flowed from the wound. He was immediately conveyed into the vestry and medical assistance sent for; but all the assassin, a young man of about thirty years old, dressed in dark-coloured clothes, made no attempt to escape, and was immediately seized; he had at the moment the knife, from which blood was dropping, still in his hand.

He was conveyed to the mairie of the 12th arrondissement, and M. Moignon, substitute of the Procureur Impérial, and M. Treilhard, examining magistrate, were immediately summoned, and commenced an interrogatory of the assassin. M. Cordouin, Procureur Impérial, and M. Pietri, Préfet of Police, subsequently arrived on the scene. From what he said it appears that he is a priest of the diocese of Meaux, Pergeo by name, and had been four or five times interdicted for misconduct, and some months back was again suspended for having preached against the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. In November last he displayed great zeal in defending a woman who was tried at Melun for poisoning her husband, and though she was convicted of the crime, and condemned to hard labour for life, he printed a pamphlet declaring that she was innocent, and casting the grossest imputations on the judges and the public prosecutor. The pamphlet was seized by the authorities before it could be distributed, and it caused a new complaint against him to be made to his bishop. A little later he uttered menaces against a respected clergyman of the diocese of Paris who had done him many kindnesses; and the clergyman deemed it necessary to make representation to the police. On the 24th December the man came to Paris, and took up his residence at an hotel No. 3, Rue Racine. He was accustomed to pass days in the public libraries; and even on Saturday he went to one as usual. He endeavoured to obtain an appointment in the diocese of Paris, but it was manifest to him that the Archbishop would not grant him one. On hearing that he appears to have projected the death of the prelate, and he purchased for the purpose a knife at the shop of a cutler in the Rue Dauphine. After the service the previous fasts he was asked if he had stabbed the Archbishop more than once? and he answered, "No; I only gave him one stab, for I struck in the heart, and knew the blow was mortal. "Why," he was asked, "did you cry 'Down with the goddess!' when you struck the fatal blow?" "Because I do not believe in the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, against which I have preached from the pulpit: and I wish to protest once more against the impious doctrine." "Why did you commit so grave a crime?" "Because I was interdicted, and because the Archbishop had declared that the interdiction would not be removed." He then added, after a pause, "A priest cannot be allowed to die of hunger." He admitted that he had gone to the church with the premeditated intention of killing the Archbishop. After the wound had been dressed, cries arose, with some violence, "No goddess! no goddess!" The assassin replied to the questions put to him with calmness, and only displayed agitation when he referred to the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. His features are full of expression. In the evening he was conveyed to the conciergerie, and a turnkey was placed with him in his cell

## THE SAWARD FORGERY GANG.

If 1856 is to be remembered as the year of gigantic frauds, 1857 threatens to be no less celebrated in the annals of crime. Hardly has the new year begun than we are called upon to chronicle the exploits of a gang of forgers, who, if all we hear be true, seem to have displayed an amount of skill and daring which has seldom been equalled in the criminal history. James Townshend Saward, Esq., Barrister-at-law and Special Pleader, of the Inner Temple and the Home Circuit"—as he figures in the Law List of the present year—is the principal culprit; and a certain James Anderson appears to have acted as junior partner. From the evidence given by Henry Atwell, a convict under sentence of transportation for life, we learn the mode in which the firm carried on business on their own account. About twelve months ago Atwell, who had formerly dabbled in bank cheques, and some paid cheques, which had been given to Anderson by the same gentleman. Saward, Anderson, and Atwell then went to a private house in Leman-street, where Anderson had taken a room as a place from which the cheque could be sent. Anderson went in while Saward and Atwell waited outside. Soon after a man went into the house in Leman-street, and in a few minutes came out and went to Anderson's, where Atwell followed him and saw the money paid for the cheque dated January 8. The man, who was closely watched by Atwell, then went back to Leman-street, and gave the money to Anderson. The various members of the gang then walked off to the Eastern Counties Railway, where Anderson had another young man in waiting, whom he sent with the second cheque, for £95 17s. 6d. Here Atwell was again employed as watcher. He followed the young man to the bank, saw the money paid, and kept his eye upon the messenger, it being his duty to see that all was right. On this occasion the young man who got the money was going over London-bridge, instead of going back to the railway. Atwell touched him on the shoulder and asked him whether he was not going the wrong way (Langham Place). He was evidently going to his last employer's to ask if Anderson had sent for his character. Atwell said to him, "There is a gentleman waiting for you at the railway. He has sent me for you, as he has a very particular way of trying his servants before he employs them." They then went back together to the railway. The whole of the gang, five in number, then went into a public-house and divided the money. This appears to have been the regular mode in which the firm transacted business. After having completed the forgery of one or more cheques, they hired furnished apartments for a week, then went out into the City (Langham Place), and employed a young youth to act as bearer of the cheques to the banks, giving him directions to bring back the proceeds to the newly-hired rooms, which were of course immediately evacuated when the object of their hirers had been thus accomplished. The gentleman principally engaged in the hiring department appears to have been Mr. Anderson, who rejoiced in an infinite assortment of wigs and whiskers, as well as in the weekly practice of "immasking his noted outer garments" in some new disguise. It was in the department of some other gentleman of the firm to act as follower to the bearer of the cheque, and to see that he never was to enter the bank "promiscuously" at the same time as the extemporised messenger, and to check operations at the counter; in case of failure to decamp instantly, in order to warn the associates who were in waiting; or, in case of success, to follow the messenger. In the above instances Atwell acted as watcher. One of the master devices of Mr. Saward appears to have been his device for extorting a signature from a forward practitioner of the law. A gentleman connected with the firm had "accidentally found in" the pockets of Mr. Turner, a solicitor, a quantity of blank draughts on Gosling and Co. The point was then to get Turner to sign a draught in order that these blanks might be turned by the forger's craft into gold. The contrivance adopted was this:—The name of Hesp was assumed for the nonce by one of the confederates, and attached to a bill for twenty odd pounds. Mr. Atwell took this I O U to Mr. Turner's offices, directly him to write a lawyer's letter for the amount. The requisite sum was meanwhile furnished to the alleged Hesp, the bill was given up to the alleged debtor, and in due course the £20, which had been lodged for the purpose, was paid into the lawyer's office. In a day or two Atwell called there to receive it, trusting that Mr. Turner would sign a cheque for the amount. So ingenious was the villany that Atwell had dealt with Mr. Turner under the name of Mr. W. Hunter, in order that Mr. Turner, by making the cheque payable to that name, might, in the manner in which he wrote "Hun," so as the better to enable the forgers to fill up the bank cheques for hundreds. All this ingenuity, however, was on this first occasion thrown away. Mr. Turner was quarrelsome, and refused to sign. Mr. Turner simply paid him over the hard cash; and the whole process had to be repeated again, with a second I O U for a larger sum, lodged in the same way, and handed over to the same gentleman. The second time the ruse succeeded, and the blank draughts on "Goslings" were filled up to a very large amount.

The charges against Saward and Anderson were heard at the Mansion-house on Saturday, and again on Wednesday last. On both occasions the court was crowded to excess. The examination has been again adjourned till next Wednesday.

LIFE IN THE FAR WEST.—A bloody tragedy was performed at the Baldwin House in this city (Monmouth, Illinois) this afternoon (Dec. 1). I was conversing with a gentleman in Dr. Thayer's drug-store about two o'clock, when the cry of murder was heard, and we all started out to discover the cause. We were soon directed by the throng of people to the above-named hotel, distant only a few yards; and there, entering the office, we beheld the victim of the sanguinary struggle, and conflict it has been my lot to witness. It is impossible to describe the horror depicted on the visages of that throng of spectators called there at the moment's notice by the circumstance. One of the brothers, says to Mr. Crosier, "I am now going to cowhide you;" and one of the boys holding a cocked pistol to his head, directed the other to inflict the threatened punishment, which he immediately commenced. He had struck three or four blows, when Crosier pulled a dirk-knife from a side-pocket, and, passing at the same time his left arm around the neck of the one who pulled the knife, stabbed him in the left breast, and, as quick as thought, withdrew the knife and struck the one who held the pistol a back-handed blow which reached, as did the first, to the heart of his victim. Both received their death-wounds in less than two seconds, and were both bloody corpses in three minutes after they were struck. The old man had gone out into the hall and locked the door, and stood with one hand on the outside with a pistol to keep out assistance. The affair has created an immense excitement here, I assure you. The young man Crosier is under arrest, having surrendered himself into custody, and is to undergo an examination to-morrow. The sympathies of the people are mostly with Crosier. He acts and looks the picture of despair. He is a young man, some twenty-seven to thirty years old, and unmarried. He is said to have been engaged to the lady in question, who is at present out of the State. The other parties were respectable farmers, and two of them, I understand, members of the Church in good standing.—*Rochester American.*

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE assassination of the Archbishop of Paris, M. Sibour, has naturally excited a European sensation. The late Prelate, an Ultramontanist of the highest school, and in so far an enemy to the Church of France, was an amiable and kindhearted man, and much affection was felt for him, personally, by those who had the opportunity of knowing him well. He died in sacerdotal garb, and while taking part in one of the processions of the Church. The assassin is a priest named Verges, who is represented as a man of turbulence and insubordination, but in regard to whom closer and unbiassed observation might lead an investigation to a deduction somewhat different from that of the Roman Catholic journalists who have judged him. That his mind is disturbed there can be no doubt, but it may appear that a strong conviction that, in compliance with his duty as a priest bound by vows, he owed allegiance to the last invented and outrageous dogma of the Immaculate Conception (in which he disbelieved) was the first disturbing cause; after which he brought his warped intellect to consider that, as his Church punishes error by force, so force might lawfully be used to repress error in her ministers. The unhappy madman's cry, as he struck down the hierarch who had suspended him for not preaching the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, was "No goddesses!" He will, in all probability, be put to death: but the question what caused his insanity will remain for solution, and has a significance, inasmuch as the element to which we have adverted may be working in thousands of other Roman Catholic minds upon which the Papal fable has been thrust.

The Peace Conferences have brought the questions between the Great Powers to a close; that is to say Russia is much better off than she was at the signing of the Treaty of Paris, and receives a large tract of territory as a reward for now agreeing to do what she had already agreed to do, but shirked from doing. Her diplomatists have served her well and so have ours. For the rest, she is particularly urgent that England and Austria should withdraw, the one her fleet, the other her army; and that a day should be fixed for this being done; but both Powers—with the utmost civility, and while describing their desire to evacuate sea and land to be as great as Russia's that they should do so—have replied that "as soon as possible" are words of sufficient precision for fixing the withdrawal of forces which are a standing hint to Russia that the treaty, such as it is, must be observed for the present.

The Canton bombardment has been variously treated by our public writers. Practical people, wedded neither to party nor fanaticism, take the view which we ventured to express last week, and regard the blow as a painful necessity. And to this conviction most people will have to come round in six months. But the Manchester folks and the Ultra-Conservatives raise a clamour, on different grounds. The former talk maudlin platitudes about cruelty and massacre, and the wickedness of war, as if it were not for the protection of trade, their idol, that nearly all English war is made. The Conservatives see matter for an attack upon the Government, and are, accordingly, lost in horror at a deed ten times worse than Sinope; and we should really be shocked to transfer to our columns the parallel which he Evangelical *Herald* is profane enough to draw between the battering down the vacated houses of some insolent barbarians and the most awful sacrifice and imprecation recorded in the Christian Scripture. Who is to lead the attack when Parliament meets, and which of the *Herald*'s "great and good men" is to show that Admiral Seymour resembles Pontius Pilate, and that the people of England are like the Jews of Jerusalem? Sir Robert Peel has proclaimed himself unlucky in discovering texts, and, besides, he is just now in the Ministry, or his peculiar eloquence would be more worthy of such a line of argument than that of any other ornament of the Legislature.

We send a Napier to Washington, as Ambassador to the Court of President Buchanan. Lord Napier is a practised diplomatist, and a man of spirit and ability, and the appointment is in every way respectful to the Americans. We do not conceive that he will be the less welcome to the Republicans because he chances to have a title. We observe that some of the admirers of General Walker (whose fortunes are again doubtful) have been denouncing France and England for their hostility to his designs, and have characterised the English as a nation of filibusters—brave ones, they admit—who ought to have some fellow-feeling for a hero in their own line.

Why should it have been deemed necessary to announce in an official manner that the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert inherits no property in Odessa, upon the death of Prince Woronzow, we know not, unless there be truth in the report to which we alluded last week in reference to contemplated changes in the War-office. It may be well that the Minister of War should be cleared in the eyes and minds of the public of any suspicion of interest in Russia—otherwise we do not know what business the public has with the private affairs of a most amiable and excellent gentleman, to whom, little as he needs it, all would, however, be glad to hear that any accession of good fortune had occurred.

The Swiss difficulty may be said to be already patched up, and the absurd claim of the King of Prussia will not be allowed to disturb the peace of Europe, which may now, we presume, be regarded as perfect. The King of Greece has made a speech, in which he has been obliged to make amusingly sulky references to the Powers that created his kingdom, and to their condescension, and his hope soon to get rid of their armies. He spoke of the suppression of brigandage; and about the time his Majesty was delivering his congratulations an eminent citizen was actually being carried away by brigands, and this from no remote and lonely spot, but from the neighbourhood of a military station. The King of Naples has had another fright—one of his vessels having blown up, "or been blown up," and all on board killed. This looks like a companion demonstration to the explosion of the magazine the other day.

The terrible gales of the last week have done appalling mischief all round the coast. The tale of casualties is very frightful. Among its more prominent features are the loss of the Ostend packet *Violet*, with all hands, and the destruction of a life-boat and the drowning of all its brave crew. If Christmas charity have not subsided, a national subscription for those whose sorrows can be aided by money would be a fitting proof that all the glowing sentiments habitually recorded at this season are not mere words.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—On Friday last week H.R.H. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, honoured the Photographic Exhibition in Pall-mall with a visit, previous to the public opening on Saturday. The Royal party were attended by Colonel Seymour, and were received at the gallery by the council of the Photographic Society. The walls and screens are this year hung with several hundreds of photographs displaying the improvements recently made in this interesting art, both as regards scenery and portraiture. Without going into particulars, it may be mentioned that conspicuous in the gallery are the tables of stereoscopic pictures shown by Messrs. Bland and Long, Mr Williams, and the Stereoscopic Company; also the portraits by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street, as they include some interesting pictures of the Royal Family of Oude, the Bench of Bishops, and several well-known statesmen.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

MONSEIGNEUR MARIE DOMINIQUE AUGUSTUS SIBOUR, Archbishop of Paris, was born in 1792. He had taken holy orders early in life, and was a clergyman much respected and loved for his piety and benevolence. Though inclined to the Liberal side in politics, he meddled but little in public affairs. His activity in procuring charities, and in aiding the poor, first brought him into notice. He was, in 1840, consecrated Bishop of Digne, in the department of the Basses Alpes in Provence, and was translated to the Archiepiscopal see of Paris on the 19th of August, 1848. Mgr. Sibour evinced in the administration of the diocese of Paris all the foresight and all the energy of his mind. He applied himself to the development of religious studies in his diocese; animated the zeal of the ecclesiastical school of the Carmes; established public conferences; and, in order to secure to the sacred ministry persons the most worthy, he ordered that, during the first five years of the priesthood, examinations should be gone through by the young priests on all matters important for them to be acquainted with. Mgr. Sibour endeavoured also successfully to increase the number of churches in the populous quarters of Paris. His death by the hand of an assassin—the fanatic, and, it is to be hoped, lunatic Verges occurred in the church of St. Etienne du Mont, Paris, on the 3rd inst.

### JOSEPH BROTHERTON, ESQ., M.P.

JOSEPH BROTHERTON, Esq., the excellent and universally respected M.P. for Salford for now nearly a quarter of a century, was the architect of his own position and fortune. He was a successful cotton and silk manufacturer, from which business, after making an independent fortune, he retired some years ago. Mr. Brotherton was first returned to Parliament for the borough of Salford, as its first member, in 1832. In the House he showed himself ever a consistent and firm friend of Liberal principles and "all progressive measures, and especially all of a benevolent or educational character, had his earnest and staunch support. He carried his love of reform even to amending the mode of carrying on business in Parliament. Every one knows how strenuous were his efforts to shorten the sittings of the Commons after midnight in his attendance upon his Parliamentary duties Mr. Brotherton was most estimable as farmer, as the Speaker in the chair and Mr. Brotherton absent; and it was not an unfrequent occurrence for the Speaker to call upon the hon. member to move the adjournment of the House, when the Secretary to the Treasury had omitted. Mr. Brotherton was Chairman of the Private Bill Committee. He took so much interest in the business arrangements of the House of Commons that it was his invariable custom at the close of each Session to move for a series of returns showing the progress of public and private business, the number and duration of sittings, and the number of divisions. Though representing a manufacturing constituency, he was a warm advocate, with Lord Ashley (now Lord Shaftesbury) and the late Mr. Fielden, of the Ten Hours Bill, and was accustomed to deduce arguments in its favour from his own career. Mr. Brotherton was, in his way of living, a strict vegetarian and abstainer from all spirituous liquors and was an active supporter of those principles. In private as in public life he was a most worthy and amiable man, and was much esteemed and beloved by all who knew him. Mr. Brotherton to the general regret of his friends and the public, died suddenly on the 9th inst., whilst travelling in an omnibus from his residence, Rosehill, at Pendleton, into Manchester. He leaves a family. Some of his connections, like himself, have attained high public positions. His brother-in-law Lieut.-General Sir Thomas William Brotherton, K.C.B., and his son, James Brotherton, Esq., a barrister of the Middle Temple, is Receiver-General of the Inland Revenue.

A portrait of Mr. Brotherton is engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Vol. VIII., p. 309.

### MR JOHN BRITTON

JOHN BRITTON, the distinguished writer on architectural and archæological subjects, whose life was an admirable illustration "of what," to use his own words, "may be effected by zeal and industry with moderate talents, and without academic learning," was born on the 7th July, 1771, at Kington St. Michael, near Chippenham, in Wiltshire, where his father was a baker, maltster, shopkeeper, and small farmer. He received some slight elementary instruction in the village school; but, his parents dying early, he went to London to an uncle who apprenticed him as cellarman to Mr Meadham, a wine merchant, of the Jerusalem Tavern, Clerkenwell-green. Here he was wont to devote as much time as he could to visiting old book-stalls, and making small purchases; but, according to his own account, all the reading he could do, during the five apprenticeship, was by candlelight, in the cellar, and at occasional intervals only, not of leisure, but abstracted from his regular duty. His apprenticeship over, he found himself without connexions or any definite pursuit. The vicissitudes, privations, and hardships which he experienced during the next seven years were severe. Living in obscure lodgings at eighteenpence per week, he still indulged in his passion for reading in bed during the winter evenings, being unable to afford a fire. He tried to obtain a subsistence in the humbler walks of literature; such work as in the compilation of street ballads and chapbooks. A small publication of his about this time, entitled "An Account of the Surprising Adventures of Pizarro," a hero then made popular by Kotzebue and Sheridan, brought Britton into contact with Mr. Wheble, and resulted in an acquaintance with Mr. Wheble, the publisher of the *Sporting Magazine*, who employed him to compile a work in contemplation, called the "Beauties of Wiltshire." Britton's first publication in conjunction with a young friend better educated than himself, named Pugin. The "Beauties of Wiltshire," produced under their joint labours, proved remarkably prosperous, and was followed by the "Beauties of Bedfordshire," and other counties. Then came Mr Britton's great work, the "Architectural Antiquities of England," which established his reputation and opened his future profession and independence. His subsequent publications were very numerous, and many of them were very highly esteemed. Among these were his "Cathedral Antiquities of England," his "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," his "Illustrations of Fonthill Abbey," and his "Dictionary of the Architecture and Archæology of the Middle Ages." Mr Britton produced some works on general subjects; among them were a "Memoir of John Aubrey," and an "Essay on the Authorship of the Letters of Junius," which included a Biography of Colonel Barré. In 1847 Mr Britton retired from his active avocations, and confined himself to writing an autobiography, which was to be prepared and printed from funds provided as a testimonial to him by his friends, who had formed themselves into an association called the "Britton Club" for the purpose. Mr. Britton had expressed himself most anxious that he might live to the New Year's Day of 1857, to complete this Autobiography, and, singularly enough, he did live to it, just three days, nevertheless, the book remains unfinished. He died on the 1st instant, at his residence, 17, Burton street, Burton-crescent, much and deservedly lamented, after a long and honourable career, during which he did good and essential service in the promoting and extending the study of British architecture and topography, and in improving the public taste and feeling for national antiquities.

### DR. URE.

ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., was born in Glasgow on the 16th of May 1778. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and subsequently at that of Edinburgh. In the year 1806 he was appointed, on the recommendation of Dr. Birkbeck, Anderssian Professor of Chemistry, and lecturer on Philosophy. He was at this time engaged in the establishment of the Glasgow Observatory, where he resided for some time, and had a visit from the celebrated Sir W. Herschel. He was eloquent and successful very successful in his class experiments. In 1818 he brought forward his new Experimental Researches on some of the leading doctrines of Caloric, which essay was read before the Royal Society, and published in their *Transactions* for that year. In 1821 appeared the first edition of his well-known 'Dictionary of Chemistry," which procured him the friendship of Sir H. Davy, Dr. Wollaston, and Dr. E. D. Clarke. His other and subsequent works were his paper "On the Ultimate Analysis of Vegetable Substances," in the *Philosophical Transactions*; his "System of Geology," his "Philosophy of Manufactures;" his book "Philosophy of Manufactures of Great Britain," in two volumes; and his "Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines"—a production of immense labour and research, the last edition of which appeared in the year 1852. This Dictionary has been translated into the leading Continental languages. Dr. Ure was a sound chemical philosopher, and was no less remarkable for accuracy in chemical analysis. It has been asserted, indeed, by competent authority that none of his results have ever been upset. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society; one of the original Fellows of the Geological Society, and also belonged to the Astronomical Society, and to most scientific Continental societies. He resided in London since the year 1830. Dr. Ure died on the 2nd inst., at his house, 18, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

MR. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, whose sudden death occurred on the 2nd inst., at Desford, near Leicester, in the 56th year of his age, was extensively known in the agricultural world, and had been for many years in high repute as a breeder and feeder of Hereford cattle and Leicester sheep. He was a very successful competitor at the Smithfield Club, having gained more prizes than almost any other man, and on two occasions he obtained a gold medal for his stock. He was also famed as a first-rate judge of cattle, in which capacity he often officiated at the Royal Agricultural Society's meetings, as well as at the shows at Birmingham, Yorkshire, and many other exhibitions. He only so recently as the last Smithfield Club meeting was instrumental in making improvements in the prize-sheet for next year. As a stanch supporter of agricultural improvements, and a worthy specimen of the yeomanry of England, Mr. Chamberlain will long be held in grateful remembrance.

### SIGNOR CRIVELLI

SIGNOR DOMENICO F CRIVELLI came to England in the year 1817, with his father, who was engaged as the principal tenor at the King's Theatre. Since that time Signor Crivelli dedicated himself to the profession of teaching singing, in which capacity he acquired great repute, which he maintained up to his death. Since the foundation of the Royal Academy of Music, in 1[illegible], he has been the principal professor of singin g at that institution, and almost all our present [illegible] have been his pupils Signor Crivelli also wrote a method o[illegible] and "Bel Canto," which is considered the best work extant on [illegible]. Signor died on the 31st ult., at his residence, 71, Upper Norton-street, Portland-p ace; he leaves behind him a fair professional name; he was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him

WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the Right Hon. Julia Anne Countess Dowager of Hotham was proved under £4000 Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Hart, K.C.H., £18,000. The Rev. W. H. Cooper, of Kemp Town, £25,000. John Venn, Esq., of Highbury Park, £[illegible]. Thomas Worthington, Esq., of Stanton Hall, Cheshire, £5,000 within the province of Canterbury, and has left some thousands to charitable institutions in Manchester. John Collett, Esq., formerly M.P., £30,000, leaving it to the discretion of his executors, to pay fines imposed upon [illegible] and bequeaths to charities.—John Kenyon, Esq., F.R.G.S., [illegible], of Devonshire-place, West Cowes, and Wimbledon, £130,000 within the province. The will, though short, contains numerous legacies to his [illegible] friends, and one of large amount. Those not exceeding £3000 are free of legacy duty. £7000 to the Dean [illegible]; [illegible]-street, Gower street; to Robert Hawthorn, Esq., one of his executors, £20,000, and to James Booth, Esq., the other executor, £5000. He has also left the residue of his property equally between them.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 6, 1857.

| Day. | Dry Bulb | Wet Bulb | Dew Point | Rain in inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | | | | 0·000 |
| J. | | | | 0·001 |
| " | | | | 0·000 |
| " | | | 17·0 | 0·000 |
| " | 29·084 | 40·8 | 40·5 | 36·4 | 38·4 | 32·2 | 32·6 | 0·000 |
| " | 29·901 | 34·2 | 36·3 | 33·4 | 35·1 | 34·3 | 33·3 | 0·000 |
| " | 30·186 | 37·0 | 34·5 | 35·7 | 39·1 | 32·3 | 31·3 | 0·000 |
| Means | | | | | | 41·1 | 40·0 | 0·001 |

The range of temperature during the week was 24·2 deg.

The wind blew with great violence from the S. and S.W. on Jan. 3 and 4, and from the N.W. on the evening of the 5th.

Thin snow fell on the mornings of Jan. 5 and 6; and it rained very heavily on the evening of Jan. 4.

A lunar halo was visible on the night of Jan. 3.

The weather has been generally mild, but the sky much overcast; it was partially clear on the evenings of Jan. 2 and 4, and quite clear on the morning of Jan. 1.

On Dec. 28 the thermometer fell to 16·2 deg., which is the lowest that has occurred during the present season.

J. BRAWN

DECREASE IN LAW BUSINESS.—The *Munster News* complains of the great falling off in law business in the south. In Dublin the business is looking up—decidedly more doing, and at advanced rates. The same says:—"The decline of all law business at quarter sessions has become quite notorious; but the decrease at quarter sessions has seldom perhaps been more remarkably exemplified than in the fact that the process served for this session by one officer in this county was only, whereas a few years back the numbers served by him at a similar period were [illegible]. Before the famine he served 180, and had 200 civil cases since then. In consequence of the decrease of the reduced population, the increase of confidence, the increase of cash dealings, and perhaps the abatement of the spirit of litigation, the business has fallen off in the manner stated. Which a falling-off here, my countrymen, is the worst, or best (which you please), of it is that the decadence is universal."

THE GRAVE OF KING RICHARD III.—A memorial has just been erected at Bow-bridge, Leicester, which is composed of the identical stone that lie the remains of King Richard III. It is a very handsome stone, set in the gable of one of the new buildings. The monument is in Ketton stone, designed by [illegible] Hunt and Stenton, and executed in the Gothic style by Mr. Broadbent, the work in each case being presented as a free gift.—*Leicester Journal.*

IMPRISONMENT BY A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER AT LEEDS.—At the Leeds Court House, lately, a respectable-looking man, of middle age, named Wm. Sewell, was charged with embezzling, while the property of his employer, Mr. Wm. Jowett Clough, corn-miller, Farnley, near Leeds. The prisoner, who is very respectably connected, has been for the last month Mr. Clough's confidential agent. Lordship was induced from the prisoner in which he admitted his deficiencies. The case was remanded. The prisoner's defalcations, it is said, have been caused by successful speculations in a great lottery at Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

"HANDSOMELY REWARDED!"—On New Year's day a young woman named Elizabeth Bray, of 31, Fairfax street, Bradford, near Bradford, [illegible] a large sum of money, telling her that if she were silent she should have a share. He was allowed to depart with it; but, becoming uneasy at the circumstance, Elizabeth Bray communicated the fact of the matter to the authorities at the police-station, Bradford, at six o'clock on Saturday morning. On instituting an inquiry on Saturday forenoon detective Shuttleworth ascertained that young Ambler had consulted him as to the legality or otherwise of the bag and its contents, and had returned both to the owner, Mr Martin Sutcliffe, cattle-dealer, of Elizabeth-street, Little Horton-lane, whose name was found on some of the bills which were amongst the money. The contents of the bag amounted to not less than £3000 in gold, bank notes, cheques, and bills, and Mr. Sutcliffe "rewarded" Ambler by giving him £5. An intimation was also received at the Bradford police-station that he would reward Elizabeth Bray "if she would call upon him." The reward she received was 10s.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. BROTHERTON, M.P.—Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M.P. for Salford died very suddenly on Wednesday morning, about five minutes to eleven o'clock, while riding in an omnibus from his residence at Pendleton to keep an engagement which he had made in Manchester that morning. Mr. Brotherton had been suffering from an affection of the heart for some time, and had consulted Dr. Hervey, but was in his usual apparent health up to the time he entered the omnibus, and had on the previous day presided as a magistrate at the Salford Police Court. In the omnibus with him were his friends, Sir John Potter and Sir Elkanah Armitage, and they were in conversation for nearly a mile of the way from Pendleton, during which Mr Brotherton accepted an invitation from Sir John Potter to spend an evening with him next week, when a sudden change in the countenance of the honmember attracted the attention of Sir John, marked by a wild and vacant gaze at the top of the omnibus. "Look at Mr. Brotherton." he observed, "how ill he looks;" and immediately afterwards Mr. Brotherton reclined heavily backwards, as though for support. The omnibus was just passing the Crescent at the time, and Sir John becoming seriously alarmed for his friend desired that the omnibus should at once be stopped. With the assistance of a gentleman present Mr. Brotherton was carried into Mr. Statham's, surgeon, in the Crescent, but the time had already gone by when any human aid could prevail; and it is believed the hon. gentleman had ceased to exist before he was carried out of the omnibus. He died at the advanced age of seventy-three years

ACCIDENT TO THE SUBMARINE CABLE ACROSS THE CHANNEL.—During the fearful gales of the 4th inst. a ship of 700 tons, heavily laden, lost her anchor in the South Foreland, and driven by the force of the gale and tide, fouled a schooner; she then, becoming more unmanageable, drifted into five fathoms water. An anchor was speedily got on, with forty fathoms of chain attached, but the cable, still impelled by the unusual force of the gale, dragged her anchor until she was suddenly brought up sharply head to wind on opening the western light of the South Foreland. It is feared that she here came upon the Submarine Company's Ostend cable; the hurricane prevailing, however, coupled with the tide, the weight of the ship, and the necessity of her keeping head to the sea, she was forced to drift into deep water, and so much upon the submarine line, that after her holding for some length of time, the cable giving way as is supposed, she instantly swung round before the wind, and was careering forward with increased momentum, when she was suddenly brought up head to wind again by the Calais cable. The Largue was held, in spite of the heavy sea, the gale, and the pressure of the wind on her sails, for about an hour, when once more she broke away and sailed off down the Channel. Both submarine lines unfortunately became unworkable, in consequence of this untoward accident, and communication with the Continent was partially stopped. The sea at the point where the vessel cast the cables is about fourteen fathoms deep only, and the spot is within three-quarters of a mile of the shore.

THE BOGUE FORTS.

## BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

CANTON, November 13, 1856.

IT is wonderful to see how small a spark creates a large flame. Our amicable relations with China, at a critical period of its history, are fast merging into hostilities of which it is difficult to see the end; and the open rupture which has already taken place arises merely from the seizure of Chinese criminals by Chinese officials. The British lorcha *Arrow*, manned by a Chinese crew, anchored off the city of Canton. It appears that one of the crew gave evidence to the Mandarins against some of his comrades, as being connected with rebels. The authorities, instead of first applying to the British Consul to seize the men, took the initiative, and captured the whole crew, hauled down the British flag, and took the prisoners into the city. The master of the lorcha was not on board. The Consul was informed of the seizure, at once applied for the prisoners to be returned on board the lorcha, and that an apology be made for the infraction of our treaty rights, and the insult to the British flag. No apology was given, and the men were sent to the Consulate in chains, but not, as was required, placed on board of the lorcha. They were, consequently, not received, and the Consul, under instructions from Sir John Bowring, placed the settlement of the question in the hands of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour. A correspondence took place between the Admiral and Yeh, the Imperial High Commissioner, Sir Michael demanding an interview, so that affairs might the more readily be adjusted, and claimed the privilege for all foreign officials to have right of access to the authorities in the city at all times, to prevent a recurrence of such hostile measures as have frequently had to be resorted to to enforce the simple and just claims of the British Plenipotentiary. The whole foreign community agreed in the correctness of Sir Michael's demands, and doubted not that if they were obtained the result would likely be of permanent satisfaction.

With a deliberateness and moderation which do great credit to the Admiral's good judgment and humanity, the operations commenced to compel the Governor-General Yeh to treat the Admiral's demands with consideration were carried on step by step in such a manner that the people could scarcely fail to discover that the hostilities were directed solely against the Government and not against them. The forts on the river were taken. This was followed by shelling the Governor-General's residence and the forts at the north of the city. Then the wall was breached, and Canton for the first time was entered by British troops. The palace was visited by Sir Michael in person, and the Chinese said that even with 500 men their defences were worthless, and their city, which never before fell but to treachery, could be boldly defied by our sailors and marines, without the assistance of regular troops at all. Our force was not large enough

BOCCA TIGRIS AND THE BOGUE FORTS.

CANTON RIVER: THE RED FORT AND EUROPEAN QUARTERS.

to maintain a position in the city, nor was such ever attempted. The Admiral paid the official visit he intended, then retired, and informed Yeh that he had called at his official residence, but found that he was out. The next step was a hazardous one, but it was successfully accomplished. The Government offices in the city were shelled, the rest of the city being spared. The effect of the shells was not as destructive as might have been wished, but the practice was excellent. The different courts must soon have been tenantless. Some of the shells were thrown at a range of over 3000 yards! The part shelled was where the Joss poles are shown in the picture of the Tartar part of the city. The Governor-General's own palace being damaged, it was supposed that he would remove his Court to the Tartar General's or the provincial Governor's. No effect being produced by the operations, so far as Yeh was concerned, the people had an opportunity of seeing his whole fleet, upon which much dependence had been placed, utterly destroyed. It was anchored at the east end of the city, under the walls of a fort called the French Folly. The men were most confident; many had been actively engaged against the rebels, or as pirates, and were accustomed to fighting. The *Barracouta*, with Commanders Fortescue and Bate on board, assisted by the boats of other ships, under command of Captain Hall, the whole being under the guidance of Commodore Elliot, proceeded against the thirty war-junks and the fort, that were said to be so well prepared. No sooner did the first shot flash from the steamer's guns than the whole mass of guns in the junks and the fort were discharged, pouring out a perfect storm of shot, which tore the rigging of the *Barracouta*, hulled her unsparingly, and, owing to the position in which she swung to her anchor, she was left for a time almost at their mercy. This gave the Chinese great confidence; but, when at length she could bring her guns to bear, the crash of her shot and shell told fearfully upon the fort and junks; the boats and steam-tender *Coromandel* also joined in the work of destruction. In less than half an hour the Chinese were driven from their guns, and the fort was in our possession—the junks blazing a bonfire of triumph, and the frequent explosion of their magazine proclaiming to all the country round the dashing victory which had been gained. All the other forts had been taken without the slightest resistance, but this little action gave a zest to the proceedings, and was a good lesson to the Chinese of the inutility of attempting resistance.

The Bogue Forts were manned by the Chinese, and intended to destroy the fleet as the Admiral returned; but, after two days, the whole of these were in our possession. What the Admiral's next operation will be it is difficult to tell. He has scarcely men enough to occupy the city, and his measures have been directed so positively against the Government that it is very improbable that he would attempt to destroy the city, or even take it, when he has not sufficient force to protect the people. All these difficulties arise from the bad policy of the British Government not long ago insisting upon an entrance into the city, and submitting to a series of insults from the Mandarins. This has long been foreseen; and it is fortunate that we have now, in Sir Michael Seymour, got an officer who is not likely to stay proceedings till his point is carried.

The people do not appear to be against us, and some of the wealthiest native merchants do not hesitate to condemn Yeh's obstinacy, feeling, as they do, satisfied in the humanity of our proceedings. Mr. Consul Parkes has taken every possible means to spread the true account of the Admiral's intentions and Yeh's replies to his demands among the native population; and with a successful result, so far as we can see. We are, indeed, lucky in many of the officers actively engaged. Consul Parkes understands the Chinamen, per-

GENERAL VIEW OF CANTON.

haps, better than any of our officials. Wade, the interpreter to the Plenipotentiary, is here too, to assist in his department. Commander Bate seems to be the Admiral's right-hand man: he certainly manages admirably. When the French Folly was taken he left the marines and sailors to do the demolishing, and coolly sat on the top, taking angles for positions of buildings in the city. Captain Hall has command of the shore force, and is everywhere. The Commodore, too, works away incessantly, but quietly, and shirks no danger.

It will be long before trade is resumed; and we have yet to see the effect the present position of the Mandarins will have upon the rebels. They are ready to take advantage of the increased weakness of the Government; but the southern insurgents are scarcely strong enough themselves to form any stable ruling power, and have as yet no leader that commands the respect of the people. If the Tai-pung-wang rebels had only some troops near enough to annex the province of Kwang-tung to the other parts of the empire held by them, the people here would have less to suffer. We shall probably find that the very weakness of the Government, now struck so severely, will reduce it to utter helplessness, and the country become in a worse state than when it was overrun by the rebel bands two years ago. We may yet have to become the protectors of the people, and thereby gain a footing which would be of boundless advantage.

The Admiral is certainly more than ordinarily well prepared to act against the Chinese Government, and it has been the subject of some discussion whether or not the orders he has from home have not been such as to lead him to take advantage of any opportunity that may arise to strengthen our position and obtain fresh mercantile advantages in China. It may be that the recent rumour of the Russians having made a new treaty with the Emperor has influenced him, for we have it from Pekin that the Russians are to aid Hien Fung in conquering the rebels at Nankin, &c.; for which service they are to bring out steamers, and in return get a grant of Chusan or one of the neighbouring islands. This would give them a winter harbour in the Pacific, and lead probably to forts and arsenals there which could not but seriously jeopardise our trade with China, should unhappily any rupture with Russia again occur.

Yeh is noted for his barbarity. Upwards of 100,000 people were executed by him in this city alone in about six months during the rebellion. But we were surprised to find that he knew so little of civilised warfare, after all the lessons the Chinese have had, to offer rewards all through the province calling for foreign heads to be brought to his office. The Admiral remonstrated with him, and, in reply, he said it was the people who offered the rewards. This the old Hong merchants are very angry at, and, unfortunately for Yeh's veracity, one of the proclamations offering the reward was found in his own name close to his official residence. Already attempts have been made to seize foreigners in other parts of the province. Should Yeh's instructions be carried to other provinces nothing but a general war with China can follow. However, it is doubtful if the Viceroys of Fokien and the Two Kiang would second the Imperial Commissioner's views.

November 14.

We have news from the Bogue. The forts were well manned, but have all been taken, with only the loss of one man and three wounded on our side. The chief Mandarin was asked to surrender, but answered that, though he was sorry to have to fight against the English, he must obey his instructions. After the men were driven from their guns every effort was made to prevent the further destruction of life; many were picked up in the water, and taken to the mainland. The Mandarins had removed all boats from the island forts, so as to force the men to fight.

There is a Sketch of the city herewith, taken from the terrace on the Oriental Bank, showing the forts at the north, and the position of the Government offices in the Tartar city that were shelled. Also a Sketch of the breach opposite the Governor-General's Ya-mun, taken from the Dutch Folly, where the breaching battery was laid.

The Chinamen seem to be afraid of his burning the city, and go so far as to say that they hope we will give them notice three or four days before, so little do they seem to trust their own soldiers.

There was an abortive expedition towards the French Folly this afternoon (Nov. 14); nothing was done, perhaps because it was no worth while. I could see but very few men in the forts, though the guns were remounted.

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The *London Gazette* of Tuesday last contains despatches from Rear-Admiral Seymour, with a great number of inclosures, giving details of the late operations at Canton. The principal features have been already published. It appears, however, that the twelve men who were forcibly taken by the Chinese authorities from the colonial vessel *Arrow* were eventually sent back, but it was not in a public manner in which they were carried away, and as all appearance of an apology was pointedly avoided, they were not received by the British Consul. A bold attempt was made by the Chinese to destroy the ships by fire-rafts; and but for the promptitude with which the *Barracouta* slipped her cable, disastrous consequences might have ensued. Rear-Admiral Seymour took the opportunity which had arisen from the affair of the *Arrow* to demand also the admission of foreigners into Canton, according to treaty; but up to Nov. 14th the demands had not been complied with.

The health of the men was remarkably good, and the British squadron continued in an efficient state for any further service.

Rear-Admiral Seymour expresses his entire approval of the officers and men engaged in the operations, and he thanks the British and foreign communities for their cordial support, and the United States commanders for the good order and harmony which they contributed to preserve. He also particularises the zeal and gallant conduct of several of his officers.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS—FROM ORIGINAL SKETCHES.

### CANTON RIVER.

The view on Canton River (looking down stream) is taken from just above the foreign factories, which are shown on the left. In the gardens between the factories and the river is the English and American church. The river front of the gardens is defended by a strong palisade, with a gate; the rest of the factories is surrounded by a wall.

Nearly opposite is the *Red Fort*, so called from the lower half of it being painted of that colour. Two other round forts, called the Dutch and French Follies, guard the river towards the eastern end of the town. In the middle, opposite the factories, usually lies an English war-steamer, as a protection to the foreign residents. The river is crowded with boats, and above and below the factories, where it is a little wider, they are moored in two lines of junks. These do not move about, but are inhabited by families who have no houses on land; others ply about these floating streets and supply them with provisions, making a most busy and motley scene.

### VIEW OF THE CITY OF CANTON.

This view was taken from a hill at the back of Canton. The sketcher walked round the outside of the city, and, leaving the factories on the west side, threaded the narrow streets of the suburbs, and then came to the open country at the back of Canton. A little way beyond, on a hill, was a small fort entirely commanding the city. Ascending the hill, the Artist seated himself on the steps of the fort and took the sketch; but thought it somewhat of a risk, as it is a dangerous thing to walk round the city at all. The prospect was a very extensive one, embracing, in addition to the whole of Canton, the river with its numerous branches, and the fort and country beyond; and the course of the stream could be traced down to Whampoa, the tall pagoda near which was plainly visible. Canton appeared one mass of red roofs, with but few buildings rising above the rest. The wall is built with regular courses of squared stone, mixed with rubble work, and is strengthened here and there with towers. The distance round is said to be nine miles; and the walls can be traced among the houses for a considerable distance, cutting off a large portion of the suburbs. The city gates are low archways, with a cannon in a tow over them.

### THE BOGUE FORTS

The Bogue Forts command the entrance to the Pearl River, which runs up to Canton. The hills here rise up steep from the river, particularly on the north side, where most of the forts are situated. They are of great extent—a long straight fortification, running along the shore, and others up the hillsides—and in the hands of an enemy with any dea of military science would be very formidable. Since the war of 1841, when we took them with our ships, they have been strengthened, and now mount some heavy guns. Tiger Island, which also has fortifications on it, lies in the river, opposite the Bogue Forts.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 11.—1st Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 12.—Plough Monday
TUESDAY, 13.—Charles James Fox born, 1749.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Cambridge Term ends
THURSDAY, 15.—Queen Elizabeth crowned, 1559.
FRIDAY, 16.—Gibbon died, 1794. Battle of Corunna, 1809.
SATURDAY, 17.—Dr. Franklin born, 1706.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 17, 1857.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. h. m. / A. h. m. | M. h. m. / A. h. m. | M. h. m. / A. h. m. | M. h. m. / A. h. m. | M. h. m. / A. h. m. | M. h. m. / A. h. m. | M. h. m. / A. h. m. |
| 2 35 / 3 0 | 3 26 / 3 40 | 4 0 / 4 20 | 4 40 / 5 0 | 5 15 / 5 35 | 5 55 / 6 12 | 6 30 / 6 50 |

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Three JUVENILE NIGHTS. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday (commencing at Seven), with THE [illegible] After which the Pantomime of [illegible] Mr. [illegible] as Clown. [illegible] Uncle (or somebody shortly after) [illegible] Jan. 13, 14, and 15, the Comedy of MAKE YOUR WILLS: Joseph, Mr. Buckstone. Tuesday, Jan. 13, the Comedy and Farce [illegible] Recruiting Young Mowbel, Mr. Murdoch; and the Pantomime. On Friday and Saturday, the School for Prejudice and the Pantomime. A Morning Performance of the Pantomime every Thursday commencing at Two and concluding at Four.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Saturday, the CORSICAN BROTHERS. The Pantomime every Evening. Mendelssohn's celebrated Overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream" will commence the entertainments before 7.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—The PANTOMIME every Night.—First week of A NIGHT at NOTTING-HILL.—MONDAY and during the week DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Mr. Wright A NIGHT at NOTTING HILL, Messrs. Wright and Paul Bedford. Mr. [illegible] Mrs. Keeley in the Comedy of Love, Harlequin and Columbine, à la Watteau, Madame Celeste and Miss Wyndham.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—A MORNING PERFORMANCE every SATURDAY at Two o'clock. A success beyond precedent has attended Mr. Cooke's Equestrian Incidents. The feuilleton of Pas, Fry's equestrian scene and the splendour of the golden cantor, drawn by [illegible] Mr. W. Cooke, after the manner of [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr.

so much need. The journals which speak the sentiments of this party—the same which represented the late Emperor Nicholas as an angel of light, of peace, and of good will; and which still maintain that he would have done a good deed if he had swept the Turks out of Europe—are loud in their denunciations of British power in the East, and hold up Governor Yeh to the admiration and commiseration of the world as the patient and heroic victim of our insolence and rapacity. But no unprejudiced person who carefully reads the despatches, and takes into account all the anterior circumstances which for the last fourteen years have rendered the intercourse of Englishmen with the Chinese at the port of Canton a daily source of ill-feeling, will come to any other conclusion than that the Chinese authorities well merited the castigation they received; that they wilfully and maliciously commenced the quarrel; that their own obstinacy exasperated it as it proceeded; and that, if our Consul and Admiral had vainly submitted to the one insult originally complained of, they would have speedily discovered it to be but one of the links in a long and augmenting series. By the Treaty of 1842 it was expressly stipulated that in case of any misunderstanding or dispute whatsoever in which the honour of the British flag, or the rights or liberties of British subjects, or persons under the protection of Great Britain, were involved, the British authorities should have free access to the Chinese in the five ports which were, by that treaty, thrown open to British commerce. In four out of these five ports the stipulations of the treaty have been observed. In four out of these five ports such a difficulty as that which arose in the matter of the lorcha, under British colours, illegally seized by the Chinese police would have been satisfactorily adjusted without the firing of a shot. But at Canton—whose fierce, intractable population, and whose pig-headed Governors, have always evaded compliance with the treaty whenever it was possible, and who at last set it at complete defiance—a small dispute unfortunately grew into a large one. If, at the last moment left him for decision, Governor Yeh had consented to an interview with Admiral Seymour, and thus acknowledged and conformed to the treaty, the difficulty would have been surmounted, and Great Britain and China would not at this moment have been at war.

The Chinese are a great people in their own way. They have reached a much higher stage of civilisation than those who call them barbarians are aware of. They are rich, intelligent, and industrious, and, like many other nations nearer home, are far in advance of their Government both in intellect and in good feeling. As far as the people can (always excepting the savage and vindictive people of Canton) they are breaking down the barrier of exclusiveness which shut them from the rest of the world, and many of them in Australia and in California have made themselves British and American subjects, and entitled themselves to, and fully received the protection of, British and American laws. The Government, of which the head is a Tartar, and therefore a foreign Emperor and representative of a conquering dynasty, lags far behind the people, and maintains a system of hostility towards strangers which is not only insulting and vexatious, and inimical to trade and peaceful intercourse, but, in the case which has occurred at Canton, in direct violation of the faith of treaties with this country. The next mail will doubtless inform us whether Yeh has been supported by the central authority at Pekin, or deprived of his office for the mischievous mistake which he committed. It certainly will not be wise in the Emperor, at a time when his empire is devastated by a sanguinary and long-protracted civil war, to court hostilities with a Power like England; and it is probable that Yeh will be disavowed and dismissed, and the relations of the English and the Chinese at Canton placed on a more satisfactory footing. If not, the course of this country is clear, Though the English Government must regret the necessity of war, it must bring the Chinese authorities to reason, for the sake of future peace. If Yeh and his abettors could by any chance gain the victory in this matter we might bid farewell to Canton, which would no longer be a safe residence for a European. Such a result is simply impossible. Canton is at the mercy of our arms, as indeed is every other city on the vast seaboard of China which our commanders might judge it necessary to attack. No Englishman desires to "annex" any portion of the Chinese territory, or seeks for anything from China, except a more extended trade and a more peaceful intercourse; and, in spite of an obstinacy which looks like stohdity on the part of Governor Yeh, it is most likely that the present misunderstanding will eventuate in results satisfactory to both nations.

## THE COURT.

There has been little variety in Court movements this week. A few military officers have been honoured with invitations to the Royal table; but the usual hospitalities of the season cannot yet be said to have commenced.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court and the domestic household attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Duchess of Kent and Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst were also at the service.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince walked in the Home Park, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince of Wales went out hunting. The Princes of Leiningen and the Earl and Countess Granville dined with her Majesty in the evening.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Princess Royal walked in the Home Park. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince and Prince Edward of Leiningen, went out shooting. Earl Granville accompanied his Royal Highness. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty. In the evening the Hon. Charles A. Gore and Major-General Sir Henry Barnard dined with her Majesty.

On Wednesday the Queen walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle, accompanied by the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting, accompanied by Earl Granville and the Hon. Charles Gore. The Duke and Duchess of Nemours visited her Majesty.

The Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Mary Bulteel have succeeded the Countess Byng and the Hon. Emily Cathcart as Maids of Honour in Waiting.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France left town on Tuesday for Broadlands on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston.

His Excellency the Hanoverian Minister left London on Monday, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Jersey, at Middleton Park. The Countess Helene Kielmansegge has left town on a visit to the Earl and Countess Howe, at Gopsall, Leicestershire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have been receiving a family circle at Savernake Lodge, near Marlborough, during the Christmas holidays.

The Earl and Countess Craven have been entertaining a distinguished party during the holidays at Ashdown Park. The gentlemen of the party have had capital sport in the noble Earl's preserves.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### THE SWISS AFFAIR SETTLED.

By a telegraphic despatch from Berne, dated Thursday, we learn that Switzerland accepts the new French proposals, and the Assembly has been convoked for the 14th instant It is understood that England supports those propositions.

A letter from Berne of the 3rd, in the *Indépendance* of Brussels, says:—

The following is the most trustworthy version of the negotiations for the pacific solution of the question. England, we are assured, completely approves of the last proposition made by the Emperor Napoleon, which is to this effect:—"The Federal Council is requested to release the prisoners solely out of regard for the friendly sentiments of the Emperor The Emperor, in return, engages to endeavour to obtain from the King of Prussia the complete renunciation of Neufchâtel Should the King of Prussia refuse to negotiate on this base the Emperor will oppose any aggression on the part of Prussia against Switzerland, and will defend the independence of Neufchâtel."

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—Yesterday (Friday), at half-past twelve, was appointed by the Court of Bankruptcy for hearing arguments disputing the adjudication in bankruptcy in the case of Mr. H Brown, M.P., but owing to the absence of some of the parties interested, the proceeding did not commence till nearly one o'clock. Mr. Browne, instructed by Messrs. Linklater, appeared for the assignees of the Royal British Bank, the petitioners in the case, and Mr. Roxburgh for Mr. Brown. Mr. Browne said, that he was afraid that he should not be able to establish the petitioning creditor's debt to day, as some of the witnesses were out of the way, therefore he proposed to go on with other parts of the case. Mr Roxburgh objected that the first step was to prove the petitioning creditor's debt. His Honour said Mr Browne must prove his case: he (his Honour) did not understand it, they were confusing it at the very beginning. In answer to questions by his Honour, Mr. Linklater said that they had got the bank books and the pass book, and a clerk of the bank was present. His Honour: Then call him. Mr. Linklater said the witness could prove payment of some of the cheques. It was alleged that Mr Brown owed the bank £70,000, but it had been denied that he owed a shilling. The adjudication was ultimately annulled.

THE INCOME-TAX.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Cordwainers' Ward was held on Monday, at the Crown Tavern, Bowlane, when resolutions were unanimously passed, calling for an early modification of the Income-tax.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—A meeting of the Fellows held by Commissari Majori was held at the College, Trafalgar-square, on Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, when Dr. Thomas Mayo, of Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, was unanimously elected President of the College. Dr. Mayo was created Elect Consiliarius in 1836; Censor in 1835, 1838, and 1850; Lumleian in 1839 and 1849; Harveian Orator in 1841; Consiliarius in 1838, 1842, 1848 and 1852; and Croonian Lecturer in 1833.

ST. PETER'S, STEPNEY.—On Wednesday evening (last week) about 750 children were entertained at the school-rooms connected with St Peter's, Stepney, and treated to cake, tea, oranges, nuts, and a toy for each child. The treat was given at the desire and cost of Miss Burdett Coutts. On the evening of the New Year 250 of the poor—the halt, the maimed, and the blind—of the district were regaled at an excellent feast of roast beef and plum-pudding, at the expense of the same benevolent lady. The latter feast was honoured by the presence of Miss Burdett Coutts and her friends, the Countess of Falmouth and Mrs. Brown. The Rev. T. J. Rowsell, in a very appropriate speech, explained the purpose for which the noble rooms were built. Miss Burdett Coutts gave £500 towards the building fund, and the remainder (except £240 still unpaid) was collected by the great exertions of the Rev. T. I. Rowsell, the Minister of St. Peter's. The joy and happiness of the poor was delightful to witness The district, containing 13,000 souls, is chiefly inhabited by the labouring poor, among whom the minister is making an earnest effort to spread the blessings of the Gospel.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. PETER NOTTING-HILL, was consecrated on Wednesday by the Bishop of London, who, upon his arrival, was received by the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Rev. Dr. Irons, Incumbent of Brompton; the Rev. J. P. Gell, Incumbent of St. John's, Notting-hill; the Rev. L. P. Boyle, Vicar of Hammersmith; the Rev. J. Francis Resker, Incumbent of St. Barnabas, Kensington; the Rev. T. P Hoditch, Incumbent of St. James's, Norland; the Rev. Thomas Pearson, Incumbent of St. Mary's, West Brompton; the Rev. Messrs. Tagg, Ciberby, Sotton, Neville, and a large number of the principal laity of the neighbourhood. The Archdeacon of Middlesex presented to the Bishop a petition praying him to consecrate the church, to which his Lordship assented, and the usual ceremony was proceeded with, the sermon being preached by the Bishop. A district for the new church has been assigned out of the parish of Kensington, and the incumbency has been conferred upon the Rev. F. H. Addams, of Trinity College, Cambridge, late Curate of St. John's, Notting-hill.

THE lady seatholders of the temporary church of St. Luke, Camden-road, Holloway, recently subscribed the sum of £21 18s., which was presented to the incumbent, the Rev. H. Hampton, M.A., on his birthday, the 1st inst., as a mark of their appreciation of the zeal and efficiency evinced by him in the discharge of his duties.

THE SWISS IN LONDON.—A meeting of the Swiss residing in London was held on the 2nd inst., at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, for the purpose of addressing the Federal Council of Switzerland, in reference to the threatened attack by Prussia. Nearly 300 persons were present, and the aspect of the meeting was in thorough unison with the patriotism which has been exhibited in all the cantons of Switzerland. The chair was taken by Mr. John Rapp, Consul-General of the Swiss Confederation in London. Before the meeting separated it was announced that the subscription, independently of £540 raised at Liverpool, already amounted to £1781. The address to the Federal Council of Switzerland was signed by upwards of 180 persons

COFFEE AND EATING HOUSE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.—The members of this benevolent institution, established to provide for its members in the decline of life or temporary adversity, held their annual ball at the Freemasons' Tavern last Monday; and, judging from the attendance—between 200 and 300 ladies and gentlemen being present—there is no doubt the result will add materially to the funds at the disposal of the committee.

THE STORM OF SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.—On Saturday evening the metropolis and neighbourhood experienced one of the most violent storms of wind that have occurred for some years. Great damage was done on the river to barges and other craft, many vessels being driven into collision with each other, while large trees in the parks and ornamental woods along the line of the South-Western Railway have been stripped of their branches. A man who was lighting the lamps on the Southwark Bridge was hurled from his ladder and had his arm broken; and a house in Long Alley was blown down by the force of the hurricane A large amount of property has been destroyed, and much loss of life by shipwreck has taken place along the coast. On the Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway the express train due from Oxford at half past eight was nearly an hour and a half behind its time, owing to the severe hurricane having blown down the telegraph posts, which, together with the wires, were precipitated on to the line. Some of the windows of the express train carriages were broken in the fall. So great was the violence of the wind that the passengers by the express were unable to open the doors of the carriages in consequence of the pressure of the wind upon them.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.—In the week that ended on Saturday the deaths of 1497 persons—viz., 761 males and 736 females were registered in London. The decline now recorded is the extent of 44 over the corrected average. Last week the births of 1025 boys and 948 girls—in all 1973 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1636.

THE CITY OF LONDON UNION FRAUDS.—From the report of Mr. Morgan, the accountant appointed to examine the books of the City of London Union, it appears that the defalcations of Paul, the assistant clerk, so far as they have been ascertained up to the present time, amount to £17,524. In addition it has been found by the guardians that there is scarcely an instance in which he has not committed some fraud in connection with the accounts of the tradesmen and contractors by whom the union has been supplied with goods. It is probable, therefore, as he had filled the same post for a great number of years, that the totals now capable of being traced will very inadequately represent the full amount of his delinquencies. One feature belonging to this case equally characterised those of Robson and Redpath. While Mr. Paul was intrusted with the disbursement of sums amounting annually to many thousand pounds, free from the exercise of the slightest supervision, his salary was limited to £200 a year. He had formerly failed in the corn trade, and his habits were doubtless expensive Robson, while indulging in the purchase of horses at 300 guineas each, was assumed to be working honestly on a salary of £150; and Redpath, who has attained middle age, and whose expenditure was proportionably of a broader character, is stated to have received only £300. Paul was brought up at the Mansion-house for further examination on Thursday, when a new charge of having stolen a cheque for £488 12s. 2d. was brought against him. Several witnesses having been called in support of the charge, the prisoner was remanded till next Friday.

### SIR ROBERT PEEL'S OPINIONS ABOUT RUSSIA.

On Monday last Sir Robert Peel delivered a lecture on Russia at Adderley Park, near Birmingham. We are sorry that our limited space forbids our giving a full report of his amusing remarks. But the following passages will give some notion of it. Talking of the fortresses in the Baltic, Sir Robert said: "I proceeded up the Baltic, when in the year preceding, such mighty fleets were assembled, I passed along the shores of Finland, and arrived within gunshot of that great fortress which Sir C. Napier did not take (Loud cheers, laughter, and hisses). Sometimes express dissent from what I state, but I believe it is strictly and literally true (Laughter). I saw that mighty fortress rising before us. I reflected naturally upon the past, and upon the great distinction that might have resulted from any successful operations against it."

#### THE KERTCH MUSEUM.

Another palace is called the Hermitage, having a famous collection of pictures, originally known as the Walpole Collection. I went to view the pictures one Sunday afternoon. The man in charge of the collection pointed my attention to a quantity of works of art, and said, "Here is the Kertch Collection." I said, "I thought they were all taken by our people" (Laughter). To which he replied, "Oh no; they were removed by order of the Emperor two years ago." That shows the generalisation of the man (Cheers). Those pictures had been removed at great cost and difficulty from Kertch to St. Petersburg two years before; and this proceeding leaves little doubt on my mind that there was a great design against the liberties of Europe. The Marble Palace is the residence of that frank and open-hearted sailor," Constantine How I laughed when I read that description of Constantine's character (Laughter) You may remember what has been said about the distinguished Admiral Constantine. With all respect to his Highness, I must say that I never saw a man who gave me less of the impression of a "frank and open-hearted sailor" (Cheers and laughter). It is all soft-sawder, you know (Laughter).

#### RUSSIAN HOTEL CHARGES.

There was not much to keep us in St. Petersburg, for we were so horribly fleeced by our innkeeper (Laughter) I have lived a great deal in that way, but I never in my life came across a man with such enormous ideas of the principles of "doing" (Loud laughter). I am a man who am satisfied with little, but our dinner every night cost us £50 sterling (Roars of laughter). It was perfectly monstrous. When we arrived at Moscow we were wearied, but not hungry, having had plenty to eat, for the quarter of an hour stoppages were apparently made for the express purpose of eating (Laughter).

#### THE GOVERNOR OF MOSCOW

During the whole time I was in Russia I never saw such a brick as the Governor was (Roars of laughter). While quietly walking over an immense bridge at Nishni, smoking a cigar, I was seized by a Cossack, who nearly wrung my neck off, and who, holding his great weapon over my head, took me prisoner along the streets (Laughter). I could not speak a word to the fierce soldier, and was in something like the same position as the Englishman in France of whom Hood or Mathews sung:—

> Never go to France unless you know the lingo,
> Or else you will, like me, repent of it, by jingo.
> Staring like a fool, silent as a mummy,
> There I stood, looking native like a dummy.

(Bursts of merriment.) We had nothing to sleep on, but had plenty to drink. I never saw a man with such a capacity for drinking as this brick of a Governor (Laughter); and no matter how much champagne he drank, I did not notice that he ever appeared affected by it (Laughter). He gave us a fête on the Volga.

#### THE AMBASSADORS AT THE CORONATION.

We were presented at the coronation by Count Morny, the French Ambassador—a spick-and-span man of considerable *aplomb*, and who, by the way, is one of the greatest speculators in the world. He speculates in everything, and bought a lot of pictures to sell again and make a profit of. Next to Count Morny stood the representative of a country which deserves the sympathies of all civilised people, Sardinia (Cheers) General Dabormida. Then came the Ambassador of the smallest kingdom in Europe, Belgium, the Prince de Ligne, the very picture of swelling insignificance —so swelling, indeed, that he could not for the life of him look down from the contemplation of his own importance. Then there was that fine specimen of a man, Prince Esterhazy, the representative of Austria. Then the representative of Naples, of whom, in charity, I will say nothing. Then the Turkish representative, a clever Turk. Of course he was not admitted into the church. At the same time, you could not look at him without feeling that he was the representative of an effete and worn-out nation. It was impossible for Turkey to long resist the aggression of Russia without assistance" Then came the Papal representative, and, finally, that of this country, Lord Granville, than whom no one could more thoroughly represent a true Englishman. He was the representative of the most powerful nation of the world, yet plainly dressed.

#### RUSSIAN IMPROVEMENTS

What I wish to impress upon you is, that you should not throw away your money to improve the internal condition of a country which will turn the benefits you confer to their own advantage (Cheers). I know not whether I have afforded some little entertainment, but if I have I am well pleased, and shall be glad to devote my little abilities at any time to your service. I would close my observation, with this sentiment, which cannot fail to be that of every one who hears me; great as Russia is, when I contrast it with the power of my own country, I would ten thousand times sooner repose in the lap of Britannia, the humblest citizen in the land, than own the allegiance or bow the knee to the power that sways the sceptre in Russia.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

IN consequence of the large number of troops who were required in the Crimea during the late war the authorities at the War-office were unable to complete the regiments serving in India to their proper establishment, but the Duke of Cambridge has now given directions for the whole of the regiments on the Indian establishment to be raised to their war strength as early as possible. With this view volunteering has been commenced from all those regiments on the home station which are above the prescribed establishment, and recruiting is also proceeding vigorously, being the intention of the authorities to have the Indian regiments completed before the season for the embarkation of draughts from this country arrives. Upwards of 600 volunteers have arrived at the Provisional Battalion, Chatham, for the purpose of joining the various Indian depôts of that garrison, the whole of whom will undergo a course of instruction in the use of the Enfield rifle.

ON Monday last 235 men of all ranks arrived at Chatham from regiments stationed in Ireland, as volunteers to those corps at Chatham garrison which are below their prescribed establishment.

ALL the mortar-vessels moored off Hardway (Gosport shore) have been shifted out into Portsmouth harbour stream on account of their standing foul of the ships of the line and others moored in ordinary when the wind is from the westward. The wind having shifted round to the N.E., on Monday and Tuesday, the whole of the outward bound fleet, consisting of the Hecla, Sphinx, and St. Helen's got away, with the exception of the American ship *Zurich*, detained at the Motherbank by a refractory crew

A SEVERE test of Clifford's apparatus for lowering boats at sea was made on Saturday last, in the gale then blowing, by Admiralty order, from H.M.S store-ship *Dee*. While she was steaming at full speed, her starboard cutter, which had been fitted with Clifford's lowering apparatus, and was hanging immediately abaft the paddle-box, was manned with her full crew (nine men), and instantly and safely unlashed, lowered, and entirely freed from the ship by one of the crew only in the boat. It was a very severe test to subject the plan to a more severe trial from the severity of the gale.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—Some of the life-boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution have, during the awful gales which visited the coast on Sunday last, been instrumental in saving many lives from shipwreck. On that day the Hauxley (Northumberland) life-boat, manned by twelve watermen, put off and rescued the crew of eleven men from the schooner *Sophie*, of Oporto. The sea was at the time making a complete breach over the vessel, which soon afterwards went to pieces Later in the day the national life-boat Institution has just placed on that important station, saved the crew of eight men of the *Reliance*, of London, which was driven on shore by the gale near Walmer Castle. It is sincerely hoped that in the great and extraordinary exertions which this truly philanthropic society is now making to supply exposed points with efficient life-boats, liberal public support will be extended to it. It should be remembered that a life-boat establishment, with its boat, carriage, house, and life-boats for the crew, cost about £350.

THROUGH BOOKING BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA.—Mr. [illegible] manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has arrived in London for the purpose of making arrangements for his "through booking" system between Europe and America. [illegible] hope to any [illegible] Agreements have been made by Mr. Brydges with the railways of the United States by which passengers, whether [illegible] or otherwise, will be passed to any part of the United States and Canada.

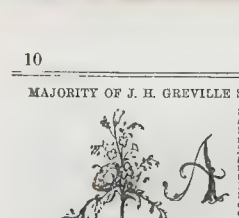
# ASHTON COURT FESTIVITIES.

ASHTON COURT, NEAR BRISTOL.—MR J. H. GREVILLE UPTON SMYTH DRINKING HIS TENANTRY'S HEALTH.

THE BONFIRE BEFORE LIGHTED.—(SEE PAGE 10.)

ASHTON COURT FESTIVITIES—THE LAST DAY OF THE SPORTS—SKITTLED IROE LONG AT THE GATE

## MAJORITY OF J. H. GREVILLE SMYTH, ESQ.



THE BIRTHDAY CAKE.

SHTON COURT the ancestral seat of the Smyth family, three miles from Bristol, has just been the scene of genuine old English festivity, to celebrate the coming of age of Mr. J. H. Greville Smyth, the youthful owner of the Ashton Court and Heath House estates, who attained his majority, and assumed possession of the rich inheritance which has descended to him through an ancient line, on Friday (last week). The occasion has been celebrated in a manner becoming the wealth and distinction of the young squire; and the rejoicings, although they may be said to have culminated upon the ancestral demesne, have extended their influence to other parts of the neighbourhood. A widespread hospitality has been extended to the rich, but, at the same time, a generous disposition has been manifested towards the needy

In celebration of the majority was commenced soon after midnight. A park of artillery was stationed on the hill near the "tump," and their thunder breaking upon the stillness of the night announced that the legal time of probation had passed. The bells of the old church rang merrily; and, as the morning advanced, the towers of St. Mary Redcliff, St. Stephen, Christ Church, St. Nicholas, and St. Mark, in Bristol, and from many a neighbouring village steeple, pealed forth their joyous welcome. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood were early astir: triumphal arches were built, flags unfurled, and everything was made to wear a gala face. Thousands flocked, as the day progressed, towards the spot where the principal doings were announced to take place; and at five o'clock in the evening the anticipated bonfire and fireworks attracted such crowds that the road leading from the Angel, at Ashton, to Redcliffe-hill exhibited an unbroken line of sight-seers. At intervals along the line of route tokens of rejoicing were displayed. A triumphal arch gaily dressed with evergreens and flowers spanned the highway from the Star Tavern to the hauling-way to Gummer's Colliery. Another crossed the main road near the lower lodge, composed of laurels and ivy on a framework of fir and larches, and bore upon it a large white tablet, on which was inscribed, in illuminated letters of silver, blue, and crimson, "Welcome to the home of thy ancestors." The Lodge itself was ornamented. At the Angel Inn was a third triumphal arch, bearing the inscription "Long life to him." From the top of the old court flourished the St. George's ensign; while the principal entrance-gate was tastefully decorated with the flags of some score friendly nations, supporting a white medallion inscribed with the word "Welcome."

Mr. Smyth's tenants assembled at ten o'clock in the morning at the Angel Inn, to make preparations for presenting to him an address of congratulation. Soon after eleven o'clock the tenants present, to the number of about 300, formed in procession, and, headed by Hinton's Clarence band, proceeded with their address to the Court. They entered by the lower lodge, and wound their way along the carriage-drive to the principal entrance, near to which a large concourse of persons had before assembled. Mr. Greville Smyth was in waiting upon the terrace, accompanied by his mother and sister, by the Rev. H. Wray, and some other members of his family. The tenants having formed in front of the terrace, and enjoying heartily cheered their new landlord.

Mr. Shattock then presented the address, to which Mr. Smyth having replied came in front of the entrance, and mounting the top of a large barrel of strong beer specially brewed for the occasion, drank a bumper to the health of his tenants, who also in turn drunk "long life, happiness, and prosperity" to him.

The procession then re-formed, and proceeded to the tump on Ashton Hill for the purpose of partaking of the tenants' dinner, which had been furnished by subscription among themselves. The dinner, to which about 250 gentlemen sat down, was held in a spacious marquee erected for the purpose. The repast was supplied by Mr. E. Allen, of the Angel Inn, Bristol. The chair was taken by Mr. Shattock, who was supported by J. Nalder, Esq.; H. Bennett, Esq.; the Rev. Mr. Haynes, of Ashton; the Rev. Mr. Coles, of Flax Bourton, &c.

After the removal of the cloth, the Chairman gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were drunk with honours. He then proposed the toast of the evening, their young landlord's good health, observing, might he live long to enjoy his princely heritage, and might he live, too, in the enjoyment of all happiness himself, and in the hearts of a prosperous and contented tenantry (Cheers). He would propose the health of Mr. Smyth, of Ashton Court." The toast was received with great cheering, which was renewed upon a farmer with stentorian lungs calling out, "Long life and a good wife to him!"

Mr. Eaton returned thanks on behalf of Mr. Smyth. He (Mr. Eaton) could assure them that the good feeling of the tenantry was strongly reciprocated by Mr. Smyth, and it was to be hoped that the present celebration of that day would prove to be a foretaste of a lasting union between the tenantry of Ashton Court and their landlord (Cheers).

"The health of Mr. Arthur Way," "The healths of Mrs. Upton, and happiness to her and her family," and "The health of the Chairman," were then drunk with cheers. After a few other toasts, the company rose.

THE BONFIRE

was lighted at three o'clock, but it was many hours before anything of a blaze was obtained. It was of colossal dimensions, covering an area of 111 feet in circumference, and was composed of 60 cords of wood, 50 tar-barrels, 10 tons of coal, 1500 bundles of faggots, and several waggon-loads of dried fern, underwood, and other inflammable materials. The great altitude at which it was placed enabled it to be seen from elevations many miles distant.

THE FIREWORKS,

by Professor Barn, comprised many flights of fifty rockets each, together with a great number of set pieces, amongst which were the following:—A grand fixed or brilliant piece, which commenced with a number of snakes in pursuit of butterflies, changing to a military ordnance in Chinese fires, then to twelve vertical wheels, displaying crimson and purple lights; and again to a splendid fixed piece, composed of brilliant fires representing five Royal stars, and concluded. A splendid balloon, completely emblazoned in fireworks, after burning some time in the air, burst, the works propelled into the air, and, when at the greatest altitude, discharged an immense quantity of carmine, green, and purple stars, with rockets, Roman candles, jerbs, mines, and other brilliant fireworks.

The arrangements for the ball the invitations to which were on a most extensive scale—were all carried out entirely by the direction of Mr Fitz Way. All the apartments of the Court were brought into requisition. The entrance-halls, lobbies, and staircases were lined with rare flowery shrubs; and the reception-room, supper-room, &c., were decorated with great elegance. The music-hall was also thrown open, and Mr. Frederick Huxtable presided at the great organ, and played with his known skill several fine compositions. The dancing took place in the library, which Messrs. Garaway, Hayes, and Co., of the Durdham down Nurseries, had dressed profusely with wreaths, festoons, and ornaments of evergreens and flowers. Quadrilles, waltzes, &c., followed each other in rapid succession until one o'clock, at which hour the Ball Supper was announced. It was provided by Warren, of Clifton and was of the most sumptuous and *recherché* character. The repast was held in the old dining-room upon a semicircular, a centre and two side tables. The health of the youthful host was drunk with enthusiasm and acknowledged by him. The company returned to Ball-room and resumed the dance, which was kept up until

We regret we have not room for the full list of the company, among the distinguished persons invited were The Duchess of Beaufort, Lady Carew, Hon. Mrs Eden, Lady Wroughton, Lady Dacre, Lady Lucy, the Hon. Mrs. Rodney, Lady Elton, Lady Smyth, Lady Mary Tollemache, Lady Lucy, Lady Caroline Lucy, the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley, Lady Auckland, Lady Caroline Eden, the Dowager Lady Rodney, Lord Hinton, Hon. F. H. Berkeley, M.P., Hon. A. Hugessen, M.P., Hon. P. G. Langton, M.P., W. Miles, M.P., W. Hallett, M.P., R. H. Hale, M.P., and Wilson, M.P.; the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Rev. Vernon Ackland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, the Hon. Reginald Capel, Very Rev. Dean of Bristol, Very Rev. Dean of Wells, Sir Walter Carew, Sir John Davis, Sir A. H. Elton, Sir John Fraser, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Sir Charles Morgan, Sir J. E. Eardley Wilmot, Sir [illegible] Young, General Godby, General Worrall, General Cumberland, &c.

It is said that the late Mr. Richard Vaughan Yates' property will be expended in the erection of a People's College, in Prince's-park, Birkenhead.

## ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS.*

ONE of the healthiest indications of the love of books in the present day is the fact of their having become the customary *presents* at holiday seasons, in place of costly articles of less enduring interest. The change began some thirty years since, with "the Annual," which nearly drove out of the book-market the picture-books, or books, which had formed the illustrated diary and "gurnal" of many a blue-stocking. But the reign of the Annuals was of brief effulgence: their literature grew weak, and the public tired of their sentimentalities, though embellished with steel-plate engravings at the rate of a hundred guineas a page. To the Annuals has succeeded a hardier race of books, mostly consisting of reprints of standard works, or selections from standard authors, produced with the combined advantages of picturesque illustration, fine printing, and the ornate excess of book-binding. Of this class are the choicest Gift-books of the present season. Their exteriors are rich in artistic ornamentation of gold and colour; but, before glancing at the art and literature which they enshrine, we should pay our respects to the last of the brilliant bevy of which we have just spoken, namely,

*The Keepsake* for 1857, which, under the editorship of Miss Power, maintains its renown for gracefully-written *nouvelettes*, traits of travel and adventure, and elegant trifles in verse and prose. In the roll of contributors are Mrs. Abdy, Mrs. Barrett Browning, Mrs. Newton Crosland, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Octavius Freire Owen, and Miss Power. Barry Cornwall sends some lines "To an Old Playmate;" Albert Smith a "Mont Blanc" paper "About Chamois and Hunters;" and Nathaniel Hawthorne a few pages about Dr. Johnson and his father at Uttoxeter—"a shock of the Actual with the Ideal." There are two interesting "Tales of the War;" and Mr. Bennoch has gracefully invested with kindred interest some tributary lines accompanying the portrait of Lady Grey. These notes, however, convey but a scant idea of the varied attraction of the papers. Lady Molesworth, from Thorburn's whole-length miniature; Mrs. Falk, by Desanges; and the Lady Violet, by Margaret Gillies; are the gems of the portrait embellishments, which, with the other illustrations, have been engraved under the careful eye of Mr. Frederick A. Heath.

We now come to the new class of Gift-books, in which highly-finished engraving on wood multiplies to profusion the number and picturesque variety of the subjects; and *lourd* paper and fine printing heighten their artistic beauty. The first specimen we have is Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles*, part of which he composed some two-and-forty years since, in the presence of his family and casual visitors, in his cottage at Abbotsford, "neither conversation nor music seeming to disturb him." The frontispiece is Turner's picture of the majestic sublimity of Skye, delicately engraved on steel by H. Le Keux; the vignette is the same great painter's Staffa, engraved by E. Goodall. The illustrations exceed seventy in number; the figure subjects by John Gilbert, and the localities by Birket Foster, exquisitely engraved on wood by J. W. Whymper and Edmund Evans, and successfully rendering Scott's "glow of colouring, energy of narrative, and amplitude of description." Mr. Gilbert gives us some of the finest impersonations of the story of Bruce and Bannockburn; his vignettes to the cantos are poetic gems; whilst Mr. Foster revels in the rude scenery of Skye and Arran, and the coasts of Argyleshire and Ayrshire; and never had landscape-painter a finer succession of castled crag and ocean wildness than these localities present. The result is a set of charming illustrations. The binding, in red and blue, and gold, and the heraldic emblazonry, have the rich effect of a painted window.

*The Book of Job*, "the oldest poem in the world," has been illustrated with fifty engravings, from drawings by John Gilbert, with variety and fancy, which has rarely if ever excelled; more especially in the Eastern character of the scenery, and the characteristics of its animal life; the supernatural incidents and localities of the Patriarch's life; its "vivid pictures of the husbandman, the warrior, the traveller, the citizen, the stately magnate, and the starving outcast of that departed era." How picturesquely Mr. Gilbert has embodied the incidental attractions in which the sacred poem is unusually rich it would occupy long to tell: as the Patriarch, in his many phases of sorrow and suffering, of bereavement and despair; the lovely vision of the young daughters, the vast from the whirlwind and the doors of the deep; the charger clothed with thunder, and the leviathan making the deep to boil like a pot; and a score of other scenes and incidents which we have not space to enumerate. The engravings are by Dalziels, Whymper, and Thomas. The editor's chapter of "The Patriarchs and the Poets," and his Explanatory Notes and Poetic Parallels, are characterised by reverential and eloquent feeling. The binding—a rich, Oriental design, in gold upon a blue ground—is extremely beautiful.

Of similar character, though more severe in manner, is *The Course of Time*, by Robert Pollok, A.M., illustrated with engravings from drawings by Tenniel, Clayton, and Birket Foster; the picturesqueness of the latter artist relieving the pre-Raphaelite designs of his associates. The poet's descriptions of the spiritual life and destiny of man, and his speculative memories of the effects of virtue and vice, are vividly embodied by the artists, with success which, no doubtless, extend the fame of "The Course of Time." From a memoir prefixed to the poem we learn that it was mostly composed by the author in bed; that it has gone through twenty editions; and that the publishers paid for the copyright £2500—"a price greatly exceeding that given for the poems of Scott or Campbell, nearly as large as ever was paid to any poet in the height of his fame." The engravings are nicely executed by the Dalziels, Evans, and Green. The green and gold binding is elegant.

*Rhymes and Roundelayes in Praise of a Country Life, Adorned with many Pictures*, is the quaint seventeenth-century title of tasteful Selections, principally from the English Poets, grouped under Sunrise and Morning, Spring, Songs of the Birds, Spring Flowers, Summer, Flocks and Herds, Autumn, Harvest, Woods and Streams, Winter, Country Sports, Christmas Tide, Evening and Night. The choice is as judicious as the variety is attractive, ranging from the Fletchers and Herrick to Wordsworth and Thomas Miller. The illustrations consist principally of whole-page scenes in Country Life, drawn by Birket Foster, J. D. Hodgson, Foster, H. Weigall, S. Read, Hulme, with a few figure subjects by Frederick Taylor and John Absolon. The landscape painter is here in great strength, and the book in subject, character, and execution is in pure English taste. The illustrations are engraved by the ornamental inclosure by T. R. Macquoid and Noel Humphreys and Lalique by Lapie. E. Hay; these accessories exhibiting real and appropriate fancy and high-toned graphic effect. Among the larger subjects "A Summer Evening and Sunrise in the Down Side" by Foster, the Bramble-Brake and Hill Scene by Dupuis, the Village Inn, by Foster, Sheep Washing, and the Heron in the Stream," by Weir, the "Child and Mill" by E. Goodall, the "Woodland" by S. Read, the Robin by W. Goodall, and some of the most serious, are of great beauty. The engravers are Evans, Cooper, Whymper, Green, &c. The binding—rich rose and forget-me-not, in gold upon crimson—is in rich taste.

Let the London publishers look well to their laurels. There is a competitor in the field who promises to equal, if not to excel, them in the production of gorgeous books; and this competitor lives and works in a small provincial town, and impresses Hertford, not London, upon his titlepages. Mr. Stephen Austin, the proprietor of the *Herts Reformer*, and a bookseller in Hertford, has lately devoted much of his time and attention to the publication of works connected with Oriental literature. He undertakes the printing and publication of MSS. in Sanskrit, Bengali, Arabic, Persian, Pushto, Hindústaní, Hindí, Hebrew, and Syriac, as well as of illustrated works in general literature. In token of her Majesty's

* Keepsake for 1857." Edited by Miss Power. Bogue.
"The Lord of the Isles." By Sir Walter Scott. Nisbet. Illustrated by numerous Engravings on Wood, from Drawings by Birket Foster and John Gilbert. Adam and Charles Black.
"The Book of Job." Illustrated with fifty Engravings, from Drawings by John Gilbert. Nisbet and Co.
"The Course of Time." By Robert Pollok, A.M. Blackwood and Sons.
"Rhymes and Roundelayes in Praise of a Country Life." Adorned with many Pictures. Bogue.
"Sakoontala: or, the Lost Ring. A Free Translation, in Prose and Verse, of Kálidása's Drama." By Monier Williams, M.A., Professor of Sanskrit at Haileybury College; formerly Boden Scholar in the University of Oxford. Hertford: Stephen Austin.

approval of the skill and good taste shown by him in the illustrations and binding of the Sanskrit drama of "Sakoontala," and the services thereby rendered to the improvement of art, he has received a gold medal from Queen Victoria. He has also received a gold medal from the Empress of the French, as well as the first-class medal of the French Universal Exhibition of 1855. *Sakoontala; or, the Lost Ring*, the Indian drama, by Kálidása, which has called forth the display of Mr. Austin's taste and judgment as a printer and illustrator, is a work of which the author was contemporary with Virgil. He flourished in India in the reign of Vikramaditya. The beauties of the drama were first made known to the English public by Sir William Jones; but his translation being in prose, and in some respects defective and inelegant, besides being unaccompanied by explanatory notes, a new translation was made by Mr. Monier Williams, the Professor of Sanskrit at Haileybury College. Its merits as a dramatic poem are of a high order. M. De Lamartine, in his "Cours Familier de la Litterature," pronounces it to be "a *chef-d'œuvre*, at once epical and dramatic, comprising in its action all that is most pastoral in the Bible, most pathetic in Æschylus, and most tender in Racine." As regards typography the volume is a masterpiece of English art. As regards illustration—though the merits of the designs are not to be placed to the credit of English genius, the titles and margins being copied from Indian originals in the library of the East India House, and in the British Museum—the execution is in the highest degree creditable to the taste, the industry, and the mechanical resources of the publisher. For those who desire to possess the volume for its poetical merits, and do not wish to incur the expense of the richly-embellished work, which has gone through two editions, a cheaper reprint, without illustrations, has been issued. It augurs well for the public interest in Indian literature, that in this form "Sakoontala" is in its third edition.

## MUSIC.

A NEW CHORAL SOCIETY, in the style of the German *Liedertafel*, has just been set on foot. The following extract from a prospectus issued by its originators will sufficiently explain its nature and objects:—

Extremely little has yet been done in England towards realising the beautiful and extraordinary effects derivable from large bodies under a perfect state of discipline. With the view of removing this defect, a large number of the ladies and gentlemen who assisted at the performances given by Madame Goldschmidt at Exeter Hall have formed themselves into a large vocal association, on the model of those already referred to. Its constitution will be framed to render it, as far as possible, acceptable to all classes of society; and its practice, it is hoped, will be found equally instructive and agreeable. At its rehearsals the celebrated compositions used by the German associations will be gradually introduced, together with many others less known by Italian and English writers. These will be practised with the most exact and scrupulous care; and it is confidently expected that, in this way, a singing association will ere long be established in London which will rival, if not excel, the best on the Continent. As the model of those already referred to,

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

On Monday last the first cargo of art-treasures was received within the Exhibition building at Manchester. It was a remarkable cargo, containing those long-coveted treasures, the pick of the Meyrick and Douce collections. Case 1 contained a knight on horseback, both in full armour, and twenty men of these degenerate days were barely sufficient to carry Sir Paladin and his steed within the walls of the Exhibition. Case 2—hardly of smaller dimensions—covered three of the finest suits of armour in the collection. Another case contained swords and maces of marvellous workmanship and rarity, wielded in knightly days by men after the model of Richard Cœur de Lion and Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Smaller cases, of every variety of shape and size, carried in marvellous safety caskets of ivory elaborately carved with stories such as Ariosto and Spenser loved to sing, and Froissart to describe in imperishable prose. A richer or more varied first cargo was never admitted within the walls of any exhibition. Every thing—thanks to the diligence and care of Mr. Deane, who watched them from Goderich to Manchester—arrived uninjured. In a case by itself the active and faithful Commissioner brought the very fine Sir Peter Lely of Nell Gwyn with a lamb—a proper pendant to the charming Lely of "La Belle Hamilton," at Hampton Court—and in his deep set pocket, protected by swansdown of the softest and purest kind, he carried (keeping his left hand slightly pressing on his treasure) the two miniatures, by Holbein, of Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves—those marvellous miniatures, in their original heraldic cases of ivory, which excited the cupidity of Horace Walpole, and drove Dance half crazy with delight. In no other portrait is "that King Hal" seen so fully to the life. He does all but speak to Wolsey or Anne Boleyn; and in no other miniature do we see Anne of Cleves so fair, so fresh—as if three hundred years had passed over her comely looks, as they have done over Holbein's colours, without the faintest indication of decay. The beauty of the Anne of Cleves miniature gave Henry another wife, and cost Cromwell his head. How delightful to see and linger over a miniature like this, exquisite as a work of art, and rich at the same time in historical associations! These miniatures have been seen by very few people. They were not shown at Goderich; and the latest editor of Walpole's anecdotes (Mr. Wornum, the Secretary to the National Gallery) was unacquainted with their whereabouts. Manchester, in May next, will reveal the lurking quarters of many treasures long lost to the most prying and best-informed of collectors.

We are glad to find instructive and agreeable narrators of travel, are not entirely extinct. Mr. Russell (the Special Correspondent of the *Times*) has the art of telling in a very few words, and those the proper words, the very things best worth telling. But he has a rival this week in Sir Robert Peel, who gallops through Russia in a lecture, and leaves his audience his hearers by the veracity of his manners, the vigour of his descriptions, and the odd kind of skill he indulges in, of skipping from one subject of moment to another of equal interest, but wholly unlike what he has at that moment given the go-by to. Travellers who publish may safely take a lesson of importance from Mr. Russell's "Notes of his Russian Tour," and lecturers (Mr. Thackeray excepted) may copy with advantage the lively manner of Sir Robert Peel.

A private theatre at Tavistock House reads like the announcement in bygone days of private theatricals at Bedford House or Richmond House, with this exception, that when we are aware that Tavistock House is the London residence of Mr. Charles Dickens we are at once assured that a play under his roof and under his superintendence, and with his friends, must be something far more agreeable to sit through than any representation made by people however fashionable, or in houses infinitely larger than the house which Mr. Dickens inhabits. Tuesday last witnessed the first of four nights on which Mr. Dickens treats his friends—a large and influential circle—to a new play from the pen of Mr. Wilkie Collins, and to new scenery from the pencil of Mr. Clarkson Stanfield. The title of the Tavistock House production is "The Frozen Deep;" and Mr. Collins, so say his many admirers, has made a stride in his art in this telling and well-told play. The acting was all but excellent throughout. No professed actors now on the stage could have played with equal ability the parts sustained by Mr. Mark Lemon and Mr. Charles Dickens. The last night is on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

And we are never more to hear the pleasant voice or see the genial smile of little Britton. New Year's Day robbed us of an old friend who has done more than any man of his age to preserve and explain the architectural antiquities of Great Britain. Born with an ardent love of whatever is beautiful in architecture, or venerable in point of antiquity, he possessed at the same time the very rare art of bringing those particular men about him who could most efficiently aid him in his labours. Thus he brought Mackenzie, the most admirable of architectural draughtsmen; and Le Keux, the most inimitable of architectural engravers, to the illustration of his "Cathedral Antiquities"—a noble monument of his taste, his industry, and his tact. If we would fully understand the value of Mr. Britton's services, we must compare his engravings with the works of Buck and Grose, and with the loose illustrations of our antiquities to be found in the last of our county historians. Even the faithful Hollar is faithless when compared with Mackenzie and Le Keux.

THE BALL OF THE BACHELORS' HUNT, which took place recently at the Corn Exchange, Aylesbury, Warwickshire, is said to have passed off with unusual éclat. The company consisted of about 250 of the nobility and gentry whose names were associated with the hunt; and, in order to give full effect to the entertainment, the hall was tastefully decorated with the flags of various nations, and every description of implement and device appertaining to the chase. Amongst the guests were several distinguished Crimean heroes.

The Austrian Commandant in Parma has received orders to evacuate that duchy as soon as the Duchess Regent shall call on him to do so. The Austrians have occupied Parma since 1849.

A DESPATCH from Constantinople of the 2nd inst. states that the English fleet had received orders to prepare to leave the Black Sea for England.

M. de Sevérine, the Russian Envoy at the Court of Bavaria, has just signed at Carlsruhe the contract of marriage of the Grand Duke Michel of Russia with the Princess Cecile of Baden.

THE PARIS AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The *Moniteur* announces that the Paris Agricultural Exhibition will, in consequence of the delay of the Exhibition of the Fine Arts for the 15th of June, commence on the 1st and continue to the 30th of that month, as originally designed. The reception and classification of implements, animals, and productions are to take place from the 18th to the 28th of May. From the latter day to the end of May juries will be occupied in awarding the prizes. On the 12th of June and following days experiments will be made with the machines and implements, either in the Exhibition Palace or at Vincennes, near Paris. The sale of the live stock is to take place subsequently. Persons intending to exhibit are required to make known their intention before the 28th of April, either to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Paris, or to the persons of their respective countries authorized to receive their declarations; and they are also required to give as full a description as possible of the animals or objects exhibited.

EXPLOSION OF A NEAPOLITAN WAR STEAMER.—Accounts from Naples of the 8th state that the Neapolitan war-steamer *Carlo III.*, on her voyage to Sicily, exploded, killing a great number of those on board. Many were saved by a British ship of war cruising near the scene of the accident.

## THE LIVINGSTON TESTIMONIAL.

A great meeting was held in the Egyptian-hall, Mansion House, on Tuesday last, the Lord Mayor in the chair, the object being to devise the best means of presenting a testimonial to Dr. Livingston, the African traveller. The hall was filled in every part.

The Lord Mayor, in opening the business of the day, said he might venture to assure the company present that the most gratifying event connected with his mayoralty was, that the first meeting in that hall was for the purpose of paying a national tribute of admiration and praise to Dr. Livingston, the great traveller in South Africa (Loud cheers). The importance of Dr. Livingston's travels in South Africa could not sufficiently be appreciated. The labours in which he had been engaged for the last sixteen years as a missionary had enabled him to explore a vast continent hitherto unknown to Europeans, and those labours could not fail to be of the greatest advantage to the civilised world, whether those researches had reference to the spread of Christianity or to the extension of commerce (Hear). It appeared that in Central South Africa a vast territory existed which was capable of producing every raw material of which this or any other country stood in need. After a few more words he called upon the Lord Bishop of London to move the first resolution.

The Bishop of London, who was received with cheers, then read the following resolution:—"That this meeting, consisting of the merchants, bankers, and others, the citizens of London, hereby present to the Rev. Dr. Livingston their sincere congratulations on the signal care and protection of Divine Providence, vouchsafed to him throughout his prolonged and perilous labours in exploring the interior of South Africa, and the meeting cherishes the gratifying assurance that the important discoveries of Dr. Livingston will tend hereafter greatly to advance the interests of civilisation, knowledge, commerce, and freedom among the numerous tribes and nations of that vast continent" (Applause). It was a great privilege that they should be permitted to meet together, in the centre of the greatest commercial metropolis in the world, to express their thanks to Divine Providence for allowing Dr. Livingston to be brought back in safety from the perils which he had undergone; and the meeting, he trusted, would be permitted to hope that, when he was about to return to that country where his heart was devoted to the service of the Lord, the same Providence would continue to protect him. It was, indeed, most gratifying to meet here to express an opinion in respect to what Dr. Livingston had done. It was most gratifying to hear that confession, the spirit of commercial enterprise, and the missionary cause should go hand in hand; and in the person of Dr. Livingston they had all these three united. There was a lesson for themselves in this great man which probably those who then addressed would not be slow to apply, that they ought never to separate common secular pursuits from those that worked the glory of God. A few years ago it was said that the age of heroism was past; but the time had been given to that by the brilliant instances which had recently occurred; and whilst they celebrated those cases in our own country, it was most elevating to find that in far distant fields, unchecked by applause from men whom they met to honour carried on his heroic enterprise, deserving and commanding the praise of his countrymen more than others to whom they had been ready to award it. (Loud applause.

Mr Raikes Currie, M.P., said he felt it an honour to address the meeting on this occasion, and to second the resolution which had been so ably put by the right rev. Prelate, the Bishop of London. He thought they could not better inaugurate their proceedings than by joining in all heartiness and sincerity in welcoming Dr. Livingston, the apostle of civilisation and Christianity.

Dr. Livingston, who was received with great enthusiasm, here gave a brief account of some of the districts visited by him, confining himself, however, mainly to a geographical description. He stated that he intended to write an account of his travels, to which he referred those present for more minute information. The Zambese river would, he said, form a great highway into Southern Africa. If they entered this river, as they might do, in a steamer at high drought, the country on each side would be found flat, covered with coarse grass and a few coconut and mango trees, forming a delta much larger than Scotland, and intersected with numerous streams. He knew all the country through which Mr. Gordon Cumming and others had hunted, and it produced nothing like the number of elephants which were in the district beyond Tete. Here, too, the country was exceedingly fertile. Unfortunately there had been knife wars in that region, the natives being led into them by people of Portuguese extraction, and they had no mother country to bear the expense, the Portuguese had been rather hotly pressed, and had, in fact, been shut up in their forts at Tete for something like two years. With respect to our own Kaffir wars he did not mean to say much; but they had always wanted a *Times* commissioner out there, and he believed that if one of those gentlemen had been intrusted with a mission before the last war this country would have saved more than £2,000,000 sterling. These *Times* commissioners ought to be considered one of our domestic institutions; and if we had a proper transport-service and a *Times* commissioner at the Cape he believed we should never have another Kaffir war. Dr. Livingston concluded his description by again referring the audience to his promised work for fuller information.

The resolution proposed was then put and unanimously agreed to.

Sir R. Murchison moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting, highly appreciating the intrepidity and perseverance of Dr. Livingston in his extended and dangerous journeys, deems it incumbent to originate a pecuniary tribute as an expression of their admiration and gratitude for his disinterested and self-denying labours in the cause of science and philanthropy." It was impossible that such services as had been performed by Dr. Livingston could have escaped the observation of the Government, and the Earl of Clarendon had taken every opportunity to befriend that gentleman after he knew Dr. Livingston was on the coast of Africa. More than this, he (Sir R. Murchison) was privileged to say that his Lordship was aware of the opinion of some men of science—namely, that a person possessing the powers of the distinguished traveller whom they were now met to honour should be doubly occupied—occupied not only in advancing Christianity through the country he explored, but filling at the same time some public station by which, along our great line of influence, he might prevent the calamities of war, and save both money and life.

The resolution was seconded by Colonel Sykes, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. J. Dillon moved, and Mr. S. Gurney seconded, the opening of a subscription towards a fund to be called "The Livingston Testimonial Fund." Another resolution proposed by Mr. Sheriff Mechi and seconded by Mr. Alderman Wire, provided for the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Montgomery Martin added some remarks confirmatory of the value of Dr. Livingston's discoveries, founded on some personal acquaintance with the coast of Africa; after which the proceedings terminated.

MANBY TESTIMONIAL.—At a meeting held recently at the Institution of Civil Engineers, the following resolutions were passed:—Resolved unanimously:—"That Mr Charles Manby, who has for upwards of seventeen years held the post of secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers, having retired from the more active duties of the office, the present is a fitting occasion to acknowledge the important services rendered by Mr. Manby during his tenure of office, as well as his general usefulness to the profession." Resolved:—That the following gentlemen be a committee to carry out the above objects:—The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and Messrs. T. E. Blackwell, T. R. Crampton, W. T. Doyne, G. W. Hemans, J. E. M'Connell, G. Peel, members; and Messrs. J. G. Appold, J. Freeman, John Hamilton, jun., W. Piper, J. Allen Ransome, G. F. White, and T. H. Wyatt, associates, with power to add to their number." At a subsequent meeting of the committee it was resolved: "That the object of the committee being to make the testimonial as general as possible, each subscription be limited to two guineas." Mr. G. P. Bidder has been requested to act as treasurer to the fund, and Mr. James Forrest has been appointed honorary secretary pro tem.

SIR EDMUND FILMER, one of the representatives of the western division of the county of Kent, died at his seat, East Sutton-place, near Maidstone, on Thursday morning, about eight o'clock.

MR. A. W. KINGLAKE, author of "Eothen," is a candidate for Newport, Isle of Wight, in the room of Mr Bagge, resigned.

IMPROVEMENT ON MENTAL CALCULATION.—The two important papers read last session to the Institution of Civil Engineers by Mr. Bidder, upon his process of mental calculation, have, by permission of the council, been reprinted from the Proceedings, under the editorship of Mr. Charles Manby, F.R.S., secretary to the institution: they extend to thirty-two closely-printed pages. An outline of those papers, accompanying the portrait of Mr. Bidder, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 15, 1851.

THE LATE GALES.—The losses at sea have been very great. Between Flamborough Head and the mouth of the Tyne nearly forty vessels have said to be driven on shore, several have been wrecked, and went down with all hands. In the English Channel the weather was equally boisterous. The screw-steamer *Dunedin*, to Bristol from Lisbon, was lost, near Penzance, with a crew of seven men. The steam-packet *Violet*, which left Ostend in a fearful storm on Monday night, was wrecked on the Goodwin Sands on Tuesday. Three bodies were picked up, lashed to a life-buoy, and put from the vessel. The *Northern Belle*, of 1100 tons, from New York to Liverpool, was wrecked, near Kingsgate, on Monday. The *Victory*, a Margate lugger, which ventured near to render assistance, was struck by a heavy sea, and went down with all hands on board—twelve to fifteen in number. By the heroic efforts of the Broadstairs boatmen the whole of the crew of the American vessel were saved. The Point of Air life-boat was lost off the Welsh coast during the storm, with thirteen hands on board.

Letters from Glasgow mention the failure of Messrs. Begbie, Wiseman, and Co., general merchants and manufacturers, with liabilities to the amount of £150,000, of which nearly £70,000 fall upon houses in Manchester.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

Lieutenant his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, now on a visit to her Majesty, has been appointed to the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*.

By a decision of the Emperor of the French the dragoon regiment of the Imperial Guards is henceforth to bear the title of the Empress's Dragoons.

It is denied that Mr Sidney Herbert has inherited any part of the property of the late Prince Woronzoff.

It is understood that the Belgian Minister of Finance will bring forward a demand, soon after the resumption of business in the Chamber, for credits eventually to the amount of six millions for the establishment of a war navy.

The Earl of Guilford, the late Master of St. Cross, has sent the sum of £10 as a Christmas present to the brethren.

On Saturday the French Emperor was to go to the Gaîté, to witness the performance of "La Fausse Adultère," in the authorship of which his Chef du Cabinet, M. Mocquard, is said to have had a hand. The first time his Majesty was getting into his carriage he received the intelligence of the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris, and as a mark of respect he deferred his visit to the theatre.

It is understood that the Hon. Somerset Calthorpe is the "Staff Officer" whose work, entitled "Letters from Head Quarters," has recently excited so much remark.

The Queen of Holland has been obliged to keep her apartment for some days on account of indisposition, and that circumstance prevented the usual fêtes of the New Year from taking place at the palace. The Princess Mary, daughter of the Prince and Princess Frederick, is labouring under an attack of measles.

The Lord Chancellor will receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c., on Monday next, the first day of Hilary Term, at his Lordship's residence, in Upper Brook-street, at twelve o'clock.

The King of the Belgians held a Court on New Year's Day to receive the congratulations and addresses of the diplomatic corps, clergy, civil and military, and of all persons presented. His Majesty was accompanied by the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family, and by his future son-in-law, Archduke Maximilian.

The Church of Notre-Dame-de-Liesse (Aisne) has just received a gift of 2000 f. from the Empress of the French, as a special mark of her piety and confidence in the patroness of that sanctuary.

Some idea may be formed of King Leopold's perfect patience and powers of endurance from the fact that he had to listen and reply to no less than twenty-seven congratulatory speeches and addresses on New Year's Day.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, has arrived at Alexandria from Toulon in his yacht the *Titania*. Mr. Stephenson is travelling for the benefit of his health, but his visit to Egypt is also understood to be in connection with the railway bridge about to be constructed across the Nile at Kafr Lais.

Mr. Baillie Cochrane has been returned for Lanarkshire without opposition.

It is said that M. Ledru Rollin was lately elected a member of the Council-General of the Department of the Allier, and that the Government has prohibited the publication of the fact.

W. P. G. Langton, Esq., M.P. for West Somerset, has given £100 in aid of the erection of parochial schools at Stoke St. Gregory, Somerset.

The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and the Princess de Salerno, after visiting Granada, have arrived at Malaga, where they were to embark for Sicily.

News was received in London by electric telegraph, on Tuesday last, announcing the death of Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, in his seventy-seventh year.

The Academy of the Beaux Arts has elected as Vice-President M. Robert-Fleury. M. Hittorf, who was Vice-President for the year 1856, is President for the present year.

The Board of Customs have appointed Mr. Cockshott to the vacant office of Chairman of Surveyors in the port of London.

The nomination of Prince Galitzin to the post of Russian Ambassador at Madrid is announced in the official journal of St. Petersburg. M. de Galitzin possesses a very considerable fortune, which will allow him to nobly represent Russia at the Spanish Court.

A monument has been erected in the church at Nunton, by Messrs. Osmond and Son, of Salisbury, to the son of Major-General Hadley, M.P., who fell before Sebastopol.

The *Correspondance Havas* contains a letter of the 30th ult., from Vienna, announcing the sudden death of Marshal Radetzky, Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces. The Marshal, the letter states, was carried off by an attack of apoplexy.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy on Saturday last Mr. Humphrey Brown, M.P., was adjudicated a bankrupt on the debt due to the Royal British Bank.

Cardinal Rauscher has published a circular in which he proposes the establishment of a Catholic University for the whole of Germany.

Six new Fellows of the University of London have been appointed by the Crown, viz.:—Lord Stanley, M.P., Right Hon. M. Talbot Baines, M.P., James Heywood, M.P., Sir E. Ryan, Dr. W. Withey Gull, Guy's Hospital, and Dr. J. F. Wood.

The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres has elected M. Ravnisson for its President, and M. P. Lebas for its Vice President, during the present year.

Captain C. J. B. Hamilton, who formerly represented Aylesbury, has intimated that, although he will not oppose Sir R. Bethell at the approaching election, he will seek the suffrages of the electors at the next general election.

The subscribers to the Franklin monument will be convened to meet at Lincoln during the March assize week, to decide upon the description of monument and the site.

M. Tassara, ex-member of the Constituent Assembly of Spain, and recently appointed Minister for that country at Washington, has arrived in Paris on his way to America.

Mr. Bruff, the engineer of the Eastern Counties Railway, has resigned his office. The reason alleged is that the new board has discharged some 400 of the men employed in the works and reparations of the line.

Great excitement has been created in Sydney by the announcement of a nugget of gold weighing five hundred weight. It is stated, however, to be merely a mass of quartz, with a vein of gold running through it.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree, founded on a report from Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, for the decentralisation of the administrative portion of the government of Algeria, by the creation of local municipalities.

It is announced that Mr. John Scott Russell has offered to tender for the repairs of the whole British navy.

At the commencement of the season the Theatre La Scala, at Milan, usually numbers as many as 1200 subscribers. This year, owing to the expected visit of the Emperor of Austria, there are not 300.

Mr. Kern, whose arrival in Paris on a special mission from the Federal Council of Switzerland has been noticed, had an interview with the Emperor on Saturday last.

Mr. Charles Mathews is still suffering from the effects of an accident which occurred to him at the Manchester theatre. He has been confined to his bed since his return to town with severe inflammation of the arm, and it has been found necessary to perform more than one operation upon it for his relief.

The number of admission tickets which Barnum sold for up to Saturday last was 120. It is expected that from 2500 to 3000 persons were in the building during Barnum's hours, but, as many were attracted by the settlement of the account, the influence of the new measure cannot be exactly gauged as yet.

The special committee of the Glasgow Town Council have agreed to recommend the purchase of the lands of Patti-head, on the south side of the river, extending to about 115 acres, to form a new public Park.

A letter from Milan of January 2 states that many political arrests have lately been made there, and that a number of one of the leading families had been arrested in his house. The state of feeling is such that the coming Carnival is expected to be one of the most dull ever known in Milan.

The Duchess Henriette of Wurtemberg, mother of the reigning Queen of that country, died on the 2nd instant. This Princess, who was daughter of the late Prince Charles of Nassau-Weilburg, was born on the 14th April, 1780, and was married in 1797 to Duke Louis of Wurtemberg, uncle of the reigning King, deceased in 1817.

THE "SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY" DANCE.

IN this scene the graceful pencil of Mr. Harvey has pictured "that famous country dance" which is called after the great-grandfather of Sir Roger de Coverley, of delightful memory. In these days of revivalism fashion has recalled the celebrated old dance as the joyous conclusion of the ball; though we doubt whether so genial an exuberance of English mirth as this dance admits of had ever been entirely laid aside. It had probably lingered in many an ancestral hall far distant from the great city whither it regain fashion most readily but their way.

We have said that Sir Roger's great-grandfather was the sponsor of the dance; and Mr. W. H. Wills, in his piquant "Notes and Illustrations" to the elegant reprint from the Coverley papers which appeared about five years since, thus pleasantly narrates some further genealogical particulars of the *nom de danse*, which Mr. Wills prefaces by stating that the real sponsor had only been recently revealed after a vigilant search. He then proceeds:

An autograph account, by Ralph Thoresby, of the family of Calverley of Calverley, in Yorkshire, dated 1717, and which is now in the possession of Sir W. Calverley Trevelyan, states that the tune of "Roger a Calverley" was named after Sir Roger of Calverley, who lived in the time of Richard the First. This knight, according to the custom of that period, kept minstrels, who took the name from their office of "Harper." Their descendants possessed lands in the neighbourhood of Calverley, called Harperfroids and Harper's Spring. "The seal of this Sir Roger, appended to one of his charters, is large, with a chevalier on horseback." The earliest printed copy of the tune which has yet been traced is in "a choice collection to a ground for a treble violin," by J. Playford, 1685. It appears again in 1695 in H. Playford's "Dancing Master." Mr. Chappell, author of the elaborate work on English Melodies, believes it to have been a hornpipe. That it was popular about the *Spectator's* time is shown from a passage in a satirical history of Powel the Puppet Man, 1715: "Upon the preludes being ended each party fell to bawling and calling for particular tunes. The hobnailed fellows, whose breeches and lungs seemed to be of the same leather, cried out for 'Cheshire Rounds,' 'Roger of Coverley,' 'Joan's Placket,' and 'Northern Nancy.'"

Steele owned that the notion of adapting the name to the good genial old knight originated with Swift.

THE NEW YEAR'S PARTY.

## TESTIMONIAL TO M. COSTA.

THIS superb Testimonial was presented by a numerous and influential body of gentlemen, chiefly connected with the management of the Birmingham Musical Festivals, in token of the eminent services of M. Costa as conductor of the musical department of these performances during the last three triennial festivals

At the presentation the Chairman (Lord Willoughby de Broke) stated that, at a time when the duties of M. Costa were extremely onerous, he undertook the production of a new oratorio for the Birmingham Festival; and, notwithstanding his other engagements, in three months it was completed. How well that oratorio succeeded those who heard it would be the best judges. To him it gave perfect satisfaction. M. Costa had conducted the three last festivals in Birmingham; and to his talents, and judgment in conducting, was, in his Lordship's opinion, to be attributed the high reputation and success which they had achieved. After alluding to the gratuitous production of "Eli" for the Birmingham Festival, the Noble Lord concluded, amidst cheers, by presenting the Testimonial.

The Testimonial is of silver, relieved with gold, and the whole of the elaborate details in strict accordance with the recognised authorities on these subjects. It is from the manufactory of Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co., and was designed by their principal artist, Mr. Charles Grant. The subject is taken from the first chapter of the First Book of Kings, and represents the presentation in the Temple of the infant Samuel to Eli. The High Priest, robed in gorgeous vestments, and holding a golden censer, occupies a dais in the centre of the group, receiving Samuel at the hands of Hannah, as "dedicated unto the Lord." Opposite to the mother and her first-born is placed Elkanah, leaning in a reverential attitude on his staff, having brought of "the first fruits of the land" as an offering. In the background appear the altar of incense, the table of shewbread, and the pot of manna. The inscription, in raised silver letters, on the front of the pedestal of Sienna marble, is taken from the following passage in the oratorio

Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.

On a silver plate at the back is engraved:—

TO MICHAEL COSTA, in commemoration of the first performance, on the 26th of August, 1855, of "Eli," an oratorio generously composed by him for the Birmingham Musical Festival, in aid of the funds of the General Hospital, as a tribute to his genius, and as a record of his disinterested liberality, this testimonial is presented by noblemen and gentlemen of the committee of management. MDCCCLV.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO M. COSTA.

M. Costa, in acknowledging the gift, spoke of his coming to England in 1829, an utter stranger, when Birmingham for a short time became his abode, and here he first experienced kindnesses to which he constantly recurred with pleasurable recollection. Referring to his exertions in connection with the Birmingham Musical Festivals, M. Costa said he felt proud in being at the head of the finest musical corps in the world.

## THE CHARLTON CEMETERY.

THE Charlton Cemetery is one of the first of those provided under the new Burial Act, and contains rather more than five acres of land, pleasantly situated on the high-road from Charlton to Woolwich-common. It was purchased by the Burial Board for a considerable sum, on account of its superiority and peculiar advantages as regards contiguity to the parish, fine soil, easy access, &c.

The ground is laid out and planted with trees, shrubs, &c., of a choice description, a portion being set apart for the use of Dissenters, and is inclosed on the front side with a dwarf plinth-wall of red brick and Portland stone in character with the rest of the architecture, and a neat iron palisading on the top. Separate entrances and carriage-gates are provided to the Episcopal and Dissenters' portion of the ground.

The entrance-lodge stands in front, contiguous to the gates, and is a red brick building, with stone dressings, round doors and windows, and an open timber porch. It contains apartments for the porter and a general waiting-room.

The Chapels, which stand on the rising ground, are seen to advantage from the public road. The Episcopal Chapel is a neat structure, in the Early English style of ecclesiastical architecture, and has a western entrance, with a bell-cot at the south-west angle. The interior is planned with stalls, bier, and richly-carved pulpit and desk; the roof is open to the rafters, and stained and varnished. The Dissenters' Chapel is of the same size as the Episcopal, being similarly planned, and fitted with stalls, seats, &c. The roof is of rather simpler character; the style of the building is decorated. The windows are filled with tracery. Both chapels are built of Kentish rag-stone, and Bath-stone dressings to doors, windows, and other parts.

THE CHARLTON CEMETERY.

The contracts of the laying out, building chapels, lodge, entrance-gates, and front wall, amounted to £2615; the whole being carried out under the direction of Mr. S. Hewitt, architect, of Southwark

## PROTESTANT CHURCH
### LATELY ERECTED AT CANNES.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for October 25, 1856, in our descriptive Sketch of the charming locality of Cannes, in the south of France, we recorded the gratifying fact of the erection of a Gothic Church for the Protestant population. We now engrave the new edifice, which was designed by Mr. Thomas Smith, architect, of Hertford, and Hart-street, London.

The church is built of the native stone of the district, the mild granite colour of which, contrasted with the Aries stone, of which the mullions, tracery, and dressings are formed, produces a remarkably good effect. The situation is most picturesque, within 400 yards of the Mediterranean, and on the south side of the Nice and Marseilles road

The church is calculated to hold about 200 persons. On the east side of the chancel is a robing-room, corresponding with which, on the west side, is a gallery, intended for the organ, but which has been built at the north end of the nave. The organ front is in perfect character with the church. The style of the edifice is mediæval, of the decorated character; the ceilings are ornamentally groined. The end fronting the road has a handsome four-light window, with a triangular sepulcral in the gable. The sittings, or stalls, are open, and in accordance with the architecture of the building.

The service is that of the English Church, and is performed in the English language.

We take this opportunity of correcting a misstatement which lately appeared in the metropolitan and provincial journals to the effect that Lord Ellenborough, on a recent visit to Cannes, had purchased for the sum of £10,000 the château on the hill, the property of T. R. Woolfield, Esq.; his Lordship having been induced to do so from the fact of its being a facsimile of an old mansion of his ancestors situated on the banks of the Ben Lomond, where he had passed his infancy, and which Mr. Woolfield, having seen and sketched thus reproduced on the shores of the Mediterranean. Mr. Smith, the architect of the church, and also of the château on the hill, from an original design made by him on the occasion of a professional visit paid to Mr. Woolfield in 1850, says no such sketch was submitted to the architect, nor did Mr. Woolfield give him any more definite instruction respecting the character of the building he intended to raise than that he wished it to be in the style of an English castle. The château, we understand, has been purchased by Lord Londesborough.

PROTESTANT CHURCH RECENTLY ERECTED AT CANNES.

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS).

Freechurch Manse, Peebles.

IN an article headed "Cannes," which appeared in your Journal on the 25th of October, I observe the following statement:—"The Scotch portion of the community found their consciences would not allow of their listening to the Episcopal service, neither would their pride let them pray in their drawing-rooms, while the other believers had a special edifice. So, accordingly, equal exertions were made on their part. A Scotch church of humble pretensions was erected in the town [illegible], and all were satisfied." As the Presbyterian clergyman who officiated in what is here called the Scotch church, I trust you will permit me to contradict the aspersion thus injuriously cast on those who attended my ministry. The fact is, that the Episcopalians had no "special edifice" at all till some time after that in which we worshipped was erected, and that the latter was erected not by us at all, but by one of their own number—that well-known and truly earnest friend of religious liberty, Admiral Pakenham, who offered us the use of it for the winter at an hour which admitted of our attending the services of both churches on the same day, an opportunity of which not a few of us gladly availed ourselves. I regret that you should have given insertion to a statement so ungenerous and unfair, and so well fitted to awaken illiberal feelings which we Presbyterians found rankling in the bosom of the Episcopalian community when we arrived, and which we used our best endeavours by the blessing of God to allay, and, I rejoice to say, not without success. It is obviously the production of one either in a great measure ignorant of the facts of the case, or wantonly intent on mischief. Hoping that you will not object to give to this rejoinder the same publicity which you have already given to the statement that called it forth,

I am, Sir, &c.,

WM. WALLACE DUNCAN.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE entries for the Chester Cup are rather below Mr. Topham's usual mark; but there is an immense increase in the number of the candidates for the Liverpool Steeplechase. Lambourn, Saunterer, Magnifier, Sprig of Shillelah, and Schiedam, will be put through Mr. Topham's crucible when he adjusts the scale for the former race, and Melissa will, no doubt, have the honour of the top weight. It is rumoured that Blink Bonny is anything but a favourite with the Malton men, on account of her showing a great deal of temper at exercise. Nothing of this kind was observable in public last year, except a suspiciously uneasy way of whisking her tail when she went up to start; and the report must be taken with great reservation. Many go so far as to say that, even with health, she will be at 40 to 1 on the day!

The snow and frost have stopped all hunting since Monday, and the schoolboys, who are guiltless of coursing and fox-cover joys, are having their turn now sledging. There are at present thirty regular visitors in Melton, with about 350 hunters between them; whereas the average number of visitors for some seasons previous had been very little above a dozen. Lord Stamford's one of the most musical packs that ever flew to a scent—had a regular hunter of twenty minutes, from Barkley Holt, on Thursday (Jan. 1)—only four men up when the fox was killed. This over, they had another fifty minutes, not so fast, but a capital hunting run, we believe, from John o' Gaunt's. The new Leicestershire packs are working under a lucky star, as Mr. Tailby has also failed to kill, and that, too, in a country perfectly swarming with foxes. We, however, hear anything but good accounts about the foxes in the Cottesmore country. The Duke of Rutland's hounds have been showing wonderful sport; and cheery Will Goodall seems to be greater than ever both in his kennel management and in the field. Our own hounds have had such a push was never seen in Leicestershire, even in "The Squire's" prime. Everything goes on very comfortably now under Tom Smith's rule in the Brocklesby country, and he bids fair to bring back "Old Will's" days, which are still so affectionately remembered there. His greatest run lately ended without a kill; and it is believed that the fox escaped by climbing into a thorn-tree. A hedger is said to have seen him ascend, but he kept his tongue quiet. This magnanimity rivals that of the clergyman's daughter in Gloucestershire, many years ago, who stole down late at night to a drain from which the hunted fox was to have been dug out next day, and opened the mouth of it. We hear that the Southwold country will be vacant at the close of the season, and that great exertions are making to increase the subscription. Many consider it a better country than either the Brocklesby or Lord Henry Bentinck's, and this year there has been no lack of foxes.

The coursing meetings for next week are—Bradwardine, on Tuesday Whitchurch, on Wednesday; and Altcar Club, on Wednesday and Thursday; and seven lots of greyhounds, some of them of the well-known Motley blood, will come to the hammer, at Aldridge's, on Saturday.

## ENGLISH SWINDLERS IN AMERICA.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, in his "England and the English," ridicules the rank-and-file-worship which leads our tradesmen and lodging-house-keepers to place the most unbounded confidence in any handsome, well-dressed scoundrel with an aristocratic name or title. Finis Mr. Jones or Smith, though ready to rob, will be viewed with considerable suspicion at first; whereas a ticket-of-leave man who calls himself the Honourable Augustus Frederick Fitzclarence, if he can only dress in character, may run into unlimited credit. Our Transatlantic cousins have a good laugh now and then at this weakness on the part of our countrymen: but they have little cause, for we question whether Jonathan, in spite of all his boast of sharpness, is not quite as easily taken in as John Bull. A very flagrant case of American gullibility, arising from this propensity, was reported in a Pittsburg paper the other day, which a certain Luther Hudson and Sir Charles Miller were the actors, and a considerable number of tradesmen in that city were victimised. The following details of the affair, which we take from the *Pittsburg Gazette*, will show that there is good scope for clever swindlers in America

"The position of Lord Arthur John Hudson and Sir Charles Miller did not carry them away; and, instead of sporting it at the Monongahela, they contented themselves with the more unpretending quarters of the Mansion House, and procured at the Fulton House, Diamond. This moderation was charming. They were communicative, too; and their admirers were confidently informed that they had always deported with 'a pot of money' on their co-bankers' Drinking, eating, and riding were the order of the day. Money flowed like water; everybody was urged to participate with them in the good things of this life, and everybody accepted the invitation.

"Sir Charles owned a sandbank in Missouri, and such sand for glass making! 'Sir,' said Sir Charles, exhibiting a goblet, 'did you ever see such a bar?' 'my sandbank' 'I made his fortune at once!' 'Lord Arthur admires' 'and must send a few cases' 'and the glass' 'the only good substitute' 'for the magnificent' 'he understood to exhibit' 'early next' 'Lord Arthur' 'and' 'and' 'and

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An Immense
Variety
From
£1 5s. to £5
The Robe.
Patterns sent post-free.

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Any of the above Skirts can be sent by railway on receipt of
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Every 2s. 6d. purchase entitles the purchaser to a Reading Ticket.
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N.B.—Envelopes or Wholesale Lists of the above free.

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EARLY CLOSING HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT.—HIRD'S DRESS SHIRTS for Evening Parties, 4s. 6d., 5s., and 6s. 6d. each. Linen Collars in a dozen, 15 different size to choose from.—A. J. HIRD, 303, Oxford-street (four doors east of the Pantheon).

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Best quality, 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d. each. Sent to London, ready-made or to measure, at 38, Poultry, Bank. Prospectus and self-measurement post-free.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. LAVY continue to Measure Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothes, and give the highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's LEFT-OFF CLOTHES of every description.—Regimentals, Footmen's Liveries, and all Miscellaneous Property. Ladies and Gentlemen having any of the above for disposal can be waited on at their residences, by letter addressed to Mr or Mrs. Lavy, 151, Strand (opposite Exeter Change). Established 1815.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—From the "Lancet."—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-Bottles introduced by Mr. ALLAN, 186, Oxford street. Whether for weaning, rearing by hand, or occasional feedings, if by art or by nature, they are unrivalled." 7s. 6d. each

LADIES NURSING.—NEW NIPPLE SHIELDS, for taking away all pain in nursing, preventing, and immediately curing, sore nipples. Sold by BENJAMIN ELAM, 186, Oxford-street. 4s. 6d.; by post, 5d. extra.

TO Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others.—FOR SALE, a WORKING MODEL LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE and TENDER, of 1-inch scale, of beautiful design and first-class workmanship. Exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851 (Class 5, No. 716).—Apply to JAMES BINTIT, Maker, Gainsborough.

AN ASSORTMENT of First class Single and Double BROUGHAMS and CLARENCES, from 80 guineas; several secondhand ditto, from 45 guineas, at HILLOTT'S, 80, Westminster-bridge-road. The original Inventor and Patentee of Carriages on Elliptic Springs will not perish.

COLT'S SIX-SHOT REVOLVERS—the favourite size for Officers. Army and Navy, weight 2lb. 8 oz., rifle-bored. Also, three sizes POCKET REVOLVERS, for Travellers and Home Protection. Holsters, Belts, Pouches Cartridges. A large stock (of London made) ready for immediate delivery. Description and Price-lists furnished Order of the Patentee and Manufacturer, SAMUEL COLT, 14, Pall-mall, London. Beware of counterfeits!

REVOLVERS.—Large assortment of Adams's Improved Patents, Colt's, and all the highly-approved systems in endless variety. Double Pocket Pistols &c., &c., suitable for defence.—REILLY, Gun Makers, 502, New Oxford-street, London.

TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW, 191, Strand, London, manufactures superior FISHING RODS and TACKLE, at moderate prices. Catalogues gratis

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly. Observe, opposite the York Hotel. Portability, combined with great power in FIELD, RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night Power-ful Wide-mouthed PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 3 miles. Also, their very large Assortment of Telescopes, and at the Opera-Glass Department, a very choice variety, suitable for all tastes. They are also manufacturers of Surveying, Nautical, and Landscape Telescopes, and can execute any order in a few hours. Their Microscopes are unrivalled for power and simplicity of construction, and are recommended by the Faculty. They become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Specimen Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, 24 inches, with an extra astronomical eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and smaller powers, with increasing powers, and are sealed by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented "SELF-ADJUSTING LENSES of the most extraordinary power that ever was produced. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that, instead of vision becoming strained, fatigued, weakened, and in numerous cases seriously injured, it is preserved and strengthened; and very aged persons are enabled to continue their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a size much less than a sixpence, and read large print at the most frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at once on examining some parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eye they can read small print with, and those who have not made use of spectacles by sending their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible, the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at a church and public assemblies. Messrs SOLOMONS Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite the York Hote

THE FROST. — SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETERS showing the extremes of heat and cold. CAUTION.—Persons are now selling spurious imitations of Self-registering Thermometers, which are entirely useless. Only the genuine and Registering Thermometers, which are entirely useless. Only the genuine and Registering Thermometers, which are entirely useless. Only the genuine and

"HOMEWARD BOUND." PAINTED BY J. W. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE PAGE 14.

# SKETCHES IN NAPLES.

THE "CALESSO," OR "CURRICOLO."

## THE "CALESSO" OR "CURRICOLO."

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

AMONGST the most extraordinary spectacles now to be witnessed in Naples is that perhaps of the calesso or curricolo. What a singular carriage it is! The seat is a tripod, resting on a pole with two lofty wheels, which by their rapid movement create a continual cloud of dust. The horse, a wretched-looking animal, is generally full of ardor, and proceeds forward at a rapid pace with the reverse lean, even though the driver as he goes collects his passengers, who thrust themselves in by your side without any ceremony. Perhaps you will complain to coaches, but he has long since given up his seat, and is now standing behind almost concealed by the new faces which one by one have made their appearance. Whilst the front and the back of the carriage have been thus filling, two or three persons will have clam-

NEAPOLITAN CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

bered up and seated themselves at your fest; and even the net which is suspended beneath has reserved its contributions of children and dogs. And now away flies the horse to Pozzuoli or Portici. The driver stands behind, holding in one hand the reins and in the other a whip, which he never ceases to crack. As for the steed he is decked out more gaily than we can describe—the most showy ribbons adorn the mane, and plumes of various colours nod upon his head. He is full of life and spirit, and to look at him with all his splendid trappings galloping along at his utmost speed, you would never dream that he was dragging after him sixteen or seventeen human beings. Quaint and unmodish as the calesso is, we are inclined to think that it was the immediate successor to the biga, not merely in Naples but in Italy generally. This conjecture is supported by the universal sentiment here, as well as by ancient designs and pictures, and, if there be any truth in it, the calesso, in its history, affords another argument to show how, in the progress of improvement, what was admired and used but yesterday is set aside for some new idea of the morrow. So is it by a law of our nature. Away with moralising, however. Besides, who can reflect or reason on the top of a calesso? We are going at the rate of ten miles an hour; our fellow passengers are singing and shouting; our driver is smacking his unwearied whip; and before we can reconcile ourselves to the novel mode of travelling we have arrived at Pozzuoli, minus, it is to be hoped, nothing more than a few grains, the price of our fare.

### THE ROYAL BODY-GUARD (HORSE).

In order to become a member of the Royal Body-Guard, a person must have a title of nobility, and deposit 3000 ducats caution money: with a petition, and certain other requisites, after satisfactory information has been obtained, an entrance is ensured. The length of service in this body is six years; after which one obtains his commission, and enters other corps. The duty of these troops is to follow, to accompany, and escort Royal personages when they go out on public ceremonials. Their pay is fifteen ducats a month (equal to £2 16s.)—hardly enough to maintain their horse. Every other expense is defrayed by themselves. There are about 100 persons in this body. We have given two sketches of a soldier of this corps—one in *grande tenue* (No. 1) the other in undress (No. 2).

No. 1. The helmet is gilt, with tiger's skin, and a black tail. The coat is blue, the ornaments of breast and the epaulets are of silver. Gloves yellow and wristbands white. The pantaloons are of white flannel, and buttons of dress of silver.

No. 2. The coat, as also the pantaloons, are blue—the ornaments of silver. The hat black, with a white feather and red border.

The horsecloth is blue, with silver ornaments and white trimmings. The appearance of this corps is as rich as that of any body of troops we have ever seen.

### THE ROYAL BODY-GUARD (FOOT).

This body consists entirely of veteran sergeants, who had obtained their discharge from different branches of the Army, but are still capable of service. Their duty is to stand guard at the gates of the Sovereign and of Royal personages whenever they go anywhere in public form. They assist also at the extraction of the Lottery, which august personage is thus surrounded with the dignity of Royalty. In this body there are about 150 men.

The hat worn by this corps is of black skin, with a white feather, a gilt front plate, and red tassel. The coat is blue, with wristband and collar red; the epaulets and buttons of silver; the pantaloons are of white flannel, and the gaiters are black. Altogether the uniform is one of the richest and in the best taste with which we are acquainted.

### THE 13TH REGIMENT OF SWISS

Consists of nearly 2000 men of every nationality except Italian. With no bond of country either amongst themselves or to the service in which they had entered; hired in the streets, and not by virtue of any agreement between Governments, they are truly mercenary soldiers; money is the sole object at which they aim, and money is the only guarantee of their fidelity.

Their chaco is black with a yellow border; button-holes, wristbands, and collars yellow, as are the buttons and epaulets, the pantaloons for summer are white, whilst those for winter are grey; their capote is grey, and sack of white linen.

## THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

Saturday last being the first day appointed by the Court of Bankruptcy for a division among the creditors of the salvage realised out of the wreck of this unfortunate affair, there was a formidable "rush" of all entitled to participate in it to the head offices in Threadneedle-street, where the following notice was posted up:—

"NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

"Threadneedle-street, Jan. 3, 1857.

"In Bankruptcy.—Re Royal British Bank.

"For the accommodation of creditors, all dividend warrants delivered out by the official assignee in the matter on this Saturday, the 3rd, and on Monday next, the 5th of January, will be paid here until four o'clock on the above days (instead of at 82, Basinghall-street), upon being presented at the counter."

So besieged was the building that the police had to be called in to assist the officers and porters of the bank. It was, however, found difficult to preserve order, in consequence of the presence of a large number of females and others, who, under the influence of exasperated feelings, caused considerable uproar, which was materially augmented by the unobtrusive act of two or three intoxicated creditors, whose conduct compelled those within to close the doors of the bank, and to admit the applicants only by a dozen at a time. This increased the agitation outside, which developed itself in violent declamatory observations on the rascality of the concern, while many gave vent to still more violent demonstrations, by belaboring the brass plates of the "Royal British Bank" with their sticks, umbrellas, and knuckles. Altogether about 2000 creditors out of the entire 6000 were summoned to attend, as far as I can the list. As a matter of course they were true to their appointment, and great blame was freely cast by them on the want of regularity and arrangement that characterised the proceedings. There were present the solicitor of the Bank of England with their "ledgers;" the official assignee in bankruptcy, with his staff of clerks and solicitors; Messrs. Linklater and Hackwood; the clerks and officers of the defunct bank; and the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery. The first dividend of 6d. in the pound was declared in by the official assignee to each of the applicant creditors announced, and the amount was paid upon the spot on its being presented to the Accountant-General. This caused considerable delay and inconvenience—a circumstance that would not have occurred had the cashiers been directed to go and take their warrants immediately to the bank to be cashed. It is supposed that between £100,000 and £300,000 was thus paid over. Considerable confusion, it was stated, was occasioned by some of the dividends being erroneously calculated; many creditors who had proved their debts in Chancery only were highly indignant on being told that, not having proved in bankruptcy, they were not entitled to receive the dividend until they were proved over again in bankruptcy. Another subject of complaint appeared to be that all parties were refused to participate in the dividend who were due for bills discounted on the 1st of September, when the bank stopped payment, although those bills have run off since. One creditor had a certificate of the proof of his debt, with the Commissioner of Bankruptcy's signature, but on pressing it for payment it was refused, although he had a considerable on a great many bills, only one of which now remained. The result will, it is understood, be an application to the Lunacy Court on the subject, the Commissioner having allowed the creditor to set off the amount of this remaining bill, of which he was the drawer.

THE FRENCH PRESS.—M. Neffzer, the able *rédacteur en chef* of the *Presse*, avails himself of an attack in the *Union* upon M. Emile de Girardin to defend his life's work, and at the same time to issue a sort of political manifesto of the course to be adopted by the journal under the new proprietorship. The *Union* lately said that when M. de Girardin founded the *Presse*, in 1836, he, for the first time, made a newspaper a commercial speculation (*une affaire*), instead of an organ of political convictions. To answer to this, M. Neffzer, alluding pleasantly to the small circulation of the *Union*, says that although it may preach in the desert, its editors certainly do not pretend to be fed by celestial ravens, like the prophet Elias. He contends that the *Union* was ever a power, although it was always a bad speculation; whereas M. de Girardin has been a constant and obstinate advocate of liberty, while the sympathies of the public have followed the prosperity of his journal. M. Neffzer pledges his honour to preserve M. E. de Girardin's liberal principles as the patrimony of the *Presse*. He differs from his late master in this, that he cannot admit the utter uselessness of newspapers in France at the present moment. Had he thought so he would have followed M. de Girardin into his retirement. But he thinks that discussion, however fettered it may be, is more useful than silence, and he is resolved to enjoy to the utmost extent such liberty of discussion as the Government will allow him, nothing doubting that the public, as it has hitherto done, will make full allowance for the difficulties by which the profession of a journalist in France is surrounded.—*Letter from Paris.*

## THE METROPOLITAN DRAINAGE.

### HOW TO RAISE THE MONEY.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

A DEPUTATION from the Metropolitan Board of Works has waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The prudent reserve of the right honourable Baronet, when directly applied to, to raise the money on the security of the Government and afterwards lend it to the Metropolitan Board of Works to enable them to complete their still-unsettled scheme of drainage; and the admirable and most judicious remarks of some of the newspapers induce me to trouble you with a few thoughts explanatory of a scheme by which the necessary means may be secured for the execution of the work, without pressing on any branch of regular industry. All exceptional or occasional public works requiring the expenditure of any considerable sum of money have the tendency to draw from the usual branches of trade and commerce of a locality or country an amount of money—the vital principle of their existence, and without which they shrivel, dwarf, and die—calculated to derange the ordinary condition of industrial enterprise. This is an acknowledged fact and an admitted evil, whether the expenditure happens to be abroad or at home. If abroad, the evil is prolonged, because the circle to be traversed before the money can return is greatly extended. But even at home, where industry is fostered to the fullest extent, it sometimes happens, as during the railway excitement and subsequent panic, that all the available money of the country is insufficient to pay the wages of the people. Hence the anomaly that what is *industrially* an indisputable national good may *financially* become a national disaster. Therefore it is that I venture to propose a plan by which means may be found to thoroughly drain the metropolis without the possibility of any pecuniary inconvenience or difficulty arising during the progress of the works, or from the ultimate redemption of the amount expended.

The present rateable value of property within the area of the metropolitan district is stated by the Chairman of the Board of Works to be £11,150,000. The sum required to complete the projected works, and pay off the scores of the old Commissioners, is estimated at £4,000,000. To repay the principle and interest in fifty years an annual rate of 3½d. in the pound is declared necessary. This rate will produce annually £116,750, which in fifty years will amount to £8,337,500—being considerably more than double the original cost. Should the plan I propose find acceptance, and be adopted, a rate of 2d. in the pound would be ample. This would effect a saving to the ratepayers of 1½d. in the pound—amounting to £74,750 per annum or £3,737,500, in the entire period of fifty years: a sum sufficient to embank the Thames from London-bridge to Westminster, without pressing more heavily on the ratepayers than is now proposed by the Chief of the Board of Works.

I suggest, then, that an account should be opened at the Bank of England called the Metropolitan Board of Works' account. That, as the works proceed, and money must be paid, the Bank of England should, by Act of Parliament, be empowered to issue specific warrants, or certificates of work, of £5 and upwards, to the contractors, with which they should pay for debts incurred, wages, &c. Such warrants should be declared legal tender throughout the metropolitan districts, and be receivable in payment of all local and other rates. Being receivable in payment of the rate on which their validity rested would secure their unchanging value. Their worth being undoubted, they would pass current, and be accepted with all the confidence that appertains to a note of the Bank of England, as will presently be more clearly shown.

The amount of value of rateable property as already named would by a rate of 2d. in the pound produce £92,000. Deducting at the rate of five per cent £4600 a year for collectors' poundage, and £7400 for contingencies, would leave the sum of £80,000 as a balance which in fifty years would cancel the debt of £4,000,000 originally contracted. Or should it be decided that a rate of 4d. in the pound could be levied, and would be paid, the sum would be redeemed in twenty-five years—so that one generation of London would not only see the desirable work accomplished, but all the expenses paid. No depreciation in the warrant could ever take place so long as the rate was levied against which the warrant was issued. The rate and the warrant would by the law that created them expire together.

The remuneration to the Bank of England for the duties it would be called upon to perform would undoubtedly be with that distinguished body a matter of no small importance. I would, therefore, propose to allow it the privilege of superintending the reissue of all surplus warrants received by Government; on which they should be permitted to charge the ordinary rate of interest, as if they were issuing their own notes. Care, however, should be taken that a due and proper account was kept between the Exchequer and the Bank, and the statement of warrants on hand liable to reissue duly announced in the *Gazette* along with the usual Bank returns.

Permit me to anticipate a few objections that may be urged by money-lenders and professed financiers who follow the beaten track without venturing to inquire whether the usual course is the best that could be adopted, or whether a wiser policy than that which obtains might not be suggested. Some will stigmatise the idea as wild and visionary, and altogether unworthy the attention of a practical people; albeit, their own Government Bonds are often refused by the sages of the City as documents of questionable security seen from their point of view. My answer to such is that the plan has been tried and found eminently successful. Although on a scale considerably smaller it was nevertheless large enough to prove the accuracy of the principle.

Others may hail it as a capital plan to enable them to launch ideal schemes of a speculative nature, having no revenue certain or probable, beyond serial profits culled in the regions of hope. Such schemers must understand that the plan proposed can only be adopted where the revenue is regular and absolutely certain. In the case before us there can be no loss. Properly conducted, anything like failure, or even peril, would be utterly impossible.

A difficulty of weight might arise as to the possibility of keeping such an amount of warrants in circulation and in favour with the public for twenty-five or fifty years; and, should they become tattered through age, how could their substance be renewed? No document will ever suffer the slightest diminution in public favour so long as it pays rates and cancels other obligations. To keep them in circulation, Government should possess the power to reissue such warrants as they might become possessed of (beyond the value of the £80,000 to be cancelled annually), in payment of official salaries, Government *employés* and contractors, dockyard and other public functionaries engaged within the metropolitan district. As the warrants would, doubtless, be worked severely, and made to move from hand to hand quickly, to ensure their decent appearance and constant renewal,—no warrant should be issued a second time. But it should never be split up, altered in value, or have its original number changed. Over or preceding the original number should be placed a serial letter denoting the number of times it had been renewed, such marks to be known only in the registrar's office of the Bank of England. These, however, are merely matters of detail which experienced officials in the Bank could promptly arrange, so as to secure safe, efficient, and regular working. The one principle on which my scheme is based is that, instead of depositing Exchequer Bills, or other warrants bearing interest, and receiving in return other warrants bearing no interest, it would be wiser to make the original bills or warrants circulate as money, under such restraints and in such amounts as might be deemed necessary for the protection and convenience of the public.

Another doubt may be suggested. Could the trade and general business of the entire metropolitan district float in daily use so large an addition to the notes and cheques now circulating? In answer "Yes!" because the warrants would not supersede any instrument, principle, or practice now in use, but in all cases assist in performing the work hitherto confined to Bank of England notes and cheques. Should it be found profitable, some of the Bank of England notes might, like favourite actors, perform a provincial tour, and gladden many hearts, and afterwards be received with undiminished honour by their friends in town. As regards cheques no anxiety need exist. If merchants found it more convenient to pay the warrants than to draw cheques, they would, and, if they did not, they would not.

Such are a few of the obvious objections I have endeavoured to answer, and such is the scheme I throw down to be taken up and welcomed, or tossed about and worried, according to the disposition, judgment, or self-interest of the persons undertaking to discuss the question. That the plan is faultless I do not pretend to assert, but I am persuaded that such faults could easily be remedied, if honestly undertaken. That it would work I have every confidence. That the warrants would be negotiable I have not the slightest doubt. That they would be as little liable to forgery as any other document circulating as money I am equally certain. Above all, when proved—as I feel confident it would be—a great success, it would render possible many things looked upon as impossible and improbable. Some questions might be solved by two or three years' experience from which men of genius have turned in despair. We might probably discover some principles well worthy the adoption of the nation, having the well-being of the entire people, and not alone the advantage of the metropolitan section—though a most important section—at heart. At all events it would be demonstrated how all the various public improvements suggested might be accomplished: giving breadth to the streets and convenience to the traffic, necessitated by the growth of the population and the proportionate increase of the commercial transactions of London.

Trusting you will find space for these remarks—all I desire being a full and fair discussion—and apologising for the length to which they have been extended, I remain, your obedient servant,

City, 3rd Jan., 1857. B.

P.S.—Though I suggest a plan for raising the means, I beg most emphatically to dissent from the plan of drainage said to be adopted.

WANT OF GOOD HOUSEWIVES IN AMERICA.—We have seldom initiated a more wholesome agitation than by a recent article on the average food of our countrymen, or rather their average cookery. The multiplicity of the letters drawn out by that article shows that we have touched a tender spot. We shall not repeat the operation from time to time, and hope thus to be instrumental in working a great and much-needed reform. It would be provoking, if it were not amusing, to note how much ingenuity is shown in perverting what we said. Thus one lady writes boastingly of her milk, butter, fresh vegetables, fresh eggs, fine fruits, pure water, and wonders how we can pretend that city living is equally good. Why, madam, we never thought of such a thing. You in the country have comparably the best materials from which to prepare food—nobody ever doubted that; but it is the manner you make of those materials that we criticised. Your table may be a model of good judgment and good cookery; we know those that are. but this is by no means the general rule. On the contrary, we know some of the finest fruit sections in our country in which fruit can be offered in particle of fruit with breakfast or dinner for at least nine months in each year, while poor bread, pie-crust, or muddy preparation that they call coffee are the staple of breakfast; and the same for the coffee and *also* a lot of watery potatoes, are the substance of most dinners. Should not this be remedied, to work sundry artists in embroidery or otherwise, which we could not safely name and would prefer not to judge, and to imagine they know something of the oligries; but their education for the management and oversight of a household is sadly neglected. It is rather hard that a young mechanic, with no fortune but his hands, having just married a wife, should be compelled the next month to hire an Irish girl to cook his dinners; but that is often the case. Let a family in the country be visited by sickness, so as absolutely to need foreign help, and if there be not an Irish colony within easy reach they must suffer; for the great mass of our farmers' daughters are too proud, too ignorant, or too indolent, to do housework, even for good pay. These be deplorable truths; it was not so in the days of our grandmothers, and it must be odious even in the days of our children. We might proceed with comments on the mis-appreh nsions and blunders of our indignant culinary correspondents; but we will let their productions speak as critiques on such unique dishes for all breakfast-tables. Those who are growing up to be farmers' and mechanics' wives ought to think and study more, and practise more with reference to their prospective household duties, even though their daughters should learn their piano lessons and stay away from the dancing-school to that end. There may be sober truths, and the best housewives know it. *New York Tribune.*

A NOVEL WAR.—We learn from the last batch of papers forwarded to us by our Calcutta correspondent that another Indian war is on the eve of breaking out. Indian warfare has been of such frequent occurrence since the British got footing in the great Asiatic peninsula that this latest announcement is not, of course, much surprise our readers. But the war which is now impending there is of an extraordinary and unique character, and different in every respect from all that ever went before it. It is not against a Hyder Ali or a Tippoo Saib. It is not against the fanatical Sikhs of the heroic Affghans—that this war is to be waged. The enemy with which the British will now have to contend is of a more savage and sanguinary nature than even they; and the accounts of him which we glean from our Indian papers recall to our memory those half-discredited stories that Herodotus tells us about the terrific monsters which spread dismay among the Indian communities of Hellas in the mythical ages. The war, in fact, which the British are now about to wage in India will be a war against tigers, not men. It is with the quadruped, not the biped, of the jungle that the masters of that great country will now have to do battle. Nor will this war be offensive on their part, but purely defensive. The enemy has been in the present instance the aggressor. He has rushed out of his jungles and fastnesses, and devastated their territory, and put their people to flight, so that the land is now a wilderness, and its inhabitants too poor to pay the accustomed tribute. In a word, an army of tigers has invaded a district of the Nerbuddah territory, driven away its occupiers, taken possession of their property, and left the Anglo-Indian Government minus a revenue amounting annually to six and fifty thousand rupees. The journals do not say what warrior is to command the Volunteer Corps; but doubtless some chief high in reputation among the Indian Generals will receive the appointment. Whether the felines will be able to hold their own against the force which is about to be sent against them we shall not venture to predict; but even the Britishers, who are apt to underrate the prowess and strength of their foes, admit that it will take at least two sanguinary campaigns to extirpate and overcome tigerdom. In due season we shall of course be apprised of the result. *New York Times.*

SPIRITUALISM.—The spiritualists of New York have resolved themselves into two factions the "Christians" and the "Non-Christians"—the former acknowledging the divinity of the Saviour. These have established a separate church. The congregations number several hundred each.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### MEDAL FOR ARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

THE medal which the Queen, without solicitation of any kind, has been graciously pleased to bestow on those who were engaged in the Arctic discoveries from 1818 to 1855, although in size the same as the war medals, is strikingly distinguished by the peculiarity of its form, which is octagonal. This occasions a loss of surface around the bust, and somewhat impairs the breadth of its effect, but the fault is amply compensated by the design and execution of the bust itself, in which are combined the placid dignity of habitual command, and the life-like expression of thoughtful, matronly, grace. The hair is very tastefully arranged, and bound with a javelled fillet, and on the brow is a tiara, edged with pearls, which being placed on a line with the forehead, adds intellectuality to the countenance. This portrait is more particularly interesting from its resemblance to her Majesty as she appears at this day. The likeness on the war medals being from the die engraved by the late William Wyon, R.A., at an early period of her reign. The present bust is the first medal-portrait of the Queen which has been executed since the death of that distinguished artist, and proves that his mantle has worthily descended to his son. In common with the war medals it is inscribed simply "Victoria Regina," which we take leave to think is a mistake. Where sovereign power is expressed, the derivation and extent of that power may without ostentation be clearly defined; and we should have prefarred seeing her Majesty's titles in full, and these too in a language which the recipients speak and understand. Is there anything discreditable or deficient in the English tongue that, on occasions like the present, its living energy should be relegated for a stiffened mummy embalmed nearly 2000 years? Which war cry, amid the horrors of Alma and Inkerman, would best have steeled the arm and nerved the heart of her gallant soldiers, "Hurrah for the Queen!" or "Vivat Regina!"? The Latin would have fallen flat as a dead shell in a quagmire; while the native household words would have sent a flush of blood from heart to brow, and for a moment made a hero of the lowest in the ranks. Why, in the name of common sense, then, should her Majesty's approbation of their services be lessened by an inscription which is probably unintelligible to three out of every four of those on whom it is conferred?

The reverse of the Arctic medal presents us with a northern scene. In the distance is an exploring ship laid up in the sea between two icebergs, dismantled and roofed in for the winter. In front, on shore, is a sledging party setting off for inland exploration. The whole is very ably engraved, and tells all that such a scene admits. Inscribed, "For Arctic Discoveries," "1818-1855." Obverse and reverse engraved by Leonard Charles Wyon, of H.M. Mint.

In our next we shall engrave the war medal for her Majesty's fleets in the Baltic, 1854-55, the work of the same artist.

### INEDITED LETTER OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The following inedited letter of Sir Walter Scott was addressed to the late Mr. Samuel Parker, in answer to a written request from that gentleman that Sir Walter would furnish a subject for the reverse of the large medal of George IV. The Royal medal, together with one commemerative of Scott's literary services, accompanied Mr. Parker's letter:

"SIR,—I would long ere now have answered your very obliging letter with the medals. That representing our Sovereign seems most beautifully executed, and is a striking resemblance. I have very little turn for suggesting mottoes. I once read the classical work which you name in the great storehouse of such things. I incline to think that a figure or head of Neptune upon the reverse, with the motto round the exergue, 'Tridens Neptuni Sceptrum Muudi,' would be better than any motto more personally addressed to the King himself, than to his high kingly office. I cannot, of course, be a judge of the other medal; but such of my family as are with me, think it is very like. If there is any motto to be added, I should like the line—' Bardorum Citharas Patrio qui reddidit Istro,' because I am far more vain of having been able to fix some share of public attention upon the ancient poetry and manners of my country, than of any original effort which I have been able to make in literature. I beg you will excuse the delay which has taken place; your obliging communicanon with the packet which accompanied it, travelled from country to town, and from town to country, as it chanced to miss me upon the road.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obliged, humble servant,

Edinburgh, May 29th [no year]. WALTER SCOTT.

### NOTES.

OLD SIGNS IN LONDON.—Until lately there was a remarkably fine old sign to be seen upon a house in Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, built soon after the Fire of 1666, and called the Three Foxes. These animals were carved in relief, on stone, sitting in a row, with the date beneath of (I think) 1670. Within the last few months the house was taken for occupation by an eminent firm in the legal profession, requiring more room, who, probably ignorant of its value, had the sign would have too much the appearance of a standing joke, had the surface of the stone filled up and rendered smooth with Roman cement.—L. A. B. W.

SHAKSPEARE AND BACON.—I won't have Bacon. I will have my own cherished "Will." I have borne a great deal, and never changed my faith. I have seen him chipped, mauled, befribbled and overdone. I have seen upholsterers and classic managers cloud his glories in fustian and explanations. I have heard shouts against his anachronisms, and anathemas against his want of the unities and ignorance of Greek; but never thought that an Englishman, and a "Smith," would try to prove that he was a swindler—a thief—a jackdaw—and died, in the odour of sanctity, the pilferer of Bacon. Have we no literary police—no pen jealous of the honour of our "immortal bard"? Oh, for an hour with the giant Christopher North! Oh, for some swashing blows of his rhetorical cudgel to crush this fungus! I know the pestilent vapour will pass away, and the steady glories of Will. Shakspeare blaze forth again, but in the mean time we shiver under the passing cloud. First, a College of Monks wrote Shikspur; now it's the jurisprudist Bacon. Way not Sir Walter Raleigh? Why not Queen Elizabeth herself? But, as I began, we won't have "Bacon!"—JOHN BULL.

ANOTHER SHAKSPEARIAN DISCOVERY.—The interest excited by the "find" of a second copy of the quarto "Hamlet," 1603, has hardly subsided, when we hear that Mr Staunton has succeeded in discovering the Ashtest of more than one copy of an edition of this play, that of 1604, considered of equal rarity with the far-famed quarto of 1603. The "Hamlet" of 1604, which, in the titlepage, is described as "Newly imprinted and enlarged to almost as much againe as it was, according to the true and perfect Copie," was printed by Jaggard, and is mentioned by Malone, Steevens, and Halliwell, but no copy is to be found either in the Capell collection, at Cambridge, or in that of Malone, at Oxford.

[illegible]

WHERE DOES DAY BEGIN?—It is a fact well known that ships circumnavigating the globe from east to west lose a day in the voyage, but has it ever been noticed where the day begins? is first noticed? W. SYMONS.

[The inquiry of W. S. originates in a mistake. The day necessarily begins in every part of the world with daylight as distinguished from night; both constitute a *nychthemeron*, or day of twenty-four hours. Some reckon the day from noon, others from midnight, whilst the most ancient practice was to compute from sunrise to sunset. The navigator who proceeds from east to west, returning to the same point, loses a day in reckoning, as compared with the person who is stationary, because the navigator has overtaken the sun in one revolution of the globe. Supposing, on the other hand, that he circumnavigate from west to east, he gains a day, making one more day than the man who is stationary, because he has one sunset or sunrise additional.]

THE POPE'S TRIPLE CROWN.—What are the kingdoms on account of which the Pope is said to wear a triple crown?

[The Tiara, or triple crown, is called *regnum*, and is used by the Pope in going to and returning from church, in which place he assumes the mitre ("Sacrarum Cerimoniarum Sanctæ Romanæ Ecclesiæ," III., iii., § 5, c. 9). Boniface VIII. (1294—1303) was the first who adorned his diadem with a second crown, in sign of temporal and spiritual dominion. Urban V. (1362—1389) designed the *Triregnum*—a symbol, perhaps, of the mystic number, according to Tosi ("Corte di Roma," p. 95). See Dr. Wordsworth's "Apocalypse," App. LI., p. 163. The work of Tosi was approved by the Maestro del Jagro Palazzo, 5th of August, 1764; so that we cannot ascend to a higher official authority. It is to be borne in mind, however, that the Pope affects to be a mystery; and there wants a *rationale* to convert a *temporal* symbol of power into a *spiritual* symbol of the Divine Trinity. A more probable solution is that Boniface VIII. assumed the second crown in opposition to the claim of Austria, as King of the Romans; and that Urban V., a Frenchman, having taken up his residence at Avignon, leaving the Legate Albornes to defend the temporal interests of the Roman See in Italy, intended to show, by assuming a third crown, his temporal authority in France. If so, Napoleon III. may do well to reduce the Papal crowns to Boniface's number, and arrange with Austria for divesting him of his second crown as King of the Romans (Sismondi. Rep. Ital., c. xxiv., p. 136, c. xlviii., p. 2).]

THE TOWN PRIEST.—The following hexameters may be seen in black letter over an ancient doorway in Northgate-street in this city:

En ruinosa domus quondam quam tunc renovavit
Magnus urbanus Osborne Join rite vocatus.

In the "Merry Wives of Windsor," act ii., scene 1, occurs this passage, "I will not believe such a Cataian, though *the priest o' the town* commended him for a true man." Doubtless some gentle, and at the same time antiquarian, reader can give information as to the office and status of this functionary whose name is to be identical in the legend and in the play?—A. J. WOOD, Gloucester.

### ANSWERS.

THE THREE CROCKS OF GOLD.—The origin of this legend is purely Eastern. It is given by Mr. Lane in his "Arabian Tales and Anecdotes," a collection interesting alike to the Oriental student and to the general reader, though I have not noticed any notice of such kind of version of it in other and even more venerable, Oriental literature. That it is Eastern, however, there can be no doubt, and may have come to us, like the great mass of the traditionary lore of the Western World, from ancient India—the fountain head (as it seems to me) not only of the mythologies and philosophies, but of the very traditions and folk-lore of the human race. I take the liberty of transcribing the Arabian legend as rendered by Mr. Lane:—

It is related that a man of Baghdad was possessed of large riches and great wealth; but his wealth passed away and his state changed, and he became utterly destitute, and could not obtain his sustenance save by laborious exertion; and he slept one night, overwhelmed and oppressed, and saw in his sleep a person who said to him, "Verily, thy fortune is in Cairo; therefore seek it and repair to it." So he journeyed to Cairo; and when he arrived there the evening overtook him, and he slept in a mosque. Now there was adjacent to the mosque a house, and as God (whose name be exalted!) had decreed a party of robbers entered the mosque, and thence passed to that house; and the people of the house, awakening at the disturbance occasioned by the robbers, raised cries, whereupon the Wales (magistrate, came to their aid with his followers, and the robbers fled. The Wales then entered the mosque, and found the man of Baghdad sleeping there; so he laid hold of him and inflicted upon him a painful beating with the mikrabis until he was at the point of death, and imprisoned him, a subject for the severest pain. On the morrow, after which the Wales caused him to be brought, and said to him, "From what country art thou?" He answered, "From Baghdad." "And what affair," said the Wales, "was the cause of thy coming to Cairo?" He answered, "I saw in my sleep a person who said to me, 'Verily, thy fortune is in Cairo; therefore repair to it.' And when I came to Cairo I found the fortune, of which he told me, to be those blows of the mikrahs that I have received from thee. And upon this the Wales laughed so that his grinders appeared, and said to him, "O thou of little sense, I saw three times in my sleep a person who said to me, 'Verily, a house in Baghdad, in such a district, and of such a description, hath in its court a garden, at the lower end of which is a fountain, wherein is wealth of great amount; therefore repair to it and take it.' But I went not; and thou, through the smallness of thy sense, has journeyed from city to city on account of a thing thou hast seen in sleep, when it was only an effect of confused dreams." Then he gave him some money, saying to him, "Help thyself with this to return to thy city." So he took it and returned to Baghdad. Now the house which the Wales had described, in Baghdad, was the house of that man; therefore, when he arrived at his abode, he dug beneath the fountain and beheld abundant wealth. Thus God enriched and sustained him, and this was a wonderful coincidence."

W. THEODORE WATTS, St. Ives, Hunts.

RAPIN DE THOYRAS.—In the different biographical notices of Paul de Rapin which I have seen no reference is made to his having been taken prisoner in Ireland. It is well known that he was so severely wounded in the assault on Limerick, in 1690, that he could not accompany his General into Flanders, but had to be left in Ireland. It is not possible that he, with other wounded, may have been removed for security to the fort in Donegal referred to by your correspondent "R. D. W.," supposing such to have been in the hands of William? That any part of his "History of England" was written whilst there is highly improbable, as he is stated only to have commenced it at Wesel, about 1707, having finally left Ireland in 1693. Rapin resigned the command of his company in favour of his brother, who had served with him in Ireland, and who died a Lieut.-Colonel of Dragoons, in 1719.—THE GREAT-GREAT-GREAT-GRANDSON OF THE HISTORIAN.

ADMIRAL BYNG'S DEATH-WARRANT.—Notwithstanding that the twelve Judges to whom the sentence of death on Admiral Byng was referred for their opinion as to its legality declared it to be valid, and in every respect in order; Admiral John Forbes, then one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, refused to sign the warrant for carrying out the sentence, and prepared a paper in which he assigned his reasons for his refusal. The document in possession of your correspondent may be a rough draught or even a copy in the Admiral's handwriting. The original, I believe, to be in the Admiralty-office at Whitehall, and is dated 16th Feb., 1757.—A NAVAL OFFICER, Island of Serpents, Black Sea.

CURIOUS DEMAND—SMOKE FARTHINGS.—These smoke farthings which so puzzle X Y Z., were originally a certain impost levied by the clergy upon every person who kept a fire. The "hearth money," which was a similar tax, and extremely unpopular, was paid to the King. This latter impost was first levied in 1653, and its last collection was in 1689.—J. BUTTERWORTH

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. D.—NAME OF MILL.—He game you refer to is the jeu de *serrettes*, sometimes called "Miss Mew's Merris," or "Merelle." [illegible] Peck on Milton's "Mirabilia," Vol. I., p. 1, and Notes to "Midsummer Night's Dream." (Act II., sc. 2), in the variorum [illegible]

F. A. [illegible] Mills. I fear I am no reader of Hebrew or Latin, p. 415

[illegible] Yes, thanks for the communication. [illegible] correspondent who [illegible] at particular [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# SKETCHES IN PERSIA.

PERSEPOLIS.

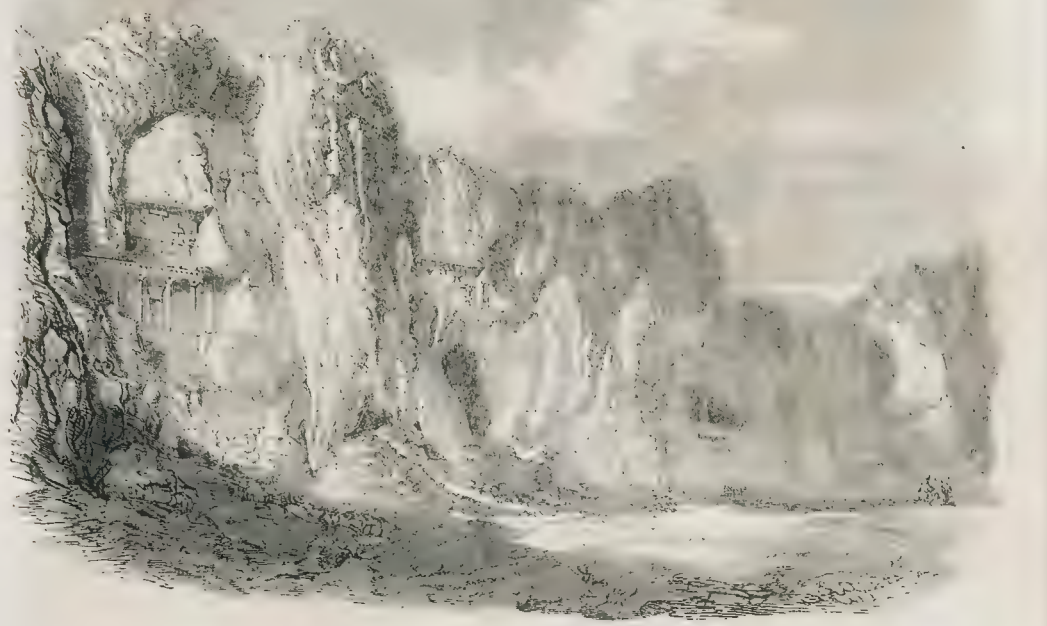
THE readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will remember that in 1843 the French Government sent an Embassy to Persia. M. Eugene Flandin, who was attached to the Embassy as artist, has become not only an artist but an historian, having written a very successful journal of the Expedition, "Travels in Persia." No man, perhaps, is better able to give us an insight into the present state of Persia than M. Flandin, who lived for some years in close intimacy with the Shah. We have selected from his numerous and valuable Illustrations of the antiquities and scenery of the country, the four accompanying views.

## THE RUINS OF PERSEPOLIS, OR THE ROYAL CITY.

This name was formerly given to the whole capital of ancient Persia, but it is now confined to the group of ruins that represents the ancient palace of the Kings of Persia. The name now applied to that locality is Takht-i-Djemhid (the throne of Djemhid). It is also called Thehel Sutoun (the forty columns), but the number is strictly arbitrary. The huge gates thrown open and looking upon the desert, the lofty columns deprived of their capitals, the Royal halls whose only guests are the figures carved upon the walls, some maimed caryatides, are all that remain of the ancient city of Darius and Alexander.

## THE SEPULCHRAL CAVES, &c.

The Persian dynasties covered all parts of their vast territory



SEPULCHRAL CAVES AND BAS-RELIEFS OF NAKCH-I-ROUSTAN.

# SKETCHES IN PERSIA.

INNER COURT OF THE GRAND MOSQUE, AT ISPAHAN.

[illegible] representations of their exploits. They chose the mountains for their record office, and the rocks for their books, upon which with the chisel had been written in bas-relief the history of the empire. These hard books, if such they may be called, have happily escaped the destructive fire of the Arabs. They were unable to remove these mountains, and it is to this circumstance that we are in part indebted for the sculptures: amongst others we may mention the representation of the hunting of the stag and the wild boar at Jaghi-Bestan, and the meeting of the Emperor Aurelian with Chapour, his conqueror in the battle that bears the name of this King. At Persepolis, too, we see in a number of historical rocks a representation of the fatal night, when Alexander, intoxicated with love and wine, made of Persepolis a torch to light his orgies. This act, which somewhat tarnished his glory, has been of great service to the arts, for we owe to him the conservation of the rest of this monumental city. These ruins, uninhabited and uninhabitable, have been preserved to the fury of the Arabs, and they owe their safety to their barrenness, while Darius, their master, derives his celebrity, from his defeat.

## THE GRAND MOSQUE AT ISPAHAN.

Ispahan is, no doubt, the largest city in the world, and the Persians have given to it the popular title of the half of the world. The most important monuments of Ispahan are the Mosques, which were commenced in the reign of Haroun-el-Redchid, who reigned at Bagdad in the thirteenth century. The handsomest of these buildings is situated in the "Place Royale." In front is a court in the regular form of a half pentagon. On one side of the court is an elegant gate of cypress-wood, supported by two minarets, which leads into the interior of the temple. In the centre of this interior court is a large basin, where the ablutions are made; and around are the school-rooms where the Mollahs teach their disciples. On another side is the sanctuary at the bottom of which is seen the Mehrab, to which the Mahometans turn their heads when they pray. The Persians are indebted for this mosque to Shah Abbas, who expended nearly £1,000,000 sterling in building it—an enormous sum where the labour is paid at so low a rate as in Persia.

## PERSIAN DIVAN.

The next Sketch which we present to our readers is that of the andéroum, where the Persian gentleman receives his guests and it may not be uninteresting to our readers to describe the peculiar pointed cap which he will see upon the heads of the Persian gentry. The cap is made of lamb's wool, the bottom descending down to the neck and the top inclining to a point. This coula, as it is called, is exactly the same shape for all classes, but it varies in price, according to the quality of the wool, and by the quality

DIVAN-I-KHANEH, AT TEHERAN.

of the cap the Persian will discover the rank of a person. To give the reader an idea of the value we may mention that they may be obtained at prices ranging from five or six sabertas (five or six shillings) to ten or eleven tomauns (six or seven pounds). It is only since the establishment upon the throne of the Kadjars dynasty that the Persians have substituted the black pointed cap for the turban. The Mollahs and the Seids are now the only persons who wear the turban—the former white, and the latter of a blue or green colour.

Having already spoken of ancient Persia and its monuments, we will now say a word or two about the present Shah of Persia.

The Shah of Persia is a great patron of art, and owing to this circumstance Eugene Flandin has had the privilege of many private interviews with him. One day, when crossing the garden of the palace, the Shah who was standing at a window, asked him if he had brought any drawings. M. Flandin produced his portfolio (which had been carried for him by an officer of the palace). The Shah beckoned a master of the ceremonies, who immediately introduced M. Flandin to the private apartments of the Shah, who was there waiting for him.

"After leaving my babouches at the foot of the private staircase (says M. Flandin), I ascended to the private apartments of the Shah; there I found his Majesty sitting on the ground, according to the Oriental fashion, and reclining against one of the walls of the apartment.

"In front of him, at a short distance, there were two columns of alabaster beyond which the master of the ceremonies dared not go: he stopped at the columns and introduced me to the Shah, who graciously requested me to come close to him and show my drawings; he was very much interested in them all, and asked many questions concerning them, but he paid particular attention to all the sketches having any reference to military matters.

"Having taken sketches from every department of the army, I was enabled to produce before him drawings of the various costumes of the artillery, cavalry, infantry, and commissariat, and also sketches of guns, gun-carriages, and of his own patent gun-carriage: he asked many questions concerning the equipments of European armies, and evinced great knowledge of what was going on in Europe; he even descended to minute details, and asked many questions about helmets, cuirasses, belts, swords, boots, and spurs, and also was inquisitive about horses, saddles, bits, and bridles.

"Having my drawings spread out before him, he then compared the equipment of his own army with those of Europe, and after an interview of more than two hours' duration he dismissed me with many thanks, and requested me to forward to him copies of all my drawings, which I have subsequently done. Next day I left for Europe, greatly pleased with all I had seen and accomplished in Persia."

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

### COMPOSITIONS OF WILHELM SCHULTHES.

SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY. Hebrew Melody, by Lord Byron.—MY PRETTY STEED (Mein Rösslein). Lied. English and German Words.—NEAR THE LIMPID FOUNTAIN'S EDGE. Duet of Mendelssohn, transcribed for the Pianoforte.—SCHNEEPERLEN (Le Neige des Perles). Morceau de Salon, pour le Piano.—LOUISA. Notturno Cantabile, pour le Piano.—ROMANCE MUY DOLOROSO. Pour le Piano.—SONG OF THE HIGHLANDS. Berglied, for the Pianoforte.—SCANDINAVIAN SONG. For the Pianoforte.—Wessell and Co.

LA PENSEE. Morceau characteristique pour le Piano.—TRANSCRIPTION FANTASTIQUE. Pour le Piano, sur un air allemand populaire.—Schott and Co.

A CHILD AT PLAY. Song, written by J. G. LYONS, LL.D.—CANCONETTA. Pour le Piano.—DEUX PARAPHRASES FUGITIVES. Pour le Piano.—A STAR. Ballad, written by G. Gerard, Esq.—Sutton and Potter, Dover.

These numerous compositions have appeared through the medium of various publishers, almost simultaneously, or, at least, within a recent period. The name of M. Schulthes was previously unknown to us; and we presume that he is a young man recently come to England. We have examined all these pieces very carefully, and find that they well deserve the attention of the public, the composer being evidently an artist of uncommon genius and attainments. Not that they have given us unmingled satisfaction; they are very unequal in merit: some may be regarded as gems, particularly the "Deux Paraphrases Fugitives," and the "Canconetta," which are clear, simple, and full of charming melody. But most of the other pianoforte pieces—though none of them are without beauties—are more or less deformed by the mannerisms and affectations of the modern German school, into which a young votary of that school is naturally apt to fall, but which time and experience, when he has true artistic feeling, will enable him to shake off. Mr. Schulthes is too fond of extreme keys, abrupt and startling modulations, enharmonic transitions, sky-rocket flights of execution, and notes split into strings of demisemiquavers and double demisemiquavers to show off the lightness of the performer's fingers. These things will be found most abundantly in the "Romance muy Dolorosa;" the "Schneeperlen," or "Neige des Perles," (a title borrowed from Osborne's popular "Pluie des Perles;") and the "Transcription Fantastique," or variations on a German air. We never hear such music without thinking of the advices to composers given by the illustrious Piccini. "To modulate," he said, "is not difficult in itself; there is a routine for that as for other mechanical arts. This is proved by those enharmonic modulations which to the ignorant appear the height of science, but are really the sport of scholars. To create melody from a given modulation, to quit it only by the proper means, to return to it without harshness or insipidity, to make the change of modulation a just means of expression and of judicious variety—these are the real difficulties of the art. But to quit a key almost as soon as we have entered it, to be extravagant without reason or object, to proceed by skips and jumps merely for the sake of change; in short, to modulate for the sake of modulating, shows that the artist is ignorant of the principles and end of his art, and affects a superabundance of fancy and imagination, in order to conceal the want of both the one and the other." Every composer should lay these admirable observations to heart; there are few composers of our day who would not profit by them.

M. Schulthe's vocal pieces are among the best specimens of the modern German style of song writing that we have lately met with. Almost the only fault with which they can be charged is one very excusable in a foreigner,—misplacing the accents of his English words, and placing his emphatic note on a mere conjunction or particle. Thus, we have "*She* walks in beauty," "*Dreaming* of structures tall and fair," &c. One of them—"A Star"—is free even from this fault, and is a perfect English ballad. Byron's poem, "She walks in beauty," is very beautifully set, having the unmeaning enharmonic transition grammitously introduced.

On the whole we attach much value to these compositions, not only as possessing many beauties, but as giving earnest of future efforts still more successful.

PART VIII. OF POPULAR MUSIC OF THE OLDEN TIME. A Collection of Ancient English Songs and Ballads. By W. CHAPPELL, F.S.A. Harmonised by G. A. MACFARREN.

The present number brings this interesting work to the close of its first volume, with the completion of the reigns of James and Charles I. As might be expected the tunes become more numerous in each successive period; and, although there are many of great beauty among the earliest, their average merit certainly increases with the advance of the time. "Thomas, you cannot," with which this part opens, is one of very quaint and striking humour. "When Daphne did from Phœbus fly," is a pretty ballad on the mythological story of Daphne turned into a bay tree never before reprinted, and with a graceful and plaintively expressive tune. "O come you from Newcastle" is a singularly beautiful melody, stamped with nationality, and of such excellence as must be universally appreciated. "The Noble Shirre" is a characteristic old strain, with a burden to which, with all his researches, Mr. Chappell has not been able to trace the original words. This may be a matter of regret to the antiquary since the ballad, whatever it may be, would probably afford some interesting illustration of the unusual contraction of the title of county dignity "Shire Reeve" or "Sheriff," and would appear to be of very early date. "The buff-coat has no fellow" is an excellent example of the rough and jovial character of the cavalier soldier—bold, energetic, and animated. "A Hunting we will go," illustrates another phase of the English character which has much declined, and may soon fade away, as so many have already; possibly to the improvement of our intellectual faculties but, as tending to our nationality, it is nevertheless matter of regret. The famous old ballad of "King John and the Abbot of Canterbury," the legend of which reappears in Bürger's popular poem "Der Kaiser und der Abt," is to be traced from country to country, from tradition to tradition, until it loses itself like the mighty water, in which stood the rock, on which rested the tortoise, on which stood the elephant that bore the world we inhabit. In the impenetrable mystery of Oriental origin this famous ballad, with its tune, and with the more modern version of the same, under the name of "A Cobbler there was, who lived in a stall," will interest everybody. Two eminently characteristic tunes to the homely ditty of "Tom Tinker's my true love, and I am his dear," are indigenously English, but of another stamp. Sir John Suckling's exquisite ballad "I'll tell thee, Dick," describing a wedding at Charing-cross, which has been incessantly quoted, and will be as ceaselessly admired, receives no little additional interest from being presented to us with its original tune; and its speedy popularity is proved by the satires on Sir John's troop of horse, (that ran away in the Civil Wars) being sung to the same air. "Cupid's Courtesy" is a charming melody, and "Remember, O thou man," a good old characteristic Christmas carol. It is curious to discover here, under the name of "The Country Lass," the tune now known as "Sally in our Ally," and which is certainly not the one that Carey himself wrote to his popular relation of the apprentice's love; but, meritorious as that is, this has entirely superseded it in association with Carey's words, and our surprise is, as it will probably be of many others, that it should pertain to a ballad written by Martin Parker, the most fameus ballad-writer of the reigns of James and Charles I. "Fair Margaret and Sweet William," or Margaret's Ghost," closes the volume, and it is scarcely surpassed by any in the collection for melodious fluency and pathetic expression.

These tunes we have cited as the most conspicuous, and many others of merit only inferior to these, and of which the historical interest is in some instances even greater, make up the number before us, and tend fully to confirm the proposition which Mr. Chappell's work is designed to prove, namely—that the English are intrinsically a music-making and a music-enjoying people; that with them have originated many of the best national tunes the world has ever had; and that the times have been when they as a mass have heartily relished to sing and to listen to them. Possibly, if these truly national songs could resume their popularity, and become again familiar to everybody's ears and fingers, they might regenerate the love of what is English because it is English, that so strongly characterised our ancestors, and displace the sickly distaste for home produce that is the stigma upon modern times. If so, futurity will owe a national debt to the industrious editor who has brought all these interesting relics to light; if not, we shall still have to thank him for having made us acquainted with an immense accumulation of charming tunes, which, whether as old or new, as English or exotic, no one can hear without delight.

The airs are simply ye, beautifully arranged by Mr. Macfarren.

## THE FLEMING TESTIMONIAL.

THIS elegant piece of plate has been presented to the Rev. Francis Fleming, M.A., F. R. G. S., late Military Chaplain of Kaffraria, Cape of Good Hope, by the inhabitants of King William's Town, on the occasion of his leaving South Africa.

Mr. Fleming was Chaplain at King William's Town for several years, and during the late Kaffir war. Whilst there, in addition to his military duties, he was enabled to minister to the wants of the inhabitants of the town and district generally, and was mainly instrumental in assisting to erect in that place the first church in Kaffirland; besides forming schools and carrying out other objects beneficial to the community. He is also the author of two works descriptive of Kaffraria and Southern Africa.

At the expiration of the war, having been removed to Mauritius, he was, on the occasion of his departure, presented with an address, signed by the inhabitants of Kaffraria, including those of all religious denominations: and to this mark of their esteem and respect has been added the piece of plate in our Engraving.

The Testimonial is a silver epergne: the three figures, emblematical of Faith, Hope, and Charity, stand on a triangular pedestal, and group around an oak-tree; the branches of which, whilst shading them, support a bowl of African flowers. On the sides of the pedestal are engraved Mr. Fleming's armorial bearings, crest and initials, together with the inscription. The design and workmanship are highly creditable to the manufacturers, Messrs. Widdowson and Veale, of the Strand.

Mr. Fleming, having resigned his Chaplaincies abroad, is at present one of the Secretaries of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The following is the inscription:

Presented to the Rev. F. P. FLEMING, M.A., by the inhabitants of King William's Town, British Kaffraria, South Africa, as a small token of their affectionate regard and deep regret at his departure after four years of unremitting labour for their spiritual and temporal benefit. December 26, 1853.

## ANSWERS TO THE ACROSTIC-CHARADES IN OUR CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT. Vol. XXIX. p 624.

No. I.

THE LETTERS.

The *CabineT* yet regulates our fate,
And *HarroW's* fame for learning still is great;
The *BuK* may well be thought a very deer,
But cannot be *IdeaL* called, I fear.
No matter, take your *SnuffF*, and have your sneeze
A *TyppeT's* no cold comfort when you freeze.
Without "air," Mozart will be *MuSI*, I've found;
*AssyriaN* marbles were late underground;
Still, *SeeI* will be left when "al" is gone;
A *DruG's* a draught you'd better let alone.
*AH!* may, no doubt, be styled a painful wailing,
And *YachT*, a pleasure-boat to go out sailing.

THE WORDS.

So CHRISTMAS DAY yet brings to men good will,
Let TWELFTH NIGHT characters be "what you will."
E. D. C., Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

No. II.

THE LETTERS.

Turks in the *HareM* oage the blushing bride;
The Negro worships *OhI* deified;
"Health to the *LadieS*," cries the jovial host;
*LenT* makes the *FisH* like a whipping-post,
The British *YelL* the Russians terrible
Put out to sea, when falls the ebbing *TidE*.
Who has the Chartist *RioT* yet forgot?
*EchO* repeats sweet sounds in every grot.
The *EyE*—the noblest blessing from above—
Can best reveal hope, anger, fear, or love.

THE WORDS.

The holly decks the sacred shrine,
The holly decks the hall;
The HOLLY-TREE, at Christmas time
Brings happiness to all.
The laurel wreath bestows renown,
The MISTLETOE a kiss;—
Tell me, ye gallants—tell me all—
Is that the best, or this?
KETAROFF.

No. III.

THE LETTERS.

The *SuburB* guards the city's outer wall;
Great *KeplE* would the planets rise and fall;
The virtuous *UnA* loved her valiant knight,
And *LeoI* is the hapless Israelite:
May England's *LioN* shine in every fight.

THE WORDS.

The SKULL, which Byron beautifully calls
"The dome of thought, the palace of the soul,"
Protects the tender BRAIN within its walls,
And lets the lofty head uplift the whole.
F. G., Eaton Square.

No. IV.

THE LETTERS.

'Twas *CranmeR* earn'd a martyr's fame,
*RuoII* gave a warrior name.
Of *OrleY*, now, no count is made,
*CelestEal* peace has sheath'd each blade;
Content and *OrdeR* reign around,
Though Austria's *DungeoN* taints the ground.
*IconI's* Queen was fair and brave;
For *L. E. L.* a place I crave.
If much you plague a woman's brain,
In taunting *EvE*, you may "raise Cain!"

THE WORDS.

When bathing in the RIVER NILE,
Beware the treach'rous CROCODILE. LOUISA.

No. V.

THE LETTERS.

In vain my pen a *SonneT* would indite—
Poor, poor *InterpreteR* of living thought!
The Muse me no *DiplomA* gave to write;
My verses were a *DirgE* that no one sought.
I tried an *OdE*, but that did not succeed.
Why write, then? ask you. Friends, I am in *NeeD*—
I want a patron on my book to set
The *StrawberrY* leaf in his proud coronet.

THE WORDS.

SIDDONS! unrivall'd Queen of TRAGEDY!
You and your forte in this Charade I spy. E. D. C.

No. VI.

THE LETTERS.

A little girl stood playing with her *DolL*;
Her brother with a toy-made *UmI*-corn;
A butcher with a tray of *BeF* did loll,
Reading a well-thumb'd *LeaF*, both soil'd and worn.
When, horror-struck, he rous'd with sudden *IrE*
To see a *NavY* mid. in gay attire.

THE WORDS.

A DUBLIN swell, who, in a jiffy,
Threw the poor children in the LIFFEY. AUGUSTA.

No. VII.

THE LETTERS AND WORDS (LAVA—ETNA).

*Life* ere I *lonE*, this riddle I'll unfold,
*A down* the street the *scrobsT* behold;
*Van* Amburgh's *waN* his 'vantage-ground surprises,
*A while* an *oriA* from an area rises.
E. D. C, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

No. VIII.

THE LETTERS.

What poignant *GriefF* did wring the heart of Eve
When *AbeL* fell!
Just so did *RollO's* comrades sadly grieve
At his death knell.
And, thus, thy aged eyes grief's *DeW* distill'd,
The heart to *EasT*,
Sage *NestoR*! when the haughty Hector kill'd
The pride of Greece.

THE WORDS.

So, doth the maiden mourn, with gentle grief,
In GARDEN gay.
The lovely FLOWER that droops its pearly leaf,
And fades away. AUGUSTA

No. IX.

THE LETTERS.

Hermione was sad. The reason why?
No "one" was there—so, she became *HermI!*
In Lapland's snowy climes well prized is *OiL!*
And *MacaroniI* makes the pot to boil
*AlE's* sold in pots—'tis excellent with chops,
And, like a *rod*, accustoms one to hops.

THE WORDS.

Now, from th' initials, classics most sublime!
See HOMER spring—the hard who laughs at time.
And, from the finals—Mem'ry makes me and,
Though I've recover'd now—the ill I had (ILIAD).
HIBERNICUS.

*Answers by the following Correspondents are correct*—G. K., Toby, Wimborne Minster, Trio, Martin Schlesinger (Zurich), E. C., Aunt Mary, W. M. A., Oxon, Enigma, E. P. P., E. H. S., H. P., Moses, H M R E M, W J S, Rugeo, Œdipus, Eleanor, E. B. H., Prester John, L T, Excelsior, J P C, E G, Leeds S A.

*Answers by the following are correct except in a few words*—H. M. and C. Chestnut College, E. T., R. W. H. B., Cafarello, F L R. and M. E R., H. E F T, St John's Coll. Com F. G (Eaton-square), Splinx, Geo Nevile, R F P, F. Pr-d, W B, E. B. D., R H Lipscomb, W F S, Gemini, Patty Honeywood, X Y Z, Oberon, W. H P, Scotus, Lindy, C B., Neuro, Council of Four, S H, F S A., Janet, Q in the Corner, L L O., J. W., H. M., Halifax, A Student, H. C N., Clover, Billy, W. F.

*Other answers are incorrect.*

## BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.*

"Clover Cottage" is a lively story touching a widow and a bachelor. The latter has become proprietor of "a jewel of a cottage, embosomed in a wood abounding with game, on the banks of a stream swarming with trout and salmon." He is naturally impatient to enter upon possession, but the tenant happens to be a widow young, beautiful, and not deficient in stratagem. The various steps by which Mr. Solomon Windfall endeavours to obtain possession of his cottage, and the clever style in which Mrs. Wily circumvents him, give excellent scope for a good deal of smart dialogue, and two or three very effective scenes; the upshot being an amicable arrangement of the most satisfactory nature for both parties.

Mr. H. F. Chorley, to whom the English reader is indebted for a pleasant volume of tales from the French, entitled "Fairy Gold," had his attention called to them by a letter from Beranger to Lapointe, the author, in which the venerable poet says—"I have finished reading your tales, and am as thoroughly enchanted as any small child to whom, for the first time, some one has told the story of Tom Thumb. * * * I expect a second volume with impatience. Be quick over it. I am seventy-three; and children of my age have not the time to wait." The stories, which are full of exquisite fancy, of quaint humour and gentle wisdom, deserve to take their place beside those of Hans Andersen and Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Those who have read "A Boy's Voyages on board a Man-of-War and in the Merchant Service" do not require to be told what excellent stories of spirit-stirring adventure they will find in a new volume by the same author. Books of this description are generally supposed to be dangerous reading for boys, from their tendency to inspire a hankering after the life of a sailor. The author of "Whaling and Fishing" is not likely to do much harm in that way. Deeply interesting as the story is, there is not much in the scenes and incidents he describes that is calculated to make any one in love with life on board a whaler.

A certain love passage in the life of Jessie Cameron is the leading feature in a beautiful Highland story under that title, which frequently reminds us of Christopher North, in its charming simplicity and pathos. A Mr. Allister Stuart, assistant to the *grieve*, or land steward, on a Highland estate, falls in love with Jessie, who is the daughter of a widow in humble circumstances. For a while the course of true love runs as smooth as the most romantic novel-reader could desire. Allister proposes in due form, and is accepted. A new house is to be built for him and his intended wife, as he tells her, and she is left to receive the congratulations of friends and neighbours while he leaves the Highland glen for Ayrshire on his master's business. Unfortunately, for poor Jessie her betrothed is not a true man. During his visit to Ayrshire he becomes acquainted with "a very smart young lady, who had been educated at Miss M'Kissock's boarding-school in Ayr. She had a quantity of fair ringlets, a pink-and-white face, a stylish sort of figure, and dressed to the best of her ability according in the fashions in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS." Of course, the Lowland belle, with a fortune of £300, soon makes him forget the tocherless Highland maiden, whom he deserts in a very heartless manner. A number of episodes are interwoven with the main story, forming altogether a very truthful picture of Highland life as it transacts itself "in huts where poor men lie."

The story of "The Ocean Child" opens in the drawing-room of a pretty cottage on the Undercliff, in the Isle of Wight. A small family party, sitting round the comfortable fireside, with shutters closed and curtains drawn, is listening to the growling of a storm out of doors, and speculating on the dangers of the sea, when a signal gun is heard. A shipwreck takes place in the immediate neighbourhood, and the only person saved is a little girl—the ocean child who is adopted by Mrs. Howard, the tenant of the pretty cottage on the Undercliff. This mysterious infant is full of warm affection; but is afflicted with an ungovernable temper, which renders her childhood and early youth a chequered scene of showers and sunshine. At last, however, after many failures, she becomes mistress of herself, and the discovery is afterwards made that she is the daughter of Mrs. Howard's brother, who had been drowned in his attempt to reach the land on the night when the ocean child was saved.

The object which the author of "Our Eastern Empire" had in view, in compiling a very excellent juvenile book, was to inspire children with an interest in the history of British India. For this purpose she has brought together from the works of Mill and Thornton, the Essays of Macaulay, and other sources, some of the most striking incidents of the early days of our Indian Empire. These are told in an easy and natural way as part of the ordinary conversation in a well-educated family.

No writer of the present day is better known, or more generally liked, among the rising generation, than Captain Mayne Reid. His books of adventure are admirably adapted for youthful readers, and we have no doubt that "The Young Yagers," his contribution to the Christmas library for 1856, will make his name still more widely known than it has been hitherto. Those who have read "The Bush Boys," will be glad to renew their acquaintance with Hans, Hendrick, and Jan von Bloom, in the present story. They are now two or three years older than when they made their first appearance, but are still as fond of sport as ever, as may be guessed from the fact that the story opens on the southern bank of the Great Orange River, where the three "Boys" have encamped, along with some new acquaintances, who have joined them on a hunting expedition. The adventures with lions and lionesses, the "hairbreadth 'scapes," and startling incidents, with which the book is crowded, must make it a universal favourite.

Nothing interests young readers so much as stories of life at school. Of all Miss Martineau's tales, for example, we would back her "Crofton Boys" against all the rest she ever wrote, in the estimation of any jury composed of young persons. We do not say that "Sidney Grey" is equal to that charming narrative of youthful cares and troubles, but it will most assuredly take a place beside it in many a juvenile library. The story of the £5 note, which was stolen by one boy, who succeeded in fastening the charge of theft upon Sidney, the pattern scholar, is well carried through, to the final scene, where true poetical justice is rendered to all parties.

"John Maitland" is the story of an orphan girl, dependent upon a wealthy aunt, who, having had her head filled with great expectations, has very naturally become idle, proud, and vain. A series of reverses, however, throw her upon the world at the age of seventeen, with very little power to fight the hard battle of life; and, after a tedious course of mortification as governess and useful companion, she acquires sounder notions of duty, and in the last chapter of a pleasant juvenile story she is represented as a very successful schoolmistress, "never tired of relating her adventures and the troubles into which she had been led by her idleness and her false notions of gentility.

Two heroines—Beatrice Courtenay, the daughter of an Italian lady and an English gentleman, who gambled away his fortune at Baden-Baden; and Judith Maxwell, the only daughter of a long-headed Scotch steward, who worms himself into the possession of his employer's estate and castle—are symbolised in a two-volume narrative, as the "Myrtle and the Heather." Beatrice is a paragon of beauty, and sings like an angel. By going on the stage she might easily have earned a fortune and a name. But a promise to her dying father that she would never adopt that profession, forbids her acceptance of the flattering offers made by enterprising managers. After a course of probation, in which she suffers much from the selfish caprice of a Lady St. Helens, who patronises her for a while and then quarrels with her for not being sufficiently compliant, Beatrice becomes the wife of Horace Lindsay, the nephew and heir of Sir Roderick Lindsay, whose steward is the father of Judith Maxwell, the Highland heroine of the story. The part played by the latter in the complicated drama is a very noble one, but it would require more space than we can afford to give even an outline of it. The story is well told, although not of that class of novels which we would recommend to the lovers of the "fast" school of fiction.

"The Good Old Times," by the author of "Mary Powell," is not a story for the million; indeed, the writer never addresses herself to ordinary readers, nor would she succeed, probably, if she made the attempt. But it has qualities which will ensure its success among all who can enjoy a simple and truthful picture of ordinary life. What admirable skill the writer displays in her brief sketch of the merry party, seated round the blazing fire in Mère Susanne's kitchen, roasting chestnuts and breaking hearts! For, as the Scottish poet sings—

> Love may lowe in cottage low
> As well 's in lofty ha'.

The story, which is of rather a slight texture, relates chiefly to the indefatigable efforts of the Reformers in Auvergne to spread the new doctrines among the peasantry, and of the no less unwearied attempts of the ecclesiastical power to put down the heretical insurrection against authority.

The author of "Florence Templar; or, My Aunt's Story" has adopted the autobiographic form. The narrative has not much of plot or incident, but there is story enough to carry the reader pleasantly on from the first chapter to the last page without pause or weariness. Florence Templar, with whom the narrator becomes acquainted at an early stage of her history, is a great beauty and an heiress. She is surrounded by crowds of admirers, but only two are specially introduced. Mr. Graham, the member for Templar Cross; and Captain Sutton, who happens to be "my aunt's cousin." The latter is evidently the favourite in the estimation of the story-teller; indeed, he must have been incomparably superior to his rival in personal attraction. But Mr. Graham, who had recently returned from India with a large fortune, and who seems to have understood how to win a lady's favour, soon distances the poor captain. The latter is in despair, although not on his own account, as he tries to persuade himself. He cannot bear the thought that Florence is about to become the wife of a scoundrel, and therefore he seeks an interview, in which he tries to open her eyes to the true character of the nabob. Here the author introduces an incident which we cannot remember ever having met before in any novel—English, French, German, or American. Captain Sutton, it appears, had been attacked with small-pox at the very moment when he went to see Florence. She is struck with the same frightful malady, and, after an alarming illness, the proud beauty rises from a bed of sickness so changed in appearance as to wish herself dead. Of course she is deserted by Mr. Graham, who is a devoted worshipper of beauty; leaving the course open to Captain Sutton, if he had chosen to return. But he had gone to sea while these events were happening, and does not return till she is almost at the verge of the grave, having been cruelly used by the nabob, who runs away with her brother's wife, and thus justifies the warning which Sutton gave us to his character. The story, which is told in a quiet graphic style, ends happily, in spite of the various troubles by which the *denouement* is preceded.

With the exception of Captain Marryat, we know of no English author who will compare with Mr. Kingston as a writer of books of nautical adventure. To those who have already become familiar with his former stories, it will be enough to say that "Neil D'Arcy" his last novel shows no falling off in the lively, delightful, vein of its author.

"Curiosities of History" is a sort of holiday book, illustrating not a few of the uses of schooldom, in explaining the every-day applications of classic lore and historic incident, so often employed by public writers of the present day in newspapers and elsewhere. Thus, it is worth knowing that Athens had her "Wooden Wall" as well as England; and Rome her "Cap of Liberty" as well as John Wilkes: whence come the phrases of Passing the Rubicon; Cleansing the Augean Stable; and being like Argus, with his Hundred Eyes; what is Breaking Prescian's Head with the Donat; were the Labours of Hercules, and the Greek Kalends; the Brazen Bull of Phalaris, the Iron Cage of Tamerlane, the Sword of Damocles, and the Ear of Dionysius; why Alcibiades cut off his dog's tail; how Dido founded Carthage, and Hannibal cut through the Alps with vinegar; and why what were the Seven Wise Men of Greece, the Seven Hills of Rome, and the Seven Ages of Man; the Laws of Solon and Draco, Justinian and Napoleon I.; who built Baalbec? where was Homer born? was Belisarius blind? and who was the Man in the Iron Mask? In our own history is an abundant crop of errors, doubts, and romantic perversions and phrases, which have passed from the lips of kings, heroes, and statesmen into the every-day parlance of the people. Such are a few of the "Curiosities" which are packed into this little book, under some 600 heads, including ten times as many events, incidents, sayings and origins, and noteworthy instances of human action. The book is an extension of the plan of the author's volume of "Things Not Generally Known," to the popular illustration of the most interesting points of history.

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OMNIBUS TRAMWAYS.—The Passy omnibuses start from the Place de la Concorde for Passy (and *vice versâ*) every half hour. As there is only one line of rails laid down along the public road (and sunk into it so as to allow of other carriages driving over it, it is so arranged that the omnibus each way does not start until its consort has arrived. They stop once or twice to take up and set down passengers, and at these stopping-places double lines are laid down for a few yards, so as to admit of two carriages passing each other if it should be at any time necessary; but these precautions seem superfluous, as the carriage itself can be drawn for a short distance on the ordinary road should it be required. The rail omnibuses are extremely large, comfortable and roomy—having the appearance of two or three railway carriages joined together. Each contains inside and outside sixty-one passengers; they are always full, and in fine weather overflowing, their great advantage being that the motion is as easy as that of a first-class railway carriage, and that, although only drawn by the usual kind of steel horses, they perform in less than ten minutes a distance which in a common road omnibus requires a long half-hour of fatiguing jolting. The establishment of such a mode of communication would be the greatest boon to the inhabitants of Kensington, Bayswater, and many other places similarly situated

GREAT STORM IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.—The *Messager de Bayonne* of the 31st ult. states that that part of the country had been visited by a violent storm, which continued three days. During the whole time the thunder scarcely ceased roaring. A number of the streams of water in the neighbourhood overflowed their banks, in consequence of the heavy rain, but it was hoped that the mischief done would not be very considerable. Several accidents were caused by the lightning, the most serious being at Villefranque, where a Custom-house officer was killed while writing at his desk. At Hasparren the electric fluid entered a room where six persons were sitting round the fireplace. Three of them were struck by it—one of them, an old woman, having her hair burnt, and a severe wound inflicted on her head. At Bayonne, however, during that precaution had been taken to place the electric apparatus in communication with the ground, so great was the influence of the fluid that the telegraph office was filled with sparks, and part of the apparatus melted. At Lyons, on New Year's Day, the snow was so deep in the streets that they were almost impassable for pedestrians

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.—We have been informed by a person who is attached to the schooner *Emily* now in this port, from the Grand Caymanas, that an American brigantine named *Nesemiah Hunt* arrived at that island about a month ago, after having landed 385 slaves in Cuba. She bought at the Caymanas 12 tons of guano at 10 dollars per ton, and employed eleven men at the rate of 50 dollars per month for the chief mate, 30 dollars cash for the second mate and boatswain, and 25 dollars each for common seamen. It was evident that the *Nehemiah Hunt* was about returning to the coast of Africa for another cargo of human beings, as the captain purchased a large quantity of provisions, poultry, &c., &c., and a lot of turtle. Truly, the slave-traders are becoming more and more emboldened, when they fearlessly enter a British port, and employ British subjects to assist them. We trust, therefore, that the authorities at head-quarters in Spanish Town will adopt measures that will in future render nugatory any further attempt to hire seamen at the Caymanas for the prosecution of the infamous traffic.—*Falmouth* (Jamaica), *Post, Dec. 3.*

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## *FINE ARTS.*

### EXHIBITION OF MODERN FLEMISH PICTURES

THE success of the French Exhibition in Pall-mall has led to a similar one of pictures by living Belgian artists, well worth a visit at this season of the year, when the Royal Academy and other native exhibitions are in abeyance. And this exhibition is the more creditable, inasmuch as Wappers, Gallait, Thomas, de Keyser, and Verboeckhoven do not exhibit on this occasion.

Ferdinand de Brackeleer has two pictures, Nos. 7 and 8—the former "The Wandering Minstrel," the latter "The Proposal." This artist resembles our own Faed in the pleasing, familiar, and natural treatment of peasant life: the colour and chiaroscuro are very fine, but his touch is disagreeably wanting in breadth and vigour, so as to be what the French critics call *lâché!* In expression he attempts nothing bold or eccentric; but, within the limited range that he has marked out for himself, excluding all strength of passion and emotion, he is perfectly natural, and therefore pleasing.

No. 89. "A Poor Woman Arrested as a Vagabond," by Alfred Stevens. This is a very striking picture, the colouring very cold but forcible, the action pathetic but in no way exaggerated. The principal figure is, of course, the poor woman, with two wretched children, conducted by gens d'armes to a *dépôt de mendicité*. The picture has no background to interfere with the action, being a simple wall capped with snow; but we think it a mistake on the part of the artist that the sympathies of the spectator and the observance of the law are in collision.

No. 91. "Old Flemish House," Francois de Stroobant.—This is an interesting piece of architecture of the Spanish period. The locality is, we believe, Mechlin. In no part of Europe was the passage from Pointed Gothic to the Renaissance signalised by a more luxuriant fancy than in Belgium, being coincident with the commercial wealth of the country immediately before the rise of the Dutch Republic. Mr. Stroobant is highly successful in such efforts, making a felicitous selection, and executing with truth and vigour of handling.

No. 62. "Landscape with Cattle," by Adolph de Knyff.—The character of the landscape is essentially Flemish, the high trees: the absence of leafy underwood, the pastures, and the luxuriant aquatic vegetation, are faithful transcripts of the features of the Campine, but without anything like the vapid pea green monotony usual in such subjects.

Nos. 103 and 104. "The Fruit Market" and the "Poultry Market," by Van Schendel, showing great mechanical ingenuity in the management of candlelight and other effects. This class of pictures was much overrated a generation ago; but now they are visited with, we think, too unmeasured contempt. There is always a large class of persons to whom the literal imitation of a curious foreign scene will always give pleasure.

No. 10. "The Lake of the Four Cantons, Switzerland," is a landscape in which the aspects of the Alps and their vegetation are treated with a high degree of truth and beauty. M. Calame is a Swiss artist, famous for his delineations of pine foliage.

No. 15, "A Coast Scene," by Clays; and No. 18, "Arabs," by Joseph Goomans, are also by artists of high repute both in Paris and Brussels.

### MALTA: ITS TOWN BUILDINGS AND FORTIFICATIONS.

We have recently seen a series of Views of the above stronghold and Queen of the Mediterranean, executed by Mr. Robertson, of the Imperial Mint of Constantinople, whose name is so well known in connection with Eastern photography.

It is sufficient to say that these views fully maintain the well-merited reputation this gentleman has acquired by his former works; lacking the thrilling interest of his Crimean productions, they have still a deep and serious importance, showing as they do so truthfully the full extent and impregnable character of this our watchtower in Eastern Europe.

Considered as photographs, these views appear to be nearly all of equal merit; but there are some which, taken as subjects, are naturally more interesting than others. Among these we would particularise the Porta Reale, three views of the fortifications which are marvels of strength and solidity, the Auberge de Castile, and a portrait, if we may use the expression, of that magnificent line-of-battle ship the *Duke of Wellington*, as she lay in Malta harbour.

Our readers will be glad to hear that Mr. Robertson is about to supply a want which has long been felt by all classes, but more especially by those of the religious world; and proposes illustrating immediately, in a series of photographic views, Jerusalem and the Holy Places.

We look forward with much pleasure to the opportunity which will be given us by this truthful art to trace step by step the progress of Our Lord during his earthly pilgrimage; and wish Mr. Robertson every success in this most interesting and important undertaking.

### THE NEW PHOTO-GALVONOGRAPHIC PROCESS.

THE discovery of the Daguerréotype opened up an entirely new field of science and art;—its importance having been since shown, not so much by the first products of Daguerre's discovery, remarkable as they were, as by subsequent ramifications, the terminations of which we cannot as yet even divine. Of photography alone we may say that, in relation to the daguerréotype, the daughter is fairer than the mother. The discovery we describe may be called another of this progeny, perhaps still more wonderful. Thus a truly great idea propagates itself. A new principle once arrived at, the fresh-springing genius of the succeeding generation never rests in the attempt at novel application and novel combination. Chemistry created a new art, and art in her turn opens the door of the cognate sciences to accomplish her purpose and abridge her processes.

The photograph turns the sun into a painter; the above process supervenes, and turns voltaic electricity into an engraver on copper, by one of the most curious inventions of the age. The Photo-Galvanographic process of engraving is capable of producing printing-plates giving every detail of nature as found in the photograph, or of rendering touch for touch the drawing or painting of the artist and draughtsman. A few weeks are sufficient for the production of finished plates, some of which—as, for example, those from photographs of the human hand—could never engrave, or, if imitated by manual engraving, would require years of unremitting labour. In the primary steps of the Photo-Galvanographic process the operator coats a glass plate with a gelatinous solution suitably prepared with chemical ingredients sensitive to light; the plate so coated is exposed to the light in contact with the print or drawing to be copied. This relievo plate is then moulded, and the mould placed in the electrotype battery, producing a thin raised copperplate called the matrix, which serves for obtaining finally by electrotype the intaglio printing-plate.

The ordinary photograph on fine and expensive paper especially prepared is the basis of the operation, and the sum of the five processes, including the double electrotype, is to present a reversed plate, a disadvantage which will, no doubt, be got over by some ingenuity. The most beautiful specimen we have seen is a "Don Quixote in his Study," composed and photographed from the life by Mr. Lake Price, whose name is well known as that of a most dexterous and scientific photographer, for, although the sun is the great parent of this progeny, there are skilful and unskilful midwives in the process of delivery. The proof has all the truth of photography, and all the delicacy of mezzotint—minus, of course, that conventional compromise between the highest lights and the middle tints, which having been so long a custom with the graver appears to us as second nature. The results of the new process are in effect of light a sort of medium between the harshly-lit photograph and the softened mezzotint, to which we can alone compare it, for it is far finer and more delicate than any stone engraving that ever was produced. This softness is attained by slightly repassing the copperplate. Another most important advantage is its enduring permanency, which, although short of that of the ordinary copperplate, far exceeds the ephemeral usual photograph. This splendid discovery was made by Herr Pretsch, director of the Imperial printing-office of Vienna, and forms, in our opinion, an epoch in that combination of science and art which educes representation from sunlight.

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* "Clover Cottage; or, I Don't Get In." By the Author of "The Talbot Family." "My Uncle the Curate," &c. Chapman and Hall

"Fairy Gold for Young and Old, in Eighteen Tales." From the French of Saviniel Lapointe. Routledge and Co

"Whaling and Fishing." The Sequel to the "Boy's Voyages." Addey and Co

"Jessie Cameron." A Highland Story. By the Lady Rachel Butler. Edinburgh: Blackwood and Sons

"The Ocean Child; or Showers of Sunshine." By Harriet Myrtle. Addey and Co

"Our Eastern Empire; or, Stories from the History of British India." Griffith and Farran

"The Young Jagers; or, a Narrative of Hunting Adventures in Southern Africa." By Captain Mayne Reid. Bogue

"Sidney Grey: a Tale of School Life." By the Author of "Mia and Charlie." Bogue

"Miss Maitland; or, Pride Goes Before a Fall." By Mary Elizabeth Knox. Griffith and Farran

"The Myrtle and the Heather." A Tale. By A. M. Goodrich, Author of "Gwen," "Candia," &c. J. W. Parker and Son

"The Good Old Time." A Tale of Auvergne. By the Author of "Mary Powell," &c. Hall, Virtue, and Co

"Florence Templar; or, My Aunt's Story." Smith, Elder, and Co

"Curiosities of History. With New Lights. A Book for Old and Young." By John Timbs, F.S.A. Bogue.

THE GREAT DINING-HALL AT SOMERLEYTON.

## SOMERLEYTON HALL.

Among the best evidences of the munificent patronage of Art in the present day is the artistic spirit displayed in the interior decoration of mansions erected for persons of opulence and taste; a remarkable instance of which liberal spirit has been shown by Sir Samuel Morton Peto, in "the proper house and home" which has lately been built for his residence at Somerleyton, in the county of Suffolk. We have selected for illustration two of the most beautiful portions of the mansion. First is

### THE DINING-HALL.

The dimensions of this magnificent apartment are—34 feet in length, 24 feet wide, and about 22 feet high. The ceiling is divided into four compartments, all of which are enriched by beautiful floral ornaments, within a circle; these are heightened by a little colour and gildings. From the centre ornament depends an elegant glass chandelier. The massive beams which divide the ceiling into compartments are highly ornamented with roses and leaves, also heightened with gold. The segmental arches supporting these beams are enriched in the same way, and rest, or rather spring from, corbels of good design, composed alternately of a boar's head and spears and a stag's head, both surrounded by fruit and flowers. At the intersections of the beams are bold pendants, all heightened by colour and gold.

The panels on the eastern side, opposite the windows, above the wainscoting, are filled in with three paintings—the subjects taken from the life of Alfred the Great. The centre one represents Alfred in the Danish camp—this is by Maclise; the next, his education by his mother; and the third shows him at his inventions. The two latter are by Herbert. The panels of the wainscoting, on each side the fireplace, are to be filled with two subjects, by Clarkson Stanfield. They are already painted, but not yet placed. One represents the towing of the *Victory*, with the dead body of Nelson on board, already familiar to the visitors of the Royal Academy, it having been exhibited a year or two back. The other represents the "Storming of St. Sebastian."

The panels at either end of the room north and south are also decorated by a fine painting. One, a fine "Fruit-piece," by Lance; the other, "The Holy Family," by T. Uwins. The hall is lighted by two sets of windows: the upper ones being filled with stained glass, the lower are plain.

A little out of the hall, over the line of wainscoting, is placed a large looking-glass, that at the southern end can be pushed aside, and display the fine organ. This, of course, takes the place of minstrels, being placed in that part formerly allotted to them, and thence called the Minstrels' Gallery. The effect produced by the introduction of the plate of glass is remarkably good, enlivening the upper part of the wall by the repetition of the ceiling, with its varied light and shade. The furniture, which is of solid oak, will strike the visitor by its boldness of design, the sideboards and fire-screen particularly.

The mansion has a chastely-decorated vestibule at the front entrance, and is lined with oak and marbles, floored with encaustic tiles, and lighted by a skylight filled with stained glass. This, next to the Winter Garden, might be called the gem of the place.

The Library is a good specimen of the time of James I., and is lined with carved oak. It is rather low in proportion to its area, but it has an air of agreeable comfort about it truly pleasing. The views from the windows is on to the terrace and gardens on the western side of the building. Next is

### THE WINTER GARDEN.

This truly elegant building is situated on the north side of the hall and is entered either from the drawing-room or by doors opening from the north or west sides. The general form is a square, divided by avenues branching from a centre in the form of a cross. Over the

THE VILLA

THE WINTER GARDEN, AT SOMERLEYTON.

centre rises an elegant cupola and lantern; this is supported by sixteen light columns of nice proportions, and capped with foliated capitals. The shafts of these centre columns are enriched with a raised arabesque ornament of a cream-coloured tint upon a yellow ground; the bases are enriched with a painted line or border of warm chocolate colour and blue. The columns supporting the divisions are less ornamented, but are still in keeping, and serve to concentrate the richness of appearance to the centre, around the fountain, which occupies a considerable space in the centre. Above the caps of the columns surrounding the fountain rise the arches which support the cupola, forming a spandril at the drum of this cupola: this drum is pierced for lights as well as the lantern. At night this dome can be lighted by gas, a ring of jets being placed at the base of the lantern. Suspended from the ribs, corresponding with the four avenues, are eight wire baskets, from which hang in graceful negligence lovely creepers. The walk between the basin and the flowers is roofed with glass, supported by Saracenic arches, whose spandrils are filled with a handsome pattern, coloured pale blue; from each of these arches is suspended a basket of similar form for creepers and plants of that character. Between the columns of the outer circle are placed large jars: these are of blue, with white flowers, and chocolate and white, for plants of choice odour, or bloom. In the avenue fronting the drawing-room windows stand two elegant alabaster jars: between these jars are placed statues, four in number, taken from the works of Shakspeare, Milton, Scott, and Moore, representing "Ophelia," the "Lady of the Lake," the "Lady of Erin," and "L'Allegro." These figures are from the chisel of Mr. J. Thomas. On each side the avenue, fronting the drawing-room, is a magnificent alabaster vase of finest workmanship, each standing upon a plinth of material, having bases of white marble. The angular space formed by the square outward form of the building, and the circular basin for the fountain, is filled up with exotic plants, whose varied green contrasts agreeably with the light colour of the building, and the statues; at intervals, along the avenues are arranged vases and flowers. The walls and piers, between the windows, are fitted up for climbing plants, whose roots have a resting in deep borders of earth, supported in front by encaustic tiles of lively pattern. At the northern end, on either side of the entrance, is placed a handsome cage of cast iron, of elegant design: they are in yellow and gilded, and enriched with stained glass. In one of the cages are seen small foreign birds, and in the other canaries, whose little throats fill the air with melody, and break the stillness, which would otherwise reign around, except when broken by the gentle plash of the fountain, which next attracts attention. This is a graceful object. The base has a dolphin on each [illegible] from whose mouths issue a stream of water; their tails support a basin which receives the drops from the convolvulus-formed streams issuing from the hand of a graceful female figure, at whose feet [illegible] play. Around the [illegible] avenues, and base [illegible] of this unique structure [illegible] effect when approached by the north [illegible]. The clear red of the bricks, contrasted with the bold [illegible] quoins, pillared portas, [illegible] ns, have something fairy-like about it. The interior at night, when lighted by its well-arranged gas jets, is quite a scene of enchantment. This garden, as well as the whole of the grounds, are under the able direction of Mr. Bradley.

The whole of the building, including the winter garden, has been designed by, and executed under the care of, Mr. J. Thomas, and reflects much credit on his taste.

## THE VILLAGE OF SOMERLEYTON.

While the philanthropic owner of Somerleyton Hall has been studious of his own ease, he has been equally mindful of the welfare of his neighbours. Sir Morton has built the neat and picturesque village for their

abeds close to the grounds of the Hall. The houses are particularly neat and well-finished, each containing six rooms fitted with every convenience and comfort. There are thirty-five in number. The whole are occupied by labouring men, who are allowed to reside in them for a very small sum per week. Each house has its garden nicely kept in order; and there is a shop which supplies the village with its grocery and linendrapery, besides which it is a post-office. The village has also its police-station. On the green shown in our View, the children of the villages may be seen gambolling about. The Chapel represented in the same View is not complete at present. We should mention seven or eight of the residences are allotted to widows, and the whole has been raised by the munificence of Sir Moreton Peto for the benefit of the poor around his domains.

Somerleyton, commonly abbreviated into Somerley, lies on the left of the railway from Reedham to Lowestoft. It is a fine old hall, built in the time of Elizabeth, but much altered in the reign of James II., by Admiral Sir Thomas Alleyne, of Lowestoft. Fuller observes of it that "it well deserved the name of Summerly, because it was always summer there, the walks and gardens being planted with perpetual greens." In the time of the Conqueror it was possessed by William Earl of Warren and Surrey; next by the Osbornes; then, through the marriage of Isabella Fitzosbert with Walter Jernegan, by "the famous knightly family" of the Jernegans of Jerninghame; and then by Sir Thomas Wentworth, whose eventual heiress, Elizabeth Wentworth, became the wife of Charles Gaskin, Esq., of Kentford, Suffolk, and conveyed Somerleyton to her husband. By their grandson, Thomas Garneys, Esq., the estate was sold, and afterwards came by purchase to the Sir Thomas Alleyne, or Allin, already mentioned, whose son, dying bachelor, devised it to Richard Anguish, Esq., his sister's husband, on condition of his taking the name and arms of Allin. By him Somerleyton was bequeathed to Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, of whom it was purchased by Mr. (now Sir Samuel Morton) Peto, in 1846, for whom the hall has been nearly rebuilt in the Anglo-Italian style. The names and rank of the historic possessors of the property are preserved in the painted windows, which are heraldically emblazoned with the effigies and arms of the Fitzosberts, Jernegans, Wentworths, Allins, Anguishes, and Osbornes. Among these stands out the fame of Admiral Sir Thomas Alleyne, who was a zealous Royalist, and, obtaining a command in the King's navy after the Restoration, had more than one victorious conflict with the Dutch, who, in his day, may almost be said to have divided the supremacy of the sea with England, for they almost as often beat as they were beaten. We are indebted for these genealogical details to Sir Bernard Burke's very interesting "Visitation of Seats and Arms," vol. I.

## *LITERATURE.*

THE OBSTRUCTIVES AND THE MAN; or, the Forces and the Future of Europe. Stanford.

This is an ambitious work, its author aspiring to rectify the political map of Europe. He brings to his subject varied and extensive information, and an earnest, though somewhat unchastened, spirit. Perhaps there is more bitterness infused into the volume than becomes a public teacher, in whom calmness is a virtue. Whenever the writer alludes to Austria he travels from Dan to Beersheba, and "finds it all barren." On the other hand, his eulogy on Napoleon III. is extravagant, for he is exalted to the rank of a demigod. Kossuth, however, is placed on the same lofty pedestal as the Emperor of the French. They are described as the "mighty representative men of this crisis," and "in action" we are told to "consider them as one rather than as two." The great Corsican and his nephew are elevated above humanity. "It is not the habit of Napoleons to fall till they are touched by the visible hand of God. They fall when they profane the ark of national right, not by mortal prowess. Napoleon is a principle; he speaks now by deeds, for he is a power, and he is France." Is it not true, however, that Louis Napoleon, when President, swore to uphold the French republic? and is it not equally true that he violated his oath? Since this book was published, has he not presented the cordon of the Legion of Honour to Marshal O'Donnell for destroying the constitutional liberties of Spain? We concur in the praise accorded to Sardinia, as the rising star of Italian freedom; but we do not accept the author's views of the future policy of the United States. "America," we are told, "yearns for naval supremacy. A marine is her natural and certain vent of her enterprise, for her coasts invite it, and her inland navigation nurtures it. America is only too sure, without any prompting or facilitating from Russia, to rival us on the seas." Mr. Marcy distinctly contradicts this prediction in his reply to the Count De Sartiges, French Ambassador at Washington, on the new maritime code accepted by the Congress of Paris:—"The United States," observes the American Secretary, "consider powerful navies and large standing armies, as permanent establishments, to be detrimental to national prosperity. The expense of keeping them up is burdensome to the people. They are, in the opinion of this Government, none the less means to peace among nations." The Czar, the Kaisar, and Lord Palmerston are represented as the great enemies of liberty the triumvirate of despotism. "Russia is the armed opponent of all human interests. Austria is the jackall of despotism. Do our statesmen reserve England for the climax? Would they make England the Judas of Civilisation?" Lord Palmerston is addressed in the following terms:—"You are the first of your craft, such as it is. You are foremost of a brotherhood of statesmen, among whom to be ranked at all is a danger and a reproach. . . . You have assisted at the suppression of nationalities, exchanged compliments over their graves, and sat yourself down, unlike an angel of light, hard by their several tombs, watching that the seals set thereon be not broken, nor the souls of them leap from their cerements to the day." One of the leading propositions of the writer is the restoration of the down-trodden nationalities of Poland, Hungary, and Italy.

From this general view of the subject we pass to the details and the mode of treatment. The author commences with a chart of the great revolutionary policy of Great Britain since 1772, the object of which is to show that during the whole period the British Government has been antagonistic to freedom a charge enforced by a formidable array of facts. When the partitioning Powers announced to the several Courts of Europe that they had parcelled out Poland among themselves, George III. was "willing to suppose that the three Courts are convinced of the justice of their respective pretensions, although his Majesty is not informed of the reasons of their conduct, and, in reply to a direct appeal from the King of Poland, the King of England professed to have "seen with extreme pain the evils which surround his Majesty," but considered that "those ills had arrived at a point at which they cannot be redressed except by the hand of the Almighty." In 1783 Sardinia, supported by France, called the attention of England to the Russian encroachments in the Crimea, but England declined any interference. In 1812 England persuaded Turkey to sign the Treaty of Bucharest, by which Russia acquired a footing on the Danube. In 1813 we enabled the Czar to retain Finland by wresting Norway from Denmark, and giving it to Sweden as a compensation. In 1815 we restored Sicily to Naples, without stipulating on behalf of the Sicilians for the maintenance of that free constitution we had bestowed on that island, and thus abandoned the liberalism we had professed. In 1827 we played the game of Russia by destroying the Turkish fleet at Navarino. In 1831, when the Polish Envoy, M. Walewski, implored the aid of England, supported at that time by the Cabinet of Vienna, who offered to restore Gallicia to Poland, Lord Palmerston replied that "the time for interference had not arrived." In 1848-49 Lord Palmerston allowed Hungary to succumb; refusing to listen to her Envoys, except through Austria, which amounted to abandonment, if not to direct hostility. These are some of the charges; but the list is far from being exhausted.

Though the style of the author is, generally, clear, pure, and vigorous, it is too often grossly disfigured by a spasmodic straining after effect, and displays the worst possible taste. We here give a specimen, which embodies his political view of England and Austria.

> The British Lion was a Lion in the days of Cromwell and the Covenant. Its roar was heard across the Atlantic, and its bound feared across the Alps. But the restoration came of the Church and of the Stuarts. The British Lion was stolen by Rome as it came out of the conventicle. Its tail was tucked between its legs, its whiskers were trimmed, and its roar abated skins as of dead Charles I. poodledom were sewed neatly over its carcase, and it was trotted up and down the politico-ecclesiastical market of Europe, warranted a splendid specimen of the genuine original Austro Stuart breed. Nevertheless, in the Romish kennel it would not lie down. Though drugged with the opium of the Vatican, shut up in the Romish cage with the happy family and menageries-royal of the beasts and birds of Europe. When it was thought fit for a house-dog in Germany, its keepers drove in the stakes at Vienna, the tether was told out, and the litter laid; and the Lion, muzzled and tape-tangled, went up and down round Austria, guarding its precincts, and decoying other lions who feared the roar of England, but did not know its chains—as they came up with the swelling of the waters of the Rhine, the Po, and the Danube, or the Vistula—into the toils set on its borders. When the political pivot began to turn, the lion roared, and ramped blindly back on the Rhine. Since then the old fable has been reversed. Britain and Austria—the Lion and the Ass—have hunted in couples. The Eagle still soars in the sun beyond their reach; but the roar of the Lion has frightened the prey under the heels of the Ass; and Austria, wrapping her carrion in the calfskin that Shakspeare flung her, lurks privily still at the corners and cataclysis of events, and crouches at the turning-points of crises to seize upon prey that may be helpless.

If this is offered to the public as a sample of fine writing, we submit that the author has made a mistake, for it is unmitigated rant and fustian.

The chapter on the Balance of Power contains some sound reflections, and is introduced by many valuable quotations from eminent statesmen. Since Russia emerged from her deserts the international relations of Europe have been completely revolutionised. Charles V. of Spain, Louis XIV., and Napoleon aspired to universal monarchy, and failed. Cardinal Richelieu destroyed the earlier preponderance of Austria; and the combined forces of England, Austria, and Holland frustrated the ambitious designs of France under the Grand Monarque. Since those days Holland, Spain, and Venice have sunk into helplessness; and the house of Brandenberg, ruling at Berlin, has competed (and still competes) for Germanic supremacy with the house of Hapsburg. Sweden has never rallied since the defeat at Pultawa; and, while her provinces, since that fatal day, have fallen by shreds into the power of the Muscovite, she vainly remembers the time when her flag floated over Narva, and the Palatines of Poland occupied Smolensko and Moscow. Russia, having seized Poland and Finland, has erected herself into Europe, and, encamping within a comparatively short distance of Vienna and Berlin, has completely disturbed the old equilibrium of power, which our author seeks to readjust by restitution. The partition of Poland "constituted the present international Lynch law, on which Russia has since presumed, and Europe is now balanced upon bayonets." But it should be borne in mind that Russia succeeded as much by the cunning of diplomacy as by force of arms. Peter the Great advised his people to marry the Germans and trade with the English; and, when Catherine II. was planning the dismemberment of Poland, she wrote to Henry Prince of Prussia, "I will frighten Turkey; I will flatter England; do you take upon yourself to buy over Austria, that she may amuse France." Of every mistake committed by the Western Powers Russia has availed herself with singular adroitness. When it was too late Louis XV. exclaimed, "I would rather have sold my last carriage than have permitted the seizure of Poland!" English blundering enabled Alexander I. to occupy and retain Finland; and the late Austrian Concordat with Rome has shaken the loyalty of all those Austrians of Sclavonic race who profess the Russo-Greek faith.

The great battle now impending on Europe is one of principle, not of dynasty; it is the decisive struggle of liberty against despotism; and our author thus ranges the forces on either side in this fearful encounter, classifying them into PEOPLES, MEN, and PRINCIPLES:—

> Napoleon III., the French and English peoples, the Protestant faith, and the Italian, Hungarian, and Polish nationalities Against—the Russian system (of which the Czar is a part) and people, the German army (not the people, which is partly Sclavonic and partly liberal) and Austria, with the French and English Oligarchy.

In submitting this view of the European problem, great stress is laid on the reply of Louis Napoleon to the Polish address, in which he said—"I expected such a manifestation from you. Hitherto I have not been able to do what I could have wished for your country; but the march of events now permits me to hope that I may be useful to you in continuing the work commenced by him whose heir I am." In completing this scheme for reconstructing the political map of Europe, and restoring the independence of Poland, Louis Napoleon is to paralyse Austria and seize the Rhenish frontier, take Savoy for France, and give Lombardy, and perhaps Venetia, to Sardinia, we say perhaps, for our author puts a query as to Venetia, on which he has evidently not yet made up his mind. There is another combination in which the fertile imagination of our author indulges. The Circassian, the Turk, the Hungarian, the Pole, and the men of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland, would be a combination before which Europe would pause. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, constituting the Scandinavian family, are to form a balance against Russian ascendancy in the Baltic; and Finland must be restored to Sweden, otherwise she will form a nursery of seamen for the Russian navy.

We have now placed before our readers the leading doctrines or dogmas of this book, in which an end is proposed, and the means are provided for attaining to that end. The whole policy recommended appears to us a mixture of sound feelings and fanciful hypotheses. The paralysis of Austria and the seizure of the Rhenish frontier by France, which, if we rightly understand the author, are conditions precedent to the reconstruction of Poland, are stumbling-blocks in the way not so easily removed as he appears to imagine. Prussia will soon be as closely allied to England as, during the reign of Nicholas, she was to Russia, and that alliance may operate a very important change in the politics of Europe, though to this dynastic change no allusion is made. Perhaps England would demur to Prussia being despoiled of her Rhenish provinces, nor is she deeply interested in paralysing Austria. After all, why should France preponderate any more than Russia?

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HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF CHARLES V. By W. ROBERTSON, D.D. With an Account of the Emperor's Life after his Abdication. By WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT. Two volumes. Geo. Routledge and Co.

Much has of late been written concerning the eventful life of the Emperor Charles V., yet Robertson still remains the best historian of this truly remarkable man. Mr. Stirling has given us a quaint but rather fanciful account of the closter life of the most renowned of the modern imitators of Diocletian; and Messieurs Amédée Pichot, Mignet, and Gachard have, by their commendable researches, thrown much light upon various portions of his extraordinary career. The consequence is, that Charles V. now stands forth in bold relief, and his character is understood and appreciated as well as that of any of the great actors in history with which we are acquainted. Mr. Prescott whose name has long been distinguished in literature, comes forward to put the crown to the column, by publishing a new edition of Robertson's "Charles V." with four additional books of his own composition. In this manner he renders Robertson's history a full and complete work, enriching it with those details which recent industrious investigation has rescued from the ravages of time. Mr. Prescott brings the book down to the present day; and, as it is not very likely, after the rigid scrutiny that has been instituted in this subject, that any further discoveries of importance will be made, Robertson's "History of Charles V.," improved and enlarged by Prescott, bids fair to remain the standard authority. It contains all details any reasonable man can desire to know of this illustrious hermit-monarch—at one moment plunged in the mysteries of state policy, at another discussing the composition of some new edibles. Robertson shows us the warrior and statesman as he appeared amid the din and battle of a rather stormy existence in troublous times. Mr. Prescott continues the story by describing the man in the romantic solitudes of the monastery of Yuste. Charles had resigned the diadem, but he could not lay aside the love of ruling nor the cares of state. His perpetual anxiety to be something, his love of the direction of state affairs, his occasional fits of ill-humour, his rebuke for the pleasures of the table, all help to form one of the strongest characters that ever came across the page of history. There is plenty of moral in such a life. Charles the recluse in the mountain convent brings Charles the Emperor into more prominent notice. Mankind love to contemplate these violent contrasts in the condition of one person, and the fact that the change is self-imposed only serves to heighten the general interest. Many have greatness thrust upon them, and others are borne by the wave of circumstances into positions for which they are not fitted by possessing either virtues or mental qualifications; yet few voluntarily drop the robes of authority, quit the busy scenes of the struggle, carrying their greatness and glory with them into their retirement. This is what Charles to a certain extent accomplished, and it is this which renders his fame more enduring. His history is a romance without the fiction, or truth in its most attractive garb. Mr. Prescott has added another wreath to his chaplet. In following in the steps of Robertson, enriching the works of his predecessor while adding a volume to his own, he has shown that the high position which he holds among living writers is one to which he is in every respect entitled.

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF BOSTON, AND THE VILLAGES COMPRISING THE HUNDRED OF SKIRBECK, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN. By P. THOMPSON. Illustrated with One Hundred Engravings. London: Longman and Co.

Mr. Emerson, in his "English Traits," makes a remark regarding the endless wealth of England, and the marvellous importance of many of its small towns, which must have occurred to many a reader of county and other local histories. "I reply," he says, "to all the urgencies that refer me to this and that object indispensably to be seen—yes, to see England well needs a hundred years; for what they told me was the merit of Sir John Soane's museum in London—that it was well packed and well saved is the merit of England: it is stuffed full, in all corners and crevices, with towns, towers, churches, villas, palaces, hospitals, and charity-houses." Let anyone look into this history of Boston, for example—although, compared with scores of mushroom towns in America, which have not lasted a quarter of a century, it might hide its diminished head, at least so far as size is concerned. At the last Census it contained only 18,967 inhabitants. And yet what an interesting series of events have been crowded into that little spot of ground, from the time that St. Botolph built a monastery there, A.D. 654, to the erection of the Athenæum and the Corn Exchange in the market-place of Boston within the last few years!

Mr. Thompson, in writing the history of his native district, has gone the right way to work for making a truly valuable book. More than half a century ago he began collecting materials for a "History of Boston." In 1820 he published an interesting volume of these materials, under the modest title of "Collections for a Topographical and Historical Account of Boston, and the Hundred of Skirbeck, in the County of Lincoln;" but, this work having been out of print for a number of years, he was persuaded to undertake the task of preparing a new, enlarged, and corrected edition. Having continued the work of collection and arrangement from the period of his first publication, and having obtained a large amount of curious miscellaneous information relative to the district during a residence of some years in the United States, he has been enabled to bring together a mass of interesting historical, topographical, and antiquarian lore which must delight the heart of every truly patriotic inhabitant of the district to which it relates. For, let the *Times* declaim as it may against provincialism, and in favour of the cultivation of cosmopolitanism, the people of England will always retain a strong and deep attachment to the town or district in which they were born, will always take a peculiar interest in all that relates to the welfare and renown of that place, however small, and will always, we trust, give a hearty welcome to a book like the one before us, in which the noteworthy events in the history of a town are so well recorded.

To those who are not much acquainted with the ancient history of Boston it may seem strange that a town which appears to have been in existence centuries before the Norman Conquest should contain so small a number of inhabitants at the present day. On consulting Mr. Thompson's work, however, they will find that Boston was a place of great commercial importance long before Liverpool had come into existence as a seaport. So far back as the reign of King John, it appears, from a return of the sums paid by the principal ports in the kingdom on account of the *Quinzisme*, a tax of one-fifteenth of the movable goods of all merchants, that Boston ranked next to London in the amount of its contribution. Hull and Newcastle together did not pay as much to the revenue in 1206 as Boston did. At the end of the thirteenth century the duties paid by Boston exceeded those of London for a period of ten years. The rank which it then held was owing to its favourable geographical position; the trade of England in those days being chiefly with Holland, Flanders, and France—countries lying eastward of England. Let it be remembered also that Boston was "situated at the mouth of a river navigable to Lincoln for boats of considerable size, and thence by the Fossdyke, communicating with the Trent and the numerous tributary streams. It may be said that Boston was the outlet into which the surplus produce of sixteen or eighteen of the counties of England would naturally flow, and where the foreign articles consumed by the inhabitants of those counties would as naturally arrive for sale and distribution." Those who wish to know what causes led to the decline of its commercial importance, and the circumstances to which it owes its present prosperity, will find them amply related by Mr. Thompson.

Our limited space forbids our giving any account of the interesting information relating to the antiquities of the town and district; but we shall probably take an opportunity of extracting some of the most curious items as occasion offers.

PEN AND PENCIL PICTURES. By THOMAS HOOD. Hurst and Blackett.

Somebody once had this whimsical notion—was it "Hood's *own*," or Sydney Smith's, or Thomas Ingoldsby's, we don't precisely recollect—that the office of your modern reviewer was perhaps the best fulfilled by cutting the leaves and smelling the paper-knife. Here, however, is a book that hackneyed critics even will read with unflagging interest, or we are very much mistaken, from titlepage to "finis." It is the maiden work of Tom Hood the younger, and, as such, it commands from one and all affectionate greeting. The author-artist is a student of Pembroke College, Oxford, but just of age, and destined, we believe, to "enter life" in the clerical profession.

The kindliest welcome that can be given is his right, his heritage. It is such, in his capacity as the only son of that dear friend of us all the charming poet, the unrivalled humourist—who "sleeps well," "after life's fitful fever," under the grass of Kensal-green, in that secluded corner of the national cemetery henceforth classical by reason of the tasteful monument there erected "in memory of Thomas Hood," by a people's love, evidenced through a public and very miscellaneous subscription. How tenderly, we may be sure, the large and gentle heart of that dead father would have yearned, had fate been spared until now, over the forthcoming of this, the first literary offspring of the heir to his name! His affection for this child of many hopes do we not all know how deep it was, how earnest it was, how full of sweet and eloquent tenderness? Remember, in proof of it all, those exquisite stanzas, "To a child embracing its mother"—that child the author of this volume; and those three graceful sonnets upon a kindred theme (the same child "sleeping") —the last of which, commencing in sadness, thus closes with a pun:—

> Gladly turning from the world's annoy
> I gaze upon little pattern thee,
> And bless internally the merry boy
> Who makes a *son-shine* in a shady place!

The unmistakable son of his father does Tom Hood the younger prove himself repeatedly in the work before us. Witness his ludicrous description of the dress of Panurgus Pebbles:—

> "Look at his dwess!" drawled the languid Parker. "One would think he—aw—dwessed himself with a knife and fawk aw. When he was at school he always had five patches about his person: two aw—that he knelt on; two aw—that he leant on, and one—aw—that he sat on aw!"

By way of contrast we quote from an Apologue on Angels:—

> There is one angel that thou may st remember about thy cradle, singing low sweet songs to thee. Nay, at that angel's knee didst thou, grown older, lisp thy first prayer; and now that angel whispers to thy heart, "This is well," or "This is ill done." Men call it conscience; but when that angel walked visibly on earth, thy baby lips used to call it "Mother."

And there are yet other angels who guard thy steps through life—some

visible, of this world—some invisible, of the other world; and one thou callest "Father;" others "Sisters," "Brethren," "Friends"—all angels.

And behold there is still another angel, with clear, earnest, soft eyes, and long dark locks, that make a calm night around your brow when that angel bends over you to kiss you; and a sweet low voice, and a light fairy form and step—so light that you know she flies sometimes—she cannot walk, so silently and swiftly. And that angel's voice is sweeter even than the voice of Conscience. And she is a visible angel—and sometimes then called it "Love;" but in thy later years it hath a dearer name—"Beloved on earth—" Wife," and that angel ever dwelleth with thee and blesseth thee.

But that dearest angel is the light and blessing of thy life, and in thy youth thou scarcest that fergot-me-nots first blossomed at her feet; but afterwards, in thy later thoughts, she is crowned with pansies.

And when thou kneelest down thou prayest God—oh! how earnestly—that that angel may tarry long with thee on earth; that no fault of thine may cause that she fade away, and leave thee for that bright home in heaven from which thou knowest so well she came down to be the life of thy life.

So pray ever, and long may thine angel abide with thee!

Our young author's verses are graceful enough to disarm criticism; nor are they deficient in feeling, proof of which is given in the following, from his Address to the Reader:

And if sought a moment's leave you to weeping,
In reading the volume o'er,
The writer's tears—believe me—
Have dropt on the page before.

And if you are moved to smiling,
When a merry jest you note,
The writer's heart—believe me—
Was smiling too when he wrote.

Another gay example of his hereditary whimsicality may be found in this fantastic description of his chief comic hero, P. Pebbles—a character lightly touched off with a pen of most agreeable facetiousness—

A jack of all trades, and master of none, was Panurgus Pepples: from the birdseye range of boyhood to the mental pains of man's estate, his shallow versatility was his bane; from the first kick and crow in long clothes to the silent rigidity in the shroud, his life, a patchwork harlequin, was ever slapping and flopping him.

Fire catches hold of a sly fellow; he must have got them of some Roman Peter Schlemils. Poor fellows, how I pity them!

Well, besides one's own shadow, there's that of the arm-chair. Look up on the ceiling—there it is. It looks like a little merry old man with his hands on his knees; look how he nods his wicked old head (and, I dare say, winks, only we can't see it) at that prim young lady with the curious head-dress (she's the little table, with the coffee-pot and lamp on it). And the shadow of the coal-scuttle is something between a frog, a dog, and a cow's head. There they are, flickering and bobbing on the wall growing faint and then bright again all of a sudden, when Fire catches hold of a sly coal in the corner of the grate, and begins to chuckle and splutter over it. Besides affording us this shadowy company (I was going to say *shady* company, but the expression on a little more consideration is very exceptionable), there's Fire; though he has his thoughtful moments, too, when he winks and puts out little globules of gaseous coal, like a baby blowing bubbles with its little fat mouth.

If he gets hold of wood he makes a fine to-do: he whistles, and crackles, and throws out sparks, and is not altogether such pleasant company as he is when he has coals: though even then, if he finds a bit of slate or stone among them, he spects it summarily with a loud exclamation. He's very pleasant when he gets red and warm, and shoots out his queer-shaped flames, and when the curious smoke goes winding round the chimney making faces and rings and all sorts of shapes. He's facetious, too, for sometimes when he sees you with your pipe, he begins too, and puffs out a little jet of thick, white smoke, and then he changes it and sends it with a fiercer "puff" into a jet of bright gas, bringing to our recollection the greengrocers in Tottenham-court-road. If left unnoticed he often takes refuge in smoke (like ill-used bachelors), and departs by the chimney leaving the cinders to tinkle his knell.

Enough—the book is a capital first venture. As the production of a young collegiate student, it is, we cannot but think, remarkable. As a maiden work, embiazoned in its title with a great name, it yields (and surely it is much to say so?) no disappointment. As a Christmas offering made to the reading public by the only son of dear Tom Hood, it commands, we repeat, a glad and eager acceptance—an acceptance, we are rejoiced to know, it is now very rapidly obtaining. The portrait of Mr. Hood is from a photograph recently taken by his friend Mr John Watkins, of Parliament-street.

## A GLANCE AT THE ZOOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIONS ON THE NINEVEH BAS-RELIEFS

To wander through the galleries and vaults of the British Museum appropriated to the sculptured antiquities brought from the once glorious but now entombed city of Nineveh is an intellectual luxury. After the first feelings of bewilderment are over, and the mind settles down to the task of scrutiny, it is then that we begin to realise the full value of the objects around us. We feel that we are thrown back into times of remote antiquity—that a mysterious page in the history of nations is spread before us. Many are its revelations, some are patent to every reflective observer, others are to be deciphered only by laborious study. In due time we begin to grow familiar with the kings and their attendants, with the people and their habits, with their wars and triumphs, with their splendour and barbarity. We are soon constrained to acknowledge that, however elevated in the arts or powerful as a nation the Assyrians may have been, they were a cruel people—cruel in their wars, cruel to the vanquished, cruel to the wild animals of the chase. They delighted in bloodshed; their conquests were followed by wholesale slaughter, and the chase, evidently a royal pastime, was merely a battue.

We are not, however, about to attempt an analysis of any series of slabs in regular order; on the contrary, our present object is to pick out certain points of zoological interest which we begin to realise at present, and a few brief comments upon them. It must be remembered that these slabs, covered over with sculptured figures, are not of one age or period of time, but of successive epochs, the most recent of which are of remote antiquity. Three thousand years have passed since the sculptor's hand plied the "chisel's art" upon their surface. They open to our contemplation the events of a succession of dynasties from Derceto (1250 B.C.) to the son of Asshurakpal (who reigned about 630 B.C.) They record the sieges of towns, the combats of warriors, the triumphs of kings, the processions of the victors, the chains and fetters of the vanquished. But besides these subjects of high interest to the explorer of the history of nations passed away, to the learned antiquary they unfold to our inspection a portfolio of zoological drawings *ad naturam*, executed by artists of great eminence in their day and generation, who evidently studied their subject, and engaged upon their work with energy. Let us turn from kings and satraps, the conquerors and the conquered, to those not less interesting subjects. How numerous are the tableaux of lions and lion-hunts, how spirited and truthful are those chiselled lithoglyphs! Lions are before us in every attitude. Here we behold them in combat; here in movable dens or cages, from which they are about to issue forth. These cages are composed of iron bars or stouks of wood, and much resemble in form a square rat-trap, having in front at the top a small cage-like tower, of the same material, for the security of the man whose office it is to raise up the portcullis for the exit of the ferocious beast, which is delineated in the act of creeping forth, with a snarl and glaring eyes, aware of the enemies which he has to encounter. He is in the centre of a spacious arena inclosed by a wall—a living wall—consisting of men with interlocked shields in close array, each with an uplifted spear in his right hand ready to strike and drive the animal back into the open space, where the monarch and his nobles wheel around in their chariots launching their arrows at the half-terrified, half-infuriated animal. Not always were the hunters unscathed: in one slab a led horse has the lion fastened upon his haunches by teeth and talons; in another the lion is wrenching the chariot wheel in his agony and despair. One hunt presents us with four lions and two lionesses dead or dying, transfixed with numerous arrows or javelins, in the arena. Wonderful is the picture. The attitudes of the animals are varied in the extreme: in some the relaxed limbs show that death has ended their torments; in others the agony is displayed in the contortion of the face and limbs, while a torrent of blood is vomited from the open mouths, and pours from the wounds made by the weapons, which often constately transfix the body. Painful are the pictures of lions struck through the muscles and spinal column of the loins; the lower limbs deprived of power are dragging along the ground, while the head and shoulders are erect, every lineament of the countenance exhibiting the intensity of despairing rage. The annexed cut represents a lioness whose hinder limbs are paralysed by an arrow through the backbone.

In some instances we have the representation of a single combat. A fragmental slab shows a warrior grasping the tail of a lion, probably wounded, which appears to be turning round on the defensive; but this part of the slab is defective. On another slab we see a King grasping a rampant lion by the throat, and passing his sword through the animal's chest, while, on a third slab, the King contends with a lion in his spear, which he is driving down its throat. It was not, however, always that lions were brought in cages (like a bagged fox or a carted deer) to the man-walled arena: they were also hunted on the open plain, roused up by men and dogs from their lair. Many are the representations of lions baited by dogs—and such dogs! terrible creatures! but of these we shall speak hereafter. These dogs not only brought the lion to bay, but grappled with him, as the charioteers with their bows dashed up to their assistance. We may observe, en passant, that the Assyrian bow was of a very peculiar shape, strung with a thick string, and fitted with long and almost javelin-like arrows. A slab demonstrates the strength of the bow by the delineation of two men employed in stringing it. The string is of equal length from the ground to the warrior's shoulder. We are speaking of the recently-received slabs not as yet publicly exhibited.

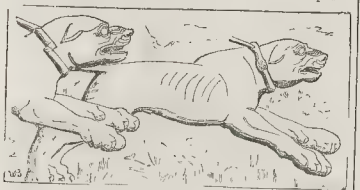
Lion-hunting was evidently a passion amongst the ancient Assyrians, and as troops of captive enemies were led in procession to the foot of the conqueror, so were the bodies of the lions slaughtered by the hand of the monarch (flattered, no doubt, as to the number which fell beneath his weapons); for on one slab we see a procession of men carrying slain lions on their shoulders; each lion being supported by several men. The outline of the lions is most artistic.

There is one slab of peculiar interest connected with lions. It represents a sort of fortress, composed of many embattled towers of various height, rising up on the back like a crest. Above them, on

# A GLANCE AT THE ZOOLOGICAL REPRESENTATIONS ON THE NINEVEH BAS-RELIEFS.

LIONESS.

the slow and the swift camel is very interesting, for the two breeds are preserved to the present day. The pace of the slow-going camel used for burden is about three miles an hour, regular as clockwork, the load of each animal being between four and five hundredweight. Such are the camels of which long files or caravans still cross the desert as they did of yore, bearing their loads of merchandise; and such is the fleet dromedary, the *Maharee* or *El Heiris* of the Arabian desert, of which the Arab thus speaks in figurative language, "When thou shalt meet a *Heiris*, and say to the rider 'Peace be between us,' ere he shall have answered 'There is peace between us,' he will be far off and nearly out of sight, for his swiftness is like the wind." It is said that a journey of seventy or even a hundred miles in the twenty-four hours, and continued for several successive days at the same ratio, is by no means an unusual rate of travelling. The swift *Heiris* is still used for the conveyance of messengers, as it was in the time when "Mordecai sent letters by post on horseback, and riders on mules, camels, and young dromedaries." It is also at the present



HUNTING DOGS.

time employed in desultory warfare in the desert; that it was so anciently is well known, for we read of "four hundred young men that rode on camels," which escaped the sword of David. Romanzarie, when in Egypt, had a dromedary corps, each animal carrying two soldiers.

WILD ASS TAKEN IN A LASSO.

Noble was the breed of horses among the Assyrians, and most characteristic are the delineations of these high-blood animals, which the slabs present to our inspection in great abundance. Among the nations of antiquity the horse was not commonly used for servile drudgery—it was employed as an arm of war; it drew the light chariots of the monarch or his leaders in battle, or in the pursuit of the lion and other animals of the chase; or it carried warriors armed either with the spear, or the bow; or it swelled the pageant of a triumphal procession. It was adorned with embroidered trappings, with rosettes, fringes, tassels, and plumes. Horsemen and charioteers constituted an important part of the Assyrian army. 'Horsemen,' says Mr Layard, "are seen in the most ancient sculptures of Nimroud, and I have already mentioned that disciplined bodies of cavalry were represented in the bas-reliefs of Kouyunjik." We learn from the Book of

CHETAH, OR HUNTING LEOPARD

Judith that Holofernes had 12,000 archers on horseback. By the side of the King a horse richly caparisoned, apparently for his use—perhaps to enable him to fly, should his chariot-horses be killed—is frequently seen, led by a warrior, and following his chariot.

The same writer, after observing that the horses of the Assyrians, as far as we can judge from the sculptures, were well formed, and apparently, of noble blood, adds:—"It has been doubted whether the breed for which Mesopotamia and the neighbouring deserts of Arabia are now celebrated, existed in the same vast plains at a remote

ELEPHANT. RHINOCEROS, OR STRAIGHT-HORNED OX.

period, or whether it was introduced shortly after the Mahometan conquest."

In our opinion the original country of the horse extends over the central regions of Asia, whence, in a domestic state, it passed into South-Western Asia, and thence, by an influx of conquering nomadic hordes (Hyksos Scythians or Shepherd Kings) into Egypt.

It may be remembered that, in the year B.C. 1920, Abraham was driven by famine into Egypt; the then reigning Pharaoh possessed sheep, oxen, camels, and asses in abundance; but the horse is not mentioned. About 205 years later, when Joseph was viceroy in Egypt, we not only read of his riding in the second chariot, but of his accepting horses in exchange for corn from the Royal granary. And at a subsequent period the Israelites, on their "exodus," were pursued by six hundred chosen chariots, besides horsemen. At a still later period the Hebrews, though debarred by the Mosaic injunctions from "multiplying horses," abundant in the surrounding territories tenanted by hostile nations, broke in process of time through the law, and added cavalry and chariots to their army, and to the "apparatus" of royalty. "Horses were offered to the Jews by the Assyrian King as an acceptable present (See 2 Kings, xviii 23); and on the statistical tablet of Karnak they are mentioned among the objects of tribute brought by the people of Naharaina (Mesopotamia) and the neighbouring countries to the Egyptians. The Jews carried on a trade with Egypt in horses (see 1. Kings, x. 28, 29): the Egyptians received their stock from Mesopotamia. With respect to the modern Arabian horse, we may observe that it was not cultivated till after the time of

BABOON ON THE SHOULDERS OF A SHOWMAN.

Mahomet, who wrote in its praise. No doubt it is a descendant of the old Assyrian race, such as is described in that celebrated passage of the Book of Job, the grandeur of which no classic poet has equalled. We might dilate to a great extent upon this subject, in which the history of the horse is blended with that of man. But we must draw in the reins, though an open course is before us. We may, however, direct our readers to the fourth chapter of the "History of the Horse," by W. C. L. Martin (Knight and Co.), in which those interested on such a topic may find some observations worthy of their consideration.

With respect to the mule little need be said—it was evidently used as a beast of burden, and was a powerful animal, probably the offspring of the wild ass and Assyrian mare. The subjoined cut will give an idea of its fine form and proportions. It is represented carrying nets to the hunting-field

SHEEP. SPIRAL-HORNED GOATS.

Among smaller quadrupeds we notice the hare, of which we engrave one held by the hind legs in the hand of a sportsman. It is probably the *Lepus Ægyptiacus*, smaller than our common European species.

Let us now turn to the species of the feathered tribe which these bas-reliefs represent. The ostrich is represented incised on the robe of a eunuch, and, always in connection with scenes of battle and slaughter, is the vulture conspicuous. On one slab, evidently representing the

STAG. PASSING.

capitulation of a city, we behold three vultures—two on the wing and one feasting on the body of a slain warrior. The slab is marked 15 *b*. The birds, we may observe, are more conventionally drawn than the quadrupeds, and do not appear to have been so diligently studied by the artists—who, however, fail both in their figures of the elephant, and the apes or monkeys. On another slab in the gallery, representing a triumphal return after some devastating inroad, a vulture is seen towering aloft, carrying in its talons the head of one of the slain. A conflict is depicted on another bas-relief, where, over the combatants a vulture soars in the air, dragging in his claws the entrails of one of the fallen heroes, which he has torn,

SOW AND LITTER.

perchance, from the yet quivering body. As we surveyed this bas-relief we involuntarily uttered to ourselves a line in Ovid, which the revolting picture recalled to memory

Unguibus et rostro, tardus trahit ilia vultur.

(With talons and with beak the sluggish vulture trails forth the inward parts.)

From the earliest times the vultures have been notorious for their attendance on the battlefield. "Wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." (Matthew xxiv., 28.) For eagles

CAMELS.

MULE.

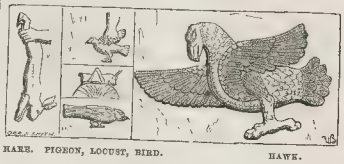
read vultures. Homer alludes to the united feast of vultures and wild dogs on the bodies of the slain in battle; and in fact the ancient classic writings teem with passages illustrative of such scenes of warfare as these slabs delineate, in which the vulture plays a conspicuous part.

Per auras longè ducuntur odore volucri cadaveribus.—LUCRETIUS.

The vulture thus depicted appears to be the griffon (*Vultur fulvus*).

Besides the vulture we have the pigeon and the swallow. The annexed cuts are representations of these birds, as they are delineated on various slabs —

Turning from land scenes to representations of rivers, or the margin of the sea—on which are war-galleys, boats, and men swimming—we see fish in abundance, some short and scaled, others long and eel-like, together with crabs, tortoises, and reptiles. To determine the species would be an almost useless attempt, for it is evident that the artist aimed rather at the indication of water than of any species of the finny tribe which might tenant it—these being merely adjuncts to certify to the spectator its distinction from the land.



HARE. PIGEON, LOCUST, BIRD. HAWK.

Among insects we observe the locust.

So far then, irrespective of chronological arrangement, have we passed over in zoological review the recovered relics of buried Nineveh. We confess to the meagreness of our details; but we have done as much as possible within the limited space allotted to us. We merely give rough notes *en passant*—nothing more.

The following are the sources whence the Illustrations have been derived:—

*Lioness*, from a slab discovered by Mr. H. Rassam, and now in the vaults of the British Museum. See also Engraving in ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for May 24th, 1856

*Wild Ass*, from a slab in the British Museum, discovered by Mr. Loftus. It is represented taken in a lasso.

*Elephant; Chetah, or Hunting Leopard; Rhinoceros*, or *Straight-horned Ox*, from the Nimroud obelisk in the British Museum, discovered by Mr. Layard. The chetah is depicted on the Nimroud obelisk attacking a stag or gazelle. This latter animal is seen finely portrayed in several successive slabs in Asshurbanipal Palace.

*Goats* and *Sheep*, *Monkey*, *Eagle*, *Ostrich*; *Human-headed Winged Lion* and *Eagle-headed Human Figure*, engraved on a eunuch's robe, from slabs found at Nimroud by Mr. Layard. The eagle-headed figure is apparently castigating the winged lion. The tail of the lion shows the claw at the extremity, which is more clearly represented on the Nimroud Sculptures.

CRAB. FISH. OSTRICH. FABULOUS MONSTER.

*Wild Pig and Young*, *Crab*, *Fish*, from Kouyunjik Gallery in the British Museum. A smaller description of fish is shown on slab engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 16, 1856. (Crabs are caught in the River Khauser which runs by the mounds of Kouyunjik and Khorsabbad.)

*Camel*, from one of Mr. Boutcher's sketches—the original sculpture was lost in the Tigris.

*Mule*, from a slab in the British Museum, discovered by Mr. Loftus. It is represented going to the hunting-ground, carrying a portion of a net inclosure.

*Gazelle*, *Stag*, *Dogs*, *Hare*, *Hawk*, from slabs in the British Museum, discovered by Mr. Loftus.

*Small Bird*, from a fragment in Mr Boutcher's possession.

*Locust*, from one of Mr Boutcher's sketches—fragment left at Nineveh. The grasshopper or locust and the bird are sculptured on the trees of a garden where the King and Queen are enjoying themselves.

*Fabulous Monster*, from a slab found by Mr. Loftus. This slab formed one of the entrance-portals. The animal had lion's legs.

EAGLE-HEADED HUMAN FIGURE. HUMAN-HEADED WINGED LION.

We subjoin a list of the Illustrations of the Nineveh Zoology already engraved in our Journal—the whole of which were found in the Palace of Asshurbanipal, at Kouyunjik.

*Horse*, given in ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for January 19th, 1856; *Lion*, May 24th, 1856, and January 19th, 1856; *Cows, &c.*, January 19th, 1856.

*Lion-headed human-bodied griffin-footed Monster* is shown on the good and evil genii slab in ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Nov. 15, 1856.

## THE SOULAGE COLLECTION.

[CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

BRONZES, FURNITURE, AND ENAMELS.

In a former article we noticed the pottery of this collection; the catalogue of the bronzes and furniture being now completed, we notice a few of the most remarkable works in this department.

No. 334. A pair of bronze firedogs of extraordinary beauty, renaissance design, with the arms of the Venetian Barbarigo family, the date given is 1570—that is to say, when Paul Veronese was in the zenith of his power. One of the figures represents a man with a dog; the other, a woman with a hand mirror: the chase and the toilet being the occupation of cavalier and dame. There is another lot of four fender-irons of much the same period. These utensils are in wrought iron, beautifully ornamented, and surmounted by bronze satyrs. The English spectator accustomed to our coal fires and pokers will admire the different devices for manipulating faggots.

No. 462 is a magnificent chimneypiece in carved stone of the beginning of the fifteenth century. Projecting corbels designed with extraordinary freedom and elegance support the chimney cover or *garaffone* as the Italians used to call it. All around this canopy is a strikingly-beautiful frieze in altissimo relevo, representing hunting scenes This exceedingly curious and elegant piece was brought from the palace of the Counts Petinelli, at Padua.

No. 690 is a walnut-wood cabinet of the middle of the sixteenth century, one of the most elegant specimens of French renaissance work which we have seen. It is said to be the work of Bachelier, of Toulouse, who is reported to have studied in Italy and to have been a pupil of Michael Angelo. The relievo in the centre division represents David with the head of Goliath. The rest of this fine piece is ornamented with sphinxes, niches, and statuettes, in the boldest Italian style. The Dutch and German cabinets of the seventeenth century have an inelegant rudeness of design compared with such a work as this.

No. 689 is a metallic mirror in a carved case or frame of the Italian school. The catalogue attributes this piece to Benvenuto Cellini, in consequence of its resemblance to the marble pedestal of the statue of Perseus in Florence. In the centre the metallic plate is covered by a sunk sliding panel, which is carved so as to represent a female profile like an antique cameo. The framework is of a bold and elegant design, like renaissance architecture.

No. 331 is a salver and gilt bronze of Venetian engraved work, and a ewer to match. These are very remarkable and very beautiful pieces, in consequence of being so completely filled up by the engraving. They may be called Italian editions of that art of basin engraving in which the Persians were such adepts, but with different designs. This represents the attack and defence of fortified places, and is ornamented with much scrollwork. There are many figures of men and horses on the ewer, which is of an antique shape.

The enamelled work of this collection is curious and valuable. No. 437 is a fine piece of enamelled sculpture of Luca della Robbia-ware. The catalogue states that, although it is from the fabbrica of Luca della Robbia, it is, probably, by Andrea or one of his sons, dating after 1500. The curious carved frame, although of ancient Italian work, is of a later date than the piece itself. No. 438, "The Adoration of the Kings," a fine work, is of an earlier period.

The Limousin enamels of France are in this collection very well represented, and are the more valuable from their extreme rarity and the enormous prices now given for them by fanatical or patriotic French collectors. Soulage died not very far from Limoges, this may account for the richness of the collection. No. 317. "Plapne, a Portrait of Charles Tiercelin. Seigneur de la Roche Dumaine en Poitou, Chancelier de France." This is the work of Leonard Limosin, one of the ablest artists of the best period of this ware. Another of these artists of the best period was Jean Courtois, who has given scenes from the history of Joseph well worthy of examination, such as Nos. 326 and 327. We apprehend that this collection of Limousin enamels will, from its beauty, rarity, and historical celebrity, prove to be one of the most interesting portions of this cabinet of curiosities—comprising so many objects which the skill and ingenuity of the workers of the period of the Revival produced to gratify the taste or the vanity of the opulent.


THE "REBECCA" AND "BARBARIGO," AT THE PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION, 123, REGENT-STREET

These pictures have been painted by a Pole, resident in Florence, who is a member of the Academy of the Fine Arts there. They are now on sale. They are fair specimens of the modern school of Italy, with which many of our readers are no doubt acquainted. The Doge, with a noble and expressive countenance, is represented haranguing the Venetians against the French, then invading Italy, under Charles VIII. "Rebecca" is, we think, a more interesting subject, for the other picture has no background which recalls either the architecture or manners of Venice in the fifteenth century. In the case of "Rebecca" we have a landscape and still life reminding us of Syria and Mesopotamia. The expression of "Rebecca" is pleasing, and the handling is altogether larger than in the other picture.

In the same establishment we found a newly-executed photographic portrait of the Duke of Cambridge for the Queen, which in resemblance cannot be surpassed. We also saw at this Association several specimens of the new process of photography on ivory, which admit of being coloured with a delicacy which reminds us of hand miniature. In face, miniature-painters, except those of the highest class, seem now to be in as bad a predicament as the copyists after the invention of printing, or the handloom weavers after the introduction of steam power

A FRENCH ARTEMISIA.—The adjourned cause of Madame Adoum against Colonel Dubost, in which she claimed 900 francs damages for his refusal to complete his marriage and live with her, came on before the Civil Tribunal of the seine for judgment last week The Court gave a verdict for the defendant, and condemned Madame Adoum to pay the costs of the proceedings. The public minister was more severe upon the lady than even the counsel for the defence He called her an Artemisia, unworthy of any sympathy; and expressed an opinion that if she, who two months after the death of her first husband was ready to exchange her mourning attire for bridal roues, had suffered any damage, it was only such as resulted from the scandal of the action which she had brought.

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Patent Lever Watch, with ornamented gold dial, the movements in each case jewelled in four holes, the detached escapement, maintaining power, and jewelled £11 11 0

Ditto, with highly ornamented case 12 12 0

Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes 14 14 0

GOLD WATCHES, MORE FOR LADIES.

Patent Lever Watch, with the latest improvements, 1s., the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power £10 10 0

Ditto, in stronger case, improved regulator, and capped 12 12 0

Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and capped 17 17 0

Either of the Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

Any Watch selected from the list will be safely packed and sent free to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, upon receipt of a remittance or reference.

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SLACK'S NICKEL ELECTRO-PLATED is quite as durable as silver. Table-spoons or Forks, 30s. and 40s. per dozen Desserts, 20s. and 30s. Teapoons, 10s and 16s Catalogues, with 200 Engravings gratis or post-free. Orders above £2 carriage-paid. RICHARD and JOHN SLACK, 336 Strand.

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MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers. Mappin (Brothers), Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, and 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the world is kept.

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GARDNERS' LAMPS are the BEST.—Moderator Lamps, from 5s. 6d. each. All who require a really good and cheap Lamp should inspect Gardners' vast and rocherché collection, which will be found unequalled, consisting of several thousand patterns The show-rooms, the largest in London, extend the entire length of Tudor-street, opening into Bucksmans-street, Gardners (by appointment to her Majesty), 453 and 63 Strand, Chartergrove, and 3 and 4, Duncannon-street. Established 104 years

MODERATOR LAMPS.—The simplicity, solidity, and careful finish of the mechanism of T. PEARCE and SON'S Moderator Lamps have rendered them less liable to derangement than any other kind, and have gained for them so general a preference The patterns are equally unsurpassed, and (with great originality) combine every style that is beautiful and pure in taste.—Thomas Pearce and Son, 85, Ludgate-hill, finest importers of only the finest Oil

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JANUARY 1st, 1857.—Owing to the prevalence of the wine disease and its consequent effects, the continued advance in the principal wine-producing districts of Bordeaux being the cause of the short supply of the finer kinds. We have maintained the quality of our marks to merit the continued confidence of our friends and customers. HOOPER and NOYCE, Manufacturers, Regent-court Mills-street, Cheapside Dinner Sherry, 24s.; Standard Sherry, 30s.; Excellent, 36s.; Port, ruby, tawny, 42s., 48s., 54s.

HEDGES and BUTLER, WINE MERCHANTS, 155, New Bond-street London and 30 Regent-street, Piccadilly. Sherry, 24s. and 30s. per dozen. Port, 30s., 36s., and 42s. per dozen, old Bucellas, Manzanilla, Amontillado, and Montilla, 42s. Hock, 30s. and 36s. Sauterne, 30s. and 36s. Claret, 18s., 24s., and 30s. Champagne, old rich, Mainzer, Chasse, and other rare Wines, old Pale Brandy, Foreign Liqueurs, &c. Any quantity sent to any part of the country by immediately forward on receipt of a post-office order, or reference.

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WANTED, for the Colonies, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, of every description, either good or inferior Also Naval and Military Uniforms, India Goods, Jewellery, and Miscellaneous property Ready Cash or Prompt Instructions by Return will be acted upon at any time or distance, and have the highest price given by addressing a letter to Mr. or Mrs SALAMAN, 28, Seymour-street, Euston-square; or 8a, Burwell-street Dover-road N.B. All Parcels forwarded from town or country, the full value remitted by Post-office order will be remitted per return or post.—Established 1835.

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WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs. HART, 81, Newcastle-street, Strand, continue giving the highest value for every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's WEARING APPAREL, also brocades, satin, and velvet dresses, regimentals, uniforms, naval ane, India shawls, Court-trains trinkets, books, furniture, miscellaneous property, &c. Letters or parcels punctually attended to in any town or distance, by addressing as above. Parcels sent from the country the utmost value remitted by Post-office order per return. Established 1801.

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198 Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1857.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 840.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## RENEWED PEACE.

THE star of England is once more in the ascendant. There was a time, not very remote, when it seemed to be obscured by the inexperience or the incapacity of our officials; by the lukewarmness of our Government in carrying on a struggle, on the success of which the people had set their hearts; and when the capture of the Malakoff by the French afforded a pretext to all who were jealous of or hostile to our influence in Europe, to assert that our power was on the wane, and that our glory had long since reached its culmination. But that day has passed. Whatever may have been thought or desired a year ago, it is now patent to the world that Great Britain was never stronger or more influential than she is now; that the burden of war which pressed on other empires and states with intolerable severity was scarcely felt in this richer and more vigorous nation; and that any efforts, however stupendous, which the people and the Government may have made in past times to maintain the equilibrium of Europe and their own high position in the councils of the world would by no means overtax their energies at the present time, but might be easily exceeded at the first sound of danger, or the first promptings of duty.

To the British Government, Press, and People, and to the knowledge that there were a fine army and a still finer navy in reserve to back their high pretensions, the result is entirely owing. When the preliminaries of peace were signed in March, 1856, the people almost unanimously felt that terms by far too merciful and too favourable had been accorded to the ambitious Power which, for its own selfish purposes, had thrown Europe into confusion. The press, with still greater unanimity, gave expression to the popular feeling; and when it was found that Russia, emboldened by the leniency that had been shown her, endeavoured to take advantage of her own wrong, and retain, in spite of the obvious intentions of the framers of the Treaty, two points of the Turkish dominions which would have enabled her to dominate both in the Euxine and on the Danube, Lord Palmerston, with equal courage and sagacity, threw himself upon the English people, and determined, even though England should fight the battle single-handed, to compel Russia to the strict and equitable observance of the contract which was the sole result of a two years' conflict.

Let Lord Palmerston have the credit of this boldness, and of the success which rewarded it. He did not miscalculate the force of honesty of purpose, nor rely in vain upon the moral sentiment of his countrymen to support him in a wise and dignified policy. The difficulties in his path were many and formidable. France had reaped glory enough in the war, and looked with the gloomiest apprehensions on the possibility of its renewal. The Emperor had either pledged himself to support the Russian interpretation of the Treaty, or considered the possession of Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents a matter of too little importance to be worth a struggle. Sardinia sided with France as her nearest neighbour and most essential ally. Turkey was either too helpless to urge her wishes with effect, or her effete Administration was too indifferent to the future to care for anything but present repose, and lay at the command of the Powers which had aided her to adjourn *sine die* the question of her dismemberment. Austria was estranged and offended; and her Emperor and Ministers were mistrustful of the English people and of English statesmen, and more especially of Lord Palmerston, whose name to them was all but synonymous with encouragement to rebellion in Hungary and Lombardy. Where, then, was Lord Palmerston to look for support out of his own country? Nowhere but in France, and in France the needful support was not immediately rendered. But the statesmen of Austria saw the opportunity, and took advantage of it. If Russia retained the mouths of the Danube, the horrors of the next war, come when it might, would fall upon Austria rather than upon Turkey. Russia owed the Austrians a debt of revenge which the possession of Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents would help her to discharge. For once Austria was bold, and she has reaped her reward. She forgot the Hungarian grievance, and the sympathies of the English press, people, and Government with the Italians, and united herself cordially with Lord Palmerston in wresting justice from Russia, even though a renewal of the war might have been the result. Russia declined the chances of the struggle. Foiled on the battle-field by the united forces of Great Britain and France, she was foiled a second time on the field of diplomacy by the united efforts of Great Britain and Austria. The result is the Peace of 1857, which is a more satisfactory, and therefore a more stable, peace than that of 1856,

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.

BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON: THE SUBURBS ON FIRE.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER ENGAGED IN THE OPERATIONS.—(SEE PAGE 38.)

because it is unaccompanied by the triumph of chicanery and cheating; and because it has inflicted upon Russia a moral defeat which will do her more damage than the loss of Sebastopol. She may rebuild a broken fortress, but she can never wipe from the remembrances of living men or from the page of history, the fact that she attempted to regain by fraud what she had lost by the hazard of war; and that she was foiled by the force of honesty as completely as she had previously been foiled by the force of arms. So may it ever be with the wrong-doer, both among nations and among individuals!

And while this cloud has blown from the horizon, another, which threatened storm, has likewise passed away. Means have been discovered to save the not very valuable dignity of the King of Prussia, without doing violence to the rights or to the feelings of the Swiss people—a matter of infinitely more serious concern to every body in Europe. The question of Neufchâtel and its sovereignty has been finally disposed of, and there is an end to all apprehension in that quarter. But, grateful as the nations must be for the removal of one source of disquietude, it behoves the Governments of Europe, ere they make too sure of the peace which seems dawning upon them, to consider carefully whether the danger is at an end elsewhere. No one suspected a few months ago that any question relative to Switzerland would arise to disturb the peace of the world; and there may be many agencies, both popular and dynastic, at work in Europe, which may quite as unexpectedly imperil the new-born peace at which all good men are now rejoicing. At present the most obvious danger is in Italy; and, unfortunately, the good understanding which we have so lately re-established with Austria is not likely to produce any durable results. If the Italians would be satisfied with reforms, and with a moderate degree of constitutional liberty, our influence might be favourably exerted with Austria in furtherance of such objects. But the Italians naturally desire independence; and Austria is not likely to grant it to them unless at the sword's point. This is the existing danger of Europe, and it will, we fear, continue to be a danger for a long time. The fire smoulders, and will one day break out. The Powers of Europe should look to it, now that their hands are free, or there may yet come a conflagration which may involve them all.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### THE NEUFCHATEL QUESTION.

The *Patrie* announces that the King of Prussia had agreed to have recourse to the good offices proposed by France as a basis for the definitive arrangement of the differences between that Power and Switzerland. By this arrangement His Prussian Majesty would, it is said, renounce for the present the exercise of his rights of sovereignty, the formal acknowledgment of his titles as private property to the castles of Neufchâtel and Valengin, as well as the domains appertaining to them. The revenues of the ex-domains, amounting to some 18,000 or 20,000 thalers, to be assigned in part to the Prince at Neufchâtel itself. The Prussian flag to be hoisted on the two castles.

A telegraphic despatch from Berne, dated January 13 states that the Message of the Federal Council to the Federal Assembly proposes to declare that the Note remains open with regard to the eight Swiss prisoners at Neufchâtel, and to decree their liberation, on condition of their leaving the territory of the Helvetic Confederation until after the definitive conclusion of the arrangement. The same document proposes to suspend the armaments, and to send the troops to their homes. The message announces that the Ministers of Austria and Russia at Berne have communicated to the Federal Council notes in conformity with those of France and England.

The discussion of the proposition by the Federal Assembly was postponed till the 15th, the day on which the delay fixed by Prussia for the military movement expired. The Berlin and Paris Ministerial papers assert positively that nothing has been done which can in the slightest affect the honour of Prussia.

The *New Prussian Gazette* of Tuesday last positively denies that Prussia has contracted any other engagement than that of entering into equal negotiations on the affair of Neufchâtel as soon as the prisoners shall have been set at liberty unconditionally. It adds, that no great Power has requested any other promise.

### THE ENGLISH FLEET IN THE BLACK SEA.

The fleet under Lord Lyons had received news of its eventual departure when the *Egyptus* left Constantinople, but Lord Lyons had also been informed that he would have to remain in the Black Sea as long as the Austrians were in the Principalities. The Admiral has accordingly sent to Malta for provisions.

### THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

By the *Hydaspes* which arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday, we have to learn of but little importance with us. The accounts from the seat of war, even through the channel are very meagre. The English fleet, the Persian and the shipping on their operations, in order to avoid their vessels from the severe cold.

The latest news of the progress of preparations for defence, notwithstanding the penury of the treasury and the want of resolve. A Persian war-vessel has taken possession of all the arms attached to the residence of the Shah. The Russian Minister on the Caspian Sea has already left for Persia. The Persian Islands allege that treaties of peace exist between Persia and Russia. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, charged with the delivery of the ultimatum of Russia to the Persian Government, has left for Teheran. Such orders have been given to the Persian troops to march under the command of the Shah in person, in all the forts attached to the residence of the Shah. The Russian Minister on the Caspian Sea has already left for Persia. The Persian Islands allege that treaties of peace exist between Persia and Russia. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, charged with the delivery of the ultimatum of Russia to the Persian Government, has left for Teheran. Such orders have been given to the Persian troops to march under the command of the Shah in person, in all the forts attached to the residence of the Shah.

### THE WAR IN CHINA.

The advices from China by the last Overland Mail are looked for with much interest. Private telegraphic despatches have been received which bring the accounts from Canton to the 26th November. These advices state that the Chinese authorities, the few thousands had been engaged in the struggle, and that great numbers of troops are still being sent to the province. The Chinese Government at Canton, charged with the delivery of the ultimatum of Russia to the Persian Government, has left for Teheran. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, charged with the delivery of the ultimatum of Russia to the Persian Government, has left for Teheran. Such orders have been given to the Persian troops to march under the command of the Shah in person, in all the forts attached to the residence of the Shah. The Russian Minister on the Caspian Sea has already left for Persia. The Persian Islands allege that treaties of peace exist between Persia and Russia

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

It is, of course, improbable that the ceremonial of the opening of Parliament, on Tuesday fortnight, will be graced by the presence of the Sovereign. A more interesting social event is expected to occupy her Majesty at a date now by no means remote. And as the speech from the Throne can contain little congratulatory matter—the completion of the Peace, made eight months ago, being perhaps the exception—its commonplaces can be very properly delivered by the Lord Chancellor, from whom, however, the recommendations to the vigorous law reforms which we are promised will sound rather amusingly. If, too, as is threatened, the Income-tax is to come off only to be put on again, any solemn allusion to such a measure of relief will come better from gravity in horsehair than in the sincere tones of the Sovereign. This, we trust, is a loyal view of the case, and the way to make the best of the expected deprivation of her Majesty's presence.

The Chinese "war," according to the latest accounts, seems to be assuming proportions which render it more worthy of that name. Fighting was said to be going on; and the Americans, enraged at the murder of three of their countrymen, whose heads had been set upon the gates of Canton, had made common cause with England, and were rendering her all the co-operation in their power. Meantime the Chinese revolution was prospering, and the chances of the present dynasty did not appear to be so brilliant as heretofore. We observe that a plan is set up on behalf of the Chinese by some excellent men who have lived near them, and who contend that the original nation was both highly civilised and exceedingly humane and hospitable, and that all their vices are of Tartar derivation. Be this as it may, the Chinese say more virtuous speeches and practise more atrocious vices than any nation in the world; and it is rather curious that the same class who, not unfairly, ridiculed the sentimentalism that was talked about the Turk early in the war, are now whining and fondling over the debauched and cruel Chinaman.

It is stated, upon authority of no light character, that the unfortunate man Milano, who attempted to destroy the Neapolitan Sovereign, was subjected to a series of hideous tortures before he was brought to the scaffold. The list is given with so much minuteness that one is alternately sickened at the recital and puzzled to comprehend how such very precise information was obtained. The executioners of Ravaillac and Damien might have taken a lesson in cruelty from the servants of King Ferdinand, if the account be true. There is no means of testing the statement. It may be denied by the authorities, or it may be left to be believed, with a view of striking terror into the other conspirators, who Milano declared were ready to avenge him. But, if true, it will be utterly impossible for any human being to feel the slightest regret at anything that can happen to a Monarch capable of permitting such execrable barbarity. King Bomba seems to sit not so much on a volcano as among a group of mines. One after the other blows up, to the astonishment and terror of Naples. First a magazine goes off, next a first-class frigate is blown to pieces, and then a steam-engine boiler explodes. "The second bill of exchange," said the King, as the roar of the frigate-explosion broke forth. The Sovereign would appear to be aware of his liabilities, and yet he obstinately refuses to call his creditors together.

Our law courts are in full business. The bullion robbery case, to be succeeded by that of Redpath, is the most prominent; but the singular evidence had been read so carefully on the police investigation that the proceedings lack much of the charm of novelty. The question to which we adverted some time back, in mentioning the case of Swynfen *v.* Swynfen—namely, the liability of a client to be bound by the agreement of counsel has come on again, upon appeal; and it has been very rationally decided that one engages a barrister for fighting, not for negotiation. The bargain made by Sir P. Thesiger for Mrs. Swynfen has therefore been rescinded. It was said that the accomplished advocate, whose skill no one ever doubted, made the bargain in question because he suddenly saw a weak point in his case, which had been missed up to that time, and on which he feared his antagonist might dart. We presume that a new trial will show whether this was a mere suggestion or a fact. The stakes are worth a fight.

Another point has been raised in a court of law of an inferior order. In a case at Newcastle the evidence of one of the parties was refused, not, so far as appears by the report, because he would not press his lips to a printed volume, but because he admitted his disbelief that his welfare in a future state would be at all interfered with by anything he might say after taking the oath. On this ground he was denied the benefit of resort to the tribunal. Now, it is utterly needless for us to say that we entertain for a man who could make this statement simply the compassion which we are all taught to feel for the ignorant. The non-comprehension of the Christian doctrine of a future state implies an imperfectly-instructed mind, or an imperfectly-developed intellect. When Shelley chose to inscribe himself, in Greek, in a book kept for travellers, as "an Atheist," some traveller who followed him added, in Greek also, "and a fool." And, in the sense in which we have placed the matter, the commentator was justified in using the epithet. In the present case the parties—both plaintiff and defendant are stated to be in the same mental muddle—are not Shelleys, but probably a couple of specimens of a type common enough among the lower class, that of the half-educated and wholly-conceited sceptic. But we are not so clear that the law should refuse its aid to such persons. Are they to be debarred from justice because they are silly? The idiot and the madman pleads by his next friend, or "committee"—surely the foolish sceptic ought not to be simply kicked out of court, under a fire of abuse from an attorney. A larger question is involved, of course, but large questions are never settled by legislation—small ones have a chance, as small men can settle them.

As if we had not enough of law, the lawyers themselves are falling out. The old feud between the country and the metropolitan attorney has burst out afresh; and the *Law Times* and the *Legal Observer*—representatives of the two factions—are opening fire in earnest. It may do us well that the public should comprehend a little about this, and the question is plain enough. The tendency of the proposed reforms in the conveyancing system will be much to the detriment of the country solicitor, much of whose business is conveyancing. In itself this might not appear a matter for many tears on the part of the nation. But it is to be remarked that the respectable country solicitor is that which we can hardly affirm the majority of the legal profession to be—namely, a valuable and useful member of society. He lives in a small community whose eye is upon him, he is half a country gentleman, and his neighbours look to him, not for professional advice only, but for friendly counsel, and they get it. As an arbitrator he is incessantly preventing actions and suits; and, moreover, he is seldom too highly paid. Now, a change which should prevent this class of men from obtaining an honourable existence would be detrimental to the interests of society; and the questionable advantage of enabling some London solicitors to keep carriages instead of broughams, and to buy country villas instead of hiring mansions at Ramsgate and Boulogne, would scarcely be an equivalent. This is the view of a question which has most bearing upon the general interests of the public—that conveyancing is far too expensive is a fact that there is no denying. The country attorneys have a strong hold upon the House of Commons, for good reasons, and will fight out their battle we doubt not.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, VICTORIA PARK.—The annual meeting of the governors of this institution was held on Tuesday, at the London Tavern; Joseph Gurney Barclay, Esq., in the chair. The report of the committee, which was then adopted, showed that during the past year the number of out-patients had been 5987, or 953 more than the previous year; and there had been an average attendance of 512 each week. The number of in-patients had been 403, and these had been retained on an average for a period of rather more than six weeks. The receipts had amounted to £3393 16s; and the expenditure to £3812 18s. 11d.; and the liabilities had been further increased to £1000. Arrangements have been made with a kindred charity, the Western Institution—by which patients may in future be sent to Torquay.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—The committee of the Stock Exchange has adopted the following resolution, with the view of checking [illegible] shown by some members of that establishment in undertaking [illegible] and these had been retained on an average for a period of rather more than six weeks. The receipts had amounted to £3393 16s; and the expenditure to £3812 18s. 11d.; and the liabilities had been further increased to £1000. Arrangements have been made with a kindred charity, the Western Institution—by which patients may in future be sent to Torquay.

STOCK EXCHANGE.—The committee of the Stock Exchange has adopted the following resolution, with the view of checking [illegible] shown by some members of that establishment in undertaking [illegible] transactions for clerks, of the nature recently illustrated in the instance of Redpath, Robson, and others:—"The committee particularly caution members of the Stock Exchange against transacting speculative business for clerks in public or private establishments without the knowledge of their employers. Members disregarding this caution are liable to be dealt with in such a manner as the committee may deem advisable."

THE LINENDRAPERS', SILKMERCERS', LACEMEN'S, HABERDASHERS', AND HOSIERS' INSTITUTION.—The twenty-fifth annual ball in aid of the funds of this institution was held on Tuesday night, at Willis's Rooms, and the stewards had the gratification to find that their calls upon the several trades were responded to by the most numerous and one of the best assemblages of the season. Nearly 800 persons expressed their best wishes for the prosperity of this useful society.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of this society was held on Wednesday last; Mr. B. B. Cabbell in the chair. It appeared from a report of the proceedings of the society during the past year that—in addition to bronze medals, testimonials, and pecuniary rewards, thirteen silver medals were awarded by the society to persons who had risked their lives to save others from being drowned. Last year 201,000 persons bathed in the Serpentine River, and forty-seven casualties (including attempted suicides) had occurred, of which number four proved fatal. During the skating season forty persons had been rescued by the society's keepers in the parks and Kensington-gardens, and no fatal accident had occurred. The number of skaters and sliders was estimated at upwards of 40,000.

A PIECE OF PLATE and purse of gold have been presented to the Rev. Albert Alston, M.A., on his resignation of the Curacy of St. George's, Hanover-square. Mr. Alston, who is now Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, was Curate of St. George's for nine year and during that time was very active and popular amongst the more humble class of his parishioners, a considerable number of whom subscribed to the testimonial fund.

MEETING OF UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN.—A meeting of unemployed workmen, numbering between 800 and 1000, was held on Monday, in Smithfield, for the purpose of concerting measures to relieve the distress at present prevalent among workmen. The majority of the meeting appeared to consist of masons, bricklayers, coachbuilders, carpenters, and labourers. Pierce, a journeyman carpenter, acted as chairman. In a speech of great moderation he stated that it was computed that at least one-fourth of the workmen of the metropolis had, for some time, been out of employment. He disowned any connection with Chartists, and said he wished to obtain the desired end by legal means. Resolutions were carried recommending that application should be made in masses at the poor-law unions, and that the Government should be requested to commence an extensive system of emigration, and to remove all taxes on consumable articles. The proceedings were of a very quiet character.

FIRE AT RICHMOND.—The old mansion at Richmond-green known as Hope House, and devoted for several years to a school for the education of daughters of naval officers, was destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. The house having recently been purchased by the governors of the new Cavalry College, a number of workmen had been actively employed, in order that it might be opened for business on the 1st of February. The fire was discovered about half-past five in the morning, but, as little water could be obtained for nearly two hours, no portion of the mansion could be saved, and when additional engines arrived the exertions of the firemen were almost useless. It is supposed that the fire must have occurred from the carelessness of the workmen in leaving charcoal fires burning without any person to attend them. The mansion and premises were insured in the Sun and Phœnix fire offices.

THE LONDON COAL TRADE.—The quantity of coals imported into London by sea, in 1856, amounted to 3,119,884 tons; 1855, 3,016,863 tons; increase last year, 103,016 tons. By railway and canal, in 1856, 1,241,790 tons; 1855, 1,161,086; increase, 110,614 tons. The total sea-borne coal into London in December, 1856, exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1855 by 107,000.

THE FRAUDS ON THE CITY BANKS.—Saward and Anderson, charged with the commission of a number of forgeries, were again brought before the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday last, for further examination. A number of witnesses were examined for the prosecution, whose evidence all went to prove the charges brought against them, of which we gave a statement last week. The prisoners were remanded till next Wednesday.

CAB ACCIDENT TO TWO LADIES—PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE!—A frightful occurrence took place near Hyde-park-corner, Piccadilly, at a late hour on Tuesday night. Miss Sparks and Miss Philbrow, of Hammersmith, got into a cab, the driver of which was drunk. He drove the horse up the bank by the side of the road and upset the cab which was broken to pieces. The ladies, who were seriously injured, were conveyed to St George's Hospital. Miss Sparks's injuries were so severe as to render her recovery doubtful.

ALLEGED FORGERIES BY A STOCK AND SHARE BROKER.—An adjudication in bankruptcy against a Mr. White, who carried on business as a stock and share broker, in Cashion-court, Broad-street, was lately made; and since then several officers of the detective force have been engaged in endeavouring to effect his capture, as there appears to be little doubt that he has obtained a large sum of money—said to be £15,000 on Certificates and shares in the following companies: The Peel River, the Oriental Gas, the Quartz Rock Mariposa Gold Mining, the British Australian Gold Mining, the Liberty Mining (United States), and the Mexican South American. The furniture of the bankrupt at his residence in Holme hill has been seized, together with some houses at Notting-hill. It is supposed the bankrupt has gone to Australia, but that he has not taken much cash with him. He was a young man, and considered very respectably connected. He was not a member of the Stock Exchange.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week that ended on Saturday, the deaths of 1138 persons—viz., 577 males and 561 females—were registered. The average number of deaths in the ten weeks corresponding with last week of the years 1847-56 was 1251; but as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, the average must be raised proportionally to the increase for the purpose of comparison, and in this case it will become 1376. The number of deaths recorded last week is less by 241 than would have been returned if the average rate of mortality had prevailed. Last week the births of 846 boys and 817 girls, in all 1663 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1317.

Monday last being the first day of Hilary Term, the Lord Chancellor entertained the Judges and Queen's Counsel at breakfast. The Lordships afterwards proceeded to Westminster Hall and Lincoln's Inn, to open their respective courts.

Orders have been given by which the names of the streets in all the towns of Spain, which were changed in consequence of the events of 1854, are to be restored.

It is now definitively arranged by the European and Australian Company to run lines of steamers from Ceylon to Madras, Calcutta, and China, in connection with their Australian mail line.

M. Munchs, Secretary to the Mayoralty of Aix-la-Chapelle, has disappeared, and carried off nearly 18,000 rix dollars belonging to the town treasury.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have given their assent to the construction of the submarine telegraph along the Persian Gulf.

M. Raphael Felix, brother to Mdlle. Rachel, now takes the principal part in the "Fils de la Nuit," at the Porte St. Martin, vice M. Fechter, intrigued by many months' repetition of the same character, and who has to study a new part.

Our diplomatic service in the last year, ended March, cost the country, £281,268.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE POULTRY SHOW.

THE Crystal Palace Poultry Show has been a success; was well arranged, and well supported by the public, considering the time of the year, and the difficulty of getting to the Palace.

Every class, from the highest to the humblest, take an interest in the poultry-yard; the natural love of beauty and of [illegible] with the equally natural love of eggs, pancakes, and [illegible] fowls turkeys, geese (fed à la Goldsmith), ducks roast and boiled, pea-fowl to make up for pheasants when [illegible] of the beautiful in plumage must have been satisfied [illegible] Palace Show—one more instance of the manner in which [illegible] who do not understand or appreciate many Continental [illegible] artistic beauties, do appreciate and excel in cultivating the [illegible] nature. If our furniture and our bonnets be frightful, we [illegible] to produce gardens and parks, flowers and trees, horses [illegible] poultry, cattle, and sheep in perfection.

The total entry of poultry, exclusive of turkeys, ducks, and [illegible] was upwards of 900. Two-thirds of these entries consisted [illegible] and two hens: therefore there were somewhere [illegible] fowls exhibited a great exhibition, but less than [illegible] numbers than for the general average of meat [illegible]

The arrangement of prizes was that now [illegible] winter shows. That is to say first, three prizes for [illegible] hens over one year old; second, three prizes for [illegible] pullets hatched the same year; and third, one [illegible] best cock of any age, of any variety of [illegible] colour. We have not space to give all the prizes, which fill [illegible] seven pages, so must be content with passing notes. In [illegible] there were seventy-three pens and twenty-one single cocks [illegible] fine display of clean, lively birds, the cocks almost [illegible] excess of the white lobe which distinguishes this bird from [illegible] game-fowl. In the young class, pronounced by the [illegible] good, Miss Rake won the first prize with one pen. The best cock went to Master M'Gregor Rake, who was so determined to sell his single entry that he put a price of £200 upon him. Dorkings were surprising to those who have not watched the progress of these birds since shows began: they [illegible] Cochins in size and excel them in symmetry. The [illegible] first and second prize for old birds, Mr. [illegible] hens, we hear, a hen weighing 10 lb. 7 oz. Dorkings [illegible] fancy; we observe among the prize winners and "commended" Eleanor Cathcart and Miss Florence Cathcart, Lady Margaret Donald, Lady Dacre, Lord Robert Grosvenor, [illegible] Throughout the exhibition the clergy are very [illegible] Fisher Hobbes, of Essex agricultural notoriety, was [illegible] for a grey Dorking cock, which he determines not to [illegible] £100 on him. There were upwards of 300 Dorkings shown.

The Cochins were divided into three colours, with two classes to each, and a class for cocks in all about 320 birds, very fine on an average, but nothing new about this [illegible] to-be-cocked breed, which is the best [illegible] The Rev. G. Hodgson, of North Pet[illegible] tained two first and one third prize for [illegible] and second and a "commended" for Dorkings [illegible]

Next came the handsomest and least profitable [illegible] [illegible] "black-breasted red [illegible] winged, with [illegible]s and blue;" about 300 specimens [illegible] colour and form. [illegible] on the Rev. T. E. A[illegible] Oswald, with a [illegible] and second prize with [illegible] and Earl of Derby's breed; while [illegible] to Mr. Sewell with a black-breasted red cock two spl[illegible]

The Polish were divided into black with white crest[illegible] silver. They are quite a fancy fowl; very good layers, but very difficult to keep up to a fair standard of excellence. There is a tradition that white Poles with black crests once existed, but they do not seem to be revived by the prize system. The next breed to the Poles—the Malays—puzzle us much. What is their merit? They are all legs and neck. They are ugly; they are not good layers; are very inferior for the table, and not to be compared with Cochins, which they most resemble, even for weight. They [illegible] coal with no breast. Yet the class of Malay cocks were distinguished by the judges as "one of the best classes yet seen." In the class "any other distinct breed" the Hon. Miss Coleridge, of Ston, Windsor, was winner of two first and a second prize for Polish gold and Polish silver fowl, carried of the first prize for white Polish fowl—price £100; Dawson, of Hopton Merfield, Yorkshire, a second prize for Sultans, while commendation was awarded to several pens of China silk fowl, which, with white feathers and black skin and bones, can only be admired as hideous curiosities or rarities, as they are neither pretty nor useful. Bantams were shown in great force in five colours: gold-laced, silver-laced, white, black, and in any variety. They are too well known to need description.

There were only eighteen entries of Geese—the first prize for white going to Mr. Beavington, of Hounslow, Emden pen; and the first prize for grey and mottled to Mr. Davis, of Hounslow, pen of Toulouse, magnificent birds—the gander weighing twenty-three pounds—price £21.

The white Aylesbury Ducks were finer than many geese. The first prize pen, from Mr. Ford, Ide, near Exeter, was wonderful; price £100—that is to say, not for sale at any price. The second prize was from Aylesbury, and the third from Reigate. The judges consider this an excellent class. The sober and succulent Rouens were equally distinguished for size, and a very good class. The judges give the same praise to the class for ducks of "any variety," where the Rev. T. B. Pryor, of Stevenage, Herts, took the first prize with his pen of black East Indian; and Mr. Crane, of Tolpuddle, Dorset, the second with his pretty white call ducks, which the Crystal Palace manager would do well to purchase for the lake. The Hon. Miss Dillon, of Ditchley Park, took a third prize with her black Buenos Ayres, which are, we believe, the same as those called East Indian. We did not see any black or rather bronze-coloured ducks so elegant as those we kept at the old decoy near Aylsby, in Lincolnshire. There they are bred down to be not much larger than a teal. They fly like wild ducks, and are most delicious eating—far superior to the large breeds.

The Turkey show was small. The Rev. Thomas Fellows, of Brighton Rectory, Norfolk, won a first prize for his Cambridgeshire breed, and a second prize for his wild American breed. These wild Americans give hardiness and flavour, but diminished size. French turkeys are desirable importation for crossing our old breeds. A first, second, and third prize in turkeys of the Cambridge breed were won by Mr. Fellows, of Cheveley Park, Newmarket.

In Pigeons we cannot pretend to be very learned: we know that it was a very beautiful exhibition, of which the judge [illegible] very good and interesting," "very superior." One prize [illegible] in this instance we may call it—for a [illegible] the end of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] five prizes, besides two commended, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FORT AND TOWN OF ALESSANDRIA

## SARDINIA.—THE FORTRESS OF ALESSANDRIA.

THE speech of the King of Sardinia at the opening of Parliament, on the 7th inst., makes no express mention of the defensive works now going forward at Alessandria, but there can be no doubt as to the firm determination of Victor Emmanuel on that as well as on every other point which relates to the independence of Sardinia. "The Government, relying upon the national sentiment which expresses will pursue with constancy the same policy in which it has persevered."

As regards the fortress of Alessandria represented in the Illustration above—a Turin journal gives the following particulars relating to the new fortifications now in course of execution.

The spot where Alessandria now stands was occupied in 1168 by a small town called Rovereto situated near the two rivers Tanaro and Bormida. During the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibellines its strong position attracted the attention of the latter, who surrounded it in 1169 with a mud wall, and called it Alessandria. From the circumstance that straw was mixed with mud, to give it sufficient firmness the people gave it the name of Alessandria della Paglia, which it retains to this day. In 1174 Frederic Barbarossa besieged it with a formidable army, but was obliged to raise the siege after it had lasted seven months. It was subsequently besieged, and changed hands several times. In 1515 the Emperor Frederic II took and sacked it. In 1278 the Marquis of Montferrat, governor of the Milanese, took possession of it, and surrounded it with brick walls and towers. In 1614 the Spanish commandant, Conde de Sarcella, turned the waters of the Bormida into the moat to increase its strength; and in the following year the fortress received eight ravelins, also surrounded with wet ditches. The present citadel was commenced in 1735, and completed in 1749. On the 12th of October of the same year Alessandria capitulated, and was occupied by the Spanish troops under the orders of the Marquis of Carracciol; this was the last time it was taken after a siege. In 1796 the citadel was given up to the French, it was blockaded by the Russians in 1799, and capitulated on the 1st of November of that year. It was again taken possession of by the French in 1800, after the memorable battle of Marengo. Generals Marescat and Chasseloup refortified it at a cost of 50,000,000 francs, and rendered it one of the strongest fortresses in Europe; but after the fall of the first Empire the Austrians destroyed the whole of the works. The plan which is now to be carried out consists of a bastioned body and four detached forts, one situated on the Bormida, a second on the Tanaro, and the other two to the east and south-east of the place. This fortress, with the aid of Casale on one side and Genoa on the other, will enable a body of from 20,000 to 25,000 men to keep a much larger army in check for many months, until the arrival of succour from other quarters.

The following portion of the Royal Speech will be read with interest by the friends of freedom in Italy:—

Sardinia issued from the Congress with the reputation of political prudence and civil courage. For the first time in a European Congress, the interests of Italy were defended by an Italian Power. Loud cheers.] and it was most evidently demonstrated for the universal good, the necessity of improving its condition. [Renewed and prolonged cheers.] My Government, secured of your assistance and strengthened by the national feeling, which never ceases to manifest itself with great and spontaneous demonstrations, will constantly persevere in the policy which we have initiated. Cheers. The return of peace more favourable harvests the progressive development of the national wealth, having ameliorated the condition of the public treasury, you will discuss, for the first time, a budget in which the ordinary expenses and the income are perfectly equal. Cheers. Less preoccupied by financial matters, you can, gentlemen, in the present session, complete the reforms of the provincial and communal administration of the judicial organisation of the instructors, as well as of other branches of the public service on which you have already been on other occasions called to deliberate. Signori Senatori, Signori Deputati, the severe trials that with the aid of Providence we have overcome, the great works completed in the midst of extraordinary financial difficulties, the part which we have taken in European policy, make clear the efficiency and the goodness of the institutions which our magnanimous father granted to his people. Enthusiastic cheers. Rendered more solid by time, made fruitful by the intimate union of the throne with the nation, they assure to our country a future of prosperity and glory.

# SKETCHES FROM NAPLES

THE ISLAND OF NISIDA.

## NISIDA.

WHOEVER has travelled from Naples to Pozzuoli will recognise the Island of Nisida, the subject of our Sketch. Much and pleasantly associated with classic and mediæval history, it is far from being agreeably connected with the history of modern times. It was once the property of Lucullus, who connected it by a bridge thrown over arches and piles with the adjoining rock of the Lazaretto, which is close to his villa at Posilippo, now called the School of Virgil. Here Cicero had an interview with Brutus, who was then on a visit to the son of Lucullus, or, at all events, sojourning in his house. Here, too, the Queen Johanna resided for some time, and from the towers then standing on the heights repulsed the Duke of Guise. On this site, in more modern times, has been erected an "Ergastolo"—a building which, by law, must be upon an island, and to which are confined those who are condemned to imprisonment for life. This place is reserved in an especial manner for priests, who, according to a convention concluded between Gregory XVI. and the Government of the Two Sicilies in 1834, must be confined in separate prisons. Between Nisida and the Point of Posilippo is the rock of which we have already spoken. The Duke of Alba, under Philip IV. of Spain, built a Lazaretto upon it in 1624, and, moreover, founded a little port, by erecting a mole, which defended it from the west. The most recent public work of any consequence here was effected by the counsel and under the superintendence of the engineer Giuliano de Fazio. In 1834, upon the ancient Roman piles, he constructed the Mole, with approaches; thus enlarging the port, and connecting the Lazaretto with the island. At the extremity is a revolving light. Spite of its vines, and its olives, its figs, its mushrooms, and its asparagus, all so celebrated and so dear to the gourmand, it is a melancholy place to look upon. That large whitewashed building on the top strikes even the stranger as a suspicious-looking spot, a place of unknown suffering and woe; whilst the Neapolitan casts a hurried glance at it, and exclaims, "Ecco l'Ergastolo!" The very name has something harsh and menacing, how much more so is the reality? The Lazaretto is noted as one of the worst in the Mediterranean; and many, to avoid the rude accommodation, the impositions and extortions practised there, have foregone their intention of visiting "Il pezzo di cielo caduto in terra," rather than encounter the horrors of that *sanitary* prison-house. How sad and silent the place looks! The opposite shore is almost abandoned; a single house stands there to offer hay to a horse and doubtful refreshment to a Christian; while a solitary mariner sleeps in his berth on the borders of the sea, waiting, like old Charon, for some unhappy fare.

## ISCHIA.

ONE of the most interesting excursions to be enjoyed in the vicinity of Naples is that to Ischia, the largest island in the famed Bay. It is separated from Procida by a channel two English miles in breadth. The shape of Ischia is an irregular ellipse, the circumference of which is rather more than twenty miles, measuring from headland to headland, exclusive of the sinuosities of the coast. Monte Epomeo, the highest point, is 2574 feet above the level of the sea. On the north-east is the Castle, which is distant twenty miles from the Mole of Naples.

Before Vesuvius resumed its activity in the reign of Titus, Ischia was the principal scene of volcanic action, and, in fact, the safety-valve for the whole of Southern Italy. Monte Epomeo (already mentioned), the Epopos of the Greeks, the Epopeus of the Latin poets, which rises gradually near the centre of the island, "like an Etna in miniature," evidently forced part of the wall of a great crater, of which the other remains are seen at various places on the south side. On the north and west the island slopes gradually down to the sea, and terminates in a beach; while on the south and east it plunges into the sea in abrupt and lofty precipices. Currents of lava and scoria, which have flowed from the lateral craters of Epomeo, may be traced in many parts of the surface of the island; and in some places vast blocks of trachyte, which have probably been ejected during the eruptions of the larger craters, may be seen protruding through the tufa.

The advanced position of Ischia, commanding the western entrance to the Bay of Naples has made it an important *point d'appui* for a blockading force; hence it has been the scene of many a fierce and sanguinary struggle during the dynastic wars and revolutions of the kingdom.

The baths of Ischia have enjoyed high reputation from the earliest period of the Greek colonisation of the island. No spot of the same extent in the known world contains such a number of hot mineral waters; and so rich is the island in springs, that many valuable waters, which would make the fortune of any town in continental Europe, are allowed to run waste, or are used for domestic purposes. They contain muriates of soda, sulphates, and carbonates of soda, combined with the salts of magnesia, of lime, and occasionally of potash, with a considerable volume of free carbonic acid gas.

Bishop Berkeley frequently declared that one of the happiest summers he ever enjoyed was passed in Ischia. This was in 1717; and one of his delightful letters, written probably to Pope, describes the natural beauties of the island in language which is still as appropriate as it was a century and a half ago:

> The island is an *epitome of the whole earth*, containing within the compass of eighteen miles a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rugged rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all thrown together in a most romantic confusion. The air is, in the hottest season, constantly refreshed by cool breezes from the sea; the vales produce excellent wheat and Indian corn, but are mostly covered with vineyards interspersed with fruit-trees. * * * * The hills are for the greater part covered to the top with vines, some with chestnut-groves and others with thickets of myrtle and cistus. The sides of the mountains are divided by hedges or rows of myrtle. Several fountains and rivulets add to the beauty of the landscape, which is likewise set off by the variety of green and barren spots and naked rocks.

The Bishop then describes Epomeo:—

> Its lower parts are adorned with vines and other fruits; the middle affords pasture to flocks of goats and sheep; and the top is a sandy-pointed rock, from which you have the finest prospect in the world, surveying at one view, besides several adjacent islands lying at your feet, a tract of Italy about 300 miles in length, from the promontory of Antium to the Cape of Palinurus, the greater part of which hath been sung by Homer and Virgil, as making a considerable part of the travels and adventures of their two heroes.

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DODD'S "PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, &c.—(Whittaker and Co.—The new edition of this highly-accredited volume has just appeared with so many novel features as to render it quite a new work from beginning to end, in consequence of the revision rendered from the close of the war having been attended by so large an addition to the Order of the Bath, so many creations of other titles, and so extensive promotions in the Army and Navy. Again, the casualties and deaths by disease in the course of the same conflict, together with the consequent succession to titles have led to very many changes; the number of persons of British title who have been decorated not only with medals and clasps, but with the various grades of the French Legion of Honour, the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, the Sardinian Order of Savoy, &c., &c., Knights and Companions, &c., have largely added to the contents of the volume; the services of our French allies have also been commemorated by the addition of upwards of a hundred titles of the Empire; the Garter and Thistle and several ladies have been authorised by the Queen to assume the rank which they would have been entitled to if their husbands had not fallen in the Russian war, but have received the honours designed for them—these have contributed to enlarge this new edition. Civil services and political changes have also led to Knighthoods, Baronetcies, and additions to the Privy Council; and several new Bishops have been consecrated. These and other changes have been diligently attended to by the editor and his suggestive correspondents. The result is a work alike recommended by its on argot contents and its facility of reference, which are prime requisites in an office-book like the present.

DODD'S "PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION FOR 1857."—Twenty-fifth year—(Whittaker and Co.)—This useful compendium has been thoroughly revised to the time of publication; which had become necessary by the great changes which have occurred since the last general election more than one hundred and forty new members having since that time been returned, and a corresponding number having relinquished their seats, or died. In addition to minor alterations are the promotions in the Army, which have occured both among Peers and Commoners. The record of the *nobles* of each member has been carefully made; and the like painstaking zeal is shown in their pledges and opinions respecting great questions of the day; as Vote by Ballot, the Income-tax, Church Rates, the Admission of Jews to Parliament, National Education, &c.

THE OUTBREAK AT VALENCIA.—The Madrid journals of the 4th contain [illegible] of the outbreak at Valencia already alluded to in our last. [illegible] struck up the gates of the town, and in different streets, prohibiting all persons from offering provisions for sale under pain of death, or at least of having their shops sacked. The authorities took more measures. The people who were accustomed to attend the markets presented themselves; some persons, however, who had had in stores of provisions took them to market in the hope of gaining a high price for them, but as [illegible] workmen rushed on them, drove them away, and scattered their provisions in all directions. The civil authorities came up and entreated the mob to disperse, but they refused, and [illegible] demanded the immediate death of that they perceived in [illegible], and their numbers increased and they became more [illegible] every moment, the authorities declared the city in a state of [illegible] this the mob dispersed, and the rest of the day passed off [illegible]; but it was feared that next day there would be a disturbance.

HOW SAWARD CAME TO BE A BARRISTER.—The *Law Times* says:—The question is properly asked, How did "Jem Saward," who was [illegible] Great City Forgeries, get to the Bar? Or how did Law Lord be discovered as "James Bowlshend Saward, Esq., of the Inner Temple and the Home Circuit"? The date of his call is the 25th of November, 1853. He is been for a long time associated with thieves. Who is he? By what two barristers was he proposed? By whom of the benchers approved? For without this preliminary certificate of character admission of a student is impracticable. The Inner Temple boasts of a sort of preliminary classical examination. Was "Jem Saward" subjected to this? These are questions which the Society has a right to ask, and the proposers might properly be called upon to state what was their knowledge of him.

THE "SUBLIME PORTE."—A curious anecdote is told of the conduct of the Turkish Plenipotentiary in the recent Conferences. Hitherto it has been supposed that no foreign envoy could address the "Sublime Porte" was to use a most respectful locution, and one quite in conformity with the Eastern style which is in favour in the East. But on two different occasions it occurred on reading the despatches over the protocol [illegible] Djemil Bey protested, and said that the "Sublime Porte" was [illegible] and that his positive instructions were that the phrase should [illegible] Sublime Porte" be used for the future. He insisted on [illegible] of Count Walewski that such a change would [illegible] drawing of the protocol that the Turkish Excellency [illegible] tion. Count Walewski, however, attention to desires of [illegible] upon this point, now that they are known, will be paid on future [illegible] *from Paris.*

THE FRENCH ASSASSIN.—The assassin Vergès has been [illegible] Wednesday to the Conciergerie, to await his trial. He is [illegible] fetched night and day, to prevent him from committing [illegible]. On being asked whether he had chosen an advocate to defend [illegible] that he did not want one, and was prepared to defend himself. It is even reported that he threatened to make disclosures which would necessarily lead to his pardon. The French law does not allow a man to be tried for his life without the aid of counsel, and when a prisoner refuses to name one the Court appoints *ex officio* an advocate to defend him. In the present case the President has selected M. Nogent-Saint Laurens. It is expected that the trial will commence on the 19th inst., and that M. le Premier President Delangle will preside.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 18.—2nd Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 19.—Copernicus born, 1473. Earl of Surrey beheaded, 1547.
TUESDAY, 20.—American Independence acknowledged, 1783.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Louis XVI guillotined, 1793.
THURSDAY, 22. Lord Byron born, 1788.
FRIDAY, 23. Wilkie Collins born, 1824. Duke of Kent died, 1820.
SATURDAY, 24.—Frederick the Great born, 1712.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 24, 1857

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
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### OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1857,

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL CONTAIN

A MAGNIFICENT TWO-PAGE

## PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN,

BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN COLOURS, AND WORTHY OF THE BEST FRAME.

ALSO, PORTRAITS OF

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

AND

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

CAREFULLY PRINTED IN COLOURS.

WITH

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Office, 198, Strand, January, 1857.

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THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Jan. 19, and during the Week, for six nights only, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL (performed on Thursday last at Windsor Castle). Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. Chippendale; Sir Benjamin Backbite, Mr. Buckstone; Charles, Mr. Compton; and Charles Surface, Mr. Murdoch. Lady Teazle, Miss Key solely; Lady Sneerwell, Mrs. Fenwick; Mrs. Candour, Miss Talbot. After which the Pantomime of the BABES in the WOOD. A Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Thursday next, Jan. 22, and every Thursday.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. — Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Saturday, the CORSICAN BROTHERS. The Pantomime every Evening. Mendelssohn's celebrated Overture to "MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" will commence the Pantomime before 7.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—The PANTOMIME every Night.—Second week of A NIGHT at NOTTING-HILL.—MONDAY and during the week, DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Mr. Wright A NIGHT at NOTTING HILL, Messrs. Wright and Paul Reddell. MOTHER SHIPTON; or, Harlequin Knight of Love. Harlequin and Columbine, as in Watteau, Madame Celeste and Miss Wyndham.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Monday, Jan. 19, the Last Week of RICHARD III., with Mr. W. Cooke's Equestrian Illustrations. Last Week. Mr. James Holloway (the 15th night) as Richmond. The Equestrian Scene. Last Week. Mr. Cooke (the highly successful Equestrian Somic Pantomimist) and [illegible] CALL ITON. Every Evening, at 7, HARLEQUIN AND THE MAGIC BOAT-SHED; or, WIN A HOUSE AND ROMANCE on SATURDAYS at Two o'clock. Commence each evening at 6Quarter before 7.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Proprietor, Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS.—The GREAT PANTOMIME of the SEASON is "Dissolving Views," which commences every Evening. On SATURDAY next the original GENERAL TOM THUMB will appear for one night only Morning Performance of the Pantomime every Monday at Half past Twelve.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM, Regent's-park and Albany-street.—Mr. (Colosseum of Science and Art. Company.)—Now OPEN DAILY, at Twelve and Seven. Panoramas, Concerts, Gems, Stalactite Caverns, Conservatories, Aviaries, Fountains, Swiss Scenery, Cascades, &c.—Admission, 1s.; Children and Schools half-price.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THE CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS this year are on the most liberal and extensive scale.—New Lecture by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on Spiritual Influence, with very various experiments, every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Three and Eight.
Miniature Arcadia. Mr. Screaman, who will exhibit the Ghost Scene from the "Corsican Brothers," daily
Mr Legrenzi's astonishing Conjuring Tricks and Comic Delusions. Entire new series of Dissolving Views by Mr Clare, illustrating the "Traveller's Portfolio," daily
Fourth and Last Grand Juvenile Performance of Original Pantomimic Ornaments and Maginn's Pocket-relish from the Giant Christmas Tree next Thursday (Morning and Evening). End January.
Second and most costly series of Dissolving Views, illustrating Rice Beare, with numerous and original description by Mr Beckingham, Esq., daily at Four and Nine.
Admission to the whole, is, children and schools, half-price.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every day, between Seven and Four, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'Clock.

HENRY RUSSELL will give his Entertainment, entitled THE FAR WEST; or, Every-day Life in America the Second Part, entitled NEGRO LIFE, at the Lecture-hall, Greenwich, Wednesday, Jan. 21st; Lecture-hall, Woolwich, Thursday; Institution, Deptford, Friday; Lecture-hall, Carter-street, Walworth, Monday, Jan. 26th; Kentish Hall, Islington, Tuesday; King's Arms, Kensington, Wednesday; Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-sq.Area, Thursday; Eyre Arms, St John's-wood, Friday. Mr. Russell will accompany himself on Collard and Collard's magnificent Bi-chord Pianoforte. Doors open at half-past Seven. Commence at Eight.

MISS P. HORTON'S POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATIONS, 14, Regent-street.—Mr and Mrs GERMAN REED [illegible] Miss Horton] give their ILLUSTRATIONS (with an entirely new part) EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. A MORNING PERFORMANCE on every Saturday at Three o'Clock. Admission, 1s.; stalls, 2s. May be secured at the Gallery, from Messrs Hill Four, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

SALLE VOUSDEN, 315, Oxford-street (ten doors from the Regent-circus).—VALSE NINE VOUSDEN, the great Polynational Mimic, in his Original Entertainment, that CAN'T OF NATIONS, every evening (Saturday excepted), at 8 o'clock. Seats, 3s., 2s., and 1s., may be secured at Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street.—Day Performance on Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with New Costumes and various Changes, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured without extra charge, at the Box-office.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Hall has been entirely redecorated.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at STOCKTON, Jan. 19th; RIPON, 20th; OTLEY, 21st; SHEFFIELD, 22nd and 23rd.

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.—OPEN EVERY EVENING.—The celebrated SPANISH MINSTRELS will appear in their National Costume at Nine and Eleven o'Clock, in addition to the usual VOCAL ENTERTAINMENTS. Suppers, &c., until Twelve o'Clock.

GENERAL TOM THUMB, the AMERICAN DWARF.—Crowded Houses.—Patronised 13 years ago by her Majesty, H.R.H. Prince Albert, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, &c., &c. Exhibiting EVERY DAY and EVENING, previous to his departure for America. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s. Quadrant, from 11 to 5, 2s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. Open. He is honoured, encouraged, and the smallest man alive. His performances are remarkably natural and astonishing, and not for [illegible] costume, scene, dance, stance, &c. The tenors continues to wear on the Nobility and Gentry at their residences, on due notice. Hours [illegible] Morning promenades thereto daily. Admission in each, regardless of age, [illegible] children half-price.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH. Wednesday, January 21, under the direction of Mr. [illegible] Prince [illegible] Miss Banks, Miss Spiller, Miss [illegible] Mr. Lawler, Mr. [illegible] Mr. George Tedder, Mr. Thomas, Mr. H. Hamby. [illegible] Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats for the Series of Eight Concerts, 2guin.; Gallery, 1s. New subscribers will be entitled to two extra tickets for the performance.

GRANDE EXHIBITION de PLANTES (produit d'Afrique, des Monts Epiao du Monde et Monts de la Lune), 64, New Bond-street.—TILBATIN frères, éditeur, à Paris, a l'honneur de faire part [illegible] MM. les Amateurs qu'il trouveront à son Exposition tout ce qu'il y a de plus rare et beau en tout genre d'Arbres, Arbustes, Arbrisseaux, Bulbes, Oignons, et Graines de Fleurs.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY is NOW OPEN at the GALLERY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS, 5, Pall-mall East. Morning, 1s.; Evening, 2s.

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SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.—Conducted by Mr COSTA.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that, having in view the most efficient commemoration of Handel, it decided at their last meeting to give the performance of his Oratorio of [illegible] has been made with the directors of the Crystal Palace Company for a [illegible] HANDEL MUSICAL FESTIVAL [illegible] the Committee have [illegible] of the THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS [illegible] public in due time.
The Society's rehearsals and Performances at Exeter-hall will not only be a relief from the accustomed monotony, but will derive more than usual interest from the [illegible] arising from
The Committee are now prepared to furnish printed particulars to persons desirous of purchasing really efficient amateur stalls for the Festival either in the [illegible] a guinea each, [illegible] Applications [illegible] Hall, Langham-place, at the Office of the Sacred Harmonic Society.
NOTICE.—In consequence of the numerous offers of assistance already received with the [illegible] the Committee have [illegible] to open a [illegible] after that period will be [illegible] only as [illegible] vacancies.
6, Exeter-hall, Jan. 15, 1857.

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## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1857.*

THE borough of Greenwich is paying the penalty of its past political corruption, and cannot find a decent candidate for its suffrages. The honour, if honour it be, of representing a constituency who are to be bought—and therefore to be sold—has hitherto been somewhat costly, varying from £5000 to £6000, and proper men have kept themselves aloof and declined the luxury. Of the two candidates now in the field, General Codrington and Mr. Sleigh, the first has been invited by a body of influential electors, and the second had merely to ask his own consent, and, as a matter of course, to obtain it. But Greenwich will indeed be hard driven if it have to put up with either. Of Mr. Sleigh's candidature, which is a mere farce, we shall not speak further; but we would ask those electors of Greenwich who have hitherto refrained from voting, either from apathy or from disgust at the venality around them, what qualifications General Codrington has for representing them?—and whether it is not high time that they should bestir themselves, and rescue the borough from the disgrace which has fallen upon it? When the Whig Lord of a rotten borough nominated Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars to a seat in the Legislature merely because he had done his duty as a soldier, and reflected upon the English arms a glow of glory when glory seemed for a moment to be getting scarce, he did a thing which caused people to wonder, and placed a man in Parliament who would have been far better employed in some other sphere of usefulness. But when the constituency of Greenwich hunt up Sir William Codrington, and solicit him to take charge of their interests, a still greater degree of surprise is felt; a surprise which can only be removed on the supposition that, provided he pay the price, the Greenwich people think that the General will do as well as anybody else. Sir Fenwick Williams won a military triumph, but we cannot say as much of Sir W. Codrington. In the Crimea he succeeded to the command without succeeding to the chance of distinguishing himself. That he would have distinguished himself had opportunity afforded we do not for a moment doubt, for it is to be presumed on his part as well as on that of every officer, and every private soldier in the service, that he needed but the chance to take advantage of it, and to deserve well of his country. But it is not because he did his duty and was ready to do it in greater emergencies, that he deserves a seat in Parliament. If so, the various constituencies of the Empire might fill the House of Commons with dragoons and grenadiers, who would severally be quite as much entitled to the honour as the ex-commander in the Crimea.

It is difficult to gather from the addresses and speeches of the gallant General, and from the reports of the uproarious public meetings at which he condescends to allow himself to be bulbed by non-voters, what his political opinions are. It is clear that he opposes the Ballot; and that he is strongly in favour of flogging in the Army. But are these the opinions to recommend him? If there be any public spirit in Greenwich and its contiguous towns; or if more than one-half of the constituency are neither corrupt nor slavish, which we believe to be the fact, we trust that a candidate will yet be found who will neither buy nor sell the electors; and who, taking his stand on his Liberal principles, and on the purity of election, will be returned by a triumphant majority. Is there no resident in the borough fit from his talents, his principles, and his position, to represent it? Is there no man in the immediate vicinity distinguished in public life, and desirous of a seat in Parliament who would honour Greenwich, and be honoured by it if elected as its representative? We see that at some of the public meetings which have been recently held, Mr. Alderman Wire has taken the chair. Why should not the Alderman be invited to stand by the respectable constituents who wish to wipe off the reproach which has settled upon the borough? Mr. Wire is a man who has attained a distinguished position by the force of his own talents and integrity. He is the eloquent advocate of civil and religious liberty; he is a politician who has always wrought hard and well in the Liberal cause; he is accustomed to public life, and in every way fitted to adorn it; and he has, if we are not mistaken, aspired to gain the suffrages of more than one borough. Why should he not represent Greenwich? And, failing the Alderman, who may have reasons of his own for declining the honour, is there no public man who can be induced to come forward for this metropolitan borough—to rescue it from the charge of venality—and to represent it on independent and Liberal principles? We trust that the right man will yet be found, and that the friend of flogging, and the enemy of the Ballot, will be taught in the school of defeat that his political opinions are no more in accordance with those of the constituency than with those of the non-voters of Greenwich.

A PUBLIC meeting was convened on Thursday night, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and at the instigation of certain benevolent persons who call themselves a "Society for the Suppression of Opium-Smuggling." The objects of the Society appear to be twofold;—to prevent opium-smuggling in China

in the first instance; and the consumption of opium in that country in the second; both of these objects to be accomplished in some way or other by the action of the British Government. When it is considered that the opium trade with China is of the estimated yearly value of £5,000,000; that the Chinese, far more than British merchants, are the smugglers; that the Chinese Government attempted by a kind of *coup d'état* to end the traffic in 1837, and incurred in consequence a war with this country, and a loss of £4,200,000 for opium destroyed, and for the war expenses which they forced the British Government to incur; and that to the Chinese opium is as much a necessary or luxury of life as tobacco is to millions of people in this country, we may form some estimate of the very uphill work which these estimable persons have undertaken in agitating for a discontinuance of the traffic on the part either of British or of Chinese merchants. Doubtless the use of opium by the Chinese is demoralising and pernicious; but may not the same be said of the tobacco and gin used by the people of this country? If Lord Shaftesbury and his friends could by any unhappy chance be allowed to legislate in the matters of eating, drinking, or smoking, and to prescribe to their countrymen what personal indulgences they should avoid, where would they stop? First of all, as they condemn the use of opium among the Chinese, they would of necessity, and for consistency's sake, be compelled to raise their voices against the cigars of the upper and middle classes, and the pipes of the poor. Having deprived the British Government of the four or five millions of revenue derived from this source, they would, if their principles were good for anything, and if they were sincere in applying them, endeavour to stop the consumption of gin, whisky, and rum, and perhaps of brandy. This reform would deprive the Chancellor of the Exchequer of another large slice of the national resources. Encouraged by their example and their success, the excellent vegetarians would, as a matter of course, try their hands at the reformation of what they call our barbarous habit of eating "dead flesh," and would do their best to place the sheepwalks 'of the Highlands, of the South Downs, of Devon, and of Wales, under the plough, and to convert the New Smithfield, in Copenhagen-fields, into a potato-market. Lord Shaftesbury and his friends may say that all this is absurd. We agree with them that it is so; but it is not a whit more absurd than their attempt to interfere by British legislation with the opium-smoking, or opium-eating, of the Chinese. If the Chinese Government is powerless to stop the traffic among its own people, and if the Chinese have indulged themselves in the habit till it has become a positive necessity of their existence, what call have Lord Shaftesbury and his supporters to interfere? British merchants, who break the laws of China in smuggling opium, are amenable to the Chinese Government, not to their own; and if it can be proved, as every one knows, that the Chinese authorities wink at, and even encourage, the trade, on what pretence of merb humanity can the British Government interfere? It is really a pity that so much energy, and such an excellent organisation, should be wasted in such impracticable and wrong-headed benevolence as this. Common sense tells us that this country has no other business with the Chinese but to trade with them; and that the best way for Governments to deal with trade is to leave it to itself—unless, like the slave trade, it be inhuman and immoral. This cannot be said of the opium trade; or, if it can, the same denunciation will apply to scores if not hundreds of trades which good, humane, and Christian men have hitherto carried on, unchallenged by the world, and with advantage to themselves. Moreover, if it be not the trade, but the smuggling, which is to be "put down," why not make a beginning nearer home than China? There is extensive smuggling through Gibraltar, and there is smuggling still more extensive across the Pyrenees into Spain. The plain truth is that an agitation like this is simply preposterous. We deplore that the Chinese eat opium; we also deplore that some Englishmen drink too much gin and some Scotchmen too much whisky; but, if a remedy is to be found for any of these evils, we must look for it elsewhere than in the mode recommended by Lord Shaftesbury and the Society with which he has connected himself.

## *THE COURT.*

The hospitalities of the Court for the present year may be said to have commenced at Windsor Castle on Thursday, when the first of a series of theatrical performances took place on a temporary stage erected in St. George's Hall. The piece selected for representation was the "School for Scandal."

The Count of Flanders arrived at Windsor Castle at the close of last week and remains on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince.

On Sunday the Court attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle, the Dean of Windsor officiating. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst were present. The Count of Flanders went to the Catholic chapel at Claremont.

On Monday the Queen, with the Princess Alice, walked in the Home Park, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Count of Flanders, went out shooting. The Prince of Wales rode out on horseback. In the evening the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth, Lord Rokeby, and Lieutenant-Colonel Maude, Royal Horse Artillery, arrived on a visit and had the honour of dining with her Majesty. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley also had the honour to be included

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Royal, walked in the Home Park. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Count of Flanders, went out shooting. Lord Rokeby and Lieutenant-Colonel Maude had the honour to accompany the Prince. Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell arrived on a visit, and had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle. The Prince of Wales went out shooting, and Prince Arthur and the Princess Louise took a carriage drive. All the visitors, except the Count of Flanders, left the Castle.

On Thursday the first dramatic performance took place in St George's Hall. The play was the "School for Scandal," and the principal characters were respectively filled by Mr Webster and Miss Woolgar Mr. A. Mellon)

The Countess of Desart has succeeded Lady Macdonald as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Waterpark and Colonel the Hon. N. Hood have succeeded the Earl of Caithness and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish as the Lord and the Groom in Waiting.

Her [illegible] gay gave birth to a daughter at Albert-gate [illegible]

The Duchess Dowager [illegible] has removed to the late Earl of Cork's mansion, in Hamilton-place, from South-street.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lady Harriet De Burgh have arrived at the family mansion, on Carlton-house-terrace, from Ireland.

THE Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh have conferred the degree of LL.D. upon Professor James Stephen, of King's College, London.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 14, 1857.

| Day. | Mean Height of the Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fah. | Mean Height of the Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fah. | Mean Height of the Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fah. | Means. | Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Direction of Wind | Amount of Cloud. (0-10) | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | 30·411 | 30·2 | 29·9 | 29·8 | 33·2 | 31·0 | N.E. | 10·0 | 0·000 |
| „ 8 | 30·336 | 30·2 | 29·7 | 29·4 | 33·6 | 32·2 | 31·5 | S. | 10·0 | 0·035 |
| „ 9 | 30·255 | 30·4 | 46·5 | 29·4 | 37·0 | 33·8 | 32·5 | S. | 10·0 | [illegible] |
| „ 10 | 29·978 | 44·4 | 49·1 | 36·4 | 42·3 | 43·5 | 42·3 | [illegible] | 7·0 | [illegible] |
| „ 11 | 29·978 | 29·6 | 48·3 | 38·8 | 42·0 | 42·1 | 41·4 | N.W. | 10·0 | [illegible] |
| „ 12 | 29·213 | 38·3 | 45·7 | 30·3 | 38·0 | 34·5 | 34·0 | W. | 4·0 | [illegible] |
| „ 13 | 29·445 | 30·3 | 30·9 | 29·3 | 34·0 | 31·9 | 31·5 | N.W. | 8·0 | 0·000 |
| „ 14 | 30·014 | 35·0 | 30·2 | 29·4 | 33·8 | 33·0 | 30·5 | N.W. | 6·0 | 0·000 |
| Means | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The range of temperature during the week was 23 deg. Snow was falling on the morning of Jan. 8.

Very heavy rain on the night of Jan. 9, on the morning and night of the 10th, and on the 11th.

Dense fog prevailed on the nights of Jan. 8 and 12, and during the day of the 13th.

Hoar frost on the mornings of Jan. 7, 8, 12, 13, and 14, and on the latter occasion it remained on the ground throughout the day.

The sky has been generally greatly overcast, but was clear on the evening of Jan. 12, on the evenings of the 12th and 13th, and throughout the day and evening of the 14th.

J. BREEN.

REPRESENTATION OF WEST KENT.—The death of Sir Edmund Filmer Bart having made a vacancy in Parliament for West Kent, candidates have already appeared in the field. Two of these have declared themselves Mr. C. Wykeham Martin of Leeds Castle, and Mr. John Whatman, Jun. the eldest son of the late Member for the county. Mr. Whatman is a Liberal, and Mr. Martin a Conservative. Sir Walter B. Riddell Bart., Recorder of Maidstone, has declined the Conservative interest.

REPRESENTATION OF HULL.—Mr. H. W. Schneider, the owner of large mines near Ulverstone, and whose name is well known in connection with the Mexican and South American trade, has announced himself as a candidate to supply the vacancy in the representation of Kingston-on-Hull, occasioned by the elevation of Sir W. H. Watson to the judicial bench.

REPRESENTATION OF PONTEFRACT.—In reply to a requisition from a number of electors in the borough of Pontefract, Mr. William Wood, of Monkhill House, has consented to come forward as a candidate. As regards his opinions on the questions of the day, he says:—"I do not think it necessary to say more than that I consider the time has gone past for party politics, and that all right-minded men to whatever party they may have previously belonged—will henceforward honestly and heartily co-operate in supporting such measures as are based upon common sense and the principle of doing unto others as we would they should do unto us, and those men who are best fitted and most willing to carry out such measures, and to secure the greatest happiness to the greatest number."

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P.—We have great pleasure in stating that the latest accounts of the health of our excellent representative, Mr. Bright, are of a most satisfactory character. After staying some time in Algeria, the hon. gentleman returned to France to meet his daughter. Mr. Bright spent a day with Lord Brougham at Cannes, and has since left for Italy.—*Manchester Examiner.*

FUNERAL OF MR. BROTHERTON, M.P.—The funeral of the late Mr. Brotherton, M.P., took place on Wednesday last, when his remains were interred in the new cemetery in Eccles Newton, Salford. The funeral cortège included about one hundred carriages, scarcely a public body in the neighbourhood omitting to pay a mark of respect by joining the procession. In addition to the carriages containing the members of the family, there were present those of the High Sheriff and the Bishop of Manchester, and among members of the Legislature present were noticed Mr. W. Brown, M.P., Mr. Hadfield, M.P., Mr. Heywood, M.P., Mr. Kershaw, M.P., and Mr. Cheetham, M.P. There were also carriages containing deputations from the Manchester and Salford Town Councils, the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Association, the Manchester and Salford Board of Guardians, the Peel Park Executive Committee, the Lancashire Central Short Time Committee, and Co-operative Society. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mcteaffe, of Philadelphia, the pastor of the congregation of Bible Christians of Cowherdites, of which Mr. Brotherton was a member. An immense concourse of people assembled to witness the funeral.

LOUIS KOSSUTH AND THE WORKING CLASSES OF MANCHESTER.—On M. Kossuth's recent visit to Manchester a public request was made on behalf of the working classes that he would deliver to them a lecture, to which he consented. The lecture will be delivered in the Free-trade Hall on the evening of Saturday, Jan. 24. The subject of the lecture will be "The Political State of Continental Europe."

GOOD NEWS FOR SHOEMAKERS.—Northampton, the great English mart for boots and shoes, has resolved to raise the prices of those indispensable articles, on account of the great advance in the price of the raw material. A meeting of the employers took place last week, at which it was proposed that the manufacturers should henceforward be remunerated by an increase in price of 5, 10, or 20 per cent. Mr. Mansfield, the secretary, said it had been thought that the resolution should state that the cost of material had increased 15 per cent, and that the increase should be 20 per cent. Mr. Marshall said according to that they should raise the price 50 per cent. It was stated by another speaker that some manufacturers had already raised their prices, upon which it was remarked that the resolution to be proposed at the meeting would not bind those who had done so. After a long discussion, in the course of which it was stated that hides had increased in price 300 per cent since 1850, Mr. Moore proposed as an amendment that they resolve on "an immediate advance," expunging the amount. Mr. Lines, of Daventry, seconded the amendment. Mr. Mansfield considered the main object was to support the retailers in establishing an advance with their customers. Ultimately, Mr. Moore agreed to withdraw his motion to secure unanimity, and Mr. Bearn's proposition was agreed to.

A PERILOUS LEAP INTO A COALPIT.—A few days since James Morgan, whipper-in, while hunting with Mr Roch's hounds at Boltonhill, in Pembrokeshire, in taking a hedge, jumped his horse into an unfenced pit, thirty feet in depth, which lay concealed on the other side of the hedge. Man and horse went down the shaft, at the bottom of which was a depth of eighteen feet of water. Fortunately the sides of the pit had been made sloping, so that before the horse was entirely submerged he gained a footing on the slope. The rider was thrown into the water, but on rising grasped the saddle, and thus held his head above the water until assistance arrived, when rope having been procured he was safely drawn up, and, save the shock, perfectly uninjured. The horse was next drawn out, also unhurt.

FLOODS IN NORFOLK.—In consequence of heavy rains, the low lands and marshes in Norfolk have been much flooded, and at many points, on Sunday and Monday, nothing was to be seen but one wide expanse of waters. On Monday afternoon a dense fog prevailed and a lamentable accident occurred at Thorpe, near Norwich, a young man named William Watson, from Great Yarmouth, drove to the side of the river Yare, for the purpose of giving his horse some water. The [illegible] being much swollen, he missed the usual watering place, drove over the river bank into deep water, and was drowned before he could be extricated.

WRECKS OFF SCARBOROUGH.—During the late heavy gales several shipwrecks took place off Scarborough. On observing them the new life-boat was immediately launched and manned by a brave crew, commanded by Mr Thomas Clayburn, who succeeded in rescuing the crews of two Whitby vessels. They then directed their attention to the crew of the *Wilsons*, which was in most imminent danger, the sea rapidly breaking over the ill fated vessel, the crew and a little boy son of the master, having taken to the rigging. They succeeded in rescuing nine of the crew, one poor lad, about eighteen years of age, fell between the vessel and the life boat and was drowned. At this moment one of the crew of the life-boat, Thomas Luccock, was thrown out of the boat by the violence of the sea, and had a narrow escape—his life-belt was no doubt his preserver. The crew of the life-boat, after rendering assistance to the three ships' crews last mentioned, and nothing daunted with their exertions, immediately went with the intention of saving those on board the fishing-smacks, 11 in driving over the rocks, but found that a cable belonging to Mr. H. Wyvill, had been taken for the same praiseworthy purpose

VERY PARTICULAR.—At last meeting of the Gateshead Poor-law Guardians, a letter was read from the Poor-law Commissioners asking to be informed of the exact quantity of flour used to a pound of suet pudding. After a discussion, a resolution that on the next occasion they were made one of the dumplings should be sent to the Commissioners to judge for themselves was adopted amid loud laughter.

DESPERATE AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—At an early hour last Monday morning seven of the keepers employed by Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart., of Calke Abbey, Derbyshire, went out to watch as usual. When they arrived at Fisture Hills they saw two poachers in the act of netting snares. The keepers went up to them to take them into custody, when they were immediately attacked by fifteen other poachers who had been concealed close by. The keepers were only armed with sticks, consequently they were able to make but a feeble resistance against the fire-arms brought against them. A desperate fight ensued, which ended in favour of the poachers. Three of the keepers were dangerously wounded, and now lie in a precarious state. The poachers used bludgeons, and were accompanied by dogs. They had no fire-arms. In the afternoon handbills were out offering £100 reward for the apprehension of the ruffians.

A BURGLAR'S "BUSINESS" LETTER.—A letter found on Daniel Dickinson, of Rawmarch, one of the men in custody on the charge of a daring burglary, with violence and robbery of about £300, at the residence of Mr W. Bradley, brewer, near Sheffield, shows very plainly that a regular organisation has existed, by which burglars and housebreakers in other parts of Yorkshire and the neighbouring counties of Derby and Nottingham, having planned burglaries, have obtained ready aid from a gang in the neighbourhood of Barnsley in the carrying of them out. The letter is as follows:—

Friend—Please to send me word if you can come on Wednesday night and bring 4 or 5 hands with you for no other night will do as all alone. We shall kill about 90 or 95 if all right. Send me word and I will meet you first at Chesterfield or Eckington start at nine Low and day so no more from me

YOUR A FRIEND CHAP.

Direct — Mander 3 Nottingham.

The name in the address is not given, for obvious reasons. It does not require much penetration to discover the true meaning of the letter That the "four or five hares," along with their captain, arrived duly to order, is beyond doubt. Wednesday. It will be observed is fixed upon as "no other night will do." It is a somewhat singular coincidence that on a Wednesday, the 3rd December, Dickinson is traced to a railway station, on a line communicating with "Eckington or Clesterfield;" and that, shortly after one o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the residence of Mr Robinson and his wife, aged respectively seventy-eight and seventy, residing "near to" at Pleasley, a few miles from "Mansfield, Nottinghamshire," was broken into by a party of burglars, two of whom remained on guard outside, while five, with their faces covered with masks, and carrying a dark lantern and short heavy sticks, entered the bed-room of the aged couple, ransacked the drawers, and, under threats of violence, obtained, not "about fifty or eighty," as indicated in the letter, but £37 10s in cash, and other property. Within twenty minutes after the burglary was committed two of the Nottinghamshire rural police were informed of it; but though a hue and cry was raised the burglars were not discovered. At the burglary at Manor Oaks, near Sheffield, seven burglars assisted; some of them were men from the neighbourhood of Barnsley, a distance of thirteen or fourteen miles, aided by others in Sheffield, but, as yet, the only person against whom conclusive evidence has been obtained are James Gleadhall, of Barnsley, and Daniel Dickinson —on whom the above letter was found, and who is believed to be the captain of the gang.

### SAVINGS-BANKS.

MR. SIKES, of Huddersfield, suggests the following improvements:—

1st. The guarantee by the State of all deposits, and the establishment of a General Guarantee Fund.

2nd. The formation of a London department, under whose direction all savings-banks would be conducted. The department to consist of a court of 24 directors, representing the leading savings-banks in the kingdom to meet monthly; and of a staff of officers and inspectors, to be appointed by and under the control of the National Debt Commissioners

3rd. The unapprised inspection and periodical audit of the depositors' books, and the like inspection of every savings-bank in the kingdom.

4th. A considerable extension of the hours for which savings-banks are open.

5th. Where more efficiency would be secured, the making arrangements with private or joint-stock banks to conduct the savings-bank in their several localities.

6th. An increase of the number of savings-banks, and giving much greater facilities (generally speaking) for the deposit and withdrawn of money.

7th. The employment of a portion, say one-fourth of the aggregate capital, in first-class landed securities and railway mortgage bonds, yielding 4 per cent.

8th. The wide diffusion of a knowledge of savings-banks through the medium of public schools, mechanics' institutions, &c.

9th. The establishment of a scale of interest not to be allowed to depositors—3 per cent up to £100, and 2½ per cent on such portion of the balance as is above £100.

10th. The carrying out of Mr Gladstone's plan of liquidating the "balance deficient" by placing in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners Government securities equivalent to the aggregate liabilities of savings-banks.

11th. The periodical publication of a return of all deposits and depositors, classified respectively into occupations and amounts, and of a general balance-sheet, presenting the liabilities on the one side, and the description of securities in which the assets were invested on the other.

12th. All savings-bank moneys to be in the custody and under the control of the National Debt Commissioners, or their officers, and to be employed solely with a view to the interest of the depositors.

[These suggestions of Mr. Sikes are good as far as they go. We must have a real National Bank in connection with the Post Office Money Order Office; we must give facilities to the poor to save with perfect security—also we must let the agricultural labourer have a chance of purchasing a cottage and piece of land, by letting him have free and cheap transfer of land. These improvements were effected by Huskisson, and improved the condition of the labouring classes, and diminish crime, as much or more than school education.]

THE WEST INDIA MAILS.—The Royal mail-steamer *La Plata*, Captain Weller, arrived at Southampton on Thursday evening, with the mails, twenty-seven passengers, and dollars, gold-dust, &c., to the value of £70,000, and a full cargo.

WE regret to record the death of Major-General William Cox K.H., who expired at St. Leonards-on-Sea on Tuesday. He was a distinguished military officer, having served in the old 88th at Copenhagen, and throughout the whole of the Peninsular war, from 1808 to 1814. He was present at the actions of Roleia, Vimiera, the retreat to Corunna, battles of Vimiera, Nivelle, Nive, passage of the Bidassoa, and battle of Orthes; receiving three severe wounds during the war. In the Kaffir war he had the command of a division under Sir Benjamin D'Urban; and subsequently employed in the Canada difficulties during the insurrection of 1837. Major-General Cox was on the staff in Ireland. He had the war medal and seven clasps for his Peninsular services.

WRECK OF A MAIL STEAM-SHIP.—On Tuesday last the Brazilian mail steam-ship *Tyne*, on her homeward voyage, ran aground on the Isle of Portland. The whole of the passengers were landed safely. The captain of the *Tyne* and her officers were on deck when the vessel went on shore, and they say it was impossible to prevent the accident.

THE CREW OF THE "VICTORY."—While so much praise is bestowed on the conduct of those brave fellows who succeeded in saving the crew of the *Northern Belle*, it must not be forgotten that there on one boat's crew which not merely refused to aid, but threw it away, in a cowardly effort at trying to save the lives of the American sailors. The *Victory* lugger, belonging to Margate, with a crew of nine men on the look-out for vessels in distress, saw the *Belle* on the Sand Head Pan Sand, and by a tremendous sea, and every soul perished. These poor men have left wives and families entirely unprovided for. We need not say more to place them side by side in the public sympathies with their more prosperous brethren of the Broadstairs life-boats. The *Victory*, a well-known boat to many Margate visitors, was worth from £80 to £90, owning to a part of the misses of the crew:—Jane Sully, aged 46, John Smith, aged 32; George Smith, aged 29, father and son; William Emptage, senr., aged 52; John Empinge, aged 28 (father and son); Charles Fuller, aged 32; Henry Seamor, aged 21; Frederick Butt, aged 20; Abraham Bashford, aged 35. We are glad to learn that a meeting has been called for the purpose of promoting a public subscription for the bereaved families of the crew of the *Victory*.

THE MAIL-BAGS OF THE "VIOLET."—It seems that, on the occasion of the loss of this vessel, an active officer, who had been many years in the service, named Joseph Williams Mortlemans, must have opened the depository, and brought out the mail bags, perhaps to the upper deck, as the only chance, by floating, of their ever reaching home. Without this considerate conduct the probability is they would also be buried in the sand, for the forepart of the vessel was soon two fathoms towards being buried in the after part of the upper deck. Mr. Mortlemans left to bewail his loss a widow and twelve children, two of whom are entirely, and one other partially, dependent on her, as well as an aged father, who she finds herself in an entirely destitute condition.

ILLNESS OF MR. BARON ALDERSON.—We regret to say that the learned Baron is about to go under severe and speedy treatment at his residence in Portland-crescent, the disease being a determination of blood to the head.

We have reason to believe (says the *Globe*) that Lord Brougham's motive for declining the Chancellorship of the London University was, that his Lordship, holding the office of President of University College, considered that the duties of Chancellor would be incompatible with his present position.

# THE WAR WITH CHINA.

THE DUTCH FOLLY FORT, CANTON RIVER.—FROM A PAINTING BY A CHINESE ARTIST.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

CANTON, Nov. 14, 1856.

You will have learned by the Overland Mail that our nation is once more at loggerheads with the children of the Sun and Moon—the far-famed Celestials of the Inner Country. The steps which have led to this outbreak are easily recounted, and the justice of our appeal to force must be allowed by all who will take the trouble to consider the case.

The present Governor-General of the two Kwang rejoices in the somewhat peaceable-sounding name of "Yeh." His predecessor, Seu, had been unfortunate against the rebels in the years 1854-5, and was, therefore, superseded by the above-named Viceroy, who, if I am not wrongly informed, is a native of one of the southern provinces, and undoubtedly a man of great abilities; obstinate and blood-thirsty, however, he certainly is to a degree. He was completely successful in beating off the rebel force that threatened the city about the time of his succession to power, and during the last eighteen months has been indulging his desire for vengeance on account of the members of his own family slain by the rebels, by sacrificing whole hecatombs of the suspected people who fell into his hands, in the execution-ground of Canton.

This bloodthirsty propensity of his has at last, however, led him into a difficulty he could hardly have anticipated, or perhaps his successes against the rebels had somewhat dimmed his memory with respect to the events of 1840-41; at any rate his conduct requires some such explanation. The facts of the case, then, are simply these. It appears that a lorcha, named the *Arrow*, trading on the coast, had anchored off Canton somewhere at the beginning of last October. She was duly registered, was protected by the English flag, and commanded by an English captain. The authorities in the city of Canton having been informed, however, that on board this lorcha were one or

PART OF THE DESTROYED WALLS OF CANTON, FROM THE DUTCH FOLLY FORT.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER ENGAGED IN THE OPERATIONS.

# THE WAR WITH CHINA.

two Chinamen who had been formerly engaged in piracy or rebellion, sent a force on board her, who seized the twelve Chinese men composing her crew, and at the same time hauled down the English ensign flying at the peak. To all this the captain of the lorcha swears. Yeh and his functionaries, on the other hand, declare that no colours were flying at the time, and therefore plead ignorance of the vessel being an English one.

Mr. Consul Parkes, having been informed of the proceedings, immediately repaired alongside the lorcha, and being a linguist as well as the chief English authority at Canton, demanded the restoration of the men and an apology for the insult. His interference, however, was treated with contempt; and some threats added involving his personal safety.

Under these circumstances commenced a long correspondence with the Viceroy, throughout which he assumed an arrogant and overbearing tone, and showed an obstinate determination to make no concession.

In this stage of the matter Commodore Elliot, commanding the *Sybille*, then lying in the Canton river, proceeded to Canton with the boats of his ship in tow of the *Coromandel* steam-tender, and publicly seized upon an armed junk lying opposite the city, taking her to Whampoa as a prize, or by way of reprisals for the indignities offered to our flag. The Governor-General was duly notified of this proceeding, but this also failed to elicit any satisfactory reply to our demands. Sir John Bowring, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, having likewise expostulated in vain, an ultimatum was at length sent into the Chinese authorities allowing his Excellency the Viceroy twenty-four hours to make the necessary apologies and reparation, failing which, the business would be handed over to the naval authorities, to be by them carried out and enforced. This having been likewise ineffectual to the desired end, it was found necessary to *strike*, and the first blow was as severe as it was sudden. In two days Sir Michael Seymour had dismantled the whole of the forts on both branches of the river, together with the Red Fort, Bird's Nest, and Shameen Forts, contiguous to the city. I should state that the Bogues and other batteries at the mouth of the river were not attacked at this time.

The next step was to breach the city walls, which was speedily done by landing guns on a small island in the river, called Dutch Folly; and the day following the Admiral, at the head of about 300 men, entered the new city, and penetrated into the interior of the Governor-General's yamun, or official residence. His Excellency himself had wisely vacated the palace, so that no interview could be obtained in that way, although the Admiral had been at considerable pains to bring about a meeting. Sir Michael Seymour the day following duly informed the Viceroy of his proceedings, and besought him to listen to reason, and spare the lives of his dependents, now wholly at our mercy. This humane appeal was treated with derision, and a notification made to the English authorities that they should be all swept into the sea—entirely annihilated—by the "braves," who daily clamoured to be allowed to exterminate them. Under these circumstances it was found necessary to proceed on the offensive. Accordingly, two mortars and three heavy guns having been placed in position on the Dutch Folly, a sharp shelling on the Governmental part of the city was kept up for several days. Two large fires occurred in the suburbs, destroying many hundred houses and very valuable property. Still, however, the Chinese obstinately refused to accede to our demands.

The Admiral, therefore, next proceeded to destroy the junks of war and a fortification situated below the city, called French Folly. The Chinese soldiers here showed an unexpected resistance, firing and reloading their guns with much determination; the junks, however, were speedily burned, and the fort carried by assault. A considerable force then proceeded to attack the Bogue forts, so celebrated in the history of our dealings with China, and for the fourth time during the last few years (beginning with Captain Maxwell, of the *Alceste*) these forts have been silenced and dismantled.

In this state the matter rests; all trade, of course, is at an end, our factories deserted, and the traffic on the river effectually stopped.

The casualties on our side consist of six men killed (four at the assault on the city, one at the taking of the French Folly, and one at the Bogue), with some sixteen or seventeen wounded. On the part of the Chinese the loss must have been very great.

Two attempts have been made to destroy our ships by fire-rafts providentially both these failed

Where this matter will end we are at a loss to know The Chinese authorities appear resolved to hold out, and we certainly must proceed. Provisions are stopped, and rewards offered for any Englishman's head; so that we are all kept in durance vile unable to move about or carry on any business whatever with people on shore.

The Chinese authorities have issued proclamations calling on all good citizens to resist our "unprovoked" attack, stating as a reason that we have been defeated by Russia in our late war, and have now come to squeeze the people of China, in order to defray our expenses. Has Russia any hand in this matter? E.

CHINESE SOLDIERS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Lieutenant H. H. Beamish, of H.M.S. *Calcutta*, who is mentioned in Sir M. Seymour's despatch as having displayed "cool courage in carrying out an anchor during the heaviest of the fire, to enable the *Barracouta* to spring her broadside," also took part in the bombardment of Sveaborg, having, with another Lieutenant, the command of a division of rocket-boats in the night attack. At the taking of Rangoon, also, Lieutenant Beamish was one of the first to land. He was then acting Mate of H.M.S. *Fox*, and for his services on that occasion has received a medal and clasp.

CHINESE PASSAGE BOATS, NEAR CANTON.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

### CANTON.—PLAN OF THE CITY.

THE Engraving upon the front page of the present Number is from a Sketch by our Canton Correspondent of this week: it shows Canton as seen from the English Reach, on Oct. 27, about dusk, with a portion of the suburbs on fire.

*The Plan of the City* is from a Chinese source, and will indicate to the reader the precise localities mentioned in the accounts of the late bombardment.

### THE DUTCH FOLLY FORT, NEAR CANTON.

The Dutch Folly Fort is situated in the centre of the river which flows through Canton, on a small rocky island, and is built close to the water-mark all round it. It consists of two tiers of about fifty guns, one above the other, the lower one in embrasures with houses, trees, &c., in the interior of the fort. The island is a little below the factories at Canton, which can be seen on the right of the drawing, with the several flags of the different Consuls flying; and, from the position of the fort, it has a very commanding site to prevent the approach of an enemy up the river. It was stormed and carried by the *Encounter* on the 21th October, and held by a party of marines and seamen during the operations of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., against the city. Two long 32-pounders from the *Encounter* were got into position in this fort, and materially assisted in breaching the high, massive one wall surrounding the old city. The Dutch Folly Fort was appropriated for the reception of the wounded during the bombardment. We are indebted for the accompanying sketch to Major Raines, 95th Regiment, who was stationed for some years with his regiment at Hong-Kong.

This gentleman possesses a curious caricature of the English at Hong-Kong, which, from its graphic humour, is entitled to special mention. It is supposed to have been drawn by a Chinese inhabitant of Shanghai, to be forwarded with a letter to illustrate the appearance of the English to some of his relations living far in the interior, who had never seen the "Fanquis," or White Devils, as all Europeans are termed by them. The English party are supposed to be returning to the steamer to which they belong, after having paid a visit to the English Consul at Shanghai, who is represented standing in the verandah of the Consulate, after bidding them adieu. Marines and seamen precede the party to the boat. In a chair is seated the Captain's wife, escorted by several officers, followed by seamen and marines; and the rear is brought up by a middshipman and the Indian cook, who is represented with a live cock under his arm.

In the offing is a steamer, which is curiously drawn. The midshipman in the maintop on the look-out, the gun on the forecastle, the inverted ensign, the boat approaching the vessel,—all tend to show their curious ideas of the English. The servant of the Consul—a true Chinese woman—is represented looking through the window at the English departing; and the Consul's look-out man appears above with glass in hand.

### THE DESTROYED WALLS.

This Illustration, at page 38, is from a Sketch by our Correspondent of last week.

### CHINESE SOLDIERS.

In glancing at a Chinese army, it seems astonishing that the small band of emaciated British troops, with their few Indian regiments, under Lord Gough, could have escaped utter annihilation. The Chinese coolie can lift and carry a heavier weight than a British soldier, and is often larger than our Lilliputian race; and the Tartar, from his northern birth and education, is stronger still, though not of such large build. But the discipline is wanting.

At Chinese barracks is always a conspicuous object. In front of a low, white-walled house, surmounted with dragon roofs, stand two poles, bearing the banners of the Mandarin in command. A red ball, surmounting a half moon, is painted between every two windows, of which there are generally three on each side of the door. To the left of the building in front is a look-out station, like a sentry-box on stilts; and to the left of that again are three small chimneys, for watch-fires, besides marking a military station these chimneys are in line, at visible distances from each other along the whole length of the coast, for the purpose of conveying intelligence of an attack.

The Chinese soldier labours under every disadvantage. His arms are bad, the matchlock is of the rudest kind, and not brought up in a line with the eye as an English musket is. His powder is of the coarsest brand, and loose. Each soldier, besides his carriouch-box, is provided with a measure, with which he loads his piece. The lances are of the roughest order, being simply a pike placed on the head of a piece of bamboo.

The bow might have been considered a superior weapon of its kind in the early part of the Ta-tsing dynasty, but decidedly is not fitted for modern warfare. It is very difficult to describe the process by placing one end between the ankles, bringing the other over the back, and slipping the string on in front; the value depends on the number of catties one pound and a quarter) required to draw it to a head sufficient for stringing, which varies from one to two hundred catties.

The ordnance department is much on a par. The brass pieces are generally from four and five to twenty pounders, while the iron guns range as high as sixty-eight pounds. They are nearly all of the same shape. On the centre is the name of the foundry, city, province, and Sovereign-General. They are all mounted on gun-boat carriages. The guns are usually painted black, with red stripes, and the carriages red. The powder is provided in a large box.

The dress in no way varies from that of a peasant, except in the jacket and cap. The former is blue, with facings varying in colour according to the regiment; a round white patch in front and rear receives the name of the soldier and his corps which takes some such appellation as "The Noble," "The Never Conquered," &c. The cap is surmounted by a red tassel, and, in the case of an officer, with a ball beside.

The sword is rather a novel contrivance. It consists of two blades and handle in one scabbard, so beautifully fitted together that when drawn out it is one or two weapons, to be used in one or both hands according to the will of the wearer, who is usually very expert with it in either way. In one of the edicts the soldiers were ordered to strike the blades together, and so make a noise that the barbarians would be terrified.

The target, or shield, of the Chinese troops is the most dangerous weapon for offence as well as defence in their opinion. It is painted with some hideous device. The "Tiger Guards" had a furious head of a tiger; which, with the awful grimace and antics, "the tearing of the tough brave in action," cannot fail, say the Mandarins, to awe and terrify barbarians It may be as well here to mention that tiger's flesh, dried and eaten in powder, supplies what we call courage.

Individual bravery was often exhibited in the war in 1842; but in no one instance did the Chinese fight well in a body. The obstinate defence of the fore-house at Sye Kee was not an act of bravery, but deep despair. They had deserved to die for mutilating the bodies of the fallen British soldiers, and feared the resentment of the Royal Irish, whose Colonel had fallen in the attack. Poor fellows! their case was hopeless: they had to face a powerful foe on the one hand, and their ignorant, prejudiced, and more merciless compatriots on the other.

Thus far we have used the term Chinese generally; but, properly speaking, there are two separate armies—the Tartar Pa-ke and the Native which, in truth, are little more or less than an embodied militia, called Lub-ying, or "Troops of the Green Standard." The Tartars muster under eight banners:—yellow with border, yellow without, white with, red with, white without, red without, blue with, and blue without borders. The Tartar and the Chinese troops in different provinces are entirely independent of each other, and have fixed official residences. A Tartar cannot command Chinese, nor a Chinese Tartar troops. Their numbers it would be impossible to arrive at; but, as every tenth male capable of bearing arms is drawn by lot to serve, the force must be prodigious. The Chinese work at their several trades, and some of them hold land; but the Tartars are soldiers by profession. The pay of a common soldier is a mere pittance—a day. The military Mandarins wear chain armour and helmets, presented to them by the Emperor on their arriving at that rank; and, in common with other Mandarins, are entitled to wear the dress—an emblem of rank and office. Its use is to rest the arms upon when sitting.

A Tartar general at Chusan, before the war, petitioned the Emperor to abolish the use of bows and arrows, and substitute the matchlocks as a more efficient weapon. An edict appeared in the *Pekin Gazette* to the following effect:—"Ignorant fool that you are, know you not that for the last 260 years that our army has been placed on the firmest basis of military power, and would you now that I should alter it? Had a Chinese petitioned me, I should have treated his ignorance with the contempt it would have deserved. But for you, a Tartar, I order you to be degraded from your rank and rendered incapable of ever after redeeming it." In six months after Chusan fell, and the inutility of the bow and arrow was fully shown. The artillery of a regiment consists of a few large matchlocks, each supported on the shoulder of one man, while another takes aim; these carry balls of from one to two pounds weight.

### PASSAGE-BOATS BETWEEN CANTON AND MACAO.

These boats ply between Canton and Macao. Nothing here is arid, nothing uncultivated. Hills and vales, bridges and houses, trees and vegetation, alike give token of having known the hand of man: not of man who destroys and levels, but of man who embellishes and adds to the bounty of nature.

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Next week we shall further illustrate the localities of the Bombardment with some sketches with which we have been favoured by a Correspondent on board H.M.S. *Nankin*.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE BISHOP OF CORK.

THE RIGHT REV JAMES WILSON, D.D., Bishop of the united Sees of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took honours in 1802. He became a M.A. in 1809, and a priest in 1810. He was made a D.D. in 1830, was Precentor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, and Chancellor of the Diocese of Leighlin, and was consecrated Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, in 1848. The Right Rev. Prelate died on the 6th inst.

### THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF DONOUGHMORE.

BARBARA, Countess Dowager of Donoughmore, whose death from bronchitis occurred at Chiavari, near Genoa, on the 11th ult., was the second daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Reynell, of Castle Reynell, county Westmeath, by his wife Jane, daughter of the late Sir William Montgomerie, Bart., of Macke-hill, and was the second wife of the late John Hely Hutchinson, third Earl of Donoughmore, who was once so well-known as "Lavalette Hutchinson" from his aiding in the escape of M. de Lavalette. Her Ladyship was married to the late Earl the 6th September 1827, and had issue one son, John William, a Captain in the 13th Light Dragoons, who died in the Crimea in 1855, and three daughters. Her Ladyship became a widow the 14th September, 1851. She was the stepmother of the present Earl of Donoughmore.

### LORD MILFORD.

THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD BULKELEY PHILIPPS-PHILIPPS, Baron Milford, of Picton Castle in the county of Pembroke a Baronet, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of the town of Haverfordwest, died at his seat, Picton Castle, on the 3rd inst., after a short but severe illness. Lord Milford was the only son of John Grant, Esq., of Moulton, near Haverfordwest, by his wife, Mary Philippa Artemisia, who was the only daughter and heiress of James Child, Esq., of Bigelly House, Pembrokeshire, and the sole grandchild of Bulkeley Philipps, Esq., of Aberewen, Carmarthenshire. His Lordship was born the 9th June, 1801, and in 1824 assumed, by sign manual, in respect of the memory of his maternal cousin, Sir Richard Philipps, Baron Milford (a Barony of a former creation then extinct), whose estates he inherited, the surname and arms of Philipps. He was for a long time a prominent member of the House of Commons, having represented Haverfordwest in Parliament for nearly twenty years. He was created a Baronet the 13th February, 1828, and was raised to the Peerage in 1847. His Lordship married, first, Eliza, only daughter of the late John Gordon, Esq., of Hanwell, Middlesex, which lady died on the 24th March, 1852. He married, secondly, the 8th June, 1854, Lady Anne Lucy Howard, fourth daughter of William, Earl of Wicklow, M.P. He had no issue by either marriage, and his Peerage and Baronetcy become, therefore, extinct.

### SIR EDMUND FILMER, BART.

SIR EDMUND FILMER, eighth Baronet, of East Sutton, Kent, was the only son of Captain Edmund Filmer, by his wife, Emilia, eldest daughter of Dr. George Skeve, and the grandson of the Rev. Sir Edmund Filmer, the sixth Baronet. He was born the 14th June, 1809, and succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of his uncle the Rev. Sir John Filmer, the seventh Baronet, the 15th July, 1834. He married, the 1st Sept., 1831, Helen, second daughter of David Monro, Esq., of Obsdale, and had issue two sons and three daughters. Sir Edmund was M.P. for the Western Division of Kent, from 1838 to his death; and was made a Deputy Lieutenant of that county in 1849. He died on the 8th inst., at his seat, East Sutton-place, Kent.

### GENERAL BARON ROBERT FAGEL.

THE name of this veteran and esteemed diplomatist is well known in this country, not only from his residence in England, but also from the fact that his elder brother, Baron Henri Fagel, for more than thirty-five years filled the office of Ambassador from the Netherlands to the Court of St. James. Robert Fagel was the son of Henry Fagel, Secretary of State in the Netherlands, the representative of a family long distinguished for loyalty and patriotism. Robert Fagel began his military career in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794. In the following year he came over to England with the Stadtholder (later known as King William I.), of whom he was ever a devoted adherent, and whose life he had the opportunity of saving at the battle of Waterloo. Baron Robert Fagel eventually became a General of Infantry. He in 1814, went as Dutch Ambassador to the Court of the Tuileries, and remained there in that capacity until two years ago, when his great age and failing health in firmities caused him finally to relinquish a post which he had for upwards of forty years held, with high honour to himself and much advantage to his country. The Baron died at Paris on the 26th ult., at the advanced age of eighty-four. He was much beloved and respected for his many virtues and amiable qualities, both public and private. His remains have been transported to the Hague, and interred in the family vault near Scheveningen. The Baron had another brother, who was for some years an officer in the British Army.

### THOMAS NEWTE, ESQ., OF DUVALE, DEVONSHIRE.

THIS respected gentleman, whose death recently occurred, was the son of Thomas Newte, Esq., of Sutton, in Surrey, and was latterly, for some time, a resident of Bologna. He had previously lived for a long period in Paris, in the enjoyment of an ample fortune, and was a member of the club "Ancien Cercle d'Etrangers" for thirty years. He had subscribed 5,000*l.* towards the relief of Ireland, which he did with undiminished honour. He possessed high intellectual and conversational powers, and was very popular in society. Mr. Newte's grandfather, Capt. Newte, accompanied Capt. Cook in his last voyage round the world. Mr. Newte was the only brother of Lady Knight Bruce, the wife of the present Lord Justice Knight Bruce.

### ARTHUR PALMER, ESQ.

ARTHUR PALMER, Esq., barrister at law, late Commissioner of Bankruptcy, and Judge of the Bristol County Court who died at his residence in Clifton on the 14th ult., was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn the 14th May, 1821.

### LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THE HON. HENRY EDWARD BUTLER.

The following further information corrects some inaccuracies in the recent obituary of the gallant General. General Butler's eldest son, by his first marriage, Captain Henry Thomas Butler, who was killed at Inkerman, left a widow, but no issue. His second son, Captain Charles George Butler, 86th Regiment, did not die in the Crimea from fatigue, as stated in the obituary, but in Bombay of fever, 18th December, 1854; having married, 29th May, 1850, Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Captain Prosser, 7th Fusiliers, by whom, who has survived him, he left issue. The eldest son by the late Charles Henry Somerset, born 5th August, 1831 (who is heir presumptive of his second cousin, the present Earl of Carrick), and Mary Emily, born 17th October, 1852, both living. The third son, Lieutenant Arthur Butler, the gallant and lamented defender of Silistria, died in 1854, unmarried. The fourth son, the Rev. Pierce Butler, did duty as military chaplain in the Crimea, and on the expedition to Kertch. He had only returned a few weeks from Silistria, where he had gone purposely to place a monument over his gallant brother's grave, when he was called upon to attend the death-bed of his noble father. The General's issue by his second marriage are Jane Hester and Edward John, both minors, who survive him.

ERRATUM.—Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Brotherton is not, as was stated, the brother of the late lamented Mr. Brotherton, M.P.; nor is he in any wise related to him.

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WILLS.—The will of James Meadows Rendel, F.R.S., F.R.G.S., of Kensington Palace Gardens, has just been proved under £100,000; also the will of Sir William Cornwallis Eustace, and that of Sir William Sherlock Gooch, £50,000. General the Hon. William Henry Gardner, R.A., £14,000. Lieut.-General Thomas Morgan, H.E.I.C., £20,000.—Captain William Langdon, R.N., £10,000, and has left charitable bequests. Frederick Winslow Young, Esq., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, £45,000. James G. Playfair, M.D., Piccadilly, £10000. The Rev. William Lashmer Bailey, Rector of Woodford, Northamptonshire, £14,000.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE great artistic world of England will learn with satisfaction that the Royal Academy of Arts in England elected, on Monday last, Mr. Alfred Elmore a full member of the *forty* select. Mr. Elmore became an exhibitor for the first time in the year 1834; brought an inchon feeling to his art; studied his calling with care in galleries at home and abroad; exhibited few pictures, and those always well considered and well rendered; was chosen an Associate of the Academy in the year 1844, immediately after the election of Mr. Cope, Mr. Dyce, and Mr. Marshall; first arrested and maintained public approbation by his thoroughly English picture of the "Invention of the Stocking-loom;" and since then, by thoughtful study, conscientious care, and a knowledge of the resources of his art, has more than justified the confidence placed in his talents by the many and the few. We will add that those who thought injustice had been done to Mr. Elmore by the Academy in electing over his head Mr. Ward and Mr. Frith are now fully satisfied. Even the many hard-working friends of Mr. Sidney Cooper will not be displeased with this wise election into the vacant forty.

Yet another bit of news touching the Royal Academy, and still the offspring of the week. Since bodies were first incorporated and chartered under Acts of Parliament there has never been, perhaps the city of London excepted, a more immovable body than the Royal Academy of Arts in London. The forty constituting the first Academy partook of the stolid qualities of the founder so admirably portrayed by Mr. Thackeray in his lecture of Tuesday last. Born Britons and chosen Academicians, they stood to their order—what that order was, old Dance, the last survivor of the first forty, could not explain, intelligent as he was, to the very last of a long life. To the first forty followed another forty, and then we believe (will actuaries tell us if we are wrong?) a third forty—all stolid and most undeniably Georgian. Rich men Chantrey and Turner—one liberal and enlightened, the other penurious and uninformed—added to this folly of the forty; then came another race (not altogether unleavened); and now (with pleasure we record the fact) the bulk of the forty have sunk the Georgian era and become—thanks to her Majesty and the Prince—an Academy of Arts with larger sympathies, and consequently fewer follies, than Chantrey and Turner sought to perpetuate in vain. But to our news. This immovable body has, after full thoughtful consideration, consented to send the diploma pictures of their defunct brethren to the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester. But what are the diploma pictures? we think we can hear certain persons ask who correspond with our intelligent contemporary, *Notes and Queries*. The answer is easy enough. A member of the Royal Academy on his election is required to transmit and deposit a specimen of his handicraft. Some of the specimens thus sent are indifferent enough. Christie and Manson, and Sotheby and Wilkinson, would *advance* very little upon them; yet there are choice examples, more than enough to induce Messrs. Gambart, Graves, Agnew, and Grundy (those *real* patrons of art), to fill up cheques on trustworthy banks for larger amounts than the Italian Lavenue or the English Charles ever thought of giving, with all their large-heartedness, from their amplest pockets.

Lecturers are asking, "Has Sir Robert Peel sold all his turquoises?" The turquoise, it is truly said, is essentially a stone for Ambassadors to deal in. But we will not quarrel with an after-dinner lecturer; and yet we must record another saying relating to Sir Robert. The son of our great Minister (the Minister designated in our hearing by the *Duke* as a thoroughly-truthful man) does not tell us what he thought when he looked on the Houghton pictures at St. Petersburg. "Did romancing Sir Robert Peel think, when at St. Petersburg, that the Drayton collection of one Sir Robert would follow the Houghton collection of another Sir Robert? That the dreams of Peel of a taste in perpetuity were to be as unreal as the dreams of his predecessor in finance, Sir Robert Walpole?"

Connected with literature there is little to tell, and yet that little is worth telling. The heads of colleges at Oxford are movable like the Royal Academy. What will Magdalen and Christchurch men, and all who graduated *between* those learned colleges, think when they hear for the first time that Christchurch is to be open to all *foundations*, and that the Radcliffe Library is to be converted into a kind of Panizzi reading-room, or chapel of relief to the overstocked Bodleian? Yet that such changes will occur there can be no manner of doubt.

Artists are regretting the premature deaths of two men, skilful in their respective callings. To John Bridges, of Oxford, who died a few days ago, was given a prize for one of the best cartoons that the cartoon folly called into being. Another John—younger, and therefore more promising—has passed from among us. Mr. John Middleton, of Norwich, was a skilful scholar in the Norfolk school of landscape art. Crome and Stark would have taken him by the hand. Lord Ellesmere and Mr. Arden bought his best pictures. Who has forgotten "A Fine Day in February"? one of the Cavendish-square pictures, that judges delight to recall and valetudinarians hope to see perpetuated through the shortest month in the year.

The Committee have entrusted the selection of Photographs to be exhibited at the forthcoming Art Treasure Exhibition to Mr. Philip Delamotte, of King's College. We understand that one very important feature will be included in this department—a collection of portraits of eminent men.

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WILL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.—The late Archbishop of Paris made a will, dated at his country house at Belle Eau, only two months before his death. This will, which was found in his desk, began with the following words: "I die in the faith and love of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church, for the glory of which I have never ceased to labour in the various ranks which I have filled in the sacred hierarchy." After having divided the bulk of his property, which is far from large, among his relatives, he bequeaths a pension of 1000 fr. a year to the Bishop of Tripoli's sister, as a mark of his respect for the Bishop; a few legacies to servants, and various sums to different churches and religious or charitable institutions. He leaves his mitre, his staff, and pectoral cross given to him by the Bishop of Dreux, a collection of medals commemorating the principal acts of his episcopate, and various articles of ecclesiastical attire, to the metropolitan church. He also bestows 10,000 fr. for the poor of Paris, to be distributed by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Sisters of Charity, the Petites-Ecurs des Pauvres, and the Curés of all the parishes of Paris.

THE "GRETNA PRIESTHOOD."—Mr. J. Murray, of the Gretna Toll-bar, performed his last splicing operation at the close of December, and he presented the "happy couple" with an eight-day clock, a cheese, and a bottle of whisky, for, having made his fortune, he was in good humour. He is about to turn to agriculture. Mr Douglas, being enabled to retire from comfortably a handsome, has determined to handle the spade and dig. Mr. Simon Laing, having left the look to take upon himself the [illegible]

THE RUSSIAN MODE OF COMMUNICATING FUTURE MARRIAGES.—We have given a hint to the Emperor of Russia. In [illegible] "le Mode Malgré Lui," one of the *dramatis personæ*, being [illegible] gallows, bravely inquires, "Est-ce qu'il y a [illegible] cela contre quelques coups de bâton?" A decree has [illegible] in Warsaw authorising all Poles who [illegible] to commute it against a certain number of blows with a stick, according to their age. A fine under twenty roubles may be exchanged against five under fifty roubles, against ten; and under one hundred roubles, [illegible] twenty-five to thirty blows.

## *MUSIC.*

THE season of musical activity in London has not yet arrived. The only noticeable concert of last week was the Sacred Harmonic Society's performance of Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," and Mozart's "Requiem," on Friday, the 9th inst. These two masterpieces are generally performed together, and form a most interesting evening's entertainment. Though the weather was most inclement, they drew one of the greatest audiences we have ever seen in Exeter Hall, and never on any previous occasion were so magnificently performed. The execution of the solo parts by Madame Clara Novello, Mrs. Lockey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Lockey, was perfect; and the choruses were sung with a degree of precision and power worthy of the highest admiration. In consequence of its great success, this performance is to be repeated next week.

The preparations for the Italian Opera season are now beginning to be talked of. Mr. Gye has made what there is every reason to believe will be a lucky hit, by engaging Mdlle. Eufrosyne Parepa, the young singer who promises to be a star of the first magnitude. She has made a great impression at several of the principal theatres in Italy, and also at Lisbon and Barcelona, where she now is. She is only eighteen; has a superb soprano voice; is very beautiful; and is a charming actress both in tragedy and comedy. She will hold the place of second to Bosio. Mdlle. Plunkett is to be the principal danseuse at the Royal Italian Opera, instead of Madame Cerito.

At Her Majesty's Theatre Mdlle Piccolomini will again be the great star. Mr. Lumley has engaged a new tenor, Signor Giuglini, of whose powers and reputation in Italy the highest accounts are given

It has been repeatedly affirmed that an agreement has been concluded between the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Gye for the rebuilding of Covent-garden Theatre; and a paragraph to this effect has once more appeared. We understand, however, that whatever may hereafter be the case, no such agreement has as yet been entered into. The Royal Italian Opera this year will be located in Drury Lane.

THERE is considerable musical activity in Dublin at present. The Irish Musical Fund Society is a flourishing institution similar to our Royal Society for the Benefit of Decayed Musicians, which has, for three-quarters of a century, been of great utility had its annual concert on Friday last, when "The Messiah" was performed to a great audience, and in a magnificent manner. The principal soprano part was beautifully sung by Miss Catherine Hayes; the other solo-singers were Mr. Geary, Dr. Robinson, Mr. W. Robinson, the Misses Cruise, Mdlle Corelli, Mr. Richard Smith, and Mr. Kelly. Mr. Joseph Robinson, vicars choral of St. Patrick's and Christchurch Cathedrals was held for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Sir John Stevenson, the celebrated Irish composer, which, it had been suggested, would be most suitably accomplished by erecting a testimonial window of stained glass in St. Patrick's Cathedral. It was unanimously resolved that this suggestion should be adopted; and a committee, with the Dean of St. Patrick's at its head, was appointed to carry it into effect.—The Dublin Philharmonic Society had their second concert on Wednesday last. The principal performers were Miss Catherine Hayes Mdlle Corelli, Signor F. Lablache, Mr. Millard, Herr Oberthur, and Mr. Osborne.—Miss Hayes's concerts have drawn immense houses. The series terminates this evening.

MR. HENRY MORLEY'S ANNUAL EVENING CONCERT took place at the Lecture-hall, Greenwich, on Thursday, the 8th inst. The principal performers were Madame Clara Novello, Mrs. Lockey, Mr. J. L. Hatton, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Arabella Goddard, and Herr Molique. The room was crowded in every part. Miss Arabella Goddard obtained an enthusiastic encore by her exquisite performance of Liszt's "Illustrations du Prophète;" Madame Clara Novello and Mr. Sims Reeves were also likewise honoured in the duet "Amor possente nome." Mr. J. L. Hatton conducted with his usual skill, and sang two of his own songs, both of which were redemanded.

THE BRIXTON AMATEUR HARMONIC UNION.—A young and promising amateur musical society, which has been in existence only a few months, has just given its second concert. The first part of the programme consisted of vocal and instrumental selections from favourite operas by Rossini, Mozart, Donizetti, &c.; and the second part of a miscellaneous collection from the best masters. The orchestral music was well performed, and several vocal and instrumental pieces were admirably executed during the evening. The spacious room was crowded by the *élite* of the neighbourhood, and the applause with which they received the performances evinced the gratification the concert had afforded them.

ST. MARTINS HALL.—AMERICAN LITERATURE.—The Rev. E. G. Holland commenced a course of three lectures on this subject on Thursday week, when he discoursed eloquently and well on his native poets and poetry, from the first traces of both to the present time. On Wednesday last he dealt with the romance-writers of the United States. His lecture evinced research, some personal knowledge of the scene of love of story-telling, and the truth and life expected from the novelist, who follows in the track of those Oriental teachers that, not by abstractions, but by concrete embodiments and impersonations, instructed the childhood of the race. The romancist, nevertheless, must control the childhood of the race. The romancist, nevertheless, must control the childhood of the race. The romancist, nevertheless, must control

"A FETE CHAMPETRE." PAINTED BY WATTEAU.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

'THE ENTRANCE TO THE TEXEL.—STORMY WEATHER."—PAINTED BY WILLIAM VANDEVELDE.—FROM THE [illegible] —SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

## NEW CHAPEL AT HOBART TOWN.

r the *Colonial Times*, lately received, is recorded the laying of the undation-stone of this new Congregational Chapel, in Davey-street, obart Town, on the 30th of July last. Although the weather was favourable, there were present on the ground from three to four ndred persons, including ministers, the elder children belonging to e Collins-street Sabbath-school, besides the congregation usually sembling at Collins-street Chapel.

A platform was erected near the foundation-stone, covered with gs; and a temporary gallery was provided for the choir. The plans d sections of the intended structure were exhibited on the platform. he booming of the guns from the battery, in honour of the ratifica- on of Peace, prevented the inauguration of the proceedings for a few inutes after the appointed time, the hour of noon. The Rev. G. larke announced that the proceedings would be commenced by sing- g "The Sanctus," which was done by the children and choir in xcellent style. The Rev. J. M. Strongman, of New Town, read the 33rd Psalm. The Rev. F. Miller (minister of the Independent Chapel, risbane street) offered prayer for the Divine blessing on the business f the day, and for the prosperity of the minister and congregation ttending to worship in the proposed new chapel. The Rev. G. Clarke hen, as minister, came forward and addressed the assembly in an mpressive manner.

H. Hopkins, Esq., J.P., proceeded to lay the foundation-stone. An scription (contained in a bottle hermetically sealed), beautifully en- rossed on parchment, was deposited in the recess left for the purpose. Ir. Hopkins having spread the mortar, the stone was lowered into its roper position, the mallet was applied, and Mr. Hopkins delivered an ddress, in which he referred to the time of his first arrival in this olony, when there was only one small building used by their friends s Wesleyans, and that for Roman Catholic worship close by; these were the only buildings for worship in the colony at that time; but he ould now see upwards of a hundred places of worship, the greater art of which were erected by voluntary contributions. Prayers were hen said, the Doxology was sung, and the impressive ceremony ter- minated.

A refection was then served at Mr. Butler's new store, Salamanca- lace, in the vicinity of the site; at the conclusion of which the Revs. Messrs. Clarke, Poore, Miller, Wade, and Waterfield, and Messrs Hop- ins, Tiffin, and Pretty, severally addressed the meeting.

The chapel is intended for the use of the church and congregation nder the pastorate of the Rev. G. Clarke. When completed it will be ne of the handsomest edifices of the kind in Hobart Town. The esign is by Messrs. Tiffin and Davidson, of Macquarie-street. The tyle is Early English. The façade consists of a tower and broach pire (96 feet high in the clear), with an entrance by one deeply- ecessed doorway opening into the porch entrance. The chapel will onsist of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, and vestry; school-rooms are esigned to be built at the back. The roof will be open-timbered, onsisting entirely of hard wood, boarded and slated, supported by ave piers formed of eight alternated clustered and octagonal columns. The pulpit will be of cedar, handsomely carved. The chancel will be

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL AT HOBART TOWN.

lighted by a three-light pointed window filled with stained glass. The building throughout will be of freestone, from the quarry at Risdon; and, as far as practicable, colonial material alone is to be used in its construction. It is expected that the edifice will be ready for the opening services about July next. The cost will be under £5000. The new chapel will contain no pews, but open benches (cedar) only, and will comprise sittings for about 700 persons.

## *NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.*

### BROADCLOTH MANUFACTORY, CRANBROOK, KENT.

THE town of Cranbrook, situated in the centre of the Weald of Kent, was once the heart of the clothing trade introduced by the Flemings, whom the policy of Edward III. induced to settle in this county, where the broadcloth manufacture was concentrated and carried on for centuries, previous to the introduction of machinery in other parts of the kingdom. The inventors had no respect for places or persons, but settled with centralising effect in districts which, from various causes, were likely to assimilate better with the mighty changes the new mode was sure to bring about. But in this locality, though now so bereft of anything approaching to manufacture that such a thing seems almost a legend or a myth of the older inhabitants when they speak of it, yet the cloth manufacture was at one period held in high repute; and Hasted, the historian of Kent, states that it was of so much consequence, and in such estimation, that the greatest landowners in the Weald followed this business, and nearly all the ancient families, some of which are now ennobled, sprang from, and owe their titles to, ancestors who followed this great staple occupation.

To show the importance in which it was held at one time, it is related that Queen Elizabeth, in one of her progresses through the county, visited Cranbrook, and, after inspecting the cloth works, walked to Coursehorne Manor, a mile distant, the seat of the family of the Hendleys or Henley, entirely upon broadcloth.

Our Illustration shows part of what was years ago one of the principal cloth manufactories at Cranbrook, the buildings extending some distance down the main street of the town, which have from time to time been removed to give place to more compact and comfortable dwelling-houses. These remains are not unpicturesque; in which respect they have the advantage over the factory buildings by which they have been superseded.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. BICKERSTETH, THE NEW BISHOP OF RIPON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY SHARPE AND MELVILLE.

Since the removal of the cloth manufacture to the north and west of England, Cranbrook has been a mart for the agricultural produce of the neighbourhood, especially hops.

## THE NEW BISHOP OF RIPON.

THE consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, the newly appointed Bishop of Ripon, will take place this day in the minster of that diocese.

The parishioners of St. Giles's, and the poor especially, feel that by Dr. Bickersteth's removal, they have parted from an affectionate, zealous, and truly Christian pastor; and an expression of the general feeling of the parish was recorded at a meeting convened on Tuesday last of the joint vestry of St. Giles's and St. George's, Bloomsbury, when it was resolved unanimously—

That this Vestry desire to tender their warmest congratulations to Dr. Bickersteth on his appointment by the Crown to the Bishopric of Ripon. That, whilst the experience they have gained of the faithfulness, wisdom, and unvarying kindness with which Dr. Bickersteth has discharged the duties of his ministerial office makes them deeply sensible of the loss which the parishes will sustain by his removal, yet they cannot but feel that the interests of the Church of Christ have been well consulted in the appointment to the Episcopate of one who reflects so truly, in his private and public character, the principles and practice of the Reformed Church of England.

Dr. Bickersteth is a man of striking figure, commanding manners, and energetic delivery; his style of preaching is very impressive; and his appointment to the episcopal bench will, doubtless, give peculiar satisfaction to his diocese, and to the country at large. The following outline of the Bishop's antecedents will prove that he is entitled to the confidence and respect both of clergy and laity.

The Right Rev. Dr. Robert Bickersteth was born at Acton, in Suffolk, in August 1816. His father was the Rev. John Bickersteth, then Vicar of that parish, and afterwards Rector of Sapcote, Leicestershire, and Rural Dean, who died in October of last year. He is a nephew of the late Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls; and of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, so well known as the author of many religious works. He is a member of Queen's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1841: he was ordained by the Bishop of Peterborough the same year, and for some time assisted his father as Curate of Sapcote. He afterwards accepted the Curacy of the parish church of Reading; and thence removed to Clapham, where he was Curate of the parish church, as well as for some time Lecturer at the Chapel of the Magdalen Hospital, until, a vacancy occurring in St John's Church, Clapham Rise, he was appointed to the Incumbency of that church by Dr. Dealtry. His labours in that district were so highly appreciated by a large and influential congregation, that it was with much difficulty he could be persuaded to accept the Rectory of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, offered to him by Lord Truro, simply on the ground of his well-known talents and supposed ability to take the charge of that large and important parish. On the great deterioration in the value of that Rectory by the operation of the new London Burial Act, to the amount of nearly £1000 a year, as alluded to by the Bishop of London in the House of Lords, Lord Chancellor Cranworth, to make some amends to Mr. Bickersteth for so serious a diminution of income, presented him to the Canonry of Salisbury, vacant by the election of Dr. Hamilton to that See. During the time of his charge of the arduous parish of St. Giles, as well as in all his previous cures, where he is still remembered with the greatest affection, the highest testimony has been borne, by all persons acquainted with the facts, to Dr. Bickersteth's administrative talents, united with the higher qualifications of a Christian pastor. He has thus been for fourteen years not only a distinguished preacher, but in various spheres a laborious and successful parish priest. Added to his parochial engagements he was for some years a constant contributor to and editor of a religious periodical; and has published some volumes of sermons of a practical character, and several smaller works—one especially on the habitations of the London poor, which has stimulated many persons to the erection of the model lodging-houses so beneficial to the working classes of the metropolis. He has also been the editor of several biographical works published by Messrs. Seeley. He has taken a prominent part in the working and management of many of the leading religious societies of the Church, and it is difficult to imagine any person better qualified to sympathise with the difficulties and direct the energies of the body of clergy committed to his charge, or more likely to uphold the cause of the Church of England in the Legislature. In 1846 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Garde, Esq., of Cork, and sister of Rev. R. Garde, Vicar of Harrold, Bedfordshire, by whom he has a family of five children. The venerable Edward Bickersteth, Archdeacon of Buckingham, is brother to the new Bishop; and the Rev. Lawrence Ottley, the Rector of Richmond, is his Lordship's brother-in-law.

The statement which has been made by some of our contemporaries to the effect that the new Bishop of Ripon was a member of the College of Surgeons, and Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, is totally incorrect. Mr Bickersteth studied medicine for a short period in London, but relinquished all idea of entering the medical profession long before he was of a sufficient age to become a candidate for the diploma of the College or the license of the Hall.

PORTION OF AN OLD BROADCLOTH MANUFACTORY, CRANBROOK, KENT

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Inspector-General of Infantry (Sir Colin Campbell) has ordered that every sub-altern in the British Army of less than two years' service shall be required to fill up and return a monthly report of the state of his regiment to the officer commanding the depôt.

THE *Racoon*, 21, one of the new description of screw corvettes now being built at Chatham, is progressing very fast, and is expected to be ready for launching in the ensuing spring. Her vessel has for some time past been occupied in fitting the *Charybdis*, 21, will be fitted with machinery 400-horse power.

A NEW 36-gun frigate, to be called the *Mersey*, has been commenced at Chatham Dockyard. She is laid down in the new slip from which the *Leander* formerly was launched some years since. The *Mersey* will be one of the longest frigates in the service, it being intended to construct her upwards of 300 feet in length.

AN order has been issued from the War Department by which the various barrack sergeants all over the United Kingdom are authorised to draw a daily ration from the several contractors, subject to the same conditions as respect the rest of the troops. In all future contracts this order is to be made compulsory.

THE head quarters of the Army Works Corps, under Sir Joseph Paxton, removed on Monday from the offices in Whitehall-yard to 3, Spring-gardens, the premises recently occupied being it is said, intended for Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, the Inspector-General of Infantry.

THE British fleet in commission on the 1st of January, 1857, numbered 261 ships, 5076 guns, and 48,794 men as compared with the last year of the war, Jan. 1856, numbering 341 ships, 6231 guns, and 63 335 men. The ships on the East India station have been increased, while those in the Mediterranean have been diminished in number. The difference between the war and peace fleet, excepting the steam frigates, is a reduction of 64 ships, 1155 guns, and 14,537 seamen, marines, and boys.

A CIRCULAR has been issued making some slight alterations regarding the undress uniform of the Army. The tuft of the men's stores cap is to be dispensed with, and the cap is to be worn by all infantry except light infantry and rifle regiments, which are to be of the same colour as the forage-cap—viz., green. Chin straps are to be worn peaks only to be used on the stations prescribed by regulation. The men's stocks are to be worn by all light infantry and fusilier regiments are to bear the Arabic numerals, surmounted by a bugle or grenade, as the case may be; the officers in embroidery, the men's in brass, as by pattern lodged at the Clothing Department. The knapsacks of all regiments are to have the numbers in Arabic numerals, 1½ inches in height, painted in white in the centre of the pack.

THE FILIBUSTERS IN NICARAGUA.—A letter from San José (Costa Rica), under date of December 3, says:—'Martial law has been proclaimed at San José. This measure has produced great public excitement, but has not to any considerable result. Upwards of 600 men has been sent to the San Juan river to prevent the passage of the steamer and another 500 will leave to-day to reinforce Canas at Rivas. Walker after losing 300 in the skirmishes at Masaya, which took place two years ago. A wealthy man from the Brazils, named Ruetter, brought a hide slave to Berlin but the latter left him in order to learn a trade. M. Ruetter claims him before the law courts in his property, but failed from being unable to hand in proof in support of his claim. In order to prevent a recurrence of such an incident the matter has been brought before the Chambers in the manner above stated.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

GREAT inactivity has prevailed in the market for all National Stocks and Securities this week but without leading to any material change in the quotations. The purchases of Stock both for Money and Time, have been more limited than for some time past. The news from India being unfavourable as regards the exchanges—those at Bombay showing an advance of 2 at Calcutta 1½ per cent—the East India Company have advanced the rates at which they will draw bills upon the various Presidencies and Settlements, but a threat of war movement has not been without its effect upon the Discount Market. The Bank Directors have made no change in their rates; but in London-street great difficulty has been experienced in procuring money under six per cent, and the supply has been wholly inadequate to meet the wants of the commercial body. From a return just issued it appears that the Bullion imported from India and specie from Bengal—exclusive of the large quantities forwarded to France viz. Bordeaux and Dover—were £17 606 840 against £1 124 040 in 1855. From the Mediterranean £1 026 480 in silver and £3 700 in gold from the present appearance of the market there is every prospect of large quantities of gold being sent to purchase silver.

Numerous frauds though not of an extensive nature have been discovered upon some of our public companies With a view of arresting speculative transactions in shares, &c on the part of clerks and other parties the Committee of the Stock Exchange have adopted a resolution enlarging members against such transactions without the knowledge of third parties. His resolution confines payment with a cheque countersigned in the event of greater caution not being shown by the members of the Exchange Out of the £400 000 in gold lately received from Australia only about £200 000 has been sold to the Bank the remainder having been sent to Paris The withdrawals of gold this week have been trifling From all quarters including arrivals from Australia only about £200 000 The importations have been under £80 000

The Continental exchanges have undergone very little change of late.

The call of £75 per share upon the unsubscribed shareholders in the Royal British Bank has resulted in the refusal of a large number of persons to pay the amount.

On Monday business was much restricted in the Stock Exchange, and a slight fall took place in the value of Consols Other securities were dull :—Bank Stock realised 215, 217½ ; the Three per Cents Reduced were 94¾ 3/4; Three per Cent Consols for Money 93¾ down to 93¾ 5/8 Consols for Account, 94¾, 94¾ ; New Three per Cents 93¾ ¼, India Bonds were put to as premium, Exchequer Bills 19s to 22s premium, Exchequer Bonds 98¾ 99 Several fluctuations took place in prices on Tuesday when the following quotations were marked :—Reduced Three per Cents 93¾ ¾ ; New Three per Cents, 93¾ 94¼ ; Consols for Money 93¾ ¾ ; Ditto for Account 93¾ ¾ ; Long Annuities, 1859, 2 11-16 ; India Bonds par to 3s prem. ; Exchequer Bills, par to 4s. prem; Exchequer Bonds 99 and 98¾ On the following day only limited purchases of stock were made on the part of the public; nevertheless, prices were steady :—Bank Stock was 216 and 217½ The Three per Cents Reduced marked 93½ ¾ ; Consols for Money, 93¾ ¾ ; Ditto for Account 93¾ ¾ ; New Three per Cents, 94 ¼ ; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76¾ ; Long Annuities 1885 13-16 ; India Stock, 220 219 and 221 ; Exchequer Bills, 2s. 4s to 2s. prem ; Exchequer Bonds 99 99 On Thursday the Stock Market was somewhat firmer, and a slight advance took place in the quotations :—The Three per Cents for Money were 93¾ ¾ ¾ for the Account, 94 to 94¼ ; the New Three per Cents marked 94 to 94¼ ; and the Reduced, 93¾ to 94¼. The Thirty Years' Annuities realised 13 1-16. Exchequer Bills were very dull, at 2s. dis. to 2s prem. ; Bank Stock, 217½ ; India Stock, 220 to 221.

The dealings in the Foreign House have been very restricted, and prices almost generally have shown a tendency to give way. A meeting of Venezuelan bondholders has been held, and resolutions have been passed authorising the Spanish-American Committee to withdraw from further negotiation with the Commissioners lately arrived from the Republic. It was further determined to send a Commissioner to Caracas, to arrange terms with the Government. Mexican Three per Cents realised 21¼ ; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 83¼ ; Portuguese Three per Cents, 43¾ ex div.

All Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been rather dull, as follows :—Bank of Egypt, 18¾ ; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16¾ ; London and County, 33½ ; Ottoman, 13¾ ; New South Wales, 49¾ ; Union of Australia, 64¾ ; Union of London, 28½ ; Unity Mutual, 40¾ ; Western of London, 43¾.

Miscellaneous Securities, generally, have been heavy, and rather droopy as to price :—Australian Agricultural have marked 2¼ ; Canada Government Six per Cents 103½ ex. div. ; Crystal Palace, 2¾ ; Ditto, Preference, 5¾ ; Electric Telegraph, 4¾ ; English and Australian Copper Company, 7¾ ; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 6¾ ; National Discount Company, 6 . New South Wales Government Debentures, 105¾ ; North British Australasian, ¾ , North of Europe Steam, 14 ; Oriental Gas 1¾ , Peel River Land and Mineral, 2¾ ; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 66¾ ; Ditto, New, 14¾ . Berlin Waterworks have been done at 5¾ ; East London, 113 ; Grand Junction, 75 , Kent, 81 ; London, 95 , West Middlesex, 101. Derby Canal, 480 ; Midland and Worcester, 440 ; Regent 8, 18¾ ; Loughborough, 550 ; and Southampton Dock, 49.

Nearly all Railway shares have been dull, and prices have ruled lower. The following are the chief quotations current this morning :—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS Eastern Counties, 8¾ ; Eastern Union, 8 Stock, 25¾ ; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 38 ; East Lancashire, 95 ; Great Northern, 92 , Great Western, 65 ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96¾ ; London and Brighton, 111 ; London and North-Western 106¾ ; London and South-Western, 103¾ ; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 34 ; Midland, 89¾ ; Newport, Abergavenny and Hereford, 14¾ ; North British 39½ ; North-Eastern Berwick 84¾ , North Staffordshire, 12¾ ; Scottish North-Eastern, 26½ ; Ditto Scottish Midland Stock, 107 ; South-Eastern, 76 ; South Wales, 85 ; Vale of Neath 4

PREFERENCE SHARES —East Lancashire, 13 ; Great Northern Five per Cent, 112 ; Ditto 6¾ Great Western Four per Cent, 91 ex div. ; London and North Western, 112 ; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 5¾ . Midland Consolidated—Leicester and Hitchin, 90¾ ; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 108¾

BONDS Buenos Ayres Bonday, Baroda, and Central India, 2¾ ex int. Bilbao and Lake Huron 14¾ ex int. ; Eastern Bengal. 7 prem. ; East Indian, 119 ex int. Geelong and Melbourne, 21¾ ; Grand Trunk of Canada 6 per Cent, 1873, 103 ; Ditto, 8 per Cent, 89¾ ex int. annuity ; Ditto, New, 4¾ . Great Western of Canada, 1873, 103 ; Ditto, Extension, 1½ ;

FOREIGN Antwerp and Rotterdam 4¾ ; Eastern of France 33 ; Great Central of France, 22¾ ; Great Luxembourg, 5¾ ; Paris and Lyons, 65¾

Mining Shares have sold slowly. On Thursday Cobre Copper were 58¾ , Linares, 6 ex div , Santiago de Cuba, 4 ; and United Mexican, 5¾ .

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, January 12 Only a limited supply of English wheat was on sale to-day a market For most kinds we had rather a slow inquiry, but generally last week's prices were supported For foreign wheats were to improved request, at full quotations Bad milling parcels were scarcely saleable to-day Flour was in good demand, at full currencies quoted Fine malting barley sold readily, at a further improvement as value of inferior and middling qualities was unaltered former terms Low kinds were steady to-day Trade at the close of which was reasonably good—at full currencies Scotch oats moved off steadily, other kinds slowly, at previous quotations Beans, peas, and flour were tolerably firm but not dearer.

Imports of foreign supplies of produce on to-day's market were only moderate. Generally speaking, the trade was in a sluggish state, at Monday's currencies.

Arrivals—Wheat from Ireland, 1,000 qrs. ; from Prussia, 1,000 qrs. ; from Holland, 1,000 qrs. ; from Belgium, 1,000 qrs. ; from Denmark, 1,000 qrs. ; from Norway, 1,000 qrs. ; from Russia, 1,000 qrs. ; from Mecklenburg, 1,000 qrs. ; from Oldenburg, 1,000 qrs. ; from Hanover, 1,000 qrs. ; from Germany, 1,000 qrs. ; from Spain, 1,000 qrs. ; from Portugal, 1,000 qrs. ; from Italy, 1,000 qrs. ; from Turkey, 1,000 qrs. ; from Egypt, 1,000 qrs. ; from Barbary, 1,000 qrs. ; from Chile, 1,000 qrs. ; from Peru, 1,000 qrs. ; from Mexico, 1,000 qrs. ; from United States, 1,000 qrs. ; from Canada, 1,000 qrs. ; from Australia, 1,000 qrs. ; from New Zealand, 1,000 qrs. ; from Brazil

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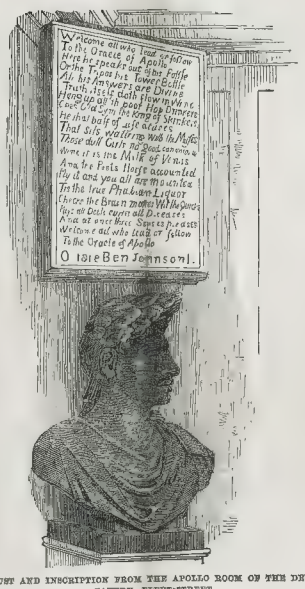
ment, when journeying to London, as the story-books say, to seek his fortune. This house, previous to the building of the present spacious edifice, was a low-browed building with a narrow entrance, and a shop

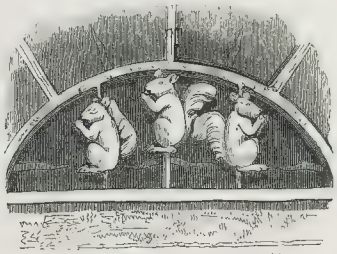
OLD BANK SIGN. THE SUNFLOWER (CHILD'S).

fitted with a counter and desk—like some of the few old London shops still existing in and about Tower-street.

It may be remarked, in conclusion, that Osterley Park, in Middlesex,

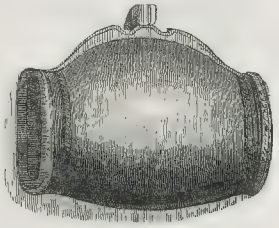

Welcome all who lead or follow
To the Oracle of Apollo
Drink be speake not one word more
As his Tankards are Divine
Truth Asses doth flow in wine
Hence avaunt all ye base Fuddle
Caue Canem he's King of Sticklers
He that half of self adores
That sits waiting to Wash his Maw
Those dull Cattle no good can come a
Were it not the Milk of Venus
And the Fenis Nurse accounted
Thy ill and you all are Mushrooms
Tis the true Phabean Liquor
Chirps the Brain makes Wit Poesy
Life no Death turns all Diseases
Nine or more Here Sweets Praises
Welcome all who lead or follow
To the Oracle of Apollo
O rare Ben Jonson!

BUST AND INSCRIPTION FROM THE APOLLO ROOM OF THE DEVIL TAVERN, ELBERT-STREET.



OLD BANK SIGN. THE SQUIRRELS (GOSLING'S).

was successively—at intervals ranging from the thirteenth to the seventeenth centuries—the residence of three eminent London citizens, two of whom are above named; viz., Sir Thomas Gresham, and Sir Francis



OLD BANK SIGN.—THE LEATHERN BOTTLE (HOARE'S).

Child. In Sir John Gisors' time the Park was stocked with a breed of wild cattle, a remnant of which still survive at Chillingham, in Northumberland.

## THE LATE CAPTAIN MONTRIOU, OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

THIS meritorious officer, who had served continuously for thirty-two years in the service of Government in India, died of cholera on the 29th of April last, at his residence in Colabah; and by a squadron order of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Leeke, the remains of Captain Montriou were followed to the grave by the officers and seamen of the ships in port, and the officers of the dockyard establishment at Bombay.

In the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* Captain Montriou is characterised as a very superior officer. "He had served in the first Rangoon war, and got a medal for it. He took a prominent share in all the East India Company's maritime surveys round by Bengal, and he was allowed to be the first surveyor of the service to which he belonged. In 1839 he came round to Bombay, and commanded the receiving-ship *Hastings*, and was acting draughtsman as well for some

THE LATE CAPT. MONTRIOU, OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

years. In this position he became a great favourite with the late Sir Robert Oliver; and he was in such good favour with seamen that he had often from three to four hundred European sailors in his ship, and by this means he made up the war complements of the ships and steamers equipped for the China war. He planned and wrote out the whole of the ordnance equipment required for the vessels of the Indian navy, and was a general referee from the highest official quarters respecting professional matters afloat; and there are few men that he could not cope with in scientific acquirements. His manner was so retired and unassuming that he never gave offence to any one, but at the same time he had a high and noble spirit, and was most warm-hearted and generous to those about him. From 1847 to 1851 he was in charge of the observatory, and he discharged the duties required of him with great ability.

"At his own request he was relieved of these duties. The Government then gave him a more lucrative appointment—namely, senior naval officer at Aden. Here he on several occasions distinguished himself in the boat attacks on the Arabs, and co-operating with the Resident for the welfare of the port, and he was constantly consulted by the Resident in political matters, on account of his great tact, learning, and experience. But at Aden private misfortunes and family bereavements told so heavily upon him as to break up his heretofore strong constitution; and, as a crowning woe to all his bitterness, and to a long and distressing illness, he was burnt out of house and home, and he and his wife and child were left utterly destitute of everything except the clothes they had on when rescued from the flames. Their case, pitiable as it was, unfortunately proved to be one which Government had no power or inclination to assist them in, and on this occasion he lost property to the amount of Rs. 26,000. He, therefore, had to begin life anew, and on his return to Bombay was given the command of the *Queen*, in which he realised sufficient to set up and furnish a house again. After this he commanded the *Punjaub*, and in 1855 was nominated Master Attendant and Captain of the Port, but since he lost his all by fire at Aden his constitution never recovered the shock.

"His total ruin by this sad event so embarrassed his affairs that he actually had it not in his power to visit England for the recovery of his health. His whole career has been one of usefulness and honourable distinction. He, we believe, also drew up the report for the Committee of the House of Commons respecting the surveys of the East India Company. He leaves a wife and two sons and two daughters to lament his loss; and it is to be hoped that the Government will, in respect to such an old, worthy, and faithful servant, recommend his family to the consideration of the Court of Directors.

## THE PUNJAUB.

THE intelligence from this extensive territory on the north-west of India is at this moment especially interesting, from the movement of troops thence towards the seat of our war with Persia.

In the despatch received in anticipation of the Overland Mail it is stated that the force under Brigadier Chamberlayne had nearly reached Cabul. The *Bombay Times* of Dec. 3 contained the following:—

"An army of 5000 men has for some time past been advancing by the hills of Kohat in the direction of Cabul—so quietly that we hardly knew anything of the proceedings till a letter from an officer with the force made us aware that they had got within fifty miles of the capital of the Ameer without knowing the object or destination of their dispatch. Sir John Lawrence was about to proceed to meet Dost Mahomed in person.

"This force, when last heard of, had marched through the Meeranzie Valley to Thull, sixty miles from Kohat, and 180 from Cabul. Moving onwards from Thull it crossed the river Koorum and entered the valley of that name, still keeping on the great road to Cabul.

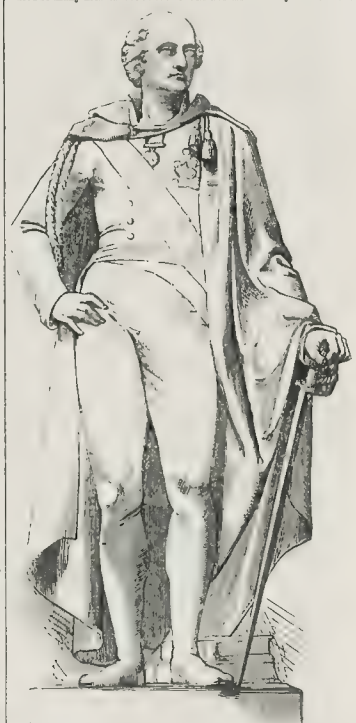
The accompanying view upon one of the six rivers of the Punjaub presents a good specimen of the varied scenery of the country. The Ravee, upon whose bank this view has been sketched, rises in Kulu, on the declivity of a mountain called Bungull, and a short distance west of the Rotang Pass. The following details are from Thornton's valuable *Gazetteer of India*:—

At the distance of about forty miles from the source, in a south-westerly direction, the Ravee is joined by two feeders, the Nye and the Boodhil—the latter taking its rise in a lake called Munee Mahees, regarded as sacred by the superstitious Hindoos. Where surveyed by Cunningham, four or five miles from Burmawur, at an elevation of about 7000 feet, it was found 116 feet wide. At Chamba, about twenty miles below, and south-west of this place, or 100 miles from its source, according to the statement of Vigne, the Ravee is crossed by a bridge. Forster states that it is there "forty or fifty yards broad, and fordable at most seasons of the year." At Bisuli, to which the downward course is about twenty-five miles due west, Forster found it, early in April, about 120 yards wide, very rapid, and unfordable. The statement of Vigne's is less explicit—"I have been terrified over the Ravi at Bisuli once during the rainy season, when it was swelled to a roaring torrent, and once, again, in winter, when its passage upon buffalo-hides. Its width is about eighty yards." From Bisuli, in lat. 32 deg. 34 min., long. 75 deg. 48 min., the Ravee takes a south-westerly direction, which it generally holds for the rest of its course. Macartney found it, at Meanee ferry, on the route from Amritsir to Vazeerabad, and about 185 miles from its source, to have, at the beginning of August, and at its time of fullest water, a breadth of 312 yards, and a depth of twelve feet, where greatest. The deep channel was between thirty and forty feet in breadth, the rest of the waterway having a depth of from three to five feet. In the cold season, when it was the water in no part more than four feet deep. Moorcroft describes it at Lahore, about twenty miles lower down, as divided into three different streams or branches. These, he states, are "separated, in the dry weather, by intervals of half a mile, but in the rainy season the two most easterly branches are united, and form an expansive and rapid stream." "The two first branches are fordable, but the third, which is the principal one, has a ferry." He remarks, that the boats on the Ravee were the largest and best-built that he has seen in India. Burnes, who navigated the Ravee from its confluence with the Chenaub to Lahore, says it "is very small, and resembles a canal, rarely exceeding 150 yards in breadth in any part of its course. Its banks are precipitous, so that it deepens before it expands. Nothing can exceed the crookedness of its course, which is a great impediment to navigation, for we often found ourselves, after half a day's sail, within two miles of the spot from which we started. The water of the Ravee is redder than that of the Chenaub. It is fordable in most places for eight months in the year." From Lahore, its course south-west, measured according to the main direction of the stream, to its confluence with the Chenaub, is about 200 miles, but along all the sinuosities, 250

THE authorities of the War Department have, we understand, determined to increase the force of the Commissariat officers on the China station, orders having been issued that a number of persons connected with that branch of the army shall hold themselves in immediate readiness to embark for Hong-Kong

## THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM.*

"There cannot be found in the history of Europe," said Mr. Canning, "the existence of any monarchy which, within a given time, has produced so many men of the first talent in civil and military life as India



STATUE OF SIR JOHN MALCOLM, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

has first trained for herself and then given to their native country." Eminent among those worthies was Sir John Malcolm, who, during fifty years, served his country with honour, judgment, and usefulness, both as a soldier and a diplomatist. His history of Persia is a standard work, and his volumes on India are manuals for Oriental statesmen. He enjoyed the personal friendship of some of the most illustrious men

* "The Life and Correspondence of Major-General Sir John Malcolm G.C.B." By John William Kaye. Smith, Elder, and Co.

of the age in which he flourished. The King of Persia esteemed him more than any other European who had visited his Court. Mehemet Ali, the enlightened Pacha of Egypt, admired his character and appreciated his talents. British and foreign scholars bore testimony to his literary abilities. In all the relations of private life his conduct was admirable. His biographer has done justice to his memory, not by writing a panegyric, but by recording his actions. The extended correspondence of Malcolm with his contemporaries—the leading men of his day acting on troubled scenes—is the best evidence of his high qualities; and the ninth chapter of the second volume of this biography will be the most exacting reader of his intimate knowledge of Indian politics, and of the profound sagacity he brought to bear on even the most minute details of that complicated empire.

John Malcolm was born on the 2nd of Mr. 1769, on the banks of the Esk, in Dumfriesshire. He had nine brothers and seven sisters. Through the influence of his maternal uncle, Mr. John Pasley, an eminent London merchant, he obtained a cadetship at the early age of twelve. His extreme youth rendered his acceptance by the Directors very doubtful. One of them said to him, "Why, my little man, what would you do if you were to meet Hyder Ali?" "I would out with my sword and cut off his head." "You will do," was the rejoinder; "let him pass." The anecdote is worth preserving, as it proves the bold spirit of the boy, and also shows the small requirements demanded in those days by the magnates of Leadenhall-street in the choice of their servants. Young Malcolm landed at Madras in 1783, and was sent to do duty at Vellore with one of the regiments in garrison at that fortress. Of his early career there are no records. He appears to have been extravagant, and soon encumbered with debts; but his wild oats were quickly sown, and he diligently commenced the study of the native languages. As a Lieutenant he joined Lord Cornwallis's camp before Seringapatam, and was there appointed Persian interpreter to the troops serving with the Nizam. "John Malcolm," says his biographer, "had now planted his foot on the ladder, and from this time to the close of his career he was uninterruptedly employed on the staff." After twelve years' absence he visited England, and on his return was present at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope by Sir Alured Clarke, who was shortly afterwards appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, when he selected Malcolm as his secretary; but the young officer was soon transferred to a similar post under Lord Harris, who had received the command of the coast army at Madras. Malcolm had diligently studied the habits, manners, and policy of the native States of India, and when the Marquis Wellesley arrived, as Governor-General, forwarded to that nobleman the results of his observations through his private secretary. They were so favourably received that the writer was at once preferred to the Residency of Hyderabad. From this period he won, and ever retained, the friendship of the Marquis Wellesley and of his brother, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington. Under these favouring auspices Malcolm's first exploit in Oriental diplomacy was the conduct of the negotiations by which the French troops in the service of the Nizam were disbanded—a delicate operation, in which he was quite successful. Then followed the rupture with Tippoo and the capture of Seringapatam, when Malcolm was placed on the commission for settling the conquered territory of Mysore. The mission to Persia followed. On his return Arthur Wellesley gained the important Battle of Assaye against Scindiah, and General Lake broke the power of that Mahratta Prince at Lasswaree. Alighur, Delhi, and Agra fell before the battalions of that veteran soldier, who was rewarded with a peerage for his brilliant victories.

Up to this period Malcolm's career had been passed in the sunshine of patronage; he was now to experience the mortifications attendant upon high office, and the penalties attached to responsibility. On him devolved the arrangement of the terms of peace with Scindiah; and he thought it just that in good faith that Prince ought to retain the fortress of Gwalior; but the Marquis Wellesley was a great advocate of territorial extension through conquest, and was highly indignant at the yielding spirit of the negotiator. Malcolm, it must be remembered, was only a subordinate diplomatic agent, and was bound to execute the orders of his superior, however repugnant to his feelings and judgment. In one of his letters, in which he endeavoured to justify himself against the charge of disobedience, he said that his only object was "the promotion of the public interests." On reading the letter the Marquis underscored those words, and appended to them this note in the margin:—"Mr. Malcolm's duty is to obey my orders and enforce my instructions. I will look after the *public interests*." But, however incensed the Marquis might be, the first burst of irritation was past he wrote a letter to Malcolm which effected a complete reconciliation.

Lord Cornwallis, returning a second time to supreme power in India, superseded the Marquis Wellesley. He opposed and reversed the policy of his predecessor, he extended the territories of Scindiah, and maintained the rights of the native Princes. In this spirit he restored Gwalior to Scindiah, and desired to abandon all our territory and alliances westward of the Jumna. But death abruptly terminated his meritorious career, and, as an instance in the curious vicissitudes of life, it may be observed that the mortal remains of this most excellent man were deposited in an unconsecrated grave on the banks of the Ganges. He was succeeded by Sir George Barlow, whose character was quite opposed to that of Malcolm, though the new Governor fully appreciated the knowledge and zeal of the soldier statesman.

John Malcolm had now acquired large experience, and was quite capable of forming an accurate judgment on points of delicacy. On the invidious preference given to the Crown officers over those of the Company he had formed a very decided opinion, and as the late war in the Crimea afforded proof that the authorities at the Horse Guards still adhere to the old routine, which may be attended with disadvantage if we are involved in a protracted contest with Persia, it may be well to place Malcolm's views here on record. The following extracts are taken from his letter to Colonel Stanton, dated Mysore, 1807:—

> The service has always been depressed, and particularly of late, owing to the great influx of King's troops, amongst whom there must be men of higher rank and interest than there are in the Company's service; but neither of these qualifications, nor even that of knowledge or experience, and by the latter this empire can alone be kept. The Company's officers must, therefore (generally speaking), be the great instruments of its preservation; and the highest proof of rank and consideration from England can have must have its origin in liberality of sentiment and natural discernment that enables him to employ with confidence, and successfully, those whose local information renders them peculiarly fit for the service. This remark applies from the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief to a Lieutenant-Colonel of a new-raised corps just landed on the beach. The general Company's officer filling these stations higher in India to which every other British subject has a right to look is their want of natural rank and distinction, and consequently of that support and confidence which every officer placed in stations of great responsibility should have from the Government he serves. This injury is the fruit of injustice, and they are disqualified from all hopes of attaining those stations to which their rank is entitled by the occupation of their [illegible] peculiarly fitted, because they have been kept from attaining it public notice and those honours to which their services were entitled [illegible] of a servile disposition, and their keenness in this [illegible] as a convincing proof of the lowness of their ambition [illegible] consequent unfitness for anything beyond that subordinate [illegible] ahorious drudgery for the reputation of others to which they have been hitherto dest[illegible].

In May, Government M[illegible] despatched Mr. Elphinstone on a second [illegible] Ambassador to the Court of Teheran, in the person of Sir Harford [illegible] and the contest of etiquett involving the claims to relative [illegible] is Majesty and the Envoy of [illegible] illustrated all useful necrotitation. But Malcolm's views on Persia and Russia are clearly indicated in a letter which he addressed to Count Woronzoff; and at this crisis our readers will be gratified at being put into possession of his thoughts:—

> The desire [illegible] of unsettled provinces that [illegible] your motives for int[illegible] the north-western parts of Persia being disturbed, [illegible] see in any troubles that disturb the southern and eastern parts of that kingdom a check to our profitable trade with the Gulf, and dis[illegible] communication across the Arras (whatever be the professed ob[illegible] approximation to our possessions in the East. That all this will [illegible] by honour I have no doubt. Besides the natural action of a great military empire, there is (as my whole life has given me an opportunity of observing an impelling power upon civilisation when in contact with barbarism that cannot be resisted. These combined causes will bring Russia forward; and there is no nation more constitutionally jealous than one which, like Great Britain, has its greatness in a considerable degree grounded upon extended commerce.

Malcolm then observes:—

> I have never entered into the irrational project of an invasion of India. I have always been of opinion that the obstacles were of a magnitude that must prevent its ever being carried into execution.

He then alludes to the impediments against the hopes of such a conquest in these terms:—

> The actual state of the British power in India must baffle all predatory efforts; and before a regular, well-supported invasion could be attempted, a line of communication must be made through countries which are, generally speaking, either desolate or inhabited by the most rude and barbarous tribes of the universe. These, as a part of the plan, must be civilised—no slight undertaking. And, after all, supposing an enormous sacrifice of wealth, and of the [illegible] brought their victorious standards to Delhi—that they had [illegible] proposed to Bonaparte to ravage the Mogul in his grandmother's garters—what would they do next? Where march? How would they manage the country? Could they rely on the native Princes—all the turbulent tribes whom they had conquered from the English rule? Can it ever occur to any man in his senses that India is either worth conquering, or can be preserved, by any nation that does not possess the superiority at sea?

Under the Indian Government of Lord Moira, afterwards Marquis of Hastings, Malcolm was appointed Governor-General's Agent in the Deccan and Bricadier General in which character he joined Sir Thomas Hislop's army, and highly distinguished himself at the Battle of Mehidpoor, which annihilated the power of Holkar. The next find him wisely administering the affairs of Central India. As the reward of his long and active career, he aspired to the high office of Governor-General, but did not obtain that golden prize. However he received the appointment of Governor of Bombay, and, on his return to England, was nominated the representative in Parliament of the Duke of Newcastle for his Grace's borough of Launceston. He opposed the Reform Bill, and was a Tory from conviction. He died in 1833. His statue (by Chantrey) stands in Westminster Abbey; and his monument on Langholm Hill, fronting the Border, erected by his countrymen of Eskdale, commemorates his fame.

Mr. Kaye has done justice to Sir John Malcolm. His volumes are highly instructive, ranging as they do over a most interesting period of history, crowded with exciting events, and illustrated by the actions of statesmen and soldiers to whom England and India owe a large debt of gratitude. Those readers who are not tired of reading about Waterloo and its results we recommend a perusal of the third chapter of the second volume. In the eleventh chapter of the same volume we see Malcolm as a literary man, surrounded by congenial spirits, at Hyde Hall, and gladly accompany him on his second visit to Paris, and listen to his reflections on Bonaparte's marshals, Louis XVIII., and the French savans.

## THE GORTON INSTITUTE.

The first anniversary of the establishment of a literary and educational institution at the Gorton Locomotive Works, near Manchester, was celebrated by a soiree at the Free Trade Hall, on the 8th inst. Mr. Edward Watson, the manager of the Sheffield Railway, presided. The institution was established by the workmen in the employ of the railway company at Gorton; and the somewhat extensive character of the present commemoration, which concluded with a ball, was due to the liberality of Mr. Watkin, who is the president of the institute. Between two and three thousand persons, comprising the *employés* of the Sheffield Company, with their families and friends, were assembled by invitation, and on the platform were many influential guests from various parts of the country.

After performances on the organ, and by a party of glee-singers, the report of the first year's progress was read by Mr. M'Donald, the secretary of the institution. It stated that the institution was established, on the invitation of the railway directors, who offered the [illegible] buildings, by the subscription of 1s. 6d. per month, 760 of whom resolved to tax themselves for this object, by the deduction of one penny per week from the earnings of each man receiving less than 20s. per week, and of 1½d. per week from the wages of those who earned 20s. or upwards. The proceeds of these subscriptions, about £180 per annum, were appropriated one third to the schools, and two-thirds to the reading room. There were now in the schools 300 girls and 400 boys, whose progress was considered satisfactory. A library of 1200 volumes had been provided by the liberality of individuals connected with the company, particularly the Earl of Harrowby and Mr. Watkin, and there was still a balance of £71 for further purchases. The position and prospects of the institution generally were regarded as gratifying and encouraging.

The Chairman, who was loudly applauded on rising, said it might be useful to remark that Gorton was one of those suburbs of large towns where a considerable population had been hastily collected from every portion of the kingdom, so that the members of the new community were strangers to each other, and whilst they were yet without many of the means of civilisation and social advancement in their colony, they were also wanting in those friendly feelings and acquaintanceships which had effected so much improvement in older settlements (Hear, hear). It was, however, most creditable to the workmen at Gorton that they had set their shoulders to the wheel in the spirited manner detailed in the report. They had taxed themselves willingly, apparently conceiving that there could be no tyranny or annoyance connected with an impost which was clearly entitled to their own free service. Those who felt concerned for the success of this institution were convinced that education was a working man's question. The children of the richer classes were instructed as a matter of course, but the orderly man was hindered from having his children well trained by the necessity of devoting his own earnings to the physical maintenance of his family, as well as of supporting himself. Hence it was that so many children of every 100 persons in this community were either totally unable to read or write, or possessed only so little of those elementary accomplishments as was of no practical use. In those European countries on the other hand which were usually considered the seats of despotism, and also amongst the Anglo-Saxons across the Atlantic, a man so ignorant would be positively an object of wonder (Hear, hear). He would be under service general, and impartial system of popular education was proposed here, it always met the opposition of persons who seemed to be perpetually getting astride of some crotchet and dismounting from it to mount another, and who, though suffering no injury from the prosecution of the plan, would deny the working man education because they could not administer it exactly in the form and with the time and seasons convenient to themselves. It was high time that we set aside all those obstacles which had hitherto stood in the way of that which must raise the working man in his social and moral position. There were many still found, even in crowded industrial communities, who looked upon the working men as mere machines and instruments to execute their bidding, and as a class that never could be raised to the same position as their employers in their own high opinion, might occupy. From such men the Gorton Institute had received very little assistance; and he might say confidently that their assistance was not at all required, for this institution had set an example that might be followed with advantage in cases where employers and their labourers possessed within themselves a great industrial organisation, which might be turned to the purposes of education.

Mr. Willey, one of the company's *employés* at Gorton, urged his fellow-workmen to devote greater attention to those portions of the library which were of more practical than general value, and so far forth assented to a request among the members.

Mr. Thomas Bazley, the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in proposing a vote of thanks to Popular Education," remarked that [illegible] location was undoubtedly the great want of the age, and the absence of it led to failures in every pursuit in life. Success in life was only obtained by a development of the mind, which was thus enabled to render service to the individual, and to all who came within the sphere of his influence.

Mr. Absalom Watkin, referring to the remarks made by Mr. Willey about the reading of novels, thought that there were many novels that gone a little too far. No doubt novels might be read to an injurious extent, but at the same time it must be recollected that our greatest men, for instance John Milton, was a reader, not of novels, for they did not then exist, but of romances; and that James Watt was a great reader of novels, and that many other men of great eminence had a fondness for the mode of conveying their time. He agreed with Mr. Willey that if there was, generally speaking, better to read history than novels, and that the reading of the [illegible] country was a most useful exercise, for it was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

There is no foundation for the report that Sir J. Bowring is in ill health. Up to the 12th of November he was perfectly well.

The French Emperor and Empress honoured the Grand Opera with their presence on Monday evening, to witness the first representation of Verdi's opera of the "Trouvere."

The King of Hanover has been admitted member of the Hanoverian Lodge (White Horse) of Freemasons. His Majesty was passed by special diploma through the three degrees, and will shortly be inaugurated Grand Master of all Hanoverian lodges.

The Archduke Maximilian of Austria left Brussels on the 8th inst by a special train for Germany. His Imperial Highness, who had taken leave of the King and the Princess Charlotte on the previous evening, was accompanied to the railway station by the Duke de Brabant and the Count de Flandres.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has accepted the invitation of the Curragh division to a grand ball and supper after the amateur theatricals, in camp, on the 22nd.

The King of Prussia has conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on the Marquis de Moustier, Minister of France at his Court.

The Archduke Constantine has arrived in Berlin. It is rumoured that he will visit Paris, and that he is going to Nice, after his short stay at Hanover.

On Sunday last the French Emperor and Empress had presented to them a great number of foreigners of distinction by the English, Austrian, Turkish, and Spanish Ambassadors, and by the Prussian, Bavarian, Saxon, Baden, Chilian, Wurtemburg, Mexican, Venezuelan, and Hanoverian Ministers.

Next Session Dr. Baring, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, will take his seat in the House of Lords and read prayers daily to their Lordships. The Bishop of Ripon will not have a seat until a vacancy shall occur in some other seat than London, Durham, and Winchester, according to the Bishopric of Manchester Act passed in 1847.

The Paris papers announce the arrival of Feruk Khan, the Persian Ambassador. His suite is said to be composed of 100 followers, among whom are some of the nobility of Teheran, who solicited as a great favour to be permitted to accompany him

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands arrived at Lahaina on the 10th October, and proceeded to Lanai, whence they returned in time to attend a ball given in their honour on board the *Crystal Palace*, commanded by Captain Simmons.

Three Commissioners are named by the protecting Powers to superintend the finances of Greece—Mr. Wise, for England; Persiani, for Russia; and Mercier, for France.

The French episcopal bench has lost another of its members. Mgr. d'Aramoles, Archbishop of Aix, in Provence, expired on the 8th at the archiepiscopal palace, shortly after having received extreme unction

Lord Queensberry's eldest son, John Sholto Douglas, will not assume the title of Viscount of Drumlanrig, but that of Baron Douglas of Hawick and Tibbers.

The mourning of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, on account of the death of the Duchess Henriette, of Wurtemberg, the grandmother of the Duchess of Brabant, is to continue for three months officially, and will be prolonged for six months as private mourning

General Blaser is expected to arrive shortly in Madrid. He is the only one of the ex-Ministers of 1854 who has not yet returned to his country.

Mr. Roebuck, M.P., has promised to attend and address a public meeting of the Liverpool Financial Reform Association on the 22nd inst.

Letters from Florence mention the death of Chevalier Bologna, one of the Ministers of the Grand Duke. He was seventy-six years of age, and held the portfolio of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

At the request of the Lord Provost of Glasgow, one of the Russian guns taken at Hango, has been presented by Lord Panmure to the Corporation of Glasgow, to be placed in the public park there.

The French Emperor has pardoned M. Lehon, who was sentenced to transportation six years ago by the High Court of Justice at Versailles. At that time nineteen persons were sentenced to transportation. Of these, twelve have been set at liberty at various periods, two have died, and five still remain in captivity.

An account of Sir Charles Napier's Baltic campaign, from the pen of the Admiral himself, is about to be published.

The *Madrid Gazette* publishes a Royal decree, appointing Major-General Diego de los Rios to be Captain-General *ad interim* of the district of Valencia.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday last publishes decrees making four promotions to the rank of officer, and eight nominations to that of Knight, in the Legion of Honour, and conferring thirty military medals on different officers, sub officers, and soldiers.

The committee have decided that Moore's monument is to be erected in Dublin, at the end of College-street, opposite the eastern front of the Bank of Ireland.

Among the wedding presents given by M. de Morny to his bride are the diamonds of the Queen of Oude, which were lately purchased for the Count in London. It is stated that he paid as much as £20,000 sterling for a single necklace.

Mr. Okeley, of Trinity College, Cambridge, one of the Travelling Bachelors of that University, has been received into the Catholic Church by Father Ethereage.

Several arrests took place on Sunday last in Milan, and Count Emilio Dandolo, a young man belonging to one of the best noble families of Milan, was ordered to retire to his native village, on the plea that he was endeavouring to dissuade other Milanese noblemen from going to Court on the arrival of the Emperor of Austria.

At the sale of the effects of M. Piscatore, 9000 cigars were purchased by Mdme. Doche, an actress of the Vaudeville.

Mr. M'Laren has handed over the £400 recovered by him in the action against the *Scotsman* to the Governors of Heriot's Hospital, to be applied by them to the founding of an annual prize for good conduct, in connection with the out-door Heriot schools

The publication of the marriage of the Count de Morny with Mdlle. Troubetzkoi, which the French law requires in the case of the marriage of a French subject abroad, has been posted at the Mayoralty of the 16th Arrondissement, Paris.

Mr. Hugh Miller's last work, "The Testimony of the Rocks," which he finished on the day of his death, will be published before the end of this month

The Milan censorship is very severe just now; the last number of Canta's "History of the Italians" has been stopped, on account of a passage relating to the history of Piedmont, of the last century. M. Sismondi, of Brescia, having in his "Scientific Facts" used some expressions hostile to the existing state of things, he has been arrested on a charge of high treason.

Among the lower orders of Paris it is said that their patron saint, St. Geneviève, must have abandoned the city, since she allowed her *mandine* to be interrupted by the murder of the Archbishop. The superstitious augur for the year 1857 from that circumstance.

More than five weeks must elapse before Mr. Thackeray's appearance in Newcastle, and already the reserved seats are nearly all engaged.

*La Presse* of Paris is now publishing in Brussels a Belgian edition of its paper. The first number appeared on the 7th inst., and was distributed gratis to the householders of that city. In its address to the Belgian public it states that the publication for France amounts to 55,000 daily.

The Philharmonic Concerts of the season are to commence in April. As last year, they are to be six in number, and to be conducted by Professor Bennett.

A few days since a threatening letter was sent through the post-office at Bayonne to a man named Martin Egan, residing in the parish of Lusmagh, threatening him with a visit from "Tipperary boys," and a speedy death, if he did not immediately surrender some land which he had taken from Mrs Brauns, Clogheen Castle.

A speculator at Berlin has bethought himself of establishing a "skating academy" in a garden near the canal. This is lighted up in the evening; and, being supplied with a tolerable band and abundant refreshments, attracts numerous customers

The Garrison of Novo Archangel, the capital of the Russian possessions in North America, has just been reinforced on account of an invasion made last year by the Kalooshas.

One of the largest specimens of the wild cat species ever killed in this country was trapped last week on the shooting-ground of Mr. Dennistoun, of Golf-hill, at Forsnaid, Caithness shire. It measures four feet from the nose to the tip of the tail, and when caught weighed 22lb.

M. Moron, a Spanish political writer and orator of note, has been lodged in the gaol of Valencia.

## THE SHIPWRECK OF THE "NORTHERN BELLE."

I.

What tribute shall we give the brave
Who fight the glorious fight,
Who stand or fall in freedom's cause
Defenders of the right,
Who ward the blow that tyrants deal
And vengeance they would wreak?
The meed they claim—the wreath of fame,
The glory which they seek;
Living, th' applause of grateful crowds
And pathways fresh with blooms;
And, when they die, the world's regret
Emblazoned on their tombs.

II.

And what the tribute greater still
We owe the humbler brave,
Who, though the light of glory shine
Like sunlight on the wave,
Look up from sunlight to the sun,
And see, through clouds afar,
The fairer ray, more bright than day,
Of Duty's guiding star;
Who ask no recompense of men,
To save a brother's life?
And shame by greater bravery
The bravest deeds of strife?

III.

What shall we give them—souls sublime,
Who in the stormy dark,
When frantic seas assault the shore,
And whirl the helpless bark
On treacherous sands, hear far away,
Amid the fitful gale,
The boom of guns, the seaman's cry,
Or dying woman's wail,
Then launch their skiff, through blinding foam
Of wild waves tempest-trod,
Their errand, Love; their only guides,
Their own true hearts and God?

IV.

Heroes of Peace! No pomp of war,
Or sound of fife and drum;
No splendour of the soldiers' craft,
Or hope of joys to come,
Make quick their pulse with high resolve,
Or nerve their honest hands;
They only feel that Mercy calls,
And at its high commands
They look at peril face to face,
With calm, untroubled eye;
And, when it bursts, undaunted still,
They meet it—and defy!

V.

What shall we give them? Honor? Fame?
Ay, these, and something more—
The gratitude of free men's hearts,
And tribute from their store;
Yet, not to satisfy a debt
'Twould beggar gold to pay,
But, for example to the world,
High gleaming to the day;
The gallant hearts the hardy wights—
Who, mid the foam and swell,
Made famous in all time to come
The hapless "Northern Belle."

VI.

And those who died—the noble nine?—
When pitying sighs are borne,
We'll not forget their orphan babes
And widows left forlorn.
If nought can dry those widows' tears,
And heal the wounded heart,
To help them in their hour of need,
Let England do its part.
Small bounty—great in its intent—
May light their household fires;
And teach their babes in future days
To imitate their sires.

Jan. 14th, 1857. CHARLES MACKAY.

In last week's publication we gave a brief notice of the loss of this vessel, but the brave conduct of the Broadstairs boatmen, through whose exertions the crew of that vessel were rescued from their perilous situation, deserves a more extended report.

It was about three a.m. during the dreadful storm on Monday, the 5th inst., that the *Northern Belle*, from New York to London, came to an anchor off Kingsgate, about three-quarters of a mile from the shore. A few hours later she rode very heavily, and the sea at times broke completely over her. The crew having cut away the mizen and main masts, the ship rode easier; but as the gale increased, and as it was feared that she would part from her anchors and come on shore, a message was sent to Broadstairs to that effect. The Broadstairs boatmen, who are renowned for their alacrity, immediately harnessed themselves to the truck on which the life-boat—the *Mary White*—is always ready, and proceeded to drag it from Broadstairs to Kingsgate, a distance of two miles, over a heavy and hilly country. It was nine o'clock when the boat arrived at Kingsgate. By that time the news of the ship's dangerous position was spread throughout the neighbourhood, and by eleven o'clock the cliffs were crowded by persons of all ranks from Margate, Ramsgate, and Broadstairs. At 11.30 a.m. the multitude assembled were destined to witness a very painful sight. A Margate lugger, called the *Victory*, was hovering about the ship in the hope of rendering her some assistance, when a huge sea struck her and she suddenly disappeared from sight. She and her crew went down, and were no more seen. Another lugger, the *Ocean*, of Margate, had at six a.m. put five hands on board the *Northern Belle*. At noon, it was expected every moment that the ship would run on shore upon the rocks beneath the cliff; but she held on, the crowd remaining until dark anxiously watching the vessel, despite the hail, sleet, and snow, which began to descend. Between ten and eleven on Monday night, the ship parted with her anchor and drove upon the rocks. At that hour it would have been utterly impossible to launch the life-boat, for the hail, sleet, and snow prevented the men from seeing any object whatever; and the spot whence it would be necessary to put off was distant more than half a mile. When day broke, at between six and seven o'clock next morning, an awful sight was revealed to those on the cliffs and on the beach. With the naked eye could be seen twenty-three men lashed to the rigging of the only mast left standing. What these poor creatures must have suffered during the night the reader will readily imagine.

At half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday morning the life-boat, the *Mary White*, was manned. Since July, 1850, when this boat was presented to the boatmen of Broadstairs by Mr. Thomas White, of Cowes, she has saved many lives, and her crew have encountered many dangers; but never had she been engaged in a matter of such peculiar peril. Ten brave men pulled through a boiling surf and raging sea, which several times hid them from sight, and filled all with alarm for their safety. When seven out of the twenty-three men upon the wreck had been got into the life-boat it was found necessary to cut her adrift and disentangle her from the ship With these seven men the boat returned to the shore amid the cheers of the many persons assembled on the beach.

A second life-boat, which had also been wheeled from Broadstairs, to be ready in the event of the first life-boat being lost, was now launched, and went off to the wreck. She succeeded in bringing away fourteen. The two remaining were the captain and the pilot, who had been taken in at Dover. The former declared that he would rather die than leave his vessel, and the latter expressed a desire to remain and perish in the old man's company. After an hour and a half had elapsed the life-boat for the third time left the shore in order to persuade these two men to save their lives. After much difficulty the crew of the boat succeeded in inducing them to come off the rigging and go to the land. It is impossible to describe the scene on the beach when it was known that all hands had been saved. A more affecting scene was seldom witnessed. There were tears of gratitude shed by the Americans, tears of joy and of pride by the Broadstairs boatmen. Benumbed as the shipwrecked men were, they could scarcely partake of the refreshment which was provided for them in the little warm parlour of "The Captain Digby," the solitary inn which stands upon the cliff at Kingsgate.

At three o'clock on Tuesday the *Mary White* was dragged upon her truck by three horses into Broadstairs. In the boat sat her gallant crew. Tied to an American oar was the American standard which was so recently hoisted as a signal of distress. The tattered flag fluttered over the Union Jaws of the *Mary White*. It was thus that the boat passed through the streets of Broadstairs, amidst the joyous shouts of the inhabitants of the town. We have engraved this stirring scene.

Nearly all the brave fellows who, at the imminent peril of their own lives, were thus engaged in restoring to America the lives of nineteen of those seamen of whom she is so justly proud, are married men with large families of small children; and there is not a man among them who has not assisted in saving life, and who has not, at some period, lost a father, brother, or cousin in the same glorious cause.

A subscription has been opened to reward the deserving and self-sacrificing conduct of the crews of the two boats; and General Robert Campbell, the United States' Consul in London, has appealed in their behalf to the American residents in the metropolis; and Mr. Joseph Rodney Croskey has generously subscribed £50 to the above fund. Mr. Laing, in a letter to the *Times*, states the names of the crews of the boats, and adds some well-timed details:

Crew of the *Mary White*.—John Castle, George Castle, William Hiller (junior), Robert Miller, James Rowe, George Emptage, Edward Emptage. This boat saved seven hands.

Crew of the *Culmer White* on her first trip to the wreck.—John Cowell, William Wales, Jethrow Miller, John Sandwell, George Emptage, Thomas Holborn, William Ralph, Robert Gilbert, Robert Parker. Saved fourteen hands

Crew of the *Culmer White* on her second trip to save the Captain and Pilot.—John Cowell, William Wales, Jethrow Miller, Jerry Walker, Fred. Lawrence, Thomas Sandwell, Robert Simpson, James Bere, Robert Parker, George Emptage, Alfred Emptage.

These men, sir, were not labouring under any species of excitement when they engaged in the perilous duty which they performed so nobly and so well.

Under the impression that those men would never return—the impression of all who witnessed their departure from the shore—I watched their countenances closely. There was nothing approaching bravado in their demeanour—nothing to give a spectator an idea that they were about to engage in a matter of ah or death to themselves and the crew of the ship clinging to the tore rigging of the *Northern Belle*. They had no hope of a "decoration," or of pecuniary reward when, with a coolness of manner and a calmness of mind which evinced strength with the energy of their movements, they "stripped to their shirts" and bounded into the *Mary White* and the *Culmer White* to storm batteries of billows far more appalling to the human mind than batteries surrounded by cannon, and bristling with bayonets. There could be no question about the hero ism of these men.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT VENICE.—A letter from Venice states that the Emperor of Austria, who was still at Venice when the Count and Countess de Chambord arrived there, paid them a visit, and had them to dine with him on the following day. The intended amusements at Milan during the stay of the Emperor will include. Illumination *a giorno* of La Scala Theatre, which their Majesties will honour with their presence in the evening. In the night of the 18th a *corso notturno*, a favourite amusement of the Italians, and which consists of an incessant promenade of carriages, brilliantly lighted up, and accompanied by bands of music, through all the finest parts of the city, and in the midst of a general illumination. In the night of the 21st a grand ball will take place at La Scala, in which will be introduced an allegorical ballet composed expressly for the occasion. Lastly, a distribution of a sum of 50,700 Austrian livres in different works of charity.

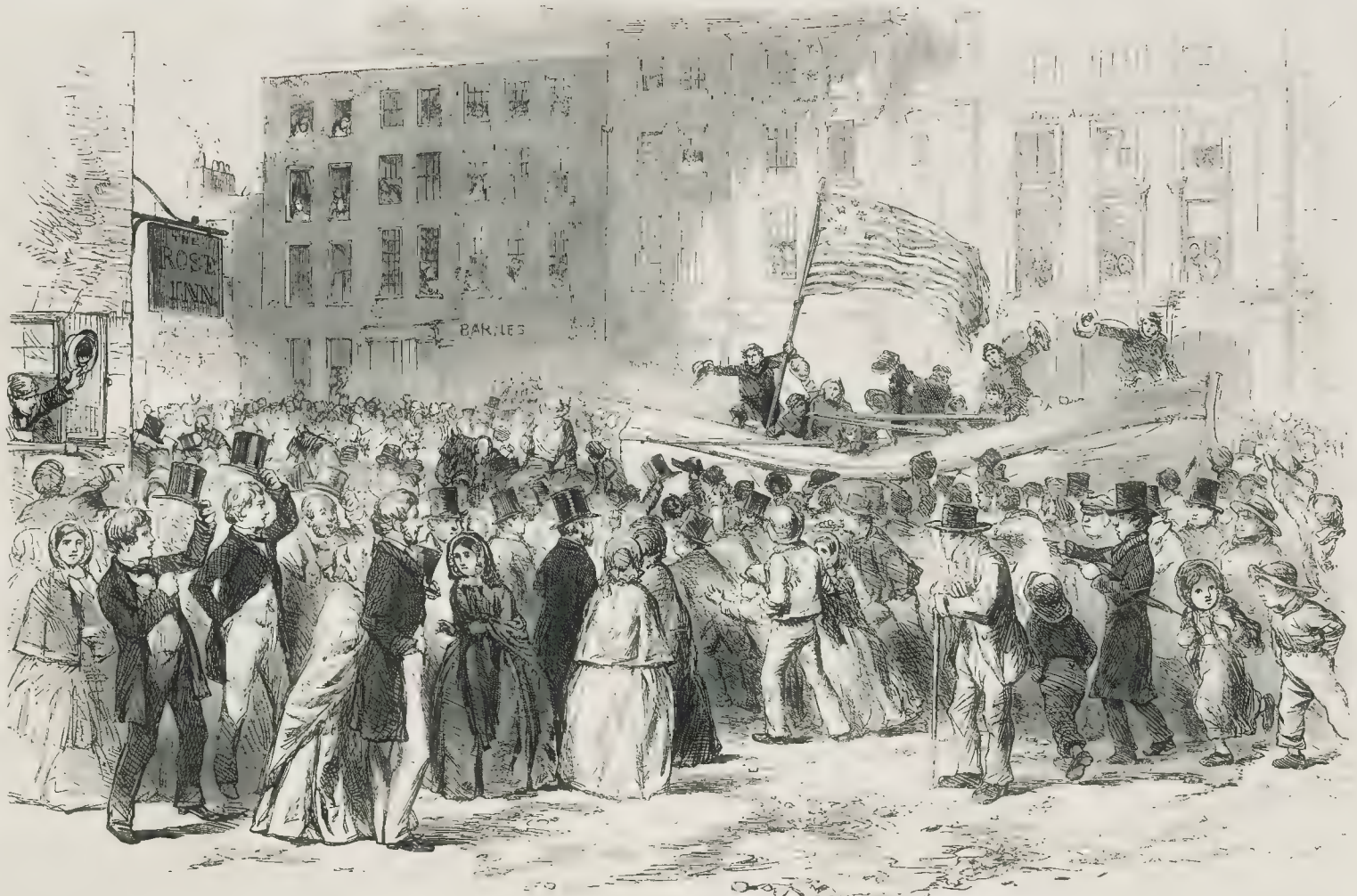
"SOFT SAWDER."—The French papers are much amused with Sir Robert Peel's speech, and give copious extracts from it, together with translations from the comments of the London journals. The *Assemblee* of Saturday devotes an article of four columns to the matter, but it is only remarkable for the floundering attempts made to translate the Knight-errant expression "soft sawder." The *redacteurs* of the *assemblee*, who probably put their heads together and consulted all their dictionaries, give the result of their learned researches in the following note:—"It is all soft sawder, an expression more American than English, and one which it is impossible to translate literally. 'Soft sawder' means a sawyer who handles his saw lazily, and does but little work. A 'soft sawder' is what in the language of working people, is called *un lambin*, *un grand lâche*, *une poule mouillée*." Having by this lexicographical process obtained a choice of epithets, the *Assemblee* selects *lambin* as the most appropriate, and accordingly in the text of the article it is represented that Sir Robert Peel, instead of saying that the Grand Duke's frankness and cordiality was all "soft sawder," called him a "great drone" (*lambin*).

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN AUSTRALIA.—The number of births registered in the colony during the last ten years—viz., from 1846 to 1855 inclusive—was 40,592 males, 39,332 females. The proportions of the respective sexes in each 10,000 births were, in ten years, 5072 males, 4928 females. The deaths registered during the same period numbered 18,429 males, 12,383 females. The average mortality of males between 1846 and 1855 was 1 to 43; that of females, 1 to 66. The net gain to the population by the excess of births over deaths was—

| | 1846-50. | 1851-55 | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Births .. .. .. | 35,014 .. | 44,910 .. | 80,028 |
| Deaths .. .. .. | 11,883 .. | 18,914 .. | 30,797 |
| Excess of Births .. .. | 23,731 .. | 25,996 .. | 49,225 |

The number of marriages returned from 1846 to 1850 were 7614, during the next five years they numbered 13,148; being an increase of 4371, or 56 per cent. The number of births, deaths, and marriages in the colony last year averaged daily—births, 23; deaths, 11; marriages, 8. *Sydney Herald.*

A DEXTEROUS TRICK.—On the 28th of October a person named Louis Albrecht presented himself for the third time at the office of M. Fauche, an importer of watches, to complete the purchase of a number of those articles, which he had looked at on some previous visits Having selected what would suit him, he requested the invoice, which would amount to 2,000 dollars, to be made out. Albrecht was accompanied by a young man about 17 or 18, who, like himself, spoke French, and whom he introduced to M. Fauche as his nephew. When the bargain was concluded, M. Fauche was about to put the watches into their cases, when Albrecht stopped him by saying that he had brought a small box with compartments ready to place them in. When the watches had been so placed, and the case afterwards tied round with a string, Albrecht requested to be allowed to put a seal on it, saying that he would leave it, and send his nephew to pay the money and fetch




SHIPWRECK OF "THE NORTHERN BELLE:" THE CREW OF "THE MARY WHITE," IN THEIR LIFE-BOAT, DRAWN THROUGH BROADSTAIRS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT TAVISTOCK HOUSE.—SCENE FROM "THE FROZEN DEEP."

## TAVISTOCK HOUSE THEATRICALS.

TWELFTH-NIGHT was signalised at Mr. Dickens' residence by one of those dramatic performances which have so frequently done honour to the talent and taste of our great novelist. An entirely new romantic drama was provided for the occasion. It is in three acts, and the production of Mr. Wilkie Collins, whose genius for this class of piece it charmingly illustrates. Under the title of "The Frozen Deep," the rigours of the Arctic regions are scenically portrayed, both by description and the pencil of Mr. Stanfield and Mr. Dawson. Previously, however, to their exhibition, we have a most effective domestic scene in Kent, painted by Mr. Telbin, in which the members of the family of *Captain Ebsworth* and *Lieutenants Crayford* and *Steventon*, who are on board certain vessels engaged in an expedition at the North Pole, are assembled, and disclose the sufferings and the suspense by which they are agonised during the absence of their beloved relatives. These consist of five young ladies —*Mrs. Steventon* (Miss Helen), *Rose Ebsworth* (Miss Kate), *Lucy Crayford* (Miss Hogarth), *Clare Burnham* (Miss Mary), and the *Nurse Esther* (Mrs. Wills), with their *Maid* (Miss Martha). The exceedingly natural manner in which these fair young creatures enacted and discoursed of their sorrows gave to this private performance an advantage over any possible public representation; it was, in a word, exquisite. The part of *Clara Burnham* was, indeed, an ambitious one, and required excellent acting. It was rendered with feeling, grace, and pathetic emphasis. This lady has two lovers—one *Richard Wardour*, performed by Mr. Charles Dickens himself, and the other *Frank Aldersley* (Mr. Wilkie Collins), to whom she is engaged. The former has vowed a terrible vengeance against his rival. And, now that they are both on the Polar Seas together, *Clara's* fears are awakened, and haunt her imagination continually. To deepen the impression still more, *Nurse Esther* pretends to second sight, and predicts the most fatal catastrophe; this character was admirably impersonated by her representative. The Arctic scenes are, however, the great scenes of this excellent drama. Here we meet with *Crayford*, *Aldersley*, and *Wardour*, about whom the tragic interest gathers. Doubts are entertained of the character of the last from his strange conduct. This arises from "the pangs of despised love" with which his heart still wrestles. As yet he knows not who his rival may be, and does not suspect that he dwells in the same hut with him. *Lieutenant Crayford*, a bluff, hearty sailor (finely acted by Mr. Mark Lemon), takes a strong interest in him, and believes in his inherent goodness. But at length his faith gives way; for, in a well-managed conversation, he penetrates the state of *Wardour's* soul, and forms of his tendencies the most awful judgment. Soon after *Wardour* makes the discovery that *Aldersley* is his rival; and his reso-

"BRINGING HOME THE DEER."—PAINTED BY BOTTOMLEY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

lation is formed to accomplish the vengeance on which he had so long brooded. We next find all the party, with the young ladies, on the shore of Newfoundland. But *Wardour* and *Aldreda* are for awhile missing, and *Crayford* is haunted with the horrible suspicion that the latter has been made the victim of the former. *Wardour* in rags, wild as a maniac, rushes into the cave. He claims food and drink, part of which he takes, and carefully preserves the rest in a wallet. *Crayford* at last recognises him endeavours to seize him—but the madman dashes away, soon to return, with poor exhausted *Aldewisy* in his arms. He [illegible] become the preserver of the man whom he had seduced to the most [illegible] latest scene in which we find the unhappy deceiver making the [illegible] preparation for his intended crime, and, ere his [illegible] the union of [illegible] and [illegible]. Here [illegible] will perceive that Mr. Charles Dickens had in such a [illegible] as this a part that required the consummate acting of a well-practised performer. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the [illegible] interpretation that it received from him. It was a fearful, powerful, and distinct individuality, thoroughly made out in all its details. A very fine overture and some charming incidental music composed by Mr. Francesco Berger, were admirably performed by a small chamber orchestra.

Mr. Inchbald's excellent farce of "Animal Magnetism" concluded the evening's amusements. The *Doctor* was capitally impersonated by Mr. Dickens; and Mr. Mark Lemon, as *Pedrillo*, was again most effective, and withal natural acting with equal modesty and skill.

On Wednesday last the concluding representation took place—the performances ending with Buckstone's excellent farce of "Uncle John." Mr. Dickens, as the vigorous old gentleman of seventy, displayed a new phase of his versatile genius, and proved himself a consummate actor; while Mr. Augustus Egg and Miss Hogarth, in the parts of *Mr* and *Mrs. Hawk*, gave proofs of histrionic powers, which might well qualify them for any stage. There was a large but select audience present, including the principal celebrities of law literature, science, and the arts—who have the privilege and the happiness of Mr. Dickens's acquaintance.

## "BRINGING HOME THE DEER."

THIS characteristic scene is engraved from a drawing made by Mr. Bottomley on a recent visit to the Highlands of Scotland. The locality is the wild and desolate district well known to sportsmen as the Marquis of Breadalbane's Deer Forest of Blackmount. The Artist thus describes the incident:—"The gralloching being over, a stick was quickly tied to the horns of the hart, and the strong fore-arm carried off the heavy animal through the stream, over the hills to the point where the pony was waiting to bring the prize home. Following are two fierce-looking hounds, eager to devour their prey, but prevented by the Gillie. The general sport is thus vividly described:—

Many of the Scottish forests, wherein the stalking of deer in their wild state is practised, are of immense extent. It is on such tracts of land as the forests of Mar, Atholl, and Invercauld—not inferior to the smaller English counties in extent—that the red-deer is sought. The forest of Athole alone is said to be more than forty miles long, and in one part eighteen broad, of which about 30,000 imperial acres are devoted to grouse, [illegible] and partly to deer, and there are reserved solely for deer [illegible] 15,000 imperial acres. In these vast solitudes—if the [illegible] recently assigned to deer by tradition be true—the Highlander stalks the identical harts which, a century ago, bore the scars of the weapons of his ancestors.

The dogs are slipped and put upon the scent, and are out of sight in a moment. The stalker follows; he again climbs a considerable way up the heights; he applies the telescope, but nothing of life can he behold, except his few followers on the lower hill-side. With his ear to the ground he listens, and amidst the roar of innumerable torrents, faintly hears the dogs baying the quarry, but sees them not; he moves on from hill to hill towards the scene, but eventually seeks the deer by tracking the hart his own. The deer are then bled and gralloched, and partially covered with peat; the horns are left upright, and a handkerchief is tied to them to mark the spot, that the hill-men may find them at the close of the day. The interest of all this is enhanced by the majestic scenery of an immense, trackless, treeless forest—to which domesticated life is a stranger where mountain, corrie, cairn, and glen, succeed each other in several together, present the grandest of savage landscapes, and as the fled of wild adventure, cast into shade what Mr. Scrope not unaptly designates "the tame and hedge-bound country of the south!"—*Black's Picturesque Tourist of Scotland*.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE AND TESTIMONIAL TO A. G. EASTWOOD, ESQ. The inhabitants of Todmorden and Hebden-bridge have just presented Mr. A. G. Eastwood, their late member, and clerk to the magistrates, a handsome service of plate, comprising an elegant coffee and tea service, in acknowledgment of his services relative to the postal arrangements for the district. Under these regulations, the letters were delivered earlier than ten o'clock, and many of them were an extra day on the road. No letters could be dispatched later than three o'clock. The free delivery was limited to a radius of about 800 yards from the post offices, and no receiving-houses existed. The letters now arrive before eight o'clock, thus securing delivery before the merchants and tradespeople start for the markets, and are dispatched several hours later.

PRESENTATION OF A PIANOFORTE.—A pianoforte has been presented to Mr. J. G. Walton, as a testimonial for his indefatigable zeal as conductor of the parish church, Bradford. Mr. Walton has long laboured gratuitously, and has brought the choir to a degree of efficiency that was formerly the case. The idea of presenting him with a pianoforte originated with the choir, who have contributed freely, and through the exertions of Mr. Woodcock and Mr. Blamires, a handsome sum was raised. This has been expended on a beautiful seven-octave rosewood cottage pianoforte, by Kirkman and Sons, which has been fitted up by that eminent firm in a very chaste manner. The tone and touch are delightful, and the instrument reflects the highest credit on the maker.—*Bradford Observer*.

READING, LITERARY, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—The institution, of which Prince Albert and many of the nobility are patrons, and Mr. Charles Dickens the President, was reopened by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, on the 11th November, with an admirable introductory address. The present list of lecturers includes many men eminent for talent and talent—the Dean of Westminster, the Rev. Charles Kingsley, and many others. We were present last Tuesday at a very amusing and instructive lecture, well delivered by Mr. G. Farquhar Graham, on Buchanan now well known as an elocutionist and corrector of vocal and articulative defects, on "Poetry and Ballad Music." Mr. Thompson's clear enunciation and very happy illustrations of the connection of music and study of his art, enable him to give great effect to an anecdote, a dramatic dialogue, or an English ballad—and he gave very successful specimens of his powers in all these ways, much to the gratification of his audience. There being, however, a general complaint that the lecture was too short, and Mr. Thompson stepping on the platform accidentally, or to remove his paper [illegible] appeared to address them, and greeted him with such applause that he was thus, in a manner, compelled to resent himself at the pianoforte, and, after singing two more ballads, bowed his thanks and retired.

SOMERLEYTON HALL.—In our Number for last week, in describing this fine seat of Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., we omitted to state that the whole of the oak carving and furniture, which is all of the same character (*temp.* Charles II.), were designed and executed by Mr. Willcox, of Warwick; as well as the furniture of the drawing-room, [illegible], &c.

MARRIAGE OF THE COUNT DE MORNY.—M. de Morny was married in St. Petersburg on Thursday, to the Princess Sophie Troubetzkoi, daughter of the Prince [illegible] Governor-General of the Empire of Russia. The Princess is only twenty-three; the [illegible] Institution of the Imperial Maidens of Honour. The Dowager wished to gift her to the reigning Empress as one of her ladies, but the Emperor Nicholas said she would [illegible] to wish her, for she was far too beautiful." Of a truth, her beauty does pass [illegible] incomparable. Persons of her own family [illegible] fearfully beautiful." There is no [illegible] may be ever move on the part of Russian politicians, and be much less indifferent to the march of public affairs than might be at first supposed. [illegible] has now a permanent agent at the Court of the Tuileries, and [illegible] influential than ever, and Russia find a [illegible] in the lovely Princess Troubetzkoi than either the aged Princess Lieven, or any of her other principle diplomatists. The Princess, her mother, has resided a long time in France. Count de Morny, it is said, presented his bride on her marriage with diamonds to the value of two millions. Two days before he had requested and obtained [illegible] the consent of the Emperor Napoleon to [illegible] Bury.

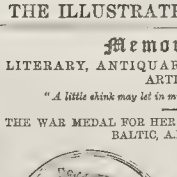
DISCOVERY OF MOLIÈRE'S LETTERS.—It is announced in the French papers that a discovery has been made in the provinces, [illegible] person not specified—of a collection of letters written during the time of Louis Quatorze, by several Jesuits belonging to the College of Clermont, and addressed to one Birnier, who is stated to have been a friend and fellow collegian with Molière. Among these several letters by the great comic writer have been found, dated towards the year 1654, from Montpellier, and referring to "Le Dépit Amoreux," which comedy was produced about that period. These, as all students of Molière's life are aware, will prove of rare, almost of unique, value—if they can be established as genuine.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little shrink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### THE WAR MEDAL FOR HER MAJESTY'S FLEETS IN THE BALTIC, A.D. 1854-1855



WHEN the Queen had reviewed the magnificent fleet prepared for the service of 1855, with her invariable appreciation of merit in every branch of her services, she was graciously pleased to announce to the Baltic Admiral that it was her intention to command a medal for distribution to all who had taken share in the blockade of Russia in the Baltic during the war—and we have before us this additional testimony of her Majesty's beneficent consideration.

The obverse presents the same fine portrait of the Queen as the other war medals engraved by the late Wm. Wyon, R.A. The reverse is executed by his son, Leonard Wyon, and the composition of both is equally appropriate and classical. Britannia is sitting (we may suppose, on the quarter-deck of the flag-ship), and at the extremity of the sea perspective are Svaeborg and Bomarsund. Her right hand grasps the uplifted trident; the left rests on the oube that forms her seat. The attitude of Britannia is extremely graceful, the expression alive and intensely vigilant—"a look-out," from which not a rag of the enemy's sail could escape detection; the figure, indeed, appears ready to spring up at a moment's warning, and aptly symbolises the burning anxiety of the whole fleet during the two seasons that they kept "watch and ward" on Russia, that they might fall to or fall on the ships and forcesses of the Czar.

The engraving of this personification of "hope deferred" in artistic merit is upon a par with its poetical conception; the draperies are simple and effective; the anatomy delicately true to nature, and that nature dignified female beauty. Over the figure is inscribed "Baltic;" in the exergue, "1854-55;" and below, "I. O. Wyon."

### NOTES.

THE BOSWELL CORRESPONDENCE.—Considerable interest has been excited by the recent publication of the correspondence between the biographer of Johnson and the Rev. Mr. Temple. The latter was Rector of Mamhead, in Devon, where he was frequently visited by Boswell; and particular allusion is made to the yew-tree in the churchyard there. Mamhead is beautifully situated on the acclivity of a bold emmence, commanding fine views of the southern coast, a few miles east of *Exeter*. The estate, in the seventeenth century, belonged to the Balle family, of whom there is an account in "Prince's Worthies of Devon." It afterwards passed, by purchase, to the Nightingales. An heiress of that family conveyed it by marriage to the Hon. Wilmot Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne. The third Earl sold it to Sir Robert William Newman, Bart., who resided in the city of Exeter in several Parliaments. He took down the old seat of the Balles and built the present magnificent mansion. He was succeeded by his son, the late Sir Robert Lydstone Newman, who fell in the Crimean war. A monumental has been erected in the church by the gentry of Devonshire in the family pew in great respect. He was succeeded by his brother, the present Baronet, [illegible] in the park near the mansion [illegible] Oliver's [illegible] Mamhead. [illegible] Wilmot Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne, and Stephen Weston, D.D., was admitted [illegible] 1777. As the present [illegible] had shortly before [illegible] Earl of Lisburne Boswell continued his correspondence until his death in 1795. Can any of your numerous correspondents say what became of Temple? I can find no trace of him after he left Devonshire. The unfounded legend has been connected with Mamhead, which may deserve to be mentioned in refutation. A blundering writer in an Exeter newspaper, some years ago, stated that Thompson's celebrated tale, in the "Seasons," of "Celadon and Amelia," originated in an incident connected with the woods of Mamhead, where Mrs. Nightingale was killed by a flash of lightning when walking with her husband, and died in his arms. No such accident ever occurred. The tale in question was taken from a narrative in Pope's Letters, which describes the sudden death of two rural lovers by lightning under a haystack. This happened near Nuneham Courtenay, in Oxfordshire, the seat of Earl Harcourt. The unfortunate peasants were buried in the church of Nuneham, where a tomb and inscription were raised to their memory. In fact the Nightingale family were not possessed of Mamhead when Thompson published his "Summer," in which is the tale of Celadon and Amelia. Could it have originated from the celebrated monument in Westminster Abbey by Roubilliac to the memory of Mrs. Nightingale, where her husband is warding off the stroke of death from his dying wife?—A DEVONSHIRE RECTOR.

ANOTHER ODE ON THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN MOORE.—Mr. Fitzpatrick's recent interesting paper on Wolfe's Ode to the Memory of Sir John Moore, has reminded me of some old lines on the same sad subject, not of any remarkable intrinsic beauty, but interesting from their having been written on the night of Sir John Moore's death by an officer of distinguished merit and station. After a search through some musty papers, I found the following lines, known only of a few lines, written seven years after the retreat at Corunna; but the following, written on the spot by an eye-witness, will be perfectly *new* to your readers. It derives its interest from the subject, *and circumstances of its composition*.—I am, Sir, your constant reader, H. EDGEWORTH.

ODE ON THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Avaunt, withdraw your steps pro-fane, | Here then, at Freedom's dearest shrine, |
| Ye slaves, who hug th' invaders chain; | And there, with Glory on the line, |
| Hence from this hallowed grave. | Let Glory on her page enroll |
| But you, Spain's chosen sons, draw near, | Each chief who boasts the uncon-quer'd soul. |
| 'Tis yours to grace with virtue's tear, | With Moore's illustrious name. |
| The spot where sleeps the brave. | |
| For you his gallant hands he led, | And thou, loved hero, peaceful sleep! |
| For you in honour's field he bled | No more with fond regret I'll weep, |
| And fell, by all deplored! | Though immature thy noon, |
| Abashed, appalled, the trembling Gaul | Honours attend thee still on earth; |
| Beheld the hero's glorious fall, | Britain shall ever boast thy birth, |
| And fled from Britain's sword. | And Spain shall show thy tomb! |

ABSALOM'S HAIR.—The late Dr. Kitto, in his very valuable Notes to the "Pictorial Bible," says that "the sacred historian condescends to notice the circumstance of 'Absalom's hair being weighed at 200 shekels after the King's weight,' in order to explain and give point to the fact that the locks which Absalom so fondly cherished became subsequently the occasion of his death." (II. Sam., xiv., 26.) But is not this "fact" nothing more or less than a Jewish tradition? It has not the authority of Scripture, which says that "Absalom rode upon a mule; and the mule went under the thick boughs of a great oak, and *his head* caught hold of the oak, and he was taken up between the heaven and the earth, and the mule that was under him went away." (II. Sam., xviii., 9.) Here there is no a word about Absalom's *hair*, or his dying in the manner with which Scripture paints have made us familiar. In fact, unless we are to imagine that Absalom had lost his helmet during the fight, his head must have been so covered that it was not possible for him to have been suspended by his hair. For, as helmets and other defensive armour were then generally worn (the first complete suit that we read of was that worn by Goliath of Gath), we may reason [illegible] that Absalom was protected. It seems more probable, therefore, that, instead of his *hair* being entangled in the oak boughs—as tradition says and art paints—"his *head* caught hold of the oak," as says the Scripture, being wedged in between the boughs, in such a manner that he would not only be unable to release himself, but would also be faint and powerless from strangulation. If he wore a helmet it may, by its shape, have increased the helplessness of his position; but, at any rate, his *hair* seems to have had nothing to do with the matter. Its weight has, also been a matter of speculation for the curious. Abundant hair was then a glory to a man, and not, as in St. Paul's time, a shame (I. Cor. xi., 14). With Absalom it would appear to have been not a glory, but a vanity. Its weight we are told, was "200 shekels after the King's weight." By Cumberland, computing this by the Jewish shekel, makes the weight of Absalom's hair to have been 8 lb 4 oz. troy. (The average weight of an Englishman's head of hair is from four to five ounces). But, the Books of Samuel were revised after the Babylonish captivity, and "the King's weight" might mean the Babylonish shekel, which, being about a third of the Hebrew shekel, would reduce the weight of the hair to something over two pounds. Its natural weight may have been artificially increased, if, (as seems not improbable), it was plastered with unguents, and thickly sprinkled with grains of gold. Dr. Kitto says, "Others, again, suppose that 200 shekels mean the *loss* of the hair when sold; but it does not seem likely that the King's son would sell his hair, nor can we see to what use it could be applied by those who bought it." On this point, I extract from a family Bible (black letter, 1636), the following manuscript note by a remote ancestor:—"We cannot suppose ye loppings of Absalom's hair weighed either 50 or 100 oz. But yet we it was cut off, his servants might have sold it for 13lb. 10s., or 25lbs. to ye Ladys of Jerusalem, who were ambitious of adorning ye heads of ye Hair of ye Kings children; yet ye looks of ye Lyon." This is an ingenious suggestion, and not inconsistent with the character of Absalom; for, though it seems doubtful whether false hair was worn by Jewish women in the form of a wig, yet they may occasionally have worn locks of hair as an ornament or *pas d'amour*. It is recorded that when Absalom was buried "they laid a very great heap of stones on him." (Joshua vii, 26; viii, 29). Was this in detestation and abhorrence, or in honourable memory of a Prince and Chief? Is the former, did it give rise to the custom of flinging stones on the grave of malefactors?—CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.

### QUERIES.

LONGLEAT AND THE WARS OF THE ROSES.—In reading an article on the rose, the other day, I met with an anecdote to the effect that, during the civil wars in England, between the houses of York and Lancaster, a French rose-tree (*Rosa Gallica?*) was discovered in a garden at Longleat, covered on one side with white roses, and on the opposite with red; that immediately on this being rumoured abroad, crowds of anxious citizens went to see the great prodigy, and that all beheld it, and returned to their homes happy in the belief that it portended the speedy return of peace to their country by a union of the rival powers. According to the same tradition, we are informed that a short time afterwards the tree bore roses of mixed petals, and immediately followed the marriage of Henry VII. and Elizabeth, thus fulfilling the floral prediction by the friendship and union of the contending parties. The rose was, I should think, an early specimen of our "York and Lancaster," a red and white—the colours of the two houses—hence its name, and although probably the account is only a mere fable, it has, like many others, found its way into history. Perhaps some correspondent can inform me of the worthy historian who first recorded the circumstance, as I am curious to know to whom the story owes its preservation? Longleat—though now one of the most primely mansions in England—was, at the period of which the narrative speaks, the Carthusian priory, of the history of which little is known before the Reformation, when the monks robbing Henry seized the site and lands attached to it, and granted them to Sir John Horsey, of Clifton, county Dorset; after which the whole was purchased, by Sir John Thynne, in 1567 commenced building the present superb structure, and from whom it has lineally descended to its present noble proprietor, the Marquis of Bath.
W. C., Oatlands Park.

WHERE DOES THE DAY BEGIN?—Permit me to vary W. Symons's question in your "Memorabilia" for January 10th by asking, Where does any particular day begin (say Monday) begin and end? In India, and I suppose also at Hong-Kong, it begins several hours before commencing in Europe; in America, several hours later, making the circuit of the earth in twenty-four hours. Somewhere, in the Pacific, perhaps, the minute after midnight first comes being called Monday, and take the name of Tuesday. Will some of your correspondents, learned in these matters, tell us where?—ROBERT BAINES.

THE SONG OF "THE BAY OF BISCAY, O!"—Can any of your readers throw light on the origin of the well-known song, written by Andrew Cherry, called "The Bay of Biscay, O!"? There is another ballad of the same name, written by a homely mariner in true Grub-street doggerel, containing eight verses, with four lines in each verse, which includes both "Rumsey" and "Lady o' Canterbury," and records that the vessel (not named) about which the song was written sailed from Spithead for Gibraltar on the 14th of April: the year is not given. The incidents it speaks of are a "white squall," loss of man and fore masts, three guns; five men drowned, and the captain killed on the quarterdeck by a stroke of lightning. One or other, or both these songs are supposed to have reference to a ship, name untraced, which landed with military recruits raised in Scotland on the 16th April, 1761, at Gibraltar. The vessel had lost her masts in the Bay of Biscay, and sailed jury-rigged to the fortress. There is no question that [illegible] the title of "Bay of Biscay, O!" was written concerning this ship; but which, is the point to ascertain. Cherry's song is a general one; but the seaman's allusion to the straits of a particular ship: what was the name of that ship? If the sailor's ballad have reference to the vessel which landed the military recruits, there is a discrepancy not easily to be accounted for with respect to the dates. The song says the vessel sailed from Spithead on the 14th April; the official record states that the recruits landed on the 16th April, from Scotland. This is a long story. It may, nevertheless, be worth the inquiry, not only to establish a point in the annals of a particular corps, but to establish the history of either or both songs.—R. R.

I will add for your information the second and third verses of the seaman's ballad:

On the 14th day of April from Spithead we set sail
With the Rumsey in our company, with a sweet and pleasant gale,
We both of us sailed together, for the Bay of Biscay O
When the white squall came on us and the stormy wind did blow

The white squall came on us, and the Rumsey bore away;
We left the Lady o'Canterbury, for we could no longer stay;
She sailed into Gibraltar, and told the people so,
But I never thought we were lost, in the Bay of Biscay O

The verses narrating the disasters follow.

MONEY BEQUEATHED FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.—Can you or any of your readers give me a few of the most memorable instances in history of men having bequeathed money for religious purposes?
W. C.

I HAVE often met with this line, can you tell me whose it is? F.R.S.

"He comes too near, that comes to be denied."

[It occurs in Sir Thomas Overbury's admirable little poem, "A Wife."

Women *behaviour* is a surer barre
Then is their *no*; that rarely doth *deny*
Without *longing*; *deny* they kept they are
Safe ev'n from *hope*: in part to blame is she,
Which hath *without consent* bin only tride.
He comes *too near*, that comes to be *denide*.

We are glad of the opportunity afforded by our querist to direct attention to an excellent edition of Overbury's miscellaneous works, by Dr. Rimbault, which Russell Smith has just published. The collection contains the celebrated poem mentioned above; his famous "Characters;" a paraphrase of the first and second parts of Ovid's "Remedy of Love;" "Observations in his Travailes," &c.; and "Crumms fall'n from King James' Table." These are accompanied by valuable explanatory notes, and a biographical account of the author, the whole forming an elegant and extremely interesting little volume.]

THE KING'S COCK-CROWER.—"M. A. B." will find an account of this ancient and curious official in "Clavis Calendaria," vol. i.

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1857.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 841.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## PERSIA AND CHINA.

PEACE, or the "simulacrum" of it, once more reigns in Europe; but how long it is to last no one can tell. In the mean time the people of these islands will be thankful for its blessings, present and prospective, although they may not be able to free themselves of the misgiving, or argue with the presentiment, that the social state of the Continent is as full of dangerous combustibles as Etna or Vesuvius; and that the ambition, vanity, obstinacy, or fatuousness of more than one Potentate, or the merest popular accident, may once again let loose the elements of disorder, and undo all the deft handiwork of the Parisian diplomatists.

Yet, whatever may be the future reserved for Europe, it is clear that Great Britain has only shuffled, or been shuffled, out of a war in one quarter of the world, to find herself engaged in two wars in another. Unfortunately, neither of them is likely to be a small one, nor to excite at home an amount of enthusiasm equal to that excited by the more intelligible, palpable, and clearly-understood war against Russia. It has often been made a reproach against the people of this country that they neither cared for, nor comprehended, the politics of Europe. The war just concluded enabled them to refute the disparaging assertion. We fear, however, that the similar reproach levelled at them for ignorance of, and indifference to, the politics of their own great and magnificent empire in Asia has a better foundation; and that Persia, India, and China, and the manner in which they may be severally affected towards this country by the ambitious intrigues of the only other European Power which is recognised in Asia, are but vague ideas to the majority of the British people. A portion of the "upper ten thousand" of Parliamentary and literary life may understand these things. Let us hope that their knowledge may be duly and honestly communicated to the people, and that the real causes and true import of the wars in which the nation suddenly finds itself engaged with two celebrated empires of the East may be made as clear, patent, and intelligible, as the causes and objects of that great war nearer home which has just been brought to an honourable, if not to a glorious, termination.

The wars of Europe are complicated. No one Power can undertake hostilities against another without alarming the susceptibilities of many nations, and endangering the thrones of many monarchs. In such wars England has no other part to play than to endeavour to maintain the equilibrium of the system—to be the peacemaker of the Continental commonwealth—to throw her moral weight into the scale when rival ambitions contend for the mastery, or the wrongheadedness of a quasi-maniac, like him who wears the crown of the Two Sicilies, endangers the safety of all, and the existence of some, of his neighbours. When England is without allies, she can and does remonstrate with the unjust aggressor, because she has no ambition of her own to gratify, and desires no extension of territory. When she is in alliance with other nations she can and does, when remonstrance has been found ineffectual, try the ulterior might that lies in the sword. But in Asia her position is wholly different. There are no complications in that quarter: she stands face to face with many enemies, and must hold her own against all comers—be they whomsoever they will—or she incurs the risk of expulsion from the greatest, richest, and noblest empire ever possessed by a nation in ancient or modern times. England rules India by the might and terror of her name. To brook insult in Asia is to encourage it. To forgive it in one enemy, is to attract that enemy and another at his back, to renew the aggression. Sharp, short, and decisive must be her behaviour in war if she would retain India. Just, but inflexible, must be her conduct in peace, if she would prevent war and govern the people with advantage to them or to herself. The cherished maxims of European policy do not always apply to the East. The only fit emblem of government in those regions is the sharp sword in the strong arm—the sword of Nemesis as well as of Bellona. The constitutional and liberty-loving people of England may not, without making some wry faces, resign themselves to be the agents of a despotism in the East; but, unless they are prepared to resign India—and where is the Englishman who would consent to such an unparalleled act of suicide, and which would have no other result than to ruin both England and India, and to make Russia the undisputed mistress both of the East and the West?—they must allow India to be governed on Indian principles, and support the Government in India and at home, in the measures which, after mature consideration, may be deemed necessary for the security of the frontier, for the punishment of native potentates who either break faith, or are instigated in the interest and by the agents of Russia. Of course the British people must be persuaded that the Government is in the right in its quarrels both with Persia and with China before they will give it that steady and hearty support which is worth more than an army in gaining a victory. They must also be persuaded that the Government, with a rightful cause of quarrel, is taking the right means of bringing the quarrel to a speedy and an honourable issue, or they will withhold the support on a secondary point, which they would gladly have accorded on the general principle. We have already expressed our own conviction that the two wars in which we are unluckily engaged at this moment in Asia have been forced upon the country by uncontrollable circumstances and inevitable necessity; that the policy of these wars cannot, and ought not to, be judged by the European standard; that we cannot submit to insult in the East without inviting insult—to outrage without asking for outrage; and that to lose prestige is to lose a power a hundred times stronger to defend us than any army or any navy we have ever yet maintained in those regions. We doubt not that the Government, as soon as Parliament shall have reassembled, will be well able to explain and to

LADAK, THE CAPITAL OF LITTLE THIBET: PARTY OF PUNJAUB IRREGULARS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

defend its whole policy, Chinese and Persian; and will make out such a case as will entitle it to ask and to receive the hearty support both of Parliament and people. But let it, if it would prosper and allow the country to prosper, beware of the almost fatal error committed at the outset of the war against Russia. Let it beware of half measures. Let it not encourage the delusion of rose-water hostilities. Let it not start with the assertion that it will not, in case of need, annex territories, and that it will not inflict the utmost possible amount of damage upon the foe, as long as the foe shall remain in arms and brave the forces that we bring to bear against him. In Asiatic wars we must either beat or be beaten. No diplomacy can interfere in those regions between the victor and the vanquished, and to render nugatory all the painful sacrifices of war. It is enough for England that she does not seek war in the East, and that she accepts it with regret. Let it be enough for her enemies, in braving her power, to find that they have incurred the necessary penalty of punishment. Oriental perfidy, combined as it may be with Russian intrigue, is no match for this great nation, which knows both its rights and its power, and is prepared to maintain both at all hazards.

## LADAK.

THIS strongely-built town is situated in a district which becomes interesting in connection with our war with Persia. Ladak is the capital of Little Thibet, and is almost four miles from the right bank of the Indus, which is here almost fifty yards wide. The town is built at the foot of a hill, on the top of which are the remains of an old fort. It is connected with the town by a ruined wall running along the ridge of the hill, till it reaches a large and conspicuous-looking house belonging to the head man of the place. Beneath, spreading to the right and left, are from three hundred to four hundred houses, all built of stone to a height some ten or twelve feet from the ground, and thence to the top of the house of sunburnt bricks, the latter white-washed. The inhabitants are a strange mixture of Tartars, Affghans, Cashmerins, Chinese, and almost every other nation under the sun. There seems to be little or no trade beyond ponies and Yarkand horses.

The Illustration is from the sketchbook of a Correspondent, who has introduced in the foreground a party of Punjaub Irregulars turning out.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday.

PARIS has at last decided on entering into its winter campaign of gaieties a step long deferred, *pour des raisons*, as they say here, when those reasons are "easier imagined than described." Still, comparatively few private houses seem to be opened; and, in general, the Court, the Ministères, and the Embassies, chiefly keep up the ball or balls.

The last fête at the Tuileries was marked by (if possible) a greater extravagance than ever in the cost and circumference of the dresses. The Empress's costume no crinoline could possibly have supported, so enormous was the extent, and so solid the substructure. The dress was a petticoat of white tulle, with three skirts *bouillonné*; a tunic of sky-blue velvet, trimmed with tulle puffings and large gold beads; and a head-dress of blue foliage, surmounted by a diamond tiara—all of which, of course, became her Majesty.

The marriage of M. de Morny continues to be one of the chief topics of conversation in the *salons* here. The bride is seventeen, and is very beautiful, says the chronicle, aloud; but it afterwards adds, lowering its tone discreetly, that she holds a very close tie of consanguinity to the Imperial family; that this is quite admitted by the children of the late Emperor, that this was the real motive of the Czar and Czarina's presence at the wedding, and that Alexander accords her an annual pension of 150,000 francs. Further, the chronicle adds—still in the same tone—that the union in question has been the cause of what is expressively denominated a violent *to-do* as regards a certain fair widow, a neighbour of the bridegroom, who for many years has been bound to him by ties, not only of affection, but of interest, their fortunes, chiefly proceeding from the result of successful speculations undertaken in common ever since the Revolution of 1848, being so united that it becomes extremely difficult to arrive at a satisfactory and equitable division thereof. Previously to the announcement of his intended union, M. de Morny is said to have sent to Mdme. le H., the lady in question, a present of diamonds and turquoises to the amount of four millions of francs. It seems, however, that this magnificent propitiatory offering was not found sufficient to appease the offended fair, who, on receiving the intelligence of the intended marriage, immediately demanded an interview with the Emperor, and spent an hour and a half in explaining to the Sovereign her wrongs and grievances. We have not learned if they are likely to receive redress from him.

The chief hon of the season is an attaché of the Russian Embassy, the Prince Jousoupoff, who, possessed of a colossal fortune, proposes to devote a portion of it to astonishing the natives of the "capital of the civilised world." For this purpose he has taken the magnificent hotel of M. Solomon Rothschild, and, while he and the Princess (whose pearls and diamonds have already dazzled the eyes of all Paris) are on a visit to the Empress Dowager of Russia, it is being fitted up for a series of receptions which——but let us wait till they be given ere we attempt to collect all the superlatives necessary to render justice to so vast a subject.

Of a far different class of interest has been that excited by the trial and condemnation of the assassin Verger. During the whole of the legal proceedings the violence of his words and demeanour, and the impossibility of making him listen to the examinations instead of constantly attacking each speaker, more than once rendered his removal necessary. On hearing his condemnation he burst forth into violent invectives. He never seems to have manifested the slightest remorse or regret for the fearful crime of which he has been the perpetrator, and yet, strange to say—notwithstanding his unruly conduct, his vehemence, and his utter mental blindness—it cannot, properly speaking, be said that he manifests any real signs of insanity; but he appears to have been driven on throughout by a fierce, vindictive, natural perversity and ferocity, which no better or more reasonable feeling has arisen to control. He has demanded to petition the Emperor for his pardon, and seems to have little or no idea of the reasons that would render its accordance unlikely.

The Persian Ambassador, Ferrukh Kahn, and his suite have arrived in Paris, and taken a portion of the hotel of the Comte Jules de Lesseps, in the Champs Elysées.

A fresh legal summons has been issued against M. Eugène de Miracourt, whose "Biographies Contemporaines" have already excited so many contradictions and refutations, and, we believe, more than one trial. M. Gustave Planche is this time the plaintiff.

At the church of St. Laurent has just been executed a curious specimen of Roman Catholic ecclesiastical decoration. It represents a stable, seven metres by three and three quarters in extent. In the centre sits the Virgin, offering the infant Jesus to the homage of the kneeling angels, the shepherds, and the magi: all the figures, which are about a metre and a quarter in height, are painted in vivid colours, relieved with gilding. A variety of birds and beasts are introduced into the group, and the whole is surrounded with a sort of frame of ivy, holly, evergreens, and moss.

The *Presse* has, under its new head, introduced a fresh feature; namely, a "Weekly Courrier de Paris," from the pen of M. Nestor Roqueplan. It is publishing at present a *feuilleton* by Madame George Sand, an Italian story, entitled "Daniella."

A singular discovery has been made by some workmen in levelling the ground in the Rue des Ecoles. This consists of a number of rough-hewn stone coffins, containing the remains of half-pulverised skeletons, and four earthen vases, painted in red, with a rude imitation of flams. These latter were immediately transported to the museum of the Palais de Cluny, and the director of the establishment examined all the remains on the spot, but found neither inscription nor date that could afford any clue to the period to which they belonged. They are evidently, however, of great antiquity.

MM. Félicien David and Louis Paulin propose to hold, on the 1st and 15th February, and 1st, 15th, and 29th March, morning concerts at the Salle d'Erard, for the execution of classical and modern music, from the works of Palestrina and Orlando de Lassus up to those of the first contemporary masters. The French version of the "Trovatore," "Le Trouvère," at the Grand Opera, has had a considerable success, but not one that is at all likely to dethrone the original work; nor are the artists who render it capable of making us for a moment forget its Italian representatives. The Opera is rehearsing a new work by M. Membrée, "Les Enfans sans souci;" and an opera in five acts, by MM. St. Georges and Halévy, entitled "La Magicienne," has been accepted. Mdmes. Lauters and Borghi-Mamo are to have the chief *rôles* therein.

### SETTLEMENT OF THE SWISS AFFAIR.

Baron Manteuffel has stated to the Chambers that the release of the Neufchâtel prisoners has been unconditional (so far as Prussia is concerned). This, he adds, has removed the question of war. The solution of other points must be left to the discussion of the diplomatic conferences with the European Powers.

A letter from Berlin of the 16th says:—

A despatch was received last evening from Berne announcing the release of the prisoners unconditionally, and it has produced great satisfaction. In the interval which will pass between the present moment and that at which conferences will definitively solve the affair of Neufchâtel our journals appear disposed to attack England and Austria with violence. On account of their attitude having of late not been favourable to Prussia. One of our semi-official journals, the *Zeit*, is attacking England, and the *Prussian Correspondance* Austria.

The Prussian Government has lost no time in informing its representatives abroad, by a circular despatch, of its willingness to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the sovereignty question. The despatch is dated the 17th inst., and was sent off that day.

### SARDINIAN PARLIAMENT. THE PIEDMONTESE FOREIGN POLICY.

The *Opinions* of the 16th inst. contains an interesting account of the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the foreign policy of the Government. M. Brofferio, the leading Radical deputy, had made a flaming speech on the present state of Italy, in which he expressed great dissatisfaction with the results of the alliance with the Western Powers; to which Count Cavour replied in a speech which is said to have been one of the most effective Parliamentary discourses ever heard in that house. As regards the revolutionary party, he drew a well marked line between their policy and that of the King of Sardinia:—

It is not we (said Count Cavour) who ever encourage incomplete movements or senseless revolutionary attempts; we understand otherwise the regeneration of the country, and our policy will always be frank and loyal. So long as we possess the confidence of the Italian States, we shall not have recourse to revolutionary agencies. Before inflaming and carrying out revolutions we shall declare war. As to the lamentable incidents which have occurred in Naples, and which M. Brofferio reminds us, I repudiate them emphatically, and I protest against them in the interests of Italy (Bravos). Such acts do not belong to the Italian party, but to wretched and miserable men who deserve pity. We ought to be stigmatised and condemned by whoever has the honour and the future of Italy at heart. I owe here a sincere confession to the Chamber. In politics I do not believe in panacea, and I have never made much account of them. My policy is as hard to teach us that events arise without any provision. To make appositions is inopportune and ridiculous. Is it wished to know our principles? It is not difficult. Since Victor Emmanuel ascended the throne, the Government has always sought to develop liberty at home, and to advance the highest welfare of Italy abroad. Such are the principles which caused us to participate in the war, which have gained us in the Conference, and to which we shall keep in the future (Bravos). But you exclaim:—Where are the advantages?" Behold them! If the war and the Congress have not produced material results for Italy, they have, at least, given it an immense moral result. Beyond the Alps Italy was very severely judged. I appeal herein to all who have been abroad, and I evidence the unjust opinions of nations who have had sympathies for Italy, such as Byron and Macaulay. To them Italy was a beautiful but unhappy lady, having a barbarous and tyrannical husband, and unable to govern the family. The policy adopted by Piedmont, and the part she has taken in the war and in the councils of Europe, have modified public opinion. I appeal on this point to the Liberal press of France, England, and Germany, and to the opinions of those who have travelled through Europe within the last few months. To-day, with all generous hearts, an Italian or a Sardinian is beyond the Alps an object of esteem and sympathy. He who has faith in brutal force alone may laugh at such a result as a trifling matter; but it will not be so with those who have faith in progress, public opinion, and the force of ideas (Bravos). I know that these brief explanations will not convert the party Brofferio, but they will prove, at least, that our—I would say your—policy has not been barren. In the Congress of Paris seeds have been sown which will be made fruitful by time and the virtues of Italians.

The language and the opinions expressed by Count Cavour from the tribune were precisely those enounced by him at the Congress of Paris; his speech, consequently, has a political bearing, which was not lost on his audience. Count Mamiani likewise delivered a very eloquent speech, which was greatly applauded, in which he enumerated, with great perspicuity, the practical results already obtained during the eight months which have elapsed since the European Powers officially proclaimed that the Italian question is a question of order and of peace.

### AMERICA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Europa*, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, we have intelligence from New York to the 7th instant.

Mr. Bright, the President of the Senate, had resigned his post, in order that he might proceed to Indianopolis to superintend his own affairs. Mr. Mason had been appointed to succeed him. In the House of Representatives a vain attempt had been made to report a bill increasing the pay of the officers of the army. Mr. Boyce, Democrat, of South Carolina, had given notice of an amendment he intends offering to the Tariff Bill. He proposes that from and after January, 1857, all goods, wares, merchandise, and other products subject under the existing tariff to pay a duty of 20 per cent, shall continue to be admitted at that rate, and that tea and coffee shall be included in the same schedule.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that there is some foundation for a report "that Vanderbilt has dispatched an agent to negotiate a loan of three millions of dollars, provided the funds are used in exterminating Walker from Nicaragua. It is understood that the Administration are aware of the movement, and the object of it is to defeat Walker, that Vanderbilt may get possession of steam-boats and other property which formerly belonged to the old Transit Company, for Marcy informed Vanderbilt when he was here that he could take his property wherever he might find it."

Nothing has yet been done with the Clarendon and Dallas treaty; and it is not unlikely that the discussion of this important document will be reserved for the extra session, which meets soon after the 4th of March. The final fate of the treaty is as doubtful as ever: and, if Walker should be still even the nominal master of Nicaragua when the treaty is up for discussion, there will be a powerful effort on the part of the Southern Senators to defeat it. The adoption of the treaty would kill Walker's military rule entirely, and the South will, therefore, fight for him manfully. In the event, however, of Walker's certain overthrow before the debate on the subject, the treaty would have a good chance of ratification, as it would also of acceptance by the regular and legalised Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The signing of the treaty all round would preserve the Nicaragua Isthmus, and the port of San Juan, from any further hostile demonstrations, inasmuch as the control of the same would be in the hands of England and the United States jointly: and it is not likely that any Filibuster movements would be attempted against so powerful a combination.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

THE MANCHESTER PARTY.—The annual meeting of the Manchester party is announced for the 29th inst. Neither Mr. Cobden nor Mr. Bright will be present this year; but the Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, M.P.; Mr. Horace Seymour, M.P.; Mr. John Cheetham, M.P.; and Mr. George Hadfield, M.P., have promised to take part in the proceedings. The meeting is announced as one of Free-traders and Friends of Political Progress; and Mr. George Wilson is to preside.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.—The Government, it is said, is about to issue a commission at the head of which Mr Temple is likely to be placed—for the purpose of inquiry into the internal economy, *curricula* of education, and attendance of the several presidents and professors, and the several rules and regulations which govern each of the Queen's Colleges, with a view to their modification and improvement.

MEMORIAL OF MR. BROTHERTON, M.P.—A meeting of the inhabitants of Salford was held on Monday last, at which it was determined to erect a memorial of the late Mr. Brotherton, in the Peel Park, but the nature of it was left for consideration until it was seen what amount of money could be raised. Fourteen gentlemen put down their names for £50 each, and altogether about £1000 was subscribed at the meeting.

THE WAR AGAINST CHINA AND PERSIA.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham was held in the Music-hall, Birmingham, on Monday night—Mr. Alderman Baldwin in the chair—to take into consideration the present Persian and Chinese wars. Among those present were Mr Joseph Sturge, and other members of the Peace party. A letter was read from Lord Lyttelton, condemning the war with Persia and the bombardment of the Canton forts. Mr. W. Morgan, who moved the first resolution, deprecating the recent hostilities against China, expressed an opinion that, like the last war against China, they had arisen out of a contraband trade in opium. He reviewed the history and general condition of that question, after entering into various details to show the injurious effects of the traffic in opium, quoted the official correspondence from the *London Gazette*, and expressed an opinion that we had not a clear ground of quarrel against the Chinese on the present occasion. All the circumstances, he said, proved that the sudden resort to arms could not be justified. The Rev. C. Vince, who seconded the resolution, said that the proceedings of the British fleet had been hurried and precipitate, and that the conflict was as unmanly as it was unjustifiable (Cheers). This resolution, and one condemning the war against Persia, were agreed to, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament founded upon them were adopted.

WORKING MAN'S INSTITUTION, BECCLES.—The first anniversary meeting of this institution was celebrated on the evening of Tuesday, the 13th inst. At the general meeting of the members the committee produced their report of the proceedings of the past year, by which it appeared that the receipts had amounted to £87 12s. 11d; and the expenses to £83 8s. 10d; leaving a balance in hand of £3 4s. 1d. After electing officers for the present year, &c., a vote of thanks was passed to the Corporation for their munificent annual donation of £20; and to the Mayor (G. Penn, Esq.), without whose energetic assistance it was unanimously accorded that the institution would never have been established. At the close of the business the members adjourned to the spacious assembly-room, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion with festoons of shrubs, flags, and other embellishments. A large party of both sexes and all classes of the inhabitants, including several mechanics and agricultural labourers, were present. In the centre of the room was placed a table covered with specimens of natural history and models of mechanical apparatus. In the course of the evening the Rev. John Flower addressed the meeting; Mr. Hewitt gave a short lecture on the "Food and Nutrition of Plants." There was also the vocal and instrumental performance of an amateur band, under the excellent superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Corbyn. Refreshments of tea, coffee, sandwiches, &c., were served at intervals; and at eleven o'clock the company separated, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

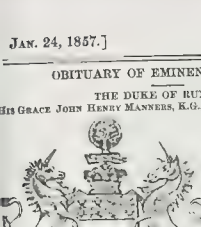
FREEHOLD MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND.—A movement was lately commenced in Edinburgh and its influence extended to other Scotch towns, having for its objects the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to the proprietors in counties of freeholds yielding a clear rental of 40s. as in England; the conferring on the £10 householders in burghs the right to vote in their respective counties; and the extension of the English system of registration to the Scottish counties, for which a bill was introduced during the last session, and which, it is said, will be again introduced during the present session, but which, being opposed by the Scotch county members, was then restricted to the burghs. Two public meetings on the subject have been held in Edinburgh, addressed by the Rev. Dr. Begg, a Free Church clergyman, Mr. Duncan M'Laren, and other leaders of the movement; and at the last meeting of the Town Council resolutions were carried, without a division, in favour of the movement, although several members recorded their dissent from the proposal to introduce freehold burgh votes into the county representation. The movement is promoted chiefly by the "tenant" section of the Free Church, seeing generally favourable to a large extension of the suffrage, desire to equalise the privileges of the franchise in England and Scotland, as well as ultimately to secure a wider basis of representation. The design has also been very openly expressed that by means of the freehold system the Conservative influence which prevails in about three-fourths of the counties of Scotland should be overpoised, not by the small but the burgh freeholders. The change is likewise advocated as an important means of social elevation of the working classes, and a deputation from Birmingham and London is at present on a Scottish tour explaining the operation and results of the freehold land societies established of late years in some of the English midland counties.

A STRIKE OF CHORISTERS.—A strike of a rather novel character occurred the other day in the church of St. George's, Somersetshire. It appears that the Vicar's lady, by way of inducing some of the children to lend their choral aid in the service of the church, has been in the habit of rewarding the most diligent and attention by an annual gift of one shilling each, payable at the commencement of the year. From some circumstance which had transpired, the usual shilling this year was withheld from the choristers, which on Sunday morning five of the youthful choir "struck" their singing. By evening service the number of malcontents was increased to seven, and the church being consequently left almost without a chorister, a promise was made that the shilling should be forthcoming. Even then, however, the youthful rebels, practically mindful of some such maxim as "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," remained obdurate, until they should be actually put in possession of that which they considered to be their due.

A SHAMEFUL CASE.—A case has lately been brought before the magistrates of Birkenhead which in atrocity will almost bear comparison with the doings of the buccaneers of old. It appears that the *J. L. Bogart*, an American ship, lying in the Mersey, was about to proceed to Mobile, and required a ship's company. On Sunday last she was all ready for sea, wanting only the necessary number of hands to take her out, when a boat with some sailors was seen passing her. The boat hailed her, and asked if she were the *Robin Hood* (a British vessel), bound for Antigua. The reply was in the affirmative, and the sailors boarded her. The mistake was soon discovered by the seamen, but the officers of the ship refused to part with them, claiming them as their own ship's company. The scene which followed may be readily imagined, as several of the unwilling crew were coloured men, who, on being made acquainted with the ship's destination, immediately saw that a prison, and probably slavery, awaited them on the other side of the Atlantic. They claimed their release; this was refused to them. A fight, which has been designated a mutiny, took place. The police were called in, and a number of the crew were taken into custody. On Tuesday the Birkenhead magistrates commenced an investigation into the disturbance. The charge of mutiny could not be entertained by the Birkenhead authorities; but so far as the evidence with regard to the affray itself was adduced, it appeared that the officers had behaved in a most brutal manner to many of the crew, and that all the latter who took part in the disturbance were men who had shipped for another vessel—the *Robin Hood*—and had been induced to go on board the *J. L. Bogart* by false representations of the second mate, Peter Campbell, who, with it of the crew, was in custody in the court. It was elicited, during the further examination of the pilot, that seven shots in all were fired by the first and second mates, and that the latter (P. Campbell) expressed his regret that the first mate fired over the heads of the crew instead of at them, stating that also that he had carefully aimed, for he would have shot every one of them. It also appeared from the evidence of the cabin-boy that the crew were perfectly quiet before the mutiny broke out, though apparently angry that they had been deceived with regard to the vessel. The magistrates decided to remand three of the sailors who were positively identified as having had arms in their hands, together with the second mate, and to discharge the rest of the prisoners. Sir Edward Cust remarked that, so far as the Bench could see, the crew were not the originators of the disturbance, but that they had been deceived with regard to the vessel in which they had shipped. A warrant has been issued for the apprehension of the boatswain.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.



HIS GRACE JOHN HENRY MANNERS, K.G., fifth Duke of Rutland, and Marquis of Granby, in the county of Nottingham, Earl of Rutland, and Baron Manners of Haddon, in the county of Derby, in the Peerage of England, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Leicestershire, High Steward of Cambridge, a Trustee of the British Museum, and Governor of King's College, London, was the eldest son of Charles, fourth Duke, and Lady Mary Isabella Somerset, youngest daughter of Charles Noel, fourth Duke of Beaufort. He was born on the 4th January, 1778, and, when nine years old, succeeded to the family honours and estates on the decease on Dublin, on the 24th Oct., 1787) of his father, Charles, the fourth Duke, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He married, the 22nd April, 1799, Lady Elizabeth Howard, fifth daughter of Frederick, fifth Earl of Carlisle, the grandfather of his Excellency the present Earl; by which lady, who died the 29th Nov., 1825, he had issue three sons and four daughters, viz.—Charles Cecil John, Marquis of Granby, his successor; Lord John Manners M.P., who is married to Catherine Louisa, daughter of the late Colonel Manley, C.B.; Lord George Manners, only daughter of the late Admiral Hon. George Anson; Lady Adelaide Matilda Fitzalan Howard, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Norfolk; Lady Elizabeth Frederica, the wife of Andrew Robert Drummond, Esq.; Lady Emmeline Charlotte Elizabeth, the present, who died the widow of the Hon. Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam, in 1855; Lady Katherine Isabella, who was married to Frederick Wortley, in 1855; and the Lady Adelina Elizabeth Gertrude, the wife of William Earl Jermyn; and the Lady Adelina Elizabeth Gertrude, the wife of her cousin, the Rev. F. I. Norman, Rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire.

The Duke of Rutland was known to be one of the best landlords in England, and was deservedly popular amongst his numerous tenants. He was for many years a princely patron of the turf, and was ardently attached to the sports of the field. His Grace took an active part in politics. On all important questions arising in the House of Lords he invariably voted with the Conservative party. The Duke, who had been a Knight of the Garter for more than fifty years, was the senior Knight of the order, and was next to Lord Beresford in point of precedence. Lord Lieutenant, and is succeeded by his eldest son, Charles Cecil John, Marquis of Granby, M.P. for the county of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Lincolnshire, now sixth Duke of Rutland, who was born the 6th May, 1815, and who has sat in the House of Commons for Stamford from 1837 till July, 1852, when he was elected for North Leicestershire on the retirement of his uncle, the late General Lord Charles Manners.

[A Portrait of the Duke of Rutland will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, for Dec. 9, 1843.]

### SIR HUGH R. HOARE, BART.

SIR HUGH RICHARD HOARE, fourth Baronet, of Stourhead, Wilts, and Lillington-Dayrell, Bucks, who was the son of Sir Henry Hugh Hoare, the third Baronet, by his wife, Maria Palmer, daughter of Arthur Acland, Esq., of Fairfield, and was the nephew of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, F.S.S., F.L.S., the second Baronet, the celebrated antiquary, and author of the "History of Ancient and Modern Wiltshire," was born the 29th November, 1781, and married, the 23rd of April, 1819, Ann, daughter of Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, of Shardeloes, Bucks. He succeeded, as fourth Baronet, on the demise of his father, the 16th August, 1841. His own death occurred at his seat, Stourhead, in Wiltshire, on the 10th inst., and, as he had no issue, the Baronetcy passes to his nephew, Henry Ainslie Hoare, of Wavendon House, Bucks, now the fifth Baronet, who married, the 15th April, 1846, Augusta Frances Anne, daughter of the late Sir Edmund George Clayton East, Bart., and has issue. The family of Hoare,

Baronets of Stourhead, springs from Sir Richard Hoare, Knight, Lord Mayor of London in 1712, through his third son, Henry Hoare, Esq., who is a flourishing banking-house in Fleet-street. founded the business and still flourishing banking-house in Fleet-street. The family has now for a century and a half been continually engaged in business, has also distinguished itself in literature and in many public ways, and is further remarkable for the numerous matrimonial alliances it has formed with the titled aristocracy.

### REAR-ADMIRAL ROGERS.

REAR-ADMIRAL ROBERT HENLEY ROGERS was born in August, 1783, at Blachford House, near Cornwood, Devon. He was the third son of the late Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart., M.P. for and Recorder of Plymouth, by his wife, Jane, daughter of John Lillicrap, Esq., a naval officer at Gibraltar, and was grandson of Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart., Commissioner of the Dockyard at Plymouth, and Recorder of that borough, who married the widow of Vice-Admiral Durell, and died in 1772. Admiral Rogers was also brother of the late Sir Frederick Roman Rogers, Bart., Chief Inspector of the Audit Office, Somerset House, and of Lieut.-General Wm. Cooper Rogers, late of the 2nd Dragoon Guards; and was also of the present Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart., one of the Commissioners of Emigration. The gallant Admiral entered the Royal Navy in the spring of 1796, as first-class volunteer, on board the *Concorde*, 36, Capt. Anthony Hunt, and was in constant service during the succeeding years of the French war. On the 17th June, 1809, he went as Senior Lieutenant on board the *Rota*, 38, Captain Charles Malcolm; and for his conduct in this ship, in the Channel and on the north coast of Spain, he was promoted, on the 1st of February, 1812, to the rank of Commander. His last appointment was to the *Dover* troop-ship, the command of which he retained from the 30th July, 1814, until the 6th August, 1816. During the long period of his active employment, Rogers, besides visiting the West Indies and Baltic, accompanied the expedition against New Orleans, where he fought on shore in the breaching-batteries, and in command of a body of seamen, and was particularly noticed for his exertions by Sir Edward Thomas Troubridge. He attained the rank of Captain the 22nd September, 1846, and accepted the retirement 1st October, 1846. On the 11th June, 1851, he was placed on the list of Retired Rear-Admirals. He died at his residence, Citadel-road, Plymouth, on the 8th inst. He was never married.

### BRIGADIER-GENERAL EVANS

BRIGADIER GENERAL DACRES EVANS, C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF EVANS was the son of the late Admiral Andrew F. Evans. He entered the military service of the East India Company at the usual early age, in 1826, and was posted to the 16th N.I. (Grenadiers), in which he served several years as Adjutant. In the Afghan campaign he accompanied Major-General Nott's force from Candahar to Cabool, and was present at the second capture of the Fort of Ghuznee, in 1839, when he commanded his regiment, and for this service obtained the medal and rank of Brevet Major. On the breaking out of the Sikh war he was with his regiment at the battle of Moodkee, in 1845, for which he received a brevet majority. During several years Brigadier-General Evans held a staff appointment, on the nomination of Lord Ellenborough, in the East India Company's studs at Hauppur and Kharunda-Dhee. On his return to England he volunteered his aid in the Russian war, and was in 1855 appointed to a brigade of the Turkish Contingent, under General Vivian. Brigadier-General Evans, who on all occasions showed himself to be an able and indefatigable officer, died at Clifton, on the 20th ult.

### COMMANDER HALL.

COMMANDER HENRY JOHN HALL, who died at Blackheath-terrace, on the 4th instant, was the second and last surviving son of the Rev Dr. Hall, of Alloa, N.B., by his wife, Frances Estcourt, daughter of Richard Cresswell, Esq., of Ainwick, Northumberland. The late Commander Hall entered the Royal Navy in August, 1808, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Macnamara Russell, in the North Sea and Baltic, and assisted at the capture of Heligoland, in 1807, which he was selected as Aide-de-Camp to Captain Tucker. The period of his quitting the *Majestic* until promoted to the rank of Lieutenant the 21st March, 1812), he was constantly and meritoriously engaged on various stations. At the breaking out of the war with Russia, he was selected on account of his nautical skill and mercantile abilities to be official arbitrator to the London agents of the French Minister of War, Messrs Pastrie (Bordeaux), to settle claims for damage to British and American ships in the French Transport Service. Commander Hall had retired in 1854, under the Order of Council of 1836. He leaves a widow and three children, two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Henry John Hall, is married to Rosa, third daughter of John Ledger, Esq., of Shooter's-hill, a magistrate for the county of Surrey.

### LIEUTENANT MAUDE

LIEUTENANT THOMAS FRANCIS MAUDE, of the 15th Hussars, who, to the great grief of his family and friends, died on the 10th instant, of gastric fever, after a short illness, at his father's Deanery House, Clogher, was in his 28th year, and was the eldest son of the Hon and Rev. Dean Maude, by his wife, Mary Elizabeth Martha, eldest daughter of the Hon Francis Aldborough Prittie. Lieut. Maude was also first cousin of the present Viscount Hawarden.

WILLS.—The will of the Most Noble George Ferrars, Marquis Townshend and Earl of Leicester, and that of the Right Hon. Lady Julia Stafford, have just been proved in London. The personalty of the latter is £80,000; Lavy, Esq., of Tavistock-square, was sworn under £250,000; W. Slark, Esq., of Cockspur-street, £30 000; J. A. Paris, M.D., of Dover-street, Piccadilly, £10,000; Miss B. A. Miller, of Southampton, £30,000; John Hewett, Esq., of Woburn-square, £35,000 who has bequeathed to St. Pancras Female School £100, London Hospital £100, King's College Hospital £100.

## THE MURDER OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

Verger appeared before the Court of Assize of Paris on Saturday to take his trial for the murder of the Archbishop of Paris. On the table of the court were deposited the *pièces de conviction*—namely, the sacerdotal habiliments worn by the Archbishop at the moment. The stole, the surplice, the cope, the soutane displayed the rent made by the knife of the assassin, and were covered over and stuff with blood. The blade of the knife was also bloodstained for more than half its length. It is a formidable weapon—a Catalan knife, about eighteen inches long, with a blade of about ten inches, and an inch and a half wide. The view of these objects produced a thrill of horror in the crowd.

The prisoner was brought into court at twenty minutes to ten o'clock. He is thirty years of age, but looks younger. He is of middle stature, and fair in complexion. His features are regular and expressive. His forehead is high, though not broad. On the back of his head he might be seen the cerebral tumour, where the hair is shaved off to show the circumference of a five-franc piece. The prisoner, who was entirely dressed in black, was led in by the gendarmes, and advanced to the place assigned him with perfect self-possession. Resting in one hand a bundle of papers, he did not appear in the slightest degree intimidated, looked about on the crowd before and under him with the utmost calmness. stooped down for a moment to whisper something into the ear of his advocate, and then began to converse with the gendarme who was at his left. A Captain of the gendarmerie and a Lieutenant of the Paris Guard were with the guards stationed near the prisoner. At half-past ten o'clock the jury took their places, and the Judges their places on the bench. The Judges were MM. Delangle, Bonnidet de Jouvencourt, who presided, and M. Degurcenville. The official procureur Suisnac (who presided, and M. Degurcenville. The official procureur Suisnac (who presided, and M. Barbier, Avocat-General. M. Merle M. Laisse, Procureur-General, and M. Barbier, Avocat-General. M. Nogent de Saint Laurens had been named by the Court counsel for the prisoner, and took his place by his side. After some preliminary proceedings the *interrogatoire*, or examination, of the prisoner by the Court commenced. The Judge asked the prisoner his name. He replied in a firm voice, "Jean Louis Verger, Lord Lieutenant and Archbishop of Paris." "Your profession?" "Ecclesiastic." "Your age?" "Thirty years." "Where were you born?" "At Neuilly-sur-Seine." "Close to Paris." "Where was your last place of residence?" "At my brother's house in Paris, Rue de Sèvre, 66." The jurors then took the oaths, and the clerk (or *greffier*) of the court, being called on by the presiding Judge, commenced reading the *acte d'accusation*, or indictment.

The first part of the *acte d'accusation* contained nothing more than the particulars of the crime, with which our readers are already acquainted. It then gave some account of the prisoner's previous career. He was ordained priest at 25, and served in several rural parishes of the diocese. ordained priest at 25, and served in several rural parishes of the diocese. He was even then remarked for the restlessness, vanity, and ambition which form the principal traits in his character. Verger spent three years at the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. On first entering he was embarrassed with debt. M. Logrand advanced him 800 f. to assist in paying his creditors, and kindly gave him a room in the presbytery. Verger his creditors, and kindly gave him a room in the presbytery. Verger accepted the benefits, but, finding that his hopes of rapid promotion were not realised as speedily as he wished, he turned against his benefactors, and began to whisper the most odious calumnies against him. In August, 1855, his diocesan deprived him of his powers as a clergyman, and he was consequently obliged to quit the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. He spent some months in Paris after that occurrence. From day to day he wearied the Archbishop and the judicial authorities with his complaints and his accusations against the present of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, and successively denounced this last without any great scandal unless he readmitted him to the Church with an income to be fixed by himself. On the 12th of March he got appointed as assistant in the parish of Sceaux. New scandals, however, soon brought on him further severities. At the commencement of December, 1855, the Bishop of Meaux gave him a sentence of interdiction on the accused. This measure was announced to him by a letter, dated December 12, in which a friendly feeling is still expressed. Another letter from the Bishop was found on three causes:—1. The publication of a libel on a decree of the Court of Assize at Melun. 2. Sermons preached by Verger on the Immaculate Conception confided to the prisoner, and of the Immaculate Conception confided to the prisoner, and of the Immaculate Conception generally. 3. The discovery of a written pamphlet, entitled "Testament," filled with violent attacks on the dogmas of religion and against the temporal power of the violent attacks on the dogmas of religion and against the temporal power of the clastical discipline. Verger appears to have quitted Serris to come to Paris on the 26th of December, 1856. He pretends that he came to ask the Archbishop to remove the interdiction pronounced against him by the Bishop of Meaux, but he had already the idea of revenging himself by a crime entered his mind on the 26th of December, the day when a witness who was in communication with the accused received a letter from M. Sibour would not remove the interdiction, or even listen to his defence. The witness alluded to is M. Legeudi, who has been examined at length in the course of the present proceedings. It appears from his evidence that he expressed to Verger his mind. It appears from his evidence that he expressed to Verger his personal opinion on the justice of the interdiction. It does not appear from that moment he entertained in his heart the idea of an atrocious revenge; the idea of an assassination was, moreover, familiar to him. He related in one of his interrogatories that last year, after he had been dismissed from St. Germain l'Auxerrois, he had purchased a hatchet, with which to murder first the Archbishop and next the Abbé Legrand. Latterly he was armed with a dreadful weapon—a long Catalan knife, of which he made use as a last case, and which he says he purchased two months since for his personal defence. The death of the Archbishop was determined Verger has accomplished his execrable design, and he has repeated the details with the tranquillity which announces at the same time the most cool and cruel determination. He takes care, in his interrogatories, to declare that he was perfectly master of himself, and that "he knew well what he was doing." He gives a proof of it when he says that on Christmas day, when he went to the Church of St. Severin to hear the parish priest preach, he returned in the afternoon to vespers, and gave the priest a summary of his sermon, with his own remarks on it. On the 3rd January, the day of the crime, Verger went at two o'clock to the church of St. Etienne du Mont, carrying with him his Catalan knife. He first consulted the list of the ceremonies of the day; he then placed himself near a bench with the intention of striking the Archbishop when he should enter to hear the sermon. He was driven thence by the crowd of priests had been his fellow-students, whom he selected that many of the priests had been his fellow-students, and might, on recognising him, prevent the execution of his plan, he quitted the bench and placed himself in the nave at the pillar previously indicated. He was there when the Archbishop arrived, and remained there during the entire ceremony. At length he opened the knife, hiding it from every eye until his victim approached. "I did not strike twice," said the prisoner, "I was certain that the first blow had taken effect." I was determined that he was also to die by my hand." Regarding the emphatic tone the following words:—"It is now nineteen centuries since a curious word was pronounced by a man more than a man—He was Christ, the man-God. He said, '*Paz vobis, paz omnibus*.'" Another man, whom you love, whom you all venerate, whom I love and venerate, has said, '*Kempez c'est la paix.*' Now, what are we to understand by ——" The President: The Court retires to deliberate. Verger: That is it! Become reconciled with your enemies! The Court then ordered the Counsel to retire with you!—When the Judges returned this difficulty. You move before the examination commenced? The President informed him that he was at liberty to do so. The prisoner then began in a solemn and

# SCENES IN THE DESERT.

VIEW OF [illegible] TRAVELLERS OF THE DESERT.

for some blade of grass, something living or variegated, on which to feast the sight. There is a yellow, bright, glittering horizon all around—a hot atmosphere baking the sand as it steams over its surface; the hoofs of the poor camels crack and split in all directions, and large flakes of skin hang like carpenters' chips from the gentleman's scorched nose; the lady—bless her pretty little face!—has got a dozen veils on and carries a parasol; yet, notwithstanding all these precautions, she is ready to sink from heat and fatigue. It is the finest season of the year, and the climate is considered cool and agreeable by the natives. Mid-day has passed, and we are jogging on with the same see-saw motion, very sleepy, and very hot. A locust has just thrown one of the party nearly into fits by such an unexpected apparition as anything living and moving in this expansive solitude. There is a little cloud of dust ahead! The first feelings entertained are alarm; these, however, gradually subside as the strangers draw nigh: they consist of a party of two men mounted each on a camel, and a third on foot with a huge club in his hands—some Arabs belonging to one of the wandering tribes, bound to civilised Egypt on a speculative journey. The long lance or spear, decorated with ostrich and other feathers, denotes the rank of the traveller; a gun and a brace of pistols complete his armament. The younger of the party is mounted on the camel that carries their small tent, or chadir, and the provisions, &c. If we may judge by the astonishment depicted in the countenance of the foot guide, such meetings with human beings in the desert are rare. This party have been so long a stranger to the track of man that the sudden appearance of the travellers caravan has quite dumfoundered them. Gradually they recover from their surprise; and, as the camels of both parties, according to invariable custom, stop and face each other when they meet, the travellers interchange questions and pipes, and then proceed on their different ways.

MID-DAY ENCOUNTER IN THE DESERT.

# FINE ARTS.

"GRIEF."—PAINTED BY SCHLESSENGER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX.

THIS handsome church was consecrated on the 7th of August last by the Bishop of Winchester (officiating for the late Bishop of London). The first stone of the edifice was laid by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., on the 25th June, 1855, in the presence of a very large assemblage of the nobility and gentry of the locality. The noble Duke and Duchess kindly entertained the children of the parochial schools, after the ceremony, in the beautiful gardens of Syon.

The style of the church is Gothic, of the Perpendicular period. The plan consists of a nave and aisles, 56 feet in width and 76 feet in length, divided into five bays; a chancel, 38 feet in length and 21 feet wide, with aisle and vestry on the south side; a north porch, and a tower 22 feet square and 72 feet in height at the end of the north aisle.

NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, ISLEWORTH.

There are 381 free and 263 appropriated sittings. The seats and the roof timbers are of deal, stained. The chancel is laid with Minton's encaustic tiles. The walls are of Kentish rag, with Bath-stone dressings. The architect was James Deason, Esq., of Keppel-street, Russell-square, his design having been selected from a variety of others. The contract (taken by Messrs. Dove, of Islington) was £4975. The sculptured font and the communion service were presented by the Rev. H. Glossop out of a fund contributed by the parishioners of Isleworth as a testimonial of respect for his services as Vicar for thirty-three years (1821 to 1854).

It was in the year 1846 that the first proposal to build a new church was made—the then Vicar and Curate (the Rev. H. Glossop and the Rev. C. J. Way) finding the parish church could not accommodate the existing population. Various delays, however, took place, and several different spots between Brentford End and Smallbury Green were suggested; but it was at length finally determined to fix upon the present very eligible site, which was generously offered to the Committee by the Duke of Northumberland.

The situation is within two or three hundred yards of the Isleworth station of the Windsor Railway; the edifice from it appears to great advantage. An ecclesiastical district has been attached to the new church; the incumbency is in the gift of the Vicar of Isleworth for the time being. It has been presented to the Rev. John Yarker by the present Vicar, the Rev. H. W. P. Richards.

To the left of the church in the engraving is the Parsonage House, completed within the last fortnight. It has been built in strict accordance with the character of the church, at the sole cost of John Farnell, Esq., of Isleworth. On the right of the view is shown a portion of a cluster of twelve almshouses, about to be erected and endowed by the same benevolent gentleman—forming altogether a very pleasing and picturesque group.

The immediate neighbourhood is replete with objects of interest. The newly-executed villas of the Woodlands are closely adjoining. Within a short distance is the populous village of Isleworth, celebrated for its salubrity, its productive fruit gardens, and the longevity of its inhabitants. Isleworth parish church, dedicated to All Saints, with its well-known "ivy-mantled tower," is a striking feature in the landscape; whilst Syon House, Kew Gardens, the progressing attractions of St. Margaret's (one of the most desirable spots on the banks of the Thames), and the classic neighbourhoods of Richmond

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO CAPT. FITZGERALD, EX-GOVERNOR OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

and Twickenham, combine to render Isleworth and its vicinity one of the most delightful places of residence near the metropolis.

Amongst the subscribers to the new church we find his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, £3000; her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Northumberland, £500, the late Dowager Lady Cooper, of Isleworth House, £200; the Rev. H. Glossop, £100; the Rev. H. W. P. Richards, £100; the Rev. John Yarker, £100; John Farnell, Esq., £150; W. T. Farnell, Esq., £100; Richard Twining, Esq., £30, &c.

## TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN FITZGERALD, EX GOVERNOR OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

IN the days of Augustus it was a matter of congratulation that the arts and sciences, that pomp and luxury, had been introduced amongst the Britons, and the latter Roman Emperors lived to see the "barbarians" of our island, the most distant province of the empire, reciprocate and imitate the pomp and grandeur of Rome. We may presume that gorgeous plate was not presented to a Proconsul of an outlying province of that great empire, because the Roman people had a decided taste for architectural testimonials; but we recognise the same spirit in our colonists as in those of Rome, when we find the *ultima thule* of Great Britain presenting such a testimonial as we engrave to a Governor retiring from his office. The only difference appears to be in this, that communication being a thousand times more practicable, our British distant province comes to London, and purchases its votive offering from Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, instead of erecting a monument of marble or stone in the colony.

The inscription upon the base of the subjoined candelabrum will tell everything which its pictorial representative has left unsaid:—

PRESENTED TO CHARLES FITZGERALD, Esq., R.N., by a portion of the Colonists of Western Australia, as a tribute of their esteem and respect, and in grateful acknowledgment of his zealous and upright exertions in promoting the interests of the Colony during a period of seven years' administration of the Government.—August 18th, 1856.

## GRIEF.

THERE'S good in tears, or they had not been sent
By Him who is all good! It is not wise
To keep our sorrows in our hearts up-pent
When we can give them freedom from our eyes.

The storm-cloud only darkens the fair earth
Until it falleth down in gentle rain;
And then what wond'rous beauties have their birth!
So, when the heart is overcharged with pain,

We see a shadow upon every good;
But let our heavy sorrows have their way,
And as they well into a tearful flood
What comfort may not come? Ah! who can say?

Grief hath a mission holier than joy—
It moves the selfish, and it warms the cold;
A common sorrow will e'en pride destroy,
And change the King and beggar to one mould.

Our griefs should make us gentler to our kind,
And, as we comfort need, more comfort pay:
So sung sorrow, as our tears shall find
Have washed some grossness of our soul away. M. L.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 25.—3rd Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 26.—Bernadotte, King of Sweden, born, 1764.
TUESDAY, 27.—Mozart born, 1756.
WEDNESDAY, 28. SIR F. DRAKE died, 1595.
THURSDAY, 29.—George III. died, 1820.
FRIDAY, 30.—Charles I. executed, 1648.
SATURDAY, 31.—Massacre of Glencoe, 1689.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 31, 1857.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m | M h m / A h m |
| 1 40 / 2 0 | 2 25 / 2 45 | 3 5 / 3 30 | 3 45 / 4 5 | 4 20 / 4 40 | 5 0 / 5 20 | 5 40 / 6 0 |

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday and Tuesday (by desire) the Comedy of MONEY; Evelyn, Mr. Murdoch (being his last week but one); with the Pantomime of THE HARES in the WOOD. On Wednesday, a Juvenile Night, the Little Favourites. Miss Hamilton and Mr. Beckstone (the Lancashire lad) will be over by Ten o'clock and make Your Wills. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, last three nights of Pelson's Scandal, and the Pantomime. *Fifth Morning* Performance of the Pantomime on Thursday next, commencing at Two and conclude by Four

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Saturday, the CORSICAN BROTHERS. The Pantomime every Evening. Mendelssohn's celebrated Overture to Midsummer Night's Dream. Performances will commence five minutes before 7.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—The PANTOMIME every Night.—Second week of A NIGHT at NOTTING-HILL—MONDAY and during the week, DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Mr. Wright A NIGHT at NOTTING-HILL, Messrs. Wright and Paul Bedford. MOTHER SHIPTON, as Herbaulin Knight of Love. Harlequin and Columbine, à la Watteau, Madame Celeste and Miss Wyndham. On MONDAY, FERN, the Popular American Conjuror, Mr. and Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS will appear for a limited period

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Monday, Jan. 26, and all the week first time, the highly Comedy called KATHARINE and PETRUCHIO, with Mr. W. Cooke's Equestrian Illustrations—Petruchio, Mr. James Holloway. After which the Equestrian Exercises in the Arena. To conclude with the successful Equestrian Pantomime called, PAUL PRY ON HORSEBACK. Commence at Seven o'clock. A MORNING PERFORMANCE every SATURDAY at Two o'clock

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—FIRST NIGHT of the WEEK of the GOLDEN MARY. The GREAT PANTOMIME of the SEASON is an instant hit. "Standard." The Transformation Scene the most beautiful, most costly, and complicated piece of machinery ever witnessed.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Stalls, Area, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock

MISS P. HORTON'S POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATIONS, 14, Regent-street.—Mr. and Mrs. T. GERMAN REED (Miss P. Horton) give their ILLUSTRATIONS (with an entirely new Ballad) EVERY EVENING (except Saturday) at Eight o'Clock. A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Saturday at Three o'clock. Admission 3s. and 1s. Stalls, 5s. May be secured at the Gallery from Eleven to Four, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at SHEFFIELD, Jan. 26th, BARNSLEY, 27th, SHEFFIELD, 28th; DERBY, 29th

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with New Costumes and various novelties Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured without extra charge, at the Box-office of Sydney Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Hall has been entirely redecorated.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.—Conductor Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY NEXT, Jan. 30, 1857, MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH; on ... DAY, Feb. 6, ATHALIE and STABAT MATER will be repeated, with Orchestra of 700 Performers. Tickets, 2s.; and Half-a-Guinea each. Offices daily at the Office, No. 6, Exeter-Hall

GENERAL TOM THUMB, the AMERICAN DWARF.—Crowded Houses.—Patronised 13 years ago by her Majesty, H.R.H. Prince Albert H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent &c. &c., during EVERY DAY and EVENING in the forthcoming Season, in REGENT GALLERY, 69, Quadrant, from 11 A.M. to 6, and 7 to 9 o'Clock. He is beautifully proportioned, and the smallest man alive. His performances are remarkably talented and enchanting. New characters, costumes, songs, dances, sentiments &c. The General continues to walk on the Nobility and Gentry at their residences, on days as may suit his multitude engagements. Testimonials daily. Admission 1s., magnificent stage. Stalls 2s. and 3s., children half-price. The General will remove, on the 23rd of February, to the Prince of Wales' Bazaar, 207 and 209, Regent-street.

CANTERBURY-HALL, Westminster-road.—C. MORTON'S ANNUAL BALL will take place on WEDNESDAY, 18th Feb. MC., Mr. Frampton Adams's Celebrated Quadrille Band. Dancing to commence at Ten o'clock.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Charing-cross founded in 1816, for Relieving the Poor afflicted with Diseases of the Eye. The assistance of the benevolent is earnestly entreated in support of this Hospital, the funds of which are wholly inadequate to meet the increasing demands for relief. Six Thousand poor persons are annually admitted on their own applications; there are 20 beds for In-patients, the wards are large and airy, and it is deeply to be deplored that the insufficiency of means for their support precludes the admission of only half that number. Contributions received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., bankers, Strand; by Messrs. Drummond, bankers, Charing-cross; by the treasurer, at the Hospital.

## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1857,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL CONTAIN

A MAGNIFICENT TWO-PAGE

PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN,

BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED IN COLOURS, AND WORTHY OF THE BEST FRAME,

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The Trade are particularly requested to supply the regular Subscribers; as only a few extra copies will be printed.

Office, 198, Strand, January, 1857.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1857.*

A STRONG man, able and willing to work, but starving for want of some one able and willing to employ him, has been declared by a great philosopher, and had been previously declared by a great poet, to be the saddest spectacle under heaven. If so, what form of phraseology can express the mournfulness of the spectacle afforded by five-and-thirty thousand men in the same deplorable condition? Yet it would appear, if we may believe the statement made at the great public meeting of the unemployed, which was peaceably held in Smithfield on Monday last, that London at this moment, amid its huge masses of wealth, contains this prodigious number of artisans, more or less skilled in handicraft, who seek in vain for the opportunity of gaining their daily bread by their honest labour. We see no reason to doubt the statement, though we must accept the numbers as a fair approximation to accuracy rather than the actual and bare truth. The whole of these unfortunate labourers are connected, more or less intimately, with the building trades of the metropolis, and include 9000 carpenters, 4000 plasterers, 4000 painters, 1000 stonemasons, 2000 smiths, moulders, and decorators, and 15,000 bricklayers or operative builders. The causes of this unparalleled distress are not difficult to discover. The growth of London within the past ten or a dozen years has been enormously rapid. Tyburnia alone has within that period received an extension which has converted an insignificant and straggling suburb into a city of palaces. If it stood by itself in any part of Europe or America, it would rank in magnificence, opulence, and population with the capitals of many a sovereign State, and would receive the praises of admiring tourists for its beauty, its extent, and its regularity. Belgravia, Camdenia, and scores of other suburbs of inferior note—north, south, east, and west—have been covered with streets, terraces, crescents, and squares, until visitors, lost in wondering perplexity, have puzzled themselves to know "where all the people could come from" to inhabit such a vastitude of brick-and-mortar. But if the builders did not overbuild, other causes came into operation, and, more notably than any other, the Russian war, and the consequent increase of the Property and Income Tax from sevenpence to sixtenpence in the pound. Men who built with borrowed capital found it impossible to continue their operations in such a state of monetary affairs. A five per cent return on a capital only to be borrowed at six or seven per cent was obvious ruin. The speculative builders of the metropolis were among the first to make the discovery. The result is the state of things so feelingly described at the Smithfield meetings. And where is the remedy? Harsh political economists will perhaps tell the unhappy thirty-five thousand who are out of work that they ought "to have made hay while the sun shone," and saved in the day of their prosperity sufficient to keep them in the day of their adversity; or at least enough to enable them to hold on until their business should take a fresh start. But political economy has no bowels, and its arguments, however theoretically sound, are practically as useless as they are unfeeling. Vagrancy and the Poor-rates will of necessity be the resources to which many of these men will be compelled to fly; for we will not do them the injustice to suppose that they will swell the ranks of the professedly criminal population and betake themselves to robbery as a means of subsistence. Their orderly and peaceable conduct—although many of them did, and do, talk nonsense—ought to be sufficient to rescue them from such a supposition, and to enlist in their behalf the warm sympathy of all classes. In no other country in Europe could such a body of men meet together to discuss so painfully personal and irritating a subject without a popular convulsion, if not a revolution. In Paris the all-powerful Emperor has been deterred from carrying out a great project of social and sanitary reform—the introduction of water to the houses on the London system—from apprehension of the evil consequences which might accrue if the thirty or forty thousand Auvergnats, who gain their subsistence by their water-carts, were thrown idle upon the streets. Those who may feel inclined to be alarmed or angry with the Communism and Socialism spoken by the working men of London should remember these things, and make allowances for the poor fellows, who speak not only from the fulness of the heart, but from the emptiness of the belly; and be convinced that their discontent, their Socialism, and their treason—if they have spoken any—will disappear as soon as they can obtain the work which they so earnestly desire. In the hope of better days, many of them will stay at home; but the stronger, younger, and more adventurous of the number will draught themselves away to new regions—to the United States, to Canada, and to Australia, which will severally receive them with open arms. It is not the business of the Government to find work for the people; but, in a case like this, it should consider whether it cannot with advantage afford to English labourers and good subjects the same facilities for reaching the British Colonies, and settling there, as it afforded to the foreign legionaries who were drilled at Shorncliffe, but never fired a gun in defence of this country. Such a remedy would be practicable as well as benevolent; and what, in such a case, is better still—it would ultimately be remunerative.

Now that the nation is actually engaged in hostilities with China, and that negotiations must of necessity take place to restore peace, it is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the opportunity to remove all existing subjects of dispute and ill feeling, and to clear up misunderstandings. We say nothing in this place of the lorcha which was the unfortunate cause of the present quarrel. We only allude to it, to express the hope that the Government will not confine itself to so small a matter, but that it will endeavour, by fair and not unfriendly negotiation, to render the future relations of the two countries as agreeable as they have hitherto been advantageous. But if unfortunate British subjects are to be captured in time of peace, and sold into slavery, by the Chinese, it is evident that peace is not well founded, and that it is liable at any moment to be rudely interrupted. The natives of Formosa, an island under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government, have, it appears, the barbarous and inhospitable practice of making slaves of the hapless mariners whose vessels are wrecked on their coasts. Two cases of the kind have recently been made public, and authenticated with the names of the shipowners, and of the relatives of the unhappy men who have suffered this wrong at the hands of the treacherous Formosans. To bring the Chinese Government to a reckoning for inhumanity such as this, and to prevent it for the future, would be a quarrel infinitely more creditable and noble than that in which we have become involved in the matter of the *Arrow* lorcha, or in that of any poisonous opium which it is the interest of the English to sell, and the pleasure of the Chinese to buy. China has too long been permitted to withdraw herself from the duties of civilisation, and she must either be made to conform to the world's law, or suffer the penalties which fall both upon barbarians and semi-barbarians, who either ignore the humanities of life, or wilfully set them at defiance. Every nation that owns a ship suffers, and has long suffered, from the insolence of the Chinese; and, though this country is but too well able to settle unaided all the differences that have arisen, or may yet arise, between British and Chinese officials, at Canton or elsewhere, we are glad to see that something like a general league of Christendom against Chinese presumption, exclusiveness, and rapacity is likely to be formed. The United States and France have been fellow-sufferers with this country. If, by their joint action, China can be induced without further bloodshed to join the great commonwealth of nations, and conform to its laws, the world will be the gainer, and China itself the greatest gainer of all. There never was a better opportunity than the present for trying the question, and we shall look forward with the highest interest for the ulterior steps taken by our Government to hasten so happy a consummation.

## *THE COURT.*

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and the other distinguished visitors invited to be present at the dramatic entertainment at Windsor Castle on Thursday evening, took their departure for London on Saturday; and, were succeeded by the Portuguese Minister and the Countess Lavradio, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Abercorn, and Lady Katherine Hamilton, the Earl of Shelburne, the Rev. Dr. Philpott, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and Rear Admiral W. A. B. Hamilton.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The visitors staying in the Castle were also at the service. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor read the prayers, and the Rev. Dr. Philpott preached the sermon. The Count of Flanders went to the Catholic chapel at Claremont.

On Monday the Queen and Princess Louise walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the Count of Flanders and Prince Edward of Leiningen, went out shooting. The Marquis of Abercorn, Rear Admiral W. A. B. Hamilton, and Lord Burghersh, had the honour to accompany the Prince. The Prince of Wales went out hunting. In the evening her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Leiningen, and her Serene Highness Princess Amelie of Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Princess Royal walked in the grounds of the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out hunting. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood had the honour to accompany his Royal Highness. The Prince of Wales rode out on horseback. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived on a visit.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince of Wales walked in the Home Park. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Count of Flanders, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, went out shooting. The younger Royal children took a carriage drive.

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince walked together in the Castle grounds.

On Saturday (this day) her Majesty will hold an investiture of the Order of the Bath at Windsor Castle.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Leiningen left Frogmore, the residence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on Wednesday, for Germany.

The Countess de Persigny and her infant daughter are still progressing very favourably. Her Majesty the Queen sent on Monday to make inquiries after the health of the Countess.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived in town on Monday, from Broadlands. His Lordship has quite recovered from his attack of gout.

Viscount Combermere is prevented, by an attack of influenza, from attending the Investiture of the Bath to be held at Windsor today. His Lordship will arrive in London next week, to be present at the Earl of Derby's dinner preparatory to the opening of the Parliamentary Session.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have arrived at Grosvenor Gate, from Paris.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF CLIVE DISCOVERED.—Our readers will learn with pleasure that the original letters written by Clive, after the battle of Plassey, to the Madras Government, and which were certainly not consulted by Mill or any other historian of India, have at last been brought to light by the indefatigable keeper of the Record-office at the India House. Clive's letter of the 2nd of July to the Madras authorities, now found, differs somewhat from that of the 28th July to the Secret Committee, quoted in Malcolm's "Life of Clive."—*Smith, Elder, and Co.'s Illustrated Mail.*

## THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.

(*Continued from page* 41.)

There are two or three frames of "Crimean Heroes," photographed for her Majesty, by Mr. Cundall, which are very praiseworthy. It is no easy matter to group three or four men together, and take them of so large a size, and preserve "the focus" well throughout. The attitudes of the men are excellent; and we do not know that we have ever seen a much finer portrait than that of Sergeant-Major Edwards, of the Scotch Fusiliers, the man who presided at the banquet to the Guards. Mr. Cundall's views of Wells Cathedral and Glastonbury Abbey afford further evidence that he is a good photographer.

We must not pass by Mr. Henry Taylor's productions without a word of praise. This gentleman delights in nature, has a good eye for the picturesque, and is always careful and painstaking in country cottages and his studies of hedgerows are admirable.

Major Pierrez has succeeded in making a series of reduced copies of Hogarth's "Harlot's Progress," which evince great care and a good knowledge of photography. We see that they are copied from proof impressions of Hogarth's great work.

The copies of last year's Academy pictures by Mr R. Howlett are as excellent in their way as Mr. Thurston Thompson's Raphaels O Neill's "Market-day," Lee and Cooper's cattle piece, Fued's "Home and the Homeless," and several other well-known pictures, are reproduced in all faithfulness—excepting when the white and yellow colours of the painting interfere. His large studies of heads are very fine, but we certainly think that they are eclipsed by others in the room. Nor can we say much for his landscapes or views of buildings. We see that he and Mr. Harrall have both taken very indifferent "Views of the Baptistry at Canterbury Cathedral," which was so extremely well done by Mr. Bedford a year ago. Surely there ought to be a delicacy among photographers which should prevent them from taking a particular view selected by another.

Of Mr. Reflander's many contributions it is difficult to speak favourably. They are mostly attempts to make up pictures of the *genre* school; and they are mostly failures. We cannot say that they are utter failures. He chooses his subjects chiefly from vulgar life; and all we can say of them is, they are faithfully represented. We must except, however, the heads of the two children posed after the little angels in Raphael's "Madonna di San Sisto," which are good. His landscape, which is printed from several negatives, is pretty, but must not be commended, as it is false to nature.

The portraits this year are certainly better than before. The series of eminent men issued by Messrs. Mayall and Polyblank are well known. They are pure photographs, not "touched" as many are, and are, therefore, the more valuable; the heads of Professor Owen and Bell are excellent so, also, is that of Mr. Warren De la Rue.

Mr. Herbert Watkins sends a series of large heads which are also "pure" and very good; we do not know when we have seen a head we have more admired than his portrait of "Ernest Reed" (8). Surely such works as these ought to be preferred to those "made-up" pictures in which one scarcely knows how little of photography is left: to our minds these last are namby-pamby prettinesses, the former vigorous and truthful works of art.

Mr. Bingham's "Horace Vernet" (92) is another splendid illustration of our meaning: what "touching" could improve that picture? We miss Mr. Kilburn this year as an exhibitor.

Among the highly-finished coloured portraits Mr. Lock's are preeminent: there is a charm in his paintings which we look for in vain in the works of others. Mr. Williams' vignette portraits, however, are delicious. His fair-haired young ladies and beautiful children seem almost to belong to the fairy world. The same gentleman's stereoscopic views of "Our Village" are the most charming little productions of the sort. Mr. Williams must possess a cultivated taste, or he would never have selected such a series of capital bits.

The celebrated sea and cloud view, by Le Gray, about which the world has run mad, is exhibited—almost the only picture from France. It is certainly very fine, and can only be attributed to a combination of lucky accidents.

Dr. Percy exhibits several fine picture scenes from Devonshire We cannot tell why he should print them such a wretched colour. There are several nice little subjects sent by Mr. Knight. We must not forget to mention some fine pictures of Tintern and Melrose Abbeys, by Mr Mellwish.

In conclusion, we beg earnestly to advise photographers not to show their pictures in public till the time of their exhibition. Nearly two-thirds of the present collection have been shown before the public auction. Let us draw the attention of the council to this matter The interests of the society imperatively demand a new regulation.

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IMPROVEMENTS IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—The substitution by Mr. Mayall of paper for the metallic plate used in the old Daguerreotype, while it avoided the unpleasant glare inevitable during the early stages of the art, was attended by this disadvantage, that what was gained in purity and delicacy was lost in delicacy. Paper, from its fibrous nature, absorbs the middle tints; and hence, in the case of coloured works, the artist was forced by stippling to supply the defects of the photographer The chemical properties of ivory render that substance inapplicable to the purposes of the art, but Mr Mayall, by a compound of sulphate of baryta and albumen, has obtained a material that has the appearance and close texture of ivory, without any of the resisting qualities. The middle tints of the "negative" are thus accurately reproduced, and by a simple wash of colour the artist executes a work equal in finish to the old ivory miniatures, endowed with all the truthfulness proper to photography. The method of producing the figure and the background from separate "negatives" receives new development from this invention, as the *nuances* of distance become more capable of exact imitation.

At the death of Mr. Thomas Henry Hall, who was, for many years, Chairman of the Improvement Committee of the City of London, the Court of Common Council voted a sum of money to be expended upon a memorial to be placed in Guildhall. The work was offered for competition, with a prize of 250 guineas. We are glad to learn that the successful competitor is Mr. Joseph Durham, so well known for his popular bust of Jenny Lind and his recent beautiful bust of her Majesty the Queen

THE AMERICAN LEGATION.—Mr. Benjamin Moran has been appointed by President Pierce Assistant Secretary of the American Legation at London The office of Assistant Secretary is newly created, and as, we have understood, is the result of a special application from Mr. Buchanan back to the immediate predecessor of the Minister and the Secretary of Legation in charge, was excused on account of the press of public business. Mr Moran was private secretary to Mr Dallas when that gentleman was American Minister to the Court, at the last of Mr Buchanan's stay Mr Moran was Secretary of Legation pro tempore, and for the last eight months he has been recognised in the United States at London

THE PRINCIPALITIES.—Instructions for the evacuation of the Principalities by the Austrian troops were sent off from Vienna on Thursday to Bucharest and Jassy. The homeward march is to begin in the month of March next.

NEW CORONER FOR THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—M. T. Baines, Esq., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has appointed W. J. Payne, Esq., Deputy Coroner for the city of London, to be Coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, in the room of the late unfortunate Mr. Thomas Higgs, who committed suicide a few days ago.

FIRE AT THE BANK OF IRELAND.—An alarming fire broke out last Monday morning, about four o'clock, in the Bank of Ireland—once the Irish Parliament-house—and since its erection esteemed the finest public building in Dublin For some time its total destruction was appre hended, but, owing to the prompt arrival of engines and assistance, the flames were soon subdued. The fire originated in the book-keeper's office, the roof of which has been considerably damaged.

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT THE MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.—During the celebration of Divine service at the cathedral, last Sunday afternoon, the occupants of the pews in the westerly portion of the north gallery were startled by hearing a slight crack overhead, and almost immediately afterwards the whole of the ornamental plaster moulding, which covered the entire of the panelling, gave way, and fell with a loud crash. Great was the alarm, especially among the ladies occupying seats in this part of the church; most of them brought out the north gallery left them on the instant, some gentlemen even climbing over the tops of the pews in their haste to escape. The preacher, thus suddenly arrested in his discourse, remained silent, looking with some anxiety towards that part of the gallery where the crash occurred; but this state of suspense was terminated by the Rev. Canon Wray rising in the reading-desk, and quietly pronouncing the benediction instead at the close of the service, which was thus brought to a sudden termination. The alarm had, however, to some extent, by this time subsided, and many of the congregation remained to see and inquire for themselves as to the nature of the accident.

## STRANDING OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP, "THE TYNE."

A SHORT account of the stranding of this fine ship was given in our columns on Saturday last. From all the information we can gather, the conduct of the Captain, Mr. Vallery was most praiseworthy. He was in bed at the time she struck, had kept the lead going every two hours, and, as it was very hazy and a thick fog, had just made up his mind to stop the engines until daybreak, when she struck heavily.

As most of the papers have stated, this part of the coast is most dangerous; but, happily, for the crew and passengers, the steamer came in in one of the least dangerous spots for miles east or west. The vessel lies upon one of the ledges that run out from the Kimmeridge clay-head to the Swanage Bay. The beds forming these ledges are visible in the cliffs of this formation, and rise from the shore at a considerable angle, cropping out at the surface of the cliffs to the west: and as a natural consequence, when they dip below the beach, they stand away S.S.E., and, very gradually sinking, are visible for a long way out. The softer clay between these hard layers is washed away by the action of the sea, and, as the ledges are constantly undermined, they break up, and thus a series of ledges, like the ribs of a house, rise up at an angle correspondent with those seen in the cliffs. The ship came in between two of these till she struck. A very heavy ground sea, as is often the case after a strong wind to the west, was rolling in, and each sea, as it struck the side and stern of the vessel, forced her gradually further in. Shortly after she struck, getting a little more east, into deeper water, she swung round, and very happily for those on board came head to wind, by which the force of the waves was separated as it were by the bows of the ship. Her lights and signals having been seen, some of the boats of the coast-guard from Kimmeridge, St. Alban's, and Bottom put off, and they, knowing the coast and its dangers, advised the captain to keep every person on board till the daylight as it would be next to an impossibility to land as the sea then ran. This advice was followed, and all in the ship were saved. One unfortunate coast-guard man was unhappily drowned in his attempt to save others.

We have spoken of the distance to which these ledges run out: the Kimmeridge formation extends along the coast for about five miles, and is some hundreds of feet in thickness; to the eastward it dips under the Portland beds, and these beds extend along the coast from St. Alban's Head to Durlestone Head, near Swanage. Most of our readers have heard of Portland Race and its dangers. At St. Alban's Head one of the ledges of the under-lying Kimmeridge runs out for miles S.S.E.; and, in coming down Channel, a vessel may keep sounding on the east of the ledge, and find at every cast of the lead less and less depth till, on reaching the crest of this ledge, the line drops directly fathoms deep. It is this ledge that, as the tide makes up from the west, causes the St. Alban's Race, which then runs with great swiftness for miles out from the coast on the ebb-tide the current sets in for the coast, and it is more than probable this might have been the case when the *Tyne* struck, and thus have been a principal cause of the accident.

If this ship had gone half a mile east or west, she could not but have become a complete wreck. The cliffs of the Portland formation eastward rise perpendicularly from one to three hundred feet, and their base is strewn with immense rocks in all direction, and where not so strewn are perpendicular to a great depth below the surface. It was about the year 1780 that two miles east, in Seacombe Bay, the *Halsewell*, East Indiaman, was lost, and Captain Pearce and his daughters, with other passengers, and most of the crew were drowned. To the west the coast is equally dangerous. It is proposed, if the weather continues favourable, to try to get her off on Monday next, when there will be a spring tide, but if the weather should set in from any point between S.E. and S.W. by W., the chances are that she will scarcely bear up against the heavy seas that will then assail her.

Dr. Acland, of Oxford, one of the passengers on board the *Tyne*, in a letter to the *Oxford Herald*, makes some useful remarks on the late disaster. After saying that the public have themselves greatly to blame for many of the shipwrecks which take place, he proceeds thus:—

"As much stress is now laid on expedition in all steam transit by sea or land, that, practically, hours are often more valued than lives. Speed is attended by increased risks, and by increased expenditure of various kinds. It is the public choose to go, the more lives will from time to time be lost; and though we may, when accidents occur, throw back the responsibility on the professional men who have been thus goaded on, still our own patience of delay is at the bottom of the mischief in a great number of the cases. The old habits of seamanship, keeping well off lee shores, hauling to in fogs, waiting for pilots, and so forth, may be too antiquated for the days of steam and the age of hurry; but as long as winds, fogs, currents, and reefs, and the ordinary physical and moral infirmities of men exist, these old habits, if slow, will still be at least safe.

"The papers tell us that this great packet company has lost nine fine ships: and I read of the total wreck, during my absence, of the Ostend packet, under an old and valued commander, when it was blowing a gale and wind right. If we knew the hearts of these and scores of other captains, how many would inform us that their character was at stake

[illegible] The fact is that the public generally knows what they want of their captains, and must therefore make it, by knowing they are not thinking about it. Each person has a wait: this wait is to be supplied and the whole system becomes one of unhealthy excitement—high pressure, doubled by competition, and little noticed when successful, besides lumber.

"Whether these remarks apply to the present instance others must decide; but, as a working man myself, I feel a resentment if a system urges on its agents and then turns on them for the consequences. Employers should ever bear in mind that good professional men, especially if sailors or soldiers, value, as a matter of course, duty first and their own life second. With what circumspection, therefore, is the standard of duty to be imposed!

"I declare I pity [illegible] from what I saw on Tuesday of the officers of the *Tyne* that they value their lives as nothing to their duty to the company and the public.

"In this I add to the more pleasant task of considering how much worse everything might have been on Tuesday than it was

"1. Be ship, instead of coming round head to sea might have stopped [illegible] on, in which case I presume every soul would have been washed off her.

"2. The passengers, instead of being confiding, patient, and cheerful in the many hours they had to feel the crushing of the ship before help could come, might have been troublesome to the crew, themselves, and each other.

"3. The officers crew, and servants, instead of being affable, self-possessed, communicative, and like brave men who knew their risk, and met it, might have made our situation much more hard to bear, whereas Captain Vallery, as a man of sound judgment, encouraged us by procuring our usual food, in going where we would in the ship, and in possessing ourselves of such information as we chose; so that, with scarcely an exception, everything was calm, reasonable, and convenient as the case admitted.

"4. No words can express the manly conduct of the two Tatchells, who first after high water came off after the heavy surf permitted it, or before it was even prudent, with a letter from Mr. Jackson to the ship, offering help to myself by name, and to any other passengers who could come in the splendid little surf-boat, which had been sent for by a cart from Harbour Cove on purpose. These two men, having been all but swamped in conveying myself, Mr. Mathews, an engineer from the Brazils, and two others (losing one oar in the first breaker, and regaining it only after happily three seas passed under us without breaking), yet went off again for other persons during the next six hours, I think, six times.

"Both, the highly intelligent clear-headed seaman who was chief boatman at the Bill Bottom, Mitchell, from St. Alban's Head, and Brown, from Kimmeridge, with their respective crews, have been spoken of, I think, in the London papers; their conduct cannot be too much praised. Had Bath not come off instantly after he saw our rockets, and had we, in our ignorance of the coast and local ground sea, taken to the boats in the surf, it is impossible to conjecture how few would have reached the shore It was his local knowledge alone that explained to us that we must wait several hours till the half ebb, when the sea would probably moderate without this, probably, all would have perished urgently to leave the ship when it was found she could not be moved, and many lives might have been lost.

"And, lastly, I shall never forget the wise courtesy of the Lady Augusta and Lady Catherine Scott and their family (before Mr. Farrer's and Mr. Jackson's return), in inciting the passengers, guided by Mr. Tilbury, to make every arrangement that was possible for the convenience whatever was requisite to and from the respective localities provided for the ladies and children, the passengers, and crew. If that courtesy and thoughtfulness—carried on as it energetically was by Mr. Farrer and Mr. Jackson on their arrival could be described, it would serve as a model for all similar occasions. I venture to say, this because, being the last man and the last but one, and not having finally left the shore till the last men and the saved valuables had arrived, I witnessed all; whereas those of my fellow-passengers who did not come till all was prepared for them can hardly conceive the unceasing readiness, energy, and good humour of the people, even to those who carried the preventive boat that was stove in to the top of the cliff, out of harm's way.

"It may help to convey to some of your readers the feelings which such scenes as this may impress on a man, if I say that, as the last act of the evening when more than 200 had been fed and cared for, the thanksgiving prayers of the Service to be used at Sea were read in the stable by Mr Farrer to the exhausted men as they lay or stood on the clean straw, and that I never wish to hear ring in my ears a happier and more cheering sound than of the manly "Amens" which closed this day—a day when, after the first event, everything might have been worse, and hardly anything could have been any better.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Oxford, Jan. 15. HENRY W. ACLAND.

WRECK OF THE AMERICAN SHIP "KILBY" ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—A few days since the American ship *Kilby* was seen during a fresh gale and hazy weather upon the inner face of the north sand head of the Goodwin. The harbour-master of Ramsgate immediately dispatched to the scene of danger the commissioners' steamer with the *Northumberland* life-boat in tow. They soon approached the ship, and perseveringly remained by her. The masts were, however, cut away, the ship filling fast and rapidly breaking up. The captain and his wife, the steward and his wife, the whole of the crew, and fifteen other persons were then taken off by the Ramsgate life-boat, which soon transhipped them to the steamer, in which every available comfort was administered to them. They were all afterwards safely landed at Ramsgate. Thus this valuable life-boat has again been instrumental in rescuing, probably, forty lives from an inevitable death on the fatal Goodwin Sands.

The French Marines now stationed at the Piræus have got up a theatre there, as their comrades the Zouaves did before Sebastopol.

## THE GREAT BLASTING OPERATION AT HOLYHEAD HARBOUR, NORTH WALES.

THIS great national undertaking, which is being carried out, under the immediate direction of the Board of Admiralty, by the Messrs. J. and C. Rigby, of Westminster, and which was designed by the late Mr. Rendel, affords periodically to the civil and military engineer an opportunity of witnessing the effect of large quantities of gunpowder brought to bear on the dislodgement of immense masses of the hardest description of quartz rock, amounting, in several instances, to upwards of 100,000 tons. One of these stupendous operations, the magnitude of which is shown in the plan and elevation of the accompanying illustration, took place, on Friday, the 16th instant, in the presence of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., one of the Lords of the Admiralty; the Earl of Airlie, Lieut.-Colonel Servante of the Royal Engineers, the Hon. W. O Stanley, M.P., Sir Richard Balkeley, Bart., Lord Clarence Paget, Chancellor Trevor, Captain Balkeley, Captain Skinner, R.N., Professor Ramsay, Mr. Hayter, Mr. Dobson, besides several other engineers and scientific gentlemen, as well as a very large party of ladies—amongst whom we observed Lady Willoughby de Broke, the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Trevor Griffiths, Mrs. Charles Rigby, Mrs. Trevor, Mrs. Hayter; and several hundred spectators

The operation and engineering arrangements were under the personal direction of Mr. Charles Rigby, assisted by Mr. Rentheimer, the resident engineer of the firm.

All present were much gratified and astonished by the effects produced with such certainty by the powerful agency of gunpowder and the vultaic battery, the large amount of stone dislodged and broken up into masses varying from three to ten tons each. It is computed that above 120,000 tons were brought down and broken into masses ready for loading by this explosion. The aggregate charge in the four chambers acting upon a face of 210 feet in length, 115 feet in height, with a line of least resistance of about 25 feet, was 16,000 lb. of gunpowder. The voltaic battery was placed a short distance from the quarries, and the spectators were within a protected battery or observatory in front of the mountain, at a distance of only 600 yards, from which they were enabled to witness the explosion without danger, not a stone having been propelled 100 yards from the face of the quarry We may here mention that nearly 1,000,000 tons of stone have been already dislodged by this means for the construction of the harbour, without failure and without accident. In the mining operations which take place for this purpose the quantity of gunpowder used annually exceeds 500,000 lb., or more than 1000 tons; and the stone deposited in the sea, for the formation of the rubble foundations and embankment, exceeds nearly 1,000,000 tons. In addition to the agency which gunpowder affords for the rapid construction of this breakwater, there are employed upwards of 1200 men, a large number of locomotive engines, stationary engines, travelling cranes with steam power, and every modern appliance which mechanical skill can bring to bear to accelerate the completion of this important harbour of refuge.

Key of Heading 33 feet. Depth of Sink, 83 feet. Length of Left Gallery, 85 feet. Length of Right Gallery 85 feet.
Charges of Powder No. 1 Chamber, 4200. No. 2 do. 4200. No. 3, 2800. No. 4, 4000 lb. Total charge 16,000 lb.
Height of Face 115 feet. Length of Face 210 feet. Line of least resistance, average 25 feet.
Number of Charges in each Chamber, 1000 lb. each. Number of Chambers, 16.
Scale of Plan [illegible] Inch

An interesting incident occurred during the operation. Immediately before the charge of powder was fired, a goat was seen upon the verge of the mountain; and, in an instant, the timid animal descended amidst the dislodged masses of the rock, and came to the ground unhurt!

To show its increasing utility, it may be mentioned that in 1854 1788 vessels, with a tonnage of 137,169 tons, anchored under shelter of the Northern Breakwater; and this number has been increased to upwards of 2000 vessels during the last year, or considerably above double the number of this harbour.

The system adopted of constructing this breakwater so as to combine the advantages of obtaining stone from the adjoining mountain, with economy and rapidity of execution, has been that of forming lumber ranges, with railways over the line of the breakwater, about eighty feet above the bottom of the sea, and depositing the masses of stone of all dimensions by dropping them vertically from iron railway waggons, in trains of from ten to twelve at a time, into the required positions, thus bringing up the mass simultaneously to above the level of the sea. In this manner as much as 25,000 to 30,000 tons have been deposited in one week, and this vast demand is supplied by the great blasting operations that take place in the quarries from time to time, and of which the one we have described as witnessed on Friday, the 16th instant, produced upwards of 100,000 tons at one explosion. Although the severe storms which have repeatedly occurred on this expo-

THE ROYAL WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMER "TYNE" ON SHORE AT ST. ALBAN'S HEAD.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

coast have done from time to time much injury to portions of the stages, not a stone has been displaced from the superstructure now in course of construction upon the Rubble embankment, thus showing the judgment and skill evinced by the late Mr. Rendel in the adoption of this system of engineering as applied to the rapid and successful formation of harbours of refuge. The Eastern Breakwater (forming the inner area) and Packet Pier will be shortly commenced, with which the Chester and Holyhead Railway will be connected, so that passengers can without delay embark under cover on board the packets from the Harbour Railway Station, avoiding thereby any interruption to the traffic in the transfer from the packets to the trains, and saving thereby nearly an hour of time. This pier will also admit of being used as a store for at least 2000 tons of coals for the use of the packets or other vessels that may avail themselves of the harbour.

The works were commenced in 1845, and have ever since that time been unceasingly carried forward. When completed, this harbour will stand unrivalled as one of the most stupendous achievements of the present age as regards the boldness of construction and rapidity of execution, and will form one of the finest and largest artificial harbours in the world. It would also, in the event of war, afford for the trade, commerce, and shipping of Liverpool one of the surest means of protection; being capable of harbouring in safety vessels of war of the largest class, and in any numbers which might be found necessary or desirable for the purpose.

HOLYHEAD BREAKWATER WORKS.—VIEW OF THE QUARRY AFTER THE GRAND BLASTING OPERATIONS, JAN. 16, 1857: THE QUANTITY OF QUARTZ ROCK DISPLACED 120,000 TONS, BY A CHARGE OF 16,000 POUNDS OF POWDER.

ARICA, IN PERU, ATTACKED BY THE SQUADRON OF GENERAL VIRANCO.

## THE MOVEMENT IN PERU.

REVOLUTIONS are so frequent in this country that scarcely two years pass over in quiet. About six weeks ago Ariquipa, the chief city of the south, and second in Peru, pronounced for General Vivanco; and, on the 16th Nov., whilst the Peruvian 44-gun steam-frigate *Apurimac* was lying at Arica, Lieutenant Montero, taking advantage of Commodore Salsedo and his principal officers being on shore at a ball, hauled down the broad pendant, declared for General Vivanco, and steamed away for Islay, the port of Ariquipa, under a salute of 21 guns, leaving the unfortunate Commodore to enjoy his *vales à deux temps* at his leisure. On her arrival at Islay, she captured the screw-steamer *Loa*, with 60,000 dollars on board, which had been placed there for safety, and, on the town pronouncing, received troops from Ariquipa, and sailed with the *Loa* to attack Arica. They reached the latter port on the 26th, and the frigate immediately summoned the town to surrender, which being refused, she went to work landing troops. At first they received a check, and were beat back, but, on the *Loa*'s anchoring off the mole head, more troops, under the protection of her grape-shot and the boats' guns, were landed, and, after some sharp fighting, the Government troops were either killed or taken prisoners, and the town remained in possession of Vivanco's party. Some 20 to 25 were killed, and from 20 to 40 wounded. Considering the Government troops only numbered from 60 to 80, they fought well, but they suffered severely. Fortunately for the foreign residents her Majesty's ship *Tribune*, Captain Edgell, had called in on the 24th, and, learning the state of affairs, was proceeding to Islay when she fell in with the squadron, and steamed back in company. Her presence contributed in a great degree to the preservation of order after the town had fallen, whilst her medical staff were of great assistance to the wounded on both sides. Finding the town did not pronounce, the Peruvian frigate re-embarked her men.

At daylight, on the 27th, large bodies of troops were observed coming from Tama, the chief town of the department, and, as there was every appearance of a desperate struggle taking place, the ladies and foreigners were offered an asylum on board the British frigate which many accepted. After a long discussion the Peruvian Commandant agreed not to fire on the town if the troops did not advance, and he was allowed to take off coal and provisions. Owing to the exertions of Mr. Nugent, her Britannic Majesty's Consul, these terms were accepted, and much bloodshed was avoided. At night the troops marched in, and at noon next day the squadron sailed for Islay, to the great relief of the inhabitants. A French lady was struck in the face by a spent shot, and some fears were at first entertained of her life, but she recovered.

ISLAY, IN PERU, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF GENERAL VIRANCO.

The *Tribune* followed the squadron to Islay, and found another screw-steamer had joined them. She arrived in the nick of time, for the Pacific mail-steamer *Bogota*, was in difficulties. Some troops had been sent down from Lima, but on arrival had pronounced for Vivanco, amidst cheers from the ships. They, of course, wished to land, to which, as passengers, there was no objection; but Vivanco's party wanted to take the Colonel prisoner, which, of course, could not be allowed; and on this gentle hint being forwarded to head-quarters they at once gave up the point, though Vivanco declared he had been removed in the same way at Callao. Vivanco has all the steamers except a small gunboat. So matters are at present. Lima, Montero sports a broad pendant: this is certainly the country for promotion!

General Vivanco is a mild, gentlemanly-looking man of the middle height; though much younger, he is not unlike, particularly about the forehead, the gallant Lord of the Isles. He is popular, and much beloved by the soldiers, but seems too mild for the set he has to deal with. The *Tribune*'s appearance at Islay caused a great sensation. Cavalry dashed about, troops hurried off to the ships, the fires were stirred up—for the President had proclaimed them pirates.

ARICA

Is the sea-port of Tacna, from which it is distant thirty-six miles. A railway connects the two towns, and nearly all the merchandise for Bolivia passes by this route. The town is very poor, having but few trees or signs of vegetation. The valley, distant two miles, which produces orange, lemon, and fig trees, is the only redeeming point, for there an occasional patch of green is seen amidst very brown dust-coloured foliage. The valley, a mile to two in width, is formed by the heavy rush of water occasioned by the melting of the snows in the Cordilleras, which lasts for two months in the year; during the remaining months it is a dry watercourse, the surrounding country being a deep arid sand. The anchorage is good.

ISLAY.

This is a more wretched place still, although the sea-port of the second city of Peru. No sign of vegetation exists nought but a dry, arid sand, covered here and there by white patches of light dust, said to be ashes thrown from the volcano of Arequipa. The water is deep close to the shore; and, as a swell tumbles in along the whole line of the Pacific coast, lying at anchor is not always so pleasant. Although Peru is rich in mines of every description, the appearance of the country is anything but pleasing. There is no luxuriant vegetation as in other countries of the same latitude, but a dry, parched soil. Yet Providence protects it from the sun's scorching rays, by spreading as it were a veil of fleecy clouds between the sun and the earth, and refreshing the latter at night with heavy dews. Thus is to this Peru owes its delicious climate: and where on the other side in this latitude—12 south—you would be borne down by heat, we enjoy a temperate and healthy clime. Man alone, by his appetite for change, destroys its enjoyments; and where gentle streams should irrigate the land its soil is dyed in blood.

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## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The following circular has been addressed to Lord Palmerston on the late meeting of Parliament:—"Downing-street, Jan. 12, 1857. His meeting of Parliament having been fixed for despatch the most important business of great importance will then occur, the undersigned, as a Parliament, and I trust, therefore, that you will allow me to express my earnest hope that it may be consistent with your convenience to attend in your place in the House of Commons at the opening of the Session.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient and faithful servant, PALMERSTON

OPPOSITION TO THE PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.—A public meeting was held at Exeter-hall on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of opposing the continuance of the property and income tax, fixed in the pound after the 5th of April next. There were about 2000 persons present, all members of the Income and Property Tax Association. The chair was taken by Mr. Norman Wilson, in the absence of Mr Alderman Sidney, the founder of the association; and among the gentlemen on the platform were Lord Redd, M.P.; Mr. T. Chambers, M.P.; Mr Apsley Pellatt, M.P.; Colonel Sir D. Cunyngham, M.P.; Mr. Whitmore, M.P.; T. D'Israeli, Mr. J Edmonds, Mr. Gowing, Mr W. C. Jay, Mr. Lovick, Mr. Patten, Mr. G. Walter, Mr Willey, &c. &c. Deputations were also present from Barnsley, Birmingham, Brentford, Brighton, Dorking, Huddersfield, Ipswich, Oxford, and Reading. Mr. C. F. Buott, the honorary secretary, read letters from General Sir Do Lacy Evans, M.P., Mr W. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. Mallins, M.P., and Mr. Hadfield, M.P., all expressing their regret at not being able to take part in the proceedings, but promising their support in the House of Commons. The secretary also stated that communications had been received from Lord Stanley, Derby, Devonport; Exeter, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Maidstone, &c. Resolutions against the tax, in its present shape and amount, were passed unanimously. The chairman, Mr. Apsley Pellatt, M.P.; Mr. T. Chambers, M.P.; Mr. Pellatt, M.P., Col. Sir Duncan Macdougall, and Mr. J. A. Nicholay. Several speakers then came forward to address the meeting, but they were all unable to obtain any large measure of support in their overtures for a hearing

THE EDUCATIONAL MUSEUM. -The Committee of Privy Council on Education has arranged to open the new Educational Museum at the new buildings, South Kensington, on Thursday next. The museum will exhibit, under a proper classification, all important books, diagrams illustrations, and apparatus connected with education, already in use, or which may be published from time to time, either at home or abroad. The public will be admitted free on certain days of the week; and on other days, which will be reserved for students, opportunity will be given to examine and consult the objects exhibited with the utmost freedom. The articles exhibited at St. Martin's-hall in 1854, which were presented to the Society of Arts, and by that society given to the Education Board in order to found a museum will form part of the Educational Museum. The producers of apparatus, books, diagrams, maps, &c., used in teaching will have the privilege, subject to certain regulations, of placing their publications and specimens in the Museum, thus making them known to the public. It we understand that a desire to assist has been unanimously expressed by all the great educational societies and publishers. A catalogue is to be prepared which will contain the prices with which exhibitors may furnish for insertion. The books and objects will be grouped under the following divisions:—1. School buildings and fittings, forms, desks, slates, plans, models, &c. 2. General education, including geography, history, mathematics, foreign languages, history. 3. Drawing and the fine arts. 4. Music. 5. Household economy. 6. Geography and astronomy. 7. Natural history. 8. Chemistry. 9. Physics. 10. Mechanics. 11. Apparatus for teaching the blind and the deaf and dumb

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual Court of the Governors of this institution was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, on Monday last, Admiral Lord Ashley taking the chair. By the report of the committee it appears that £1678 had been expended on grants to the distressed families of naval officers. The income of the past year showed an increase of £151. The expenditure, too, which had itself exhibited an increase of £181. compared with that of the previous year. The total amount of invested capital at present amounted to £41,733 8s. 8d., in the Three per Cent Consols.

REFORM OF CRIMINALS. A numerous and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Chelsea took place in the Clock-house, King's-road, Chelsea, on Monday night—the Rev. J. C. Goodhart in the chair—in support of the Reformatory and Industrial Home for Male Criminals at Brixton. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Cadman, Rector of St. George's, Southwark, and the Rev. Mr Robinson, who gave some interesting details, showing how persons discharged from prisons were suspected and avoided by friends and society, and, without character and the means to obtain food by their labour, were driven to the commission of fresh crimes to obtain the means of existence. In remedy of this evil the Criminal Reformatory came forward, and, giving a home to the discharged criminal, taught him some industrial occupation, and restored him to society a useful member, instead of a pest. The Rev. Mr. Cohen, chaplain to the City Prison, detailed his prison experiences, showing that many were driven to the commission of crime from the lack of any alternative. Resolutions approving the objects and principles of the Reformatory were adopted, and subscriptions entered into.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—Actions have been commenced against some of the shareholders, and bankruptcies and insolvencies will follow. A serious difficulty has arisen. Admiral Scott is acting in the benefit of the Act, to relieve themselves from the liabilities, as all creditors would have to be inserted in the schedules, and as there are some thousands the mere costs out of pocket would amount to several hundreds of pounds. A circular has been issued by an agency firm in the City offering to buy up any deposit account at the rate of 12s. in the pound, less the drawback already received.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.—A large meeting of master boot and shoe makers in the metropolis, including many of the principal members of the trade, was held at the [illegible] on Monday evening, for the purpose of considering the propriety of an immediate advance in the price of boots and shoes, in consequence of the rise in the price of leather. [illegible] was passed by acclamation recommending the adoption by the trade of an average advance in the price of boots and shoes in proportion to the rise in the price of leather.

FANQUET GIVEN BY THE QUEEN OF OUDE.—A magnificent banquet was given on Tuesday by the Queen of Oude, at Harley House, to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company. The banquet and wines were of the most *recherché* description, provided by Messrs. Bathe and Co., of the London Tavern.

DOCK WARRANTS.—On Monday last a public meeting of merchants, bankers, and other traders, was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of entering a formal protest against the legal dictum laid down by the Court of Exchequer Chamber in the case of Kingsford *v.* Merry, whereby the Lodor of a "delivery order" or "dock warrant," is debarred from recovering the property assigned if it can be shown that the assignor has obtained it improperly or by fraud. Baron Lionel Rothschild, M.P., presided; and among the gentlemen who surrounded him were Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Mr. Moffat, M.P., Mr. Gregson, M.P., Mr. Archibald Hastie, M.P., the Governor of the Bank of England, and most of the principal bankers of the City. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Archibald Hastie, M.P., said he had the authority of the Vice-President of the Board of Trade for stating that the Government were willing and most anxious to apply a remedy to the evil complained of.

MEETING OF UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN.—On Monday afternoon a second public meeting, consisting chiefly of artisans connected with the building trades, was held in Smithfield, for the purpose of adopting measures for giving effect to resolutions passed at the meeting held on the previous Monday. Several workmen addressed the meeting, which was very orderly, and resolutions in accordance with the objects of the meeting were agreed to. It was stated by one of the speakers that there are no less than 36,000 persons connected with the building trade out of employment

COOKY *v.* GOVERNESSES.—"I was one of about fifty ladies," &c. governess who applied last week, in reply to an advertisement for a situation as governess in a family in the neighbourhood of Kingsland. The applicants went from all parts of London and its environs; many were in consequence quite overcome with fatigue, having walked long distances to save expense. After having been kept standing in a cold draughty hall more than an hour, I at last obtained an interview with the lady, and learnt that the governess would consist in educating and taking the entire charge of the children, seven in number, two being quite babies; to perform for them all the menial offices of a nurse; make and mend clothes; to teach at least three accomplishments, and fill up the leisure hours of an evening by playing to company." For these combined duties the munificent sum of £10 per annum was offered. I ascertained further that the two domestic servants in the same family were paid respectively £12 and £10.

THE BULLION ROBBERY AND THE TURKISH BONDS.—The claims of Fanny Kay to the Turkish Coupons found at Pierce's house after his arrest, and which were proved to have been intrusted to him by Agar for the support of herself and her child, were argued at chambers on Wednesday morning before Baron Martin, the Judge who tried the case. Mr. Ficklin, the counsel, and Mr. Rees, the solicitor, appeared on the part of the South-Eastern Railway Company; Mr. Wontner for Pierce; Mr. Lewis for Burgess; and Mr. Sleigh represented Mr. Under-Sheriff Cooley. Baron Martin, after hearing the various parties, adjourned the further consideration of the matter till Monday next, in order that in the interim additional affidavits might be filed. The learned Judge, however, said his present opinion was that Fanny Kay was entitled to the Bonds, having been handed over by Agar to Pierce as trustee for and on behalf of her and her child previous to the conviction of Agar.

THE SAWARD FORGERY GANG.—James Townshend Saward and James Anderson, who stand charged with being concerned in the late gigantic system of forgeries, were again placed at the bar on Wednesday before the Lord Mayor, for further examination. The evidence was confined to that of a corroborative character, in relation to the forgeries on Messrs. Hunkey and Ransom's banks The witnesses Attwell and Hardwick were not in attendance, being understood that Mr. Giffard, as counsel for Saward, did not purpose cross-examining that day. The prisoners were again remanded

ROBSON, THE CRYSTAL PALACE FORGER.—It is said that Robson, who is now in Newgate, having been placed there to facilitate the identification of his person, has in consequence of his confinement evinced symptoms of aberration of mind The anxiety he has undergone centred upon his intellectually degraded position, and the indignities and personal suffering to which in common with all convicts sentenced to transportation, is subjected, have completely shaken his intellect. It is said he is unable to have assumed a form of intense mental labour. They can be little doubt that he will be removed to Bethlehem Hospital as a criminal lunatic, where, in all probability, he will shortly end his days, as he manifests symptoms of a complete constitutional decay.

FIRE AT SPITALFIELDS.—On Thursday morning, between four and five, a fire broke out in the extensive range of premises belonging to Mr. John Wilson, formerly of "Three Nests Tongues," Great Pearl-street, Spitalfields. The building was exceedingly antiquated, and contained nearly twenty rooms. At the time of the outbreak there were sleeping in the premises Mr and Mrs. Weston and five children, and several other persons. Some of whom had narrow escapes with their lives, the firemen got the fire entirely extinguished, but not until the building and all it contained was consumed. The contents were insured in the Sun, and the building in the Monarch.

THE NOTTING-HILL BURGLARS.—A FIGHT WITH THE POLICE. —In consequence of information received by Mr. Hughes, superintendent of the D division at Marylebone station, that several burglaries had lately been committed in Notting-hill and its vicinity, he directed Inspector Potter, of the same division, with Parsons, 182 D, active officers of the division, who were in plain clothes, with several other police constables who were in uniform, to patrol to the rear of the houses in question for the purpose of endeavouring to apprehend the burglars. Upon the arrival of this force at the spot, it was arranged that it should proceed to Westbourne-park Road, and that when constables were stationed in the rear of several of the houses there. About three o'clock on Wednesday morning the rattle of one of the constables was heard, this officer having seen two men get over a wall in the rear of the house No. 28, Westbourne-park Villas. The officer, Spencer, 368, went up to them, followed by Potter, Parsons, and three other constables; but one of the burglars, named Hughes, took out of his pocket a large iron jimmy, such as is used by gasfitters to remove screws from gas pipes, with which he struck at the officer who closed upon him. In striking so Mr Spencer received a blow which knocked him down, but the burglar was eventually secured, and taken to the station-house. Near where the struggle took place a screw-driver, a large pocket knife, two wax candles, and some lucifer matches were picked up, which there is no doubt were flung away by Hughes. The companion of Hughes, while this affray was going on, sprang over the wall, followed by Parsons and a constable named Soer. He swore that he would not be taken alive. Soer, however, succeeded in taking him to the station-house some lucifer matches and wax candles were found on him. Much alarm was caused during the affray. Many gentlemen got up, and, half-dressed, rushed out of their houses, and off gaols, in the charge of the police. One gentleman, who had a life preserver, was about to strike Parsons, 182 D, who was in plain clothes, as he was getting over a wall. In consequence of the numerous burglaries the proprietors of the houses in that locality are armed with revolvers

DARING GAROTTE ROBBERY.—On the evening of Friday, the 16th inst., Colonel Gordon, late of the Royal Artillery, after dining at the house of a friend at Chertsey, proceeded on foot to Shooter's-hill-road to Woolwich, and on arriving near what is known as the "Blue Gate on Woolwich-common, he was attacked by three artillerymen, who seized him by the throat, and commenced carrying off all the property about his person, including a silver snuff-box and a purse containing a quantity of silver, with which they got clear off. On Saturday detective officer Crouch, of the K division, examined the spot where the robbery took place; and, on instituting a strict search, found a soldier's pass, belonging to James Price, a private of the 5th battalion of Royal Artillery, who was taken into custody on suspicion. Price underwent an examination before Mr. Traill, the police magistrate on Monday afternoon, but was discharged, the only evidence of a suspicious nature beyond that mentioned being that, on the night in question, he did not return until twelve o'clock, three hours after the robbery, instead of eleven. Since the above occurrence orders have been issued by the Commandant (General Sir F. Williams), by which 170 men are stationed every evening as pickets along the different line of roads leading to and from the barracks.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week that ended on Saturday the deaths registered in London were 1171; of these 589 were deaths of males, 582 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1219; but for the purpose of comparison this should be raised proportionally to increase of population and the present number, he did not return until twelve o'clock, three hours after the robbery, instead of eleven. Since the above occurrence orders have been issued by the Commandant (General Sir F. Williams), by which 170 men are stationed every evening as pickets along the different line of roads leading to and from the barracks.

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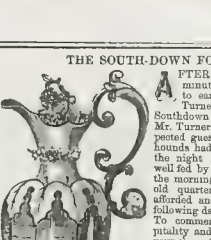
DEATH THROUGH TIGHT LACING.—An inquest was held at Leeds on Monday on the body of ANN ELIZA Durham, aged twenty-six, the surgeon who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body found the [illegible] very small, the lungs much congested, the heart much larger than natural, and the cavities full of blood. He considered death to have arisen from smallness of the chest, caused probably by tight lacing, disease of the valves of the heart, and depression of spirits. The verdict returned was, "Died from disease of the heart."—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE SOUTH-DOWN FOXHOUNDS.



AFTER a splendid burst of forty minutes a fine old fox was run to earth on the estate of J. S. Turner, Esq., of Churton, by the Southdown foxhounds, on Jan. 6, 1857. Mr. Turner would not allow his unexpected guest to be dug out until the hounds had been called off. During the night Reynard was bagged and well fed by his hospitable host, and in the morning was turned down in his old quarters, Deanland Wood, and afforded another excellent run on the following day, again saving his brush. To commemorate Mr. Turner's hospitality and kindness to the old fox, a very elegant silver claret-jug has been manufactured by Messrs. Folkard and Sons, of Brighton, and bears the following inscription:—"Presented to J. S. Turner, Esq., by the Deanland Wood Fox, for his kindness and hospitality on the 6th of January, 1857." Viscount Pevensey, Lieut.-Col. Heyburn, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas, Major Brown, Captain Bethune, and some sixteen other members of the hunt, have joined Mr. Reynard in the presentation of this interesting memorial. Mr. Elam, the owner of the coverts where Mr. Reynard generally resides, considers him to be about seven years old: and, though he makes tolerably free with the poultry-yard, Mr. Elam entertains a very great respect for his gallant lodger.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE publication of the handicaps for several of the great spring events has been the leading feature of the past week. The Chester Cup weights have of course been the subject of the closest scrutiny, and to us the principle on which they have been framed seems utterly inscrutable. Fifty out of the 126 are weighted from 4 st. to 4 st. 12 lb., a purely childish absurdity to begin with, as nearly every one of such starters will be ridden many pounds over-weight; while Flacrow, who is only a five-furlong horse at best, is honoured with the top weight—9 st. 2 lb. Although he is only one year her senior he is called upon to give 34 lb. to One Act (6 st. 10 lb.), who won the last Chester Cup, and is a perfect glutton for a distance. Melissa (8 st. 4 lb.) is only seventh on the list, and most unaccountably favoured; and, seeing that Fisherman received 2 lb. and beat Roger-Tichborne a neck at Weymouth, it is difficult to understand why he has now to give him 21 lb. Lance and Pretty Boy are each well in at 7 st. 11 lb., and Warlock very badly, at 7 st. 12 lb. One Act received 7 lb. from Yellow Jack last year, and just beat him a head, and now the unlucky chestnut has to give her 10 lb.! One might fancy that some race committee had been arranging the weights instead of the usual handicapper. It is an old saying that betting men will back anything that has four legs, and, certainly, when we saw them "hot" upon the miler, Mincepie, last Monday, for a race of this length and severity, it looks very much like it.

The death of the Duke of Rutland, aged seventy-eight, on Monday, has left no void in the racing world, as he had only one horse or so in training at Tom Taylor's, and his "light blue and purple sleeves" had become almost a thing of the past. Although he came to his estates when of age, after a twelve years' minority, his name did not appear on the Racing Calendar till the year 1817, and he had never more than twelve horses in training at one time. In 1811 he won the oaks with Sorcery, ridden by Sam Chifney; and in 1814 with Medora; and his regular jockey, Robinson, had the pleasure of landing Cadland a winner of the Derby after his memorable dead heat with Bill Scott on the Colonel. Newmarket was his favourite course; and some of his happiest days were spent near it at Cheveley Park, or the Palace, where the Duke of York, Beau Brummell, and Crabbe the poet, were all welcome guests. Oppidan, Quadrille, Scarborough, Flambeau, Flame, and Sisters, are among his animals; but, though Cadland did him good service, he never had "a great Cup horse," so to speak. His foxhounds constituted his greatest pleasure; and he had at Belvoir, when he died, a huntsman and a pack second to none in the kingdom. Goosey hunted them for many years, but they never reached in his day that state of efficiency, under Will Goodall. The present Duke, like his father, is a keen shot and Nimrod, but has no taste for the race and the starting-post.

The Waltham Abbey pantomime still furnishes food for quarrelling to those who still dabble in the dregs of steeplechasing. Northamptonshire, however, still stands up for this sport; and there is the prospect of a very fair two days, with three races on each, at Oundle, on Tuesday and Wednesday next. The entries for the Club Stakes quite savour of old Bean and Becher times. Tullaght, in Ireland, also holds its carnival on Monday.

The Cottesmore had a brilliant run on Tuesday, from Tilton Wood into the neighbourhood of Uppingham. The fog was so great at starting that but few got away with the hounds. Amongst the foremost of those who went through the run was Captain Bernal, and we hear that it was thought to be a better one, on the whole, and over a finer country, than even that with "the Duke's" on the previous day. Mr. Davenport, a well-known front-flight man in Cheshire, has joined the "Melton division," which seems to acquire strength every week. The North Staffordshire had a very good day on Monday. The meet was Leighford Hall, near Stafford, and was attended by several scarlets from the Atherstone and the Albrighton hunts. The first fox was lost after a good ringing run of 1 h. 20 mins., in consequence of a fresh fox crossing his line, and the second was killed after a capital run of 1 h. 10 mins. The third was then found within a very short distance of Stafford, and took them at a racing pace right through the Leighford coverts, and then to the left across the railway and away to the Whitemanes in the Albrighton country, where the scent became very cold and the hounds were stopped, five-and-twenty miles from their kennel. The pleasure of the second day was the reappearance of the veteran huntsman Joe Maiden in the saddle, after being absent from it for nearly two years, in consequence of the amputation of his left leg some four inches below the knee. The gradual contraction of the knee-joint for the five-and-twenty years since his boiler accident seems to have at last rendered it necessary to render his chance of riding to hounds a completely "forlorn hope." American invention, however, came at the nick of time to his aid; and by the perseverance and ingenuity of Mr. Edwin Osborne, of Saville-row (the English patentee of the "Palmer's Artificial Leg"), the knee has been got to act consentaneously, fitted with a leg which enables him, after his hitherto short practice on it, to walk very fairly with the aid of a stick, and to ride as well as ever he did. In fact, from the style in which he rode close up to his hounds and took his fences on Monday, it would have been impossible to observe that he had sustained any loss. Much as we were delighted to see this admirable huntsman once more in his glory, with his horn at his saddle-bow, we trust that this triumph for America in our hunting fields may not be the forerunner of another when the racing cracks of the Old and New Worlds meet over an English race-course.

Sancebox has gone to France, and Cobnut to Sardinia; Weatherbit and Janus, the steeplechaser, stand for sale at Tattersall's on Monday; and Vindex, Vandal, and John Cosser on the Monday following. Miss Bowe, Blue Bonnet, The Flapper, and Canezou have to foal shortly to the Flying Dutchman.

The grey hound saplings, Fall of Kars and Titled Treason, are for sale at £60 each or £80 the pair; the latter of them beat Hopbine, the winner of the Sundorne Challenge Cup, after three undecided courses at Bradwardine; and, as Lady Clara had to succumb at the same meeting to Goldfinder, it is to be hoped that the triumphant "Rs" and "Bs" will find their level at last in the Waterloo Cup. Shropshire has a coursing meeting, at Aston Oswestry, on Tuesday; Winmarleigh (Lancashire) and Holt (Worcestershire) are fixed for Wednesday, Crosby, Knipe Scar, and Epsom (Grand Open), for Thursday; and Nottingham (Open), for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LORD PALMERSTON'S circular has gone forth to the Liberal members of Parliament, with the usual announcement that important business will demand their presence at the opening of the Session. To the vacant seats in the House, the death of the aged Duke of Rutland now adds another - Lord Granby succeeding to the title, and North Leicestershire having, therefore, a *congé d'élire* in the case of a representative duly accredited by the power that governs those parts. Lord Granby, as a member of the House of Commons, appeared to be a man of earnest convictions, and though he usually spoke and voted, in our judgment, on the wrong side, especially in the debates on the war, in which he took the Russo-Manchesterian view of the case, it was impossible not to respect his sincerity. At one time there was an idea of his leading the Opposition, but for this he had neither the readiness nor the power. The House heard him tolerantly upon occasion, and showed him the usual favour due to Marquises, but he would have been an infliction had he frequently risen. He leaves two brothers in the Commons to represent Belvoir Castle.

The assassin of the Archbishop of Paris has been tried, and another instance has been afforded of the unseemly working of the Continental system of inquisition which makes the Judge a counsel in the cause. It is impossible that when the prisoner is obstinate and adroit the Judge should not become antagonistic, and eventually lose his temper; and then what should be a calm investigation changes to a wrangle. In the case of Verger the difficulty was increased by the man's violent and ungovernable disposition, which occasionally manifested itself in almost frenzied exclamations and abuse. He was, of course, condemned to die. The spectators conducted themselves with as much indecency as the accused, and with less excuse; and, in answer to his frantic appeals to them, they grinned, shouted, shook their fists, and lavished virulent language upon a man in the clutch of the gaolers. As to the condition of his mind the question is not very difficult. It is stated that his mother died insane, and that one of his brothers is in confinement. But Verger was perfectly aware, and had been so for a year, that he was about to defy the law in slaying his enemy, and therefore, according to our own rules, the asylum cannot claim him for the executioner. Among the sentimental nonsense which has been written about the catastrophe, the Archbishop has been called a "martyr." This is to degrade the noblest title that man can bear. Did M. Sibour go willingly to death? Did he know that he was in the slightest danger? A less voluntary death than his can hardly be conceived. But the Romish Church has a habit of overacting, and over-colouring, even when she has good material to deal with; and if she will turn tragedy into melodrama, she must be content with the enthusiasm of the vulgar.

Two large meetings of the working classes, or, rather, of the classes that would work if they could, have been held in Smithfield. A great mass of labourers, for employ from circumstances over which, as they truly say, they have no control, has gathered to consider what they shall do for sustenance. Let us do justice to the order and temperance which characterised their conduct, while regretting that the remedies prescribed to them by their orators were empirical. The redistribution of property is a phrase which no sensible English mechanic ought to tolerate. But the right of the man who is in need to be relieved from the poor-rate was very properly asserted, and we cannot feel surprised that, knowing the brutality of workhouse officials, as constantly brought before the magistrates, these men expressed a determination to claim their right in such force as would prevent porters and relieving officers from insulting them. The Bumbles, in their parochial zeal for the rates, may prove to have done more mischief to property than their masters dream of. But the great remedy for over-supply of labour is emigration, and those who can think a little further than others should labour for a national recognition of this way of escape so providentially open to our population. The Greeks were the best colonists that ever existed, and how did they colonise? By sending scoundrels, or incapables, or the wretched, to plant homes round the Mediterranean? No, they sent forth their young and vigorous men, and bade them make a new Greece for themselves, but never to forget the old country; and the counsel was followed, and in every colony one altar was kindled "to the welfare of the old homes."

There has been no particular railway grievance for some time, and we are willing to hope that the various accidents and examples of the past twelvemonth have produced a salutary effect upon the direction and the administration of our iron roads. A statement has, however, appeared, to which this is a very good time to call attention. It is notorious that when an accident occurs the country around the spot is scoured for medical aid, and that the professional men instantly hurry to the spot, and yield their services with noble promptness and humanity. But it is further said that in various cases the railway company whose negligence has caused the accident, and whose servants have summoned the surgeons, refuse to remunerate the latter, and that they have been unable to substantiate their claims, owing to legal quibble, ever powerful to defeat the honest man and deliver the rascal. Now, if this be the case, the conduct of the companies in question might be characterised by a stronger epithet than we care to use in connection with *ex parte* statements. On the Russian railways, we believe, each train carries a surgeon, and though the mass of Russian surgeons are very bad, his presence is better than nothing. What the passengers are to do if the Doctor himself is smashed we are not quite sure - perhaps as he wears the Czar's uniform the population would consider it profane to suppose that accident could touch him.

The dynasty of mountain monarchy is subject to perpetual change. As for Mont Blanc "they discrowned him long ago." The "giant of the Western Star" has also gone down before the Asiatic Goliath, who has long been supposed to be the highest mountain in the world. But recent measurements have once more shifted the crown; and the mighty Dhawalagiri, with his 26,862 feet, must take his place below the throne of a still mightier monster, to whom no name was supposed to belong, and whom the Mountain-Warwick, or Kingmaker, an officer in the East India Company's service, proposes to call Mount Everest. At a meeting of the Asiatic Society, however, a protest was made the other day against this nomenclature: and it was stated that the great mountain had for ages been known to the natives as Devadhunga—a lofty and euphonious title, by which earth should certainly do him homage.

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A NEW YEAR'S GIFT TO THE POPE.—The Commissioners of Sacred Archæology on the 31st ult. presented a New Year's gift to the Pope, consisting of a circular marble table, containing, in a central octagonal compartment, a copy in marbles of various colours of an ancient painting of the good Shepherd, discovered in the vault of a *cubiculum* in the catacombs of St. Callixtus, near the crypt of the Pope and martyr, St. Cornelius. *Letter from Rome, Jan. 15.*

AN INDIAN TEA COMPANY.—A new company has been started in Calcutta, under the title of the Cachar Tea Company. There are 3000 shares at thirty rupees each; of these 2000 have been taken up and paid for, that is to say, the first instalment called for has been paid. Three rupees a share is the first call, and six the next, payable the year following.—*Sun, and Elder's Homeward Mail.*

## *MUSIC.*

THE only noticeable concerts of this week have been the oratorio performances of the Sacred Harmonic Society and Mr. Hullah. At Exeter-hall Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" (Hymn of Praise) and Mozart's "Requiem" were given for the second time this season, on Wednesday morning. The Sacred Harmonic Society made effort performed these two masterpieces, and always together. This season their performance is better and more successful than ever. Both of them are works of extreme difficulty; and the clearness and smoothness with which they are now executed is the natural result of frequent competition. The principal solo parts in the "Lobgesang" were sung by Madame Clara Novello, Mrs. Lockey, and Mr. Sims Reeves. To these performers, in the "Requiem," Mr. Thomas was added. They all acquitted themselves admirably. The hall was full to overflowing. The performance of "Elijah," at St. Martin's Hall, was good in parts, but very defective as a whole. The choruses were sung with tolerable correctness, though the *nuances* were not nicely observed, and the necessary loudness of the organ throughout the whole performance was positively oppressive. The two great solo parts were in very incompetent hands. Mr. Thomas, though a good, steady oratorio singer, is destitute of the dramatic element, and, therefore, failed entirely in sustaining the character of the Prophet; and the principal soprano part, which demands a Jenny Lind or a Clara Novello, was quite beyond the powers of Miss Banks, who, *de reste*, is a young singer of much promise. Mr. Sims Reeves, however, and Miss Dolby sang the tenor and contralto parts, and, as usual, sang admirably.

OUR most eminent performers, both vocal and instrumental, are busy in the provinces, and will, of course, continue to be so till the commencement of the London season. M. Jullien, with his magnificent orchestra, is perambulating the country, giving "Beethoven Nights," "Mendelssohn Nights," &c., on the same grand scale and with the same brilliant success as in London. He is also accompanied by Herr Formes and Madame Gassner, whose vocal performances add greatly to the attraction of the concerts. Mr. Charles Hallé is carrying on his classical Chamber Concerts at Manchester, and delighting the numerous amateurs of that highly musical town. At the concert of the 8th inst. the principal executed pieces were Schubert's Trio in B flat for the piano, violin, and violoncello - an admirable composition, though little known to our public; Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor for the same instruments; and Beethoven's Sonata in F for the piano and violin. In these pieces Hallé was assisted by Ernst and Piatti, and the result of their union was perfection. Hallé, moreover, played as solos chamber *morceaux* of Chopin and Stephen Heller.

OUR admirable composer and pianist, Mr. GEORGE OSBORNE, is at present on a tour in Ireland, and is everywhere received by his countrymen with enthusiasm. His appearance at the last concert of the Dublin Philharmonic Society is thus spoken of by the *Freeman's Journal*—a paper which contains a trustworthy criticism: "Mr. George Osborne, as a pianist, next claims our attention. Weber's 'Concert-Stück' we never heard so well played as by this gentleman. His reading manifested a thorough conception of the author; and his playing was full of vigour, brilliancy, elasticity of touch, and roundness of tone. He also played a notturno, entitled 'L'Esperanza,' a deliciously-flowing theme, with accompaniment for the left hand, in *arpeggi*, and a study in E minor, composed by himself. Both pieces he rendered with consummate skill. Miss Catherine Hayes and George Osborne are natives of Ireland, and the country may well be proud of two such artists."

THE "Traviata" at the Paris Italian Opera is drawing full houses, and receives great applause. But we can gather from the prevailing tone of the journals that this applause is bestowed more upon the youthful and charming Piccolomini than upon the opera itself. The Parisian critics agreeing in their estimate both of the work and of the fair prima donna with the majority of their London brethren. The "Trovatore" (in our opinion Verdi's *chef-d'œuvre*) has been brought out at the Grand Opéra in a French dress, under the title of "Le Trouvere," with some additions to the music made by the composer. Its success has been less than was expected; though two reasons may be given for this result: first the opera is now no novelty, the public being already familiar with it in its original form; and secondly, it is at this very time better performed in Paris at the Italian Opera.

MR. LUMLEY (says *Galignani*), who has been in Paris a few days, has left for Italy, to conclude some important engagements for Her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Balfe, the popular composer (the same journal adds), is at present in Paris, and has been laid up by an attack of bronchitis, but is now convalescent. He is, it is stated, engaged in the composition of a new opera on an original subject.

ROSSINI has taken up his permanent abode in Paris. He is well in health, but a sort of *malade imaginaire*, subject to hypochondria and nervous irritation. He sees a few intimate friends in a quiet way, but does not go into what is called society, and refuses to enter the doors of a musical theatre, having a rooted dislike to the dramatic music of the day.

ON Thursday (last week) an evening concert was given in the theatre of the Harrow Literary Institution, in aid of its funds. The following eminent vocal performers gave their assistance: - Miss Messent, the Misses Brougham, Mrs. T. Rolfe, and Mr. Tilyard. Mr. Haskins performed on the pianoforte, and Mr. Case on the concertina. The programme presented a choice selection of music, and the whole performance gave great satisfaction to a crowded audience.

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## *THE THEATRES, &c.*

SUCH is the success of the pantomimes that we have but little at present to report in the way of novelty: indeed, nothing at all at the large theatres. The Christmas holidays have been bountiful patrons of the more important dramatic establishments. It is only the less favoured places of entertainment that have felt the good of the necessity to produce new pieces. Of these we now proceed to give some account.

STRAND.—It is to Mr. E. Stirling that we are indebted for the novelty at this theatre. It is entitled "The Jew's Daughter." The heroine is impersonated by Miss Kate Percy, a *débutante*, who has made a favourable impression in the character. *Leah* is in love with a nobleman guilty of a political offence, and condemned to death, but who is ignorant of the lady's passion. When, however, she proposes to him a marriage, that she may be entitled to his rank, and thus facilitate her union with a friend, he consents to the ruse without suspicion. His expected execution, however, does not take place; and, fortunately for the lady, he finds that he really loves her, and reluctantly adopts measures for their immediate divorce. *Leah* appears not to be at all satisfied with this state of affairs, and the convenient friend soon learns the policy of conceding his supposed claim. *Leah* and the pardoned Lord are therefore reconciled, and a story, which is conducted in an interesting manner, is thus brought to a happy conclusion.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Emery has commenced his management here with much promise, and produced a new drama with success. The piece, which is the composition of Messrs. Harris and Williams, is named "Ruth Oakley." The heroine is a blacksmith's wife, who runs away with *Lord Walter Gayton*, and leaves not only her husband but a child for the tempter. That child the honest blacksmith swears she shall never see again. Nor does she; for, though the stern man subsequently relents, she is blinded by lightning at the very moment when she might otherwise have had her wish gratified. The nobleman weds another woman, but receives his reward; for, meeting *Paul Oakley*, he is compelled to fight a duel, and falls. The poor man is arrested on a charge of murder, and the child is stolen by mountebanks. A reunion, however, is ultimately accomplished. The husband is acquitted, the child restored, and the wife pardoned. Mr. Emery performs the part of the honest and wronged blacksmith; and Miss Fanny Clifford, as his erring spouse, was pathetic. The situations are very effective, though the plot is certainly open to objection both as to subject and treatment.

SURREY.—This theatre has also produced a new drama. It is in three acts, and entitled "A Bird in the Hand worth Two in the Bush." The author is Mr. Phillips, who has closely copied the Parisian form of construction, and carried one and the same scene, an old baronial interior—throughout the piece. In other respects his treatment is thoroughly British, particularly in the article of names. Here we have *Mr. Praiseworthy* (Mr. Shepherd), who feigns himself dead, in order to test the respective characters of his nephews, *Reginald* (Mr. Basil Potter) and *Theodore Prodigal* (Mr. Calvert). There is also an old friend, *Major Stormont* (Mr. Vollaire), who counsels the *ruse*; and a *Mr. Capias*, a lawyer (Mr. H. Widdicomb). The materials of this drama may thus be seen at a glance; nor is the moral difficult of apprehension. *Reginald*, whose aristocratic marriage had pleased his uncle, and *Theodore*, whose loss of a sum of money, and humble affection for an amiable and modest girl, had incurred his suspicion and displeasure, are both put to the test by the contents of the will, and soon change places in consequence. Mr. Shepherd played old *Praiseworthy*, who disguises himself as his own steward, with commendable puns and well-practised effect. Widdicomb, in the joint capacity of low attorney and inexorable dun, was highly whimsical. The dialogue is managed with stage tact, and went far to ensure the success of the piece.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. C. Mathews reappeared on Monday, and played with spirit, but his arm in a sling testified to the accident from which he has just recovered. The part was that of *Hans Mertz*, in "Somebody Else." The house, which was overflowing, welcomed warmly the restoration of the favourite actor to the stage.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE.—The practice of our most interesting actresses taking to "Readings" and "Entertainments" is fast extending. The interesting cantatrice with whose name we have headed this paragraph, following in the steps of Miss P. Horton, has commenced a series of performances in Liverpool, under the title of "Home and Foreign Lyrics," which, we learn from the journals, have come off at Clayton Hall, and been among the leading attractions of the Christmas season. As a burlesque and comic actress and singer Miss St. George has already achieved a brilliant reputation. Her fine contralto voice has stood her in good stead in her Entertainment, and shows to great advantage in the air and recitative of "Sapphic," "The Gipsy Song," "The Pastor," and "Joan of Arc." The lady can read and execute her text with the civilised world, including short-hand, impersonations, songs, and local characteristics (changes of costume she intends rapidly to effect). No doubt we shall soon meet with Miss St. George in her native county in London, and shall be then prepared to give her a hearty welcome. The music is provided by Mr. J. P. Duggan, and has been much commended.

SHAKESPEARE AND MUSIC.—Mr. Douglas Thompson, of Cheltenham (whose admirable lecture at Reading we noticed in our last impression), gave a reading from Shakespeare's play of "Macbeth," on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., to a crowded audience, at the All Saints' School-room, in Margaret street, Cavendish-square. Mr. Thompson prefaced the tragedy by a few remarks on the important advantages resulting from the study and practice of elocution; and on the importance of joining "the language of *motion* with the language of *ideas*." Mr. Thompson gave with considerable skill *Lady Macbeth's* first scene, reading her husband's letter; and also with great power the well-known sleep-walking scene (which, from the number of speakers, is a most difficult one to read). The scene descriptive of the remorse of *Macbeth* after the murder of *Duncan*, and the remonstrances of *Lady Macbeth* on his untimely want of purpose, were admirably given. One of the passages, perhaps, which the audience most warmly applauded was the celebrated one commencing

To-morrow! and to-morrow! and to-morrow

The reader was assisted by the members of the choir of All Saints' Church, who gave Locke's Music in a very effective manner, under the able direction of Mr. Redhead, the organist. The reading of the play was concluded in a most spirited style with the dialogue between *Macbeth* and *Macduff* before their final struggle; and Mr. Thompson sat down amid the loud and well-merited applause of his hearers. The room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, among the latter we noticed a large number of the clergy.

THE INTERIOR OF RUSSIA.—A new attraction of considerable importance and beauty has been added to the Great Globe, Leicester-square, Exhibition: a drama of Russia, painted by Mr. Charles Marshall, which presents tableaux of its scenery and population, and particularly the sites of recent events. These are set off with what are called scenic effects. A tour of the Baltic and Black Sea, the Danubian Principalities, and the Ural Mountains, is made remarkably interesting. The whole is concluded with a view of Nijni Novogrod during the fair, and the panaramas of St. Petersburg and Moscow, including the Czar's Coronation in the Cathedral of the Assumption. This series of historic illustrations must become exceedingly popular.

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"CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF ENGLAND." Kent and Co. The first volume of this popular and interesting work has just been issued. It furnishes a very faithful record of the great events of English history from the period of ancient Druidism to the wars of the rival Roses. Throughout it bears evidence of research and discrimination, and is free from political and religious bias. It is written in a clear, vigorous, and popular style; and the name of the author, William Howitt, who has undertaken the history from the reign of Edward I. - is a sufficient guarantee for the literary ability of the work. The distinguishing peculiarity of this history is that it does not confine its attention to King's palaces, to council chambers, and to battle plains; but tells the story of the Anglo-Saxon people—traces the gradual development of their national strength the growth of their laws and constitution—and their progress in the arts of life. The people are thus furnished with a history of themselves, not merely with a history of their rulers. The illustrations (more than three hundred in number) embrace historical scenes, authentic portraits, and scenes of the manners, customs, and costumes of the people, together with views of the most interesting localities famous in English history. Separate chapters, amply illustrated, are devoted to English architecture. Of all the good and cheap publications which John Cassell has issued, we are inclined to the opinion that this English history is the best. The volume has a carefully-prepared index, with dates.

THE POET BERANGER AND THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—It was lately stated in the *Journal de Bruxelles* that the Empress, being informed that the annual sum allowed to Beranger by his publisher, M. Perrotin, was not sufficient to provide for him in his old age, had privately intimated to M. Perrotin that she would willingly contribute from her own private purse enough to raise the poet's income to 6000f. a year; but her Majesty added that she wished the matter to be so managed as not to let Beranger know the source from which his accession of fortune derived. It is now made known that it came from the extended sale of his writings. The article in the Brussels journal contained some very illiberal and insulting remarks upon Beranger, who, it further asserted, had been informed by M. Perrotin, contrary to the desire of her Majesty, of the kind little scheme she had devised for his benefit, and Beranger was reproached for having, notwithstanding this, accepted her bounty, and written her a very grateful letter of acknowledgment. The publication of these statements has drawn forth a letter from M. Perrotin, in which he thus narrates the affair:—"In the year 1850 I happened to be in conversation about the health and the circumstances of Beranger, proposed to him, through a person in her confidence, her own servants would attend to him, and that a physician should be named by me, and which I myself would select, at her own private cost. The proposal was indeed a royal one, and worthy of a noble heart; but I felt I had no right to accept it. It was only Beranger who could have a right to do so, and when I had obtained his permission to inform him of the proposal which had been made he entirely approved of my conduct, saying that he would not have understood my conduct if I had acted otherwise. He did more than this; he wrote me a letter in which he expressed, in excellent terms, the gratitude which at the bottom of his heart he felt for the kindness that had been shown him; and he even added, that he had never been richer than he was at that moment—that he had never needed a larger income; and that his gratitude was the more sincere since he did not accept the benefits with the offer of which he had been honoured. This is all that has taken place upon the subject."

MEMORIAL TO THE RIGHT HON. EDMUND BURKE.—The Rector of Beaconsfield, where lived and died Edmund Burke, and where, in the church, his ashes repose, has issued a circular earnestly calling the attention of the public to the sadly-neglected state of the illustrious orator, and asking for subscriptions to secure the erection of such a public memorial as Beaconsfield to one who deserved so well of his country. A committee to carry out this truly-national object has, it appears, been formed, consisting of the venerable Edward Bickersteth, Archdeacon of Buckingham; the Rev. John Gould, B.D., Rector of Beaconsfield; George Atkinson, Serjeant-at-law, Serjeants' Inn; and Peter Burke, Esq., Inner Temple, London; and an account has been opened, called "The Beaconsfield Memorial Fund," with the following bankers, *viz.* Messrs. Dixon, Brooks, and Dixon, 25, Chancery-lane, London; the [illegible] Bank, Dublin; and Messrs. Persons and Thompson, Old Bank, Oxford. Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any of the members of the committee; or, if more convenient, may be paid to one of the above-named bankers, to the account mentioned.

The celebrated tenor Tamberlik is daily expected in Europe from the Brazils.

SKETCHES OF IRISH LIFE.

RETURNING FROM MARKET, A SCENE IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—DRAWN BY E. FITZPATRICK.

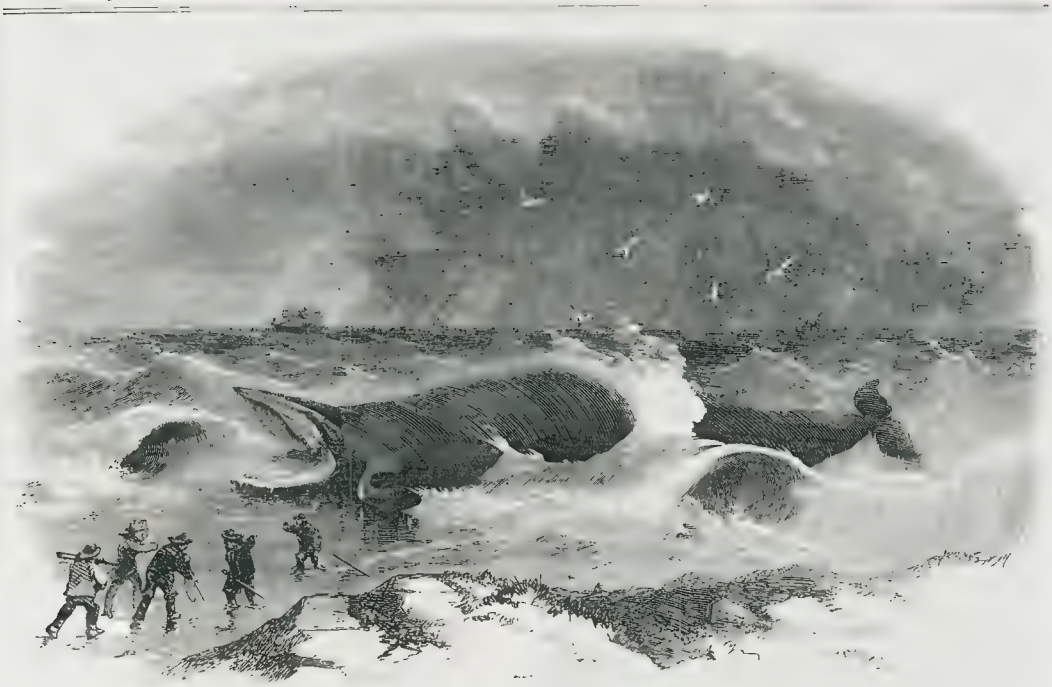
## THE IRISH SCHOOLMASTER.

Amongst the variety of "professors" that practise on the Irish peasantry in the shape of horse and cow doctors, bone-setters, and the like, perhaps there is not a more distinguished individual than the Hedge Schoolmaster.

Educated in a seminary similar to that in which he presides, having there acquired all his former preceptor's knowledge, he has either stepped into his shoes on his demise, or set up an establishment on his own account, trusting his success to the favourable opinion the neighbours had formed of his abilities during his years of probation. The Hedge Schoolmaster is, therefore, greatly respected by the peasantry whose children he has undertaken to educate; he is ever a welcome guest at their homes, gets the best "bit and sup" and the warmest corner at their firesides. Here he seems as much at home and more at his ease than the hospitable owner of the domicile he has condescended to visit, and whom he repays by astonishing with his intimate knowledge of past events, gleaned generally from antiquated newspapers: he can even tell of things to come, in a style equal, if not superior, to the prophetic pages of *Moore's Almanack*, which popular annual he is seldom or ever known to agree with. He is generally, too, a proficient in music, and on Sunday evenings, in the summer time, gives the boys and girls an opportunity of enjoying themselves on "the green" in a jig or country dance to the sounds of his violin. But as human nature is never perfect, even in the wisest of mankind, there is one failing inseparably allied with the Hedge Schoolmaster—he is a little too fond of "the drop;" his indulgence in which, though it occasionally mars his dignity in some respects, is amply atoned for in others; for, as the spirit of the glass ascends to his head, the pent-up *learning* as quickly escapes from that abode in words of learned length and thundering sound."

Now there may be, as is often the case, a rival schoolmaster in the adjacent village, and he too, either by accident or design, might be present on one of those festive occasions. The meeting of those worthies is as "Greek to Greek." No two gamecocks could regard each other more fiercely, and the encounter of wits is often as decisive and deadly. Here lies the Hedge Schoolmaster's real danger. If in the opinion of the excited company he is put down in the discussion, even on such a point as the "Irish tutor" puzzled the great Dr. O'Toole, when he asked him the exact position Ballyragget occupied on the globe, his fame is gone. The cry is up through the country, "The master was beat in the 'larnin';" and in a day or two the schoolmaster is literally "abroad," his grove deserted, and his pupils fled to his more witty or accomplished rival.

THE IRISH SCHOOLMASTER.—DRAWN BY E. FITZPATRICK.



WHALE STRANDED AT WINTERTON.

## WHALE STRANDED AT WINTERTON.

THIS fine specimen of the whale tribe was driven ashore at Winterton by the gales which visited the coast of Norfolk on the 6th inst. When the whale found himself upon land he roared loudly, and he struggled most lustily to regain the deep. His full length is 48 feet; compared with which the proportions of the jaws are very small, measuring only 8 feet; eye small, the span of ball 5 inches, sight of eye between the lids 1½ inch; and there are two orifices in the middle of the head. The upper jaw is provided with about 400 (on each side) plates of whalebone or baleens, and each is furnished with very soft tufts of white hair sprouting from the inner part to the blowing-tubes, which is quite bare, and formed with a pinky horny substance. He has two pectorals, and a dorsal fin eight feet from tail. The tail measures from tip to tip (sideways) 11 feet; the widest part across, 28 inches. The pectorals, dorsal, and tail are all quite smooth. A series of folds, running lengthways, commences from corner of mouth about two feet long, and continues to the under part of the body, and terminates at eighteen feet from tip of lower jaw. The lower jaw quite bare, smooth, and covered with a black leathery skin, and projects three inches all round the upper jaw. The colour of the outer coat is dark brown on the back, vanishing off towards the body of a bluish grey. The body is white; also about two feet of the nose and baleen is white, the rest of the outer part is black.

We understand that the skin, head, and tail were removed from the carcase for exhibition. The whale is stated to weigh about 25 tons.

## EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.

THIS very desirable public work proceeds slowly, but it is most efficiently executed. A good specimen may be seen on the north bank, between Vauxhall-bridge and the new Chelsea-bridge works.

The accompanying View represents a portion in progress by Mr. Jay, the contractor, under the Woods and Works, extending nearly from the first-named bridge to the entrance to the Grosvenor Canal, Chelsea, a distance of about ¼ mile; the work is being continued further westward, by Mr. Jackson, of Pimlico, from the said canal, to join the new bridge to Battersea Park, and to continue towards Chelsea Hospital; and, if carried up to Battersea-bridge, it will be one of the greatest modern improvements in or near the metropolis.

The entrances to the different docks, canals, &c., are spanned by straight cast-iron girders, and the roadway made good over, so as to avoid any obstruction to the public, and will thus afford an uninterrupted promenade for the whole distance; the foundation, as shown in the Drawing, is done by what is called half-tide work; and the large alongside the piles contains a double pumping-engine, for the purpose of drawing off the water to enable the workmen to dig out the foundation for the bricklayers; and further on are men driving sheet piling for the purpose of continuing the dam.

The distance from Vauxhall-bridge to the sign of William IV., opposite Messrs. Smith's distillery, was executed by Mr. Cubitt, and consists of a splendid waterside roadway, varying from thirty to forty yards in width, planted for some distance with trees; forming at present a pleasant walk for the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

PROGRESS OF THE EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES AT CHELSEA.

## FOSSILS FOUND IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A DEPOSIT of fossils has recently been discovered in a bed of clay on the farm of Mr Greaves, at Tingewick Bucks, which has excited considerable curiosity and speculation as to their nature and origin. They were found by some labourers, in digging clay for bricks, at the depth of about six feet. Mr. Stowe, surgeon, of Buckingham, upon washing some hundreds of the fossils ascertained them to be marine vegetation which, if it had not grown where it was found, had been washed out of the chalk range, as most of the fossils are striated or

SPECIMEN OF FOSSILS RECENTLY FOUND AT TINGEWICK, BUCKS.

interspersed by thin veins of chalk. The substance which forms the bulk of them is a pure marl of a yellowish colour, the shapes are so varied that it is impossible to describe them in words; and the number of them is immense, as they extend over many square yards of the field, and are as thick in the clay in which they are found as pebbles in a street. Many of them are like nuts, others are like Elizabethan mince-pies and oysters. Others are like roots of ginger and compressed mushrooms of all sizes—the smaller or button-shaped ones simulating the mince-pies, and the larger ones so like biscuits that

at an evening party they were put on the supper-table and were taken for real biscuits. We have been favoured with a few of these "medals of creation," and the outlines of many more, and we hear that they have been sent to two or three professors of geology and botany, who have not yet determined what to designate them, or to what part of the cryptogamic class they belong.

We understand that Mr. Stowe has been almost overwhelmed with some 170 letters applying for specimens; but he is at present unable to go on satisfying the claimants, as the men have ceased to dig clay for the season. They appear to be concretions of chalky matter round some vegetable (marine) forms which have decayed in lapse of time, and so not strictly fossilised vegetables.

From the specimens we have received, the best Mr. Stowe could find, we have engraved a few; but there are such varieties of shapes that it would be endless to represent them: they are concretions of fantastic shapes, and from their depth in the clay, and being of chalk, must have been an early deposit of our geological era.

## MONUMENT TO SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

THIS handsome testimonial to our distinguished statesman and historian has been sculptured by Mr. Theed, and is to be placed in Westminster Abbey as soon as the tablet is provided with an inscription. The requisite funds were raised by means of subscription of the friends and admirers of Sir James Mackintosh; a committee of noblemen and gentlemen being formed to carry out the work—of which committee the Marquis of Lansdowne is chairman, and the Right Hon. Sir Robert H. Inglis was honorary secretary.

The monument is about nine feet high, and is of graceful design: it is surmounted by a bust of Mackintosh. Beneath is the genius of British literature lamenting the loss of the historian; and upon the sods of the base, which bears the inscription-table, are sculptured figures of Clemency and Philosophy. Sir James Mackintosh has now been dead nearly a quarter of a century; so that the above memorial must be regarded as a tardy tribute to his attainments and private worth.

## NEW BUCKINGHAM GATE.

WHOEVER remembers the neglected state of St. James's Park some forty years since must be disposed to give credit to the activity and taste of the successive heads of the office of Woods and Works to whom the care of these "lungs of the metropolis" is intrusted. The George IV., "maker of new streets," saw the landscape-gardening of St. James's Park, the lake of which has recently been emptied, in order to improve the bed, by removal of refuse and the laying of concrete, and, at a reduced depth, to lessen the results of accidents in the skating season, and to facilitate any future cleansing. This garden, by the way, was made for the people just at the time when the capricious Sovereign applied to Parliament for the improvements which ended in the rebuilding of Buckingham House. This was, indeed, an ingenious "job."

The scene of our Illustration, the new Lodge and Buckingham Gate, is in some respects a more important public improvement than the boon of the garden. It has sprung out of the alterations at the Pimlico entrance to St. James's Park, adjoining Buckingham Palace. A few of the houses of Great James street have been removed; the great part of the line has been spared, and we are glad of it, for they are some of the most cheerful houses in the metropolis, with their park prospect, and most desirable aspect for artists. Several houses in Pimlico have been cleared away. The new office of the Duchy of Cornwall has been erected at the angle of the road, and much more remains to be done ere the plan is completed. Meanwhile it was found that the Park gate was inconvenient, and was likely to become more so on the opening of the new wing of the Palace at Pimlico. Accordingly, the Park Lodge, which stood between the terminus of the road that passes in front of the Wellington Barracks and that through the Park has been removed; likewise the single gates, and in place of them handsome double gates, two to each entrance, have been erected; and a new lodge has been built, for which purpose a large area has been taken from the ground to the west of the Chapel Royal Barracks. This improvement has been found necessary for the additional traffic by the road newly opened past St. James's Palace-court and Marlborough-house, and in a line with the Park mall, past Buckingham Palace, to Pimlico. Another people's road has originated with the life and bustle of the full tide of the season. The style of the gates is good, and the stone piers and cast-iron gates are decidedly an improvement upon the brick piers and lumbering wooden gate of former days. The change is also early: and we hope to see the system of taking down and rebuilding the lodge at Buckingham Gate, and the new gates and piers and approaches to the park, has been £2450.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A case which has excited a great deal of interest lately came on for hearing, in the Court of Queen's Bench, last Saturday. *A habeas corpus* had been obtained to bring up Alicia Race, a child under ten years of age, under the following circumstances:—It appeared that the father of Alicia Race was a sergeant of marines, and was killed in the late attack on Petropaulovski; but, previously to that, when on board H.M.S. *Pique*, he wrote a letter addressed to his wife, in which he expressed a presentiment of death, and recommended his children, a boy and a girl, to the care of their mother. The deceased was a Protestant, and his widow a Catholic, and the children, after the death of their father, were placed the boy at the Sailors' Boys School, Chadstock, Devonshire, and the girl at the Sailors' Female Orphan Home, at Hampstead, of which latter asylum the Rev. H. Bickersteth, Incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, was the chaplain. In October last the boy was removed from the school at Chadstock and given up to the mother, at her request; Captain Fitzherbert, the secretary, admitting the right of the mother to have the child given up to her. A similar application was made for the female child by the mother, the Roman Catholic priest having told her that he would not send the child to school unless the girl was given up also. This application was refused, on the ground—first, that the child had no wish to leave the school and adopt the Roman Catholic faith, because she was attached to the life she had rarely attended the Roman Catholic church; and secondly, that the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund stood *in loco parentis* to the child, and that they declined to give her up. Mr. Whiteside, Lord Campbell delivered the judgment of the Court, which was that the child should be delivered up to the mother. Mr. O'Malley made an application on behalf of the authorities of the Orphan School, that the judgment of the Court be not immediately executed. Mr Robert Sweeting, one of the attorneys for the school, stated in his affidavit that a bill had been filed at the instance of the managers of the institution in Chancery, and that Alicia Race was now a ward of that Court. By leave of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley the motion for an injunction to restrain the mother from taking possession of the child stood for hearing at the sitting of the Court this morning; and it was further proved by the affidavit that the mother intended, as soon as she had obtained possession of her daughter, to take her to Ireland, where she would be out of the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. Lord Campbell was of opinion that the order for the delivery of the child ought to be immediately executed. They could take no notice whatever of the injunction. The motion in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, which was heard on the same day, was for the appointment of a fit and proper person, other than the defendant Race, as guardian of the plaintiff, an infant, and for an injunction restraining the defendant from interfering with the infant plaintiff's education, or from further proceeding under the writ of *habeas corpus* which had been issued by the Court of Queen's Bench, or from acting upon any order which had been, or might be, made in the matter by the Court. The defendant's counsel applied for permission to answer the affidavits, the defendant and her solicitor undertaking that the infant should not be withdrawn from the jurisdiction, but should be forthcoming whenever required, and undertaking to abide by any order which the Court might think proper to make. His Honour granted the application for further time, but reminded the parties that a violation of the undertaking would be treated as strictly as a breach of an injunction.

AN EXPENSIVE PLEA.—An action was brought against the Bank of France, before the Tribunal of Commerce, by the heirs of a retired Captain of the Army, named Lavergne, of Tours, to obtain from it payment of 39,360f., the amount of notes alleged to have been destroyed by him in a fit of insanity. The plaintiffs stated that this person, whose mind had been affected for many years, had since 1838 been possessed with the idea of imitating an Englishman of Exeter, of whom he had read in the newspapers, who had burned a number of bank-notes, and then committed suicide. On the 26th June last Capt. Lavergne blew out his brains, and on a table was a paper setting forth that he left his property, amounting to 50,000f., and 726f. in gold and silver. The latter sum was found, but the notes had disappeared. In the grate, however, were a quantity of cinders caused by the burning of paper and the remains of several banknotes. As, therefore, it was morally certain that the notes had been burned, it was contended that the Bank was bound to pay the amount of them. The Bank resisted the claim, on the ground that it could not be made to pay notes which had been entirely consumed, and of the destruction of which it had not sufficient proof; and that, as to the fragments of notes produced, it could not be made to pay on them either, inasmuch as they bore neither figures nor marks of any kind to prove their identity. The tribunal dismissed the action with costs.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### THE WAR WITH CHINA.

A despatch from Constantinople, dated *yesterday*, with the following intelligence, appears in the *Times* of Friday:—

ALEXANDRIA, JAN. 15

The *Calcutta* steamer has arrived at Suez with advices from Hongkong to the 1st of December.

Yeh, backed up by the gentry and people, continued obdurate.

The French Folly Fort had been taken and destroyed. The Chinese had set fire to the factories, and all the Joss houses were destroyed. The Oriental, Agra, and Mercantile Banks were on fire, with no hopes of saving them.

One fatal accident had occurred, O. T. Lane, nephew of Sir J. Bowring, being killed by the falling in of a wall.

It was said that the city of Canton would no longer be spared, and that the discharge of rockets and shells had already commenced

### THE EXPEDITION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

We have received from Trieste, by way of Vienna, the following despatch:—

The *Lloyd* steamer arrived this evening at Trieste with the following news:—"The British fleet has taken possession of the fort of Bushire and the island of Karrak."

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. C. J. Wilding to Wyndtown, in the diocese of Hereford; Rev. G. Hatchard, St. Nicholas, Guildford; Rev. C. W. Sillifant to Weare Gifford, near Torrington, Devon; Rev. J. Soper to Crawley, Sussex; Rev B. Bailey to Sheinton, Shropshire; Rev. A. F. Horschel to Mainstone, Shropshire. *Vicarages*: Rev. J. S. Ellis to Llantrissant, Monmouthshire. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. J. Howlett to St. Augustin's, Flimwell, Sussex; Rev R. G. Bryan to Bodiam, near Ticehurst, Sussex; Rev. W. Adamson to Winster, Windermere, Westmorland; Rev W. Williams to Repton, Derbyshire. Rev. F. W. Parry to Bickerton Malpas, Cheshire; Rev. H. Dalton to Brithdirect near Great Torrington, Devonshire. Rev. A. T. Lee to Bisson, near Gosport.

CONFIRMATION AND CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF RIPON.—On Saturday morning the confirmation of the Right Rev. Dr. Bickersteth, the newly appointed Bishop of Ripon, took place in York Cathedral, immediately after the morning service. On Sunday the right rev. Prelate was consecrated in the parish church of Bishopsthorpe, during the celebration of the morning service, which began at eleven o'clock. The Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Manchester, and the Bishop of Carlisle, were present at the ceremony. The sermon was preached by the Hon and Rev. J. T. Pelham, B.A., Honorary Canon of Norwich, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Rector of St. Marylebone, London.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

NOTWITHSTANDING that the demand for accommodation has been less active this week the Discount Market has been very firm. The private bankers, almost generally, have made very cautious advances; and the lowest rate for money in Lombard-street is 5½ per cent. In some quarters there is a growing conviction that we shall have even higher rates, and the news from India and China has rather increased than lessened that impression. The demand for silver has certainly improved, and the price has advanced 2d. per ounce; but, if our advices are to be relied upon, it would appear that the late heavy remittances of silver to India have gone far to adjust the balance of trade against this country. Besides which, it is stated that the principal portion of the season's produce had been shipped, and that the last quotation at Canton was 7s. 2d. With all this, however, we have had almost daily withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England to purchase silver on the Continent, and these withdrawals have, as might be expected, considerably influenced upon the Money Market. The last packet for India took out £367,327, almost wholly in silver; and we find that large parcels continue to be sent to India via the Cape. The large quantities of gold, about £600,000, received from Ireland this week have run upon some of the branches of the National Bank, are gradually finding their way back again to London.

Several of the joint-stock banking companies have held their usual half-yearly meetings this week. The accounts presented have been of a highly-favourable nature. The profits of the London and Westminster, last year, were £30,363 5s. 9d. The City Bank has declared a dividend of 5 and the Union Bank of Australia one of 20 per cent, both free of income-tax.

Owing to some rather heavy sales of money-stock, the Consol Market ruled flat on Monday and prices were rather drooping. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 93⅞ ⅞; the Three per Cent Consols, for Money, 93⅞ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 93⅞ ⅞; the New Three per Cents, 93⅞ ⅞; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, —; India Bonds, 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 98⅞ 99. Bank Stock was 218, 216; and India Stock, 220. On Tuesday the business doing was limited, as follows:—Bank Stock, 217½; Three per Cents Reduced, 93⅞ ⅞; Consols, for transfer, 93⅞ ⅞; New Three per Cents, 93⅞ ⅞; Long Annuities, 1860, 2⅞; Ditto, 1885, 18 1-16; India Bonds, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 98⅞. The dealings on Wednesday were trifling, but without anything to any material extent in the quotations. Bank Stock was done at 216, 217½; India Stock, 220. The Reduced Three per Cents were 93⅞ ⅞; Consols, 93⅞ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 93⅞; New Three per Cents, 93⅞ ⅞; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 98⅞. On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the rate of discount. In the early part of the day the Consol Market was very quiet, and the Three per Cents opened at 93⅞ ⅞. The demand for Stock subsequently improved, and the closing price for Money was 93⅞ ⅞; for Account, 93⅞. The New Three per Cents marked 93⅞ ⅞. The Reduced, 93⅞ to 93⅞; Long Annuities, 2; the Thirty Years', 2 9-16 to ⅝. Bank Stock was heavy, at 216; and India Stock, 220. Exchequer Bills were 1s. dis. to 2s. prem.; and the Bonds, 98⅞ to 99⅛. No important change occurred in reference to the Bank of France. It carried out, they promise to afford great relief to the mercantile classes. The Bank Charter will expire in 1858; and it is now proposed to renew it till 1900, and to increase its capital from 91,000,000 francs to 200,000,000 francs. Very little doubt is entertained in the City but that the project will be carried out, and that no difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the increased capital, the whole of which will, no doubt, be speedily employed.

The Committee of the Stock Exchange have resolved to admit into the official lists the shares of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company. This decision has given much satisfaction to parties immediately interested in mining operations.

There has been a moderate demand for Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and prices generally have been well supported. Australasia have been 85½; Bank of Egypt, 18⅝; Chartered of India, China, and Australia, 53½; City, 39; English, Scottish, and Australian, 19⅝; London Chartered of Australia, 18⅜; Ditto, New, 17⅜; London and County, 33; Oriental, 38⅜; Provincial of Ireland, 69; Ditto, New, 23⅜; Union of Australia, 54½; Ditto, New, 23.

In Miscellaneous Securities only a limited business has been passing. London Dock, 101 ex div.; Victoria, New, 13½; Australian Royal Mail, 8½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Six per Cents, 101; Crystal Palace, 2½; Ditto, Preference, 5⅝; Electric Telegraph, 9½; London Omnibus, 3⅜; Peel River Land and Mineral, 3⅝; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅜; South Australian Land, 37 ex div.; South Australian Government Six per Cent Bonds, 105.

Most Foreign Bonds have been dull, yet we have no important change to notice in the quotations. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 101; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 83½; Chilian Six per Cents, 104; Ecuador, New Consolidated, 14½; Guatemala Five per Cents, 80; Mexican Three per Cents, 21; Spanish Passive, 5¼; Deferred, 21; Portuguese Four per Cents, 34; Ditto, Committee's Certificate of Coupon, 6 per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 95; Turkish Four per Cents, 103; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 56; Danish Deferred, 68; Peruvian Four per Cents, 74½; Ditto Charit

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January 19, 1857

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## STATUES OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM AND CHARLES JAMES FOX.

THE embellishment of St. Stephen's Hall -the great central vestibule to the Houses of Parliament—with statues of illustrious British statesmen, proceeds well; and let us hope that, from the contemplation of these *speaking* impersonations of the bright lights of a past age, the senators of our own time may become inspired with emulation of the patriotism and public virtues of their predecessors.

Two statues have just been added -the great Earl of Chatham, and the Right Hon. C. J. Fox. The figure of Chatham is by Mr. Macdowell: the statesman is represented in his robes, and speaking; the

STATUE OF THE EARL OF CHATHAM, IN ST. STEPHEN'S HALL.
MACDOWELL, SCULPTOR.

right hand raised, and the right leg thrown back. The face is thoughtful and expressive, reminding us of the justice of the remark that his eloquence—of the immediate effect of which there is no question must have partaken very much of the only half-intellectual art of acting, and been indebted for his power to his voice, and other mere external advantages, as much as to any higher qualities Such was the orator and the statesman who for more than forty years filled so

MONUMENT TO SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.—THEED, SCULPTOR.
(SEE PAGE 68.)

large a space in the public eye, and whose memory was associated with so much of popular principle and national glory. Mr. Macdowell has happily expressed the high-minded bearing of the great statesman.

The Statue of Charles James Fox is by Mr. Baily, R.A. The bulky proportions of this celebrated statesman seem not to harmonise with the rest of the figures now being placed in St. Stephen's Hall. We cannot help thinking that, had the figure been placed in a quiescent attitude instead of the present denouncing one, more effect would have been gained, and a clumsiness lost which now pervades the statue. It is evidently a characteristic portrait. One hand is raised, whilst the other is placed behind. He wears the square skirted coat, buttoned close upon the chest by one button—a style with

STATUE OF CHARLES JAMES FOX, IN ST. STEPHEN'S HALL.
BAILY, SCULPTOR

which we are familiar, from the various portraits executed at the period in which Fox lived. There is little philosophic expression in this portraiture; the sculptor having rather impersonated Sir James Mackintosh's characteristics of Fox as an orator—that "he possessed above all moderns that union of reason, simplicity, and vehemence which formed the prince of orators. He was the most Demosthenean speaker since the days of Demosthenes."

NEW BUCKINGHAM-GATE, ST. JAMES'S-PARK.—(SEE PAGE 68.)

# SKETCHES IN AUSTRALIA.

## THE ABORIGINES OF AUSTRALIA.

THE natives of Australia are fast disappearing, through the ravages of intoxication and disease, combined with occasional warfare, and but a few years more will suffice for the now scanty population to become extinct. About twenty years since, the Surveyor, General Mitchell, estimated that in about one-seventh of the whole colony which he had examined, the natives did not exceed 6000 in number. They lead a wandering, vagabond life, hanging about the houses of the settlers, where they are well treated. Their habitations are merely temporary shelters, often formed of boughs and bark piled up against the stump of a tree, rather to shelter them from the wind than to serve as a regular habitation, for they have a superstitious objection to encamping on one spot three nights in succession.

Meanwhile travellers from our colonies who visit the interior to witness these evanescent scenes of aboriginal life fill their sketch-books with portraits and characteristics of these very interesting people; and by this means we are enabled to present these scenes of savage life side by side with many a splendid picture of the refinement of civilised society. To the former class of Illustrations belong the two accompanying representations of life in the forests of Australia.

First is one of the methods by which the natives climb trees, with a facility, fearlessness, and dexterity which are well worthy of note. They employ two different methods of ascent—one with a tomahawk, and the other by the assistance of a vine, which is used as a rope or hoop. The former method is most generally practised. The native, having eyed well the inclination of the tree, commences by cutting a notch just large enough to admit his great toe. The height of this notch from the ground is about 2½ feet, although it generally depends upon the individual, for it is a remarkable fact that two natives will not ascend by each others' notches, or steps, even though the tree has been climbed by several of them. He then cuts another notch, from two to three feet higher, for his left foot; and when this is done he fixes his tomahawk as high as he can reach into the tree, and, holding by it, ascends the two first notches. His left great toe being in the second cut, he stands, supporting his whole weight upon it, with his left arm round the tree, and then makes two more notches as before. In this manner the natives get up immense trees, rising from 40 to 50 feet without a branch, with as much confidence and celerity as a European mounts a ladder.

MODE OF CLIMBING A TREE.

Among the customs of the native Australians their disposal of the dead is not the least interesting. Certain tribes, when the head of a family dies, lay the body out on a framework of sticks, raised a foot from the ground, and there suffered to rot. The nearest relative watches it in a hut near the corpse until the head drops off, when that member is handed over to the charge of the dead man's wife, who carries it about with her in a bag during her widowhood. The accompanying Sketch, by a Correspondent, illustrates a somewhat different mode of procedure. In this scene the corpse is placed on a platform of wickerwork, attached to poles, and raised to a considerable height above the ground, so as to prevent the native dogs (a species which resembles a mixture of the wolf and jackal) from getting at the body, and devouring it, which they would do if the ordinary mode of depositing it in the earth were observed. A superstition prevails among the native tribes which dictates this proceeding. They believe that if a dead Indian be placed under the ground, and be exhumed, the soul will animate the body of a white person. This, in their estimation, is an evil to be deprecated and avoided, for which purpose the above precaution is adopted. It should be observed that the vultures which are seen descending on the corpse are regarded as no good." Even Malays, Chinamen, and the natives of India, he counted as nothing in his increasing admiration of Europeans, until he saw some sepoys, when he altered his opinion a little, and thought that he, too, if only big enough, would like to be a soldier. The poor fellow suffered much from cold during the passage round Cape Leeuwin, and was ill when landed at Sydney, but soon recovered. Although his thoughts were always centered in his native home, and a girl to whom he was much attached, he yet volunteered to accompany me to England when the *Fly* was about to sail; but as I had then no immediate prospect of returning to Australia, I could not undertake the responsibility of having to provide for him for the future. I was glad then when Lieut. Yule, who was about to revisit Port Essington, generously offered to take him there. While in the *Bramble* he made himself useful in assisting the steward, and, under the tuition of Dr MacGlatchie, made some proficiency in acquiring the rudiments of reading and writing.

ABORIGINAL MODE OF THE DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD IN AUSTRALIA.

## HOW THE WEST-END LOOKS THIS WINTER.

I HAVE two sisters. and I am not ashamed to say they are very nice girls. They read me to sleep after dinner from the pages of my favourite author. They embroider as many slippers and braces for me as if I were a popular clergyman. They behave very handsomely to me in regard to my favourite vice, permitting me to smoke with my study-door open, and encouraging me to light my cigar when we happen to walk home late from an evening party. If I happen to dance with a charming partner, and talk about her at breakfast next morning, they leave cards, and soon ascertain everything I want to know. When Emily Purvis was forced by her friends to marry that rich West Indian I had, as you may be sure, a terrible heartache, and then the darlings, without appearing to notice my concern, had a thousand little winning ways and noiseless attentions to divert my thoughts. They have given up Herz and Liszt, although good executants, because I like Mozart and Mendelssohn, and they take especial care that none of the popular sentimental songs of the day find their way to their pianos until they are well assured of their merit. These are great virtues in sisters, you will say. I could not give you half so long a catalogue of my good offices I render in return. Like most brothers, I fear I accept their kindness in a gruff, condescending way, as homage from an inferior to a superior being. In fact, I can't think of anything I do for them. Oh! yes. I sometimes take them shopping

Augusta and Lucy are handsome presentable girls, with a liberal allowance of pocket money, and they have not unfrequently, therefore, a little shopping to do on their own account. They are held by their friends to hit that golden mean of always being well dressed, and yet never buying a bonnet or a robe which can fairly be considered extravagant or unnecessary. It is astonishing how far a few judicious purchases go when taste presides over the selection. My sisters, too, although they always seem fashionably attired, yet in truth only borrow just so much of the prevailing mode as suits their style, complexion, and features. Augusta's forte is colour—its harmonies and contrasts, while Lucy loves to trace the artist in a graceful design. They have, of course, their little differences. Augusta, for example, admires many of the Scotch plaids, and pretends that they give us gay, cheerful, and pretty intermixtures of colour; while Lucy declares that the prevalence of plaids shows great poverty of design on the part of the artists, and want of taste on the part of the public. She demands play of line, running patterns, scrolls, arabesques, floral wreaths. I have not the smallest idea which is right, nor would I on any account be thought to have an opinion on the subject. But I see clearly enough that Augusta's infallible judgment of colour, and Lucy's taste in design, make them invaluable London correspondents; and I do not wonder that they have always a dozen commissions on hand to buy every thing new and pretty for some country friend or other.

Augusta's schoolfellow and bosom-friend, Mrs. Carcajou, wife of an elderly gentleman high in the East India Company's service, is the leader of fashion in the capital of one of our Indian Presidencies. Her letters (which I refuse to read on principle, as they are always crossed) are full of notes of exclamation and italics, descriptive of the lovely bonnets and enchanting silks and satins that her dear, kind Augusta has been good enough to send her. Her happiness is furthermore rendered complete by the circumstance that every other lady in the Presidency is dying with envy and curiosity to know how it happens that Mrs. Carcajou's toilet is always so exquisitely becoming that not a tint is out of harmony, and that the tone is so quiet yet so decidedly lady-like. Carcajou, to do him justice, is proud of his wife, and quarrels with her because her milliner's bills are so small. He has sent Augusta and Lucy two or three Indian shawls, such as you see nowhere but in the windows of Graham's, on Ludgate-hill, or at Howell and James's - like that magnificent shawl of green and gold which the beautiful Duchess of Wellington wore at the marriage of her sister with Sir Robert Peel. A Duchess may wear such a shawl two or three times in her life, but for other people a similar present is about as useful as a white elephant. One of old Carcajou's packages contained a superb set of ivory chessmen for me; and his wife's letters, if Augusta reads them aright, always end with a postscript of remembrance and thanks to "dear patient Phil." These kind friendly recollections take their rise from a little controversy between the girls at Harding's, in Pall-mall. They were selecting a robe for Mrs. Carcajou. Augusta's eye had been taken by a moiré-antique, of imperial magnificence, and with a rich yet soft and delicate hue. Lucy, on the contrary, voted for a French chéné silk, with a pattern of rosebuds, so exquisitely designed that they appeared to have been painted upon the fabric. A true artist had been there, and the eye was never weary of admiring his work. The dear things were longer than usual in making up their minds. The opposing theories had to be reconciled; and yet even the semblance of a dispute before the shopman was not to be thought of. "I think we must consider about it, and let you know to-morrow which we will have," said Augusta. All at once an idea struck her. "What do you say, Phil, dear?" said she. It was the first time they had ever thought of consulting me. I was known to be stupid and unobservant, which I heartily believe I am, with no qualification for going shopping, except perhaps being patient and silent. If I had not been thrown off my guard I should have replied, "Settle it between you;" but, being taken by the surprise by the suddenness of the appeal, I said, "Take them both!" "Capital, Phil, dear!" they exclaimed in a breath. The robes were sent, and the occasion was thought to demand a detailed statement of the pros and cons, and Phil's suggestion. The next mail brought Augusta a long letter, three times crossed. Mrs. Carcajou did not know which robe most to admire. Society was divided in that part of our Indian empire upon the merits of the two dresses. Persons of taste took opposite sides, as Augusta and Lucy had done, and a coolness had sprung up between intimate friends in consequence. To think that she owed such delightful results and two such robes to dear Philip's presence of mind and good taste, filled her with gratitude. Augusta declared that Di Carcajou commissioned her to give me a kiss, and that the message bore her husband's initials in the corner, with the words "seen and approved" in his handwriting; but this I always treated as a joke of Augusta's. The chessmen followed. Like the cashmeres, they are too valuable and beautiful for use. So they stand under a glass shade in the drawing-room, of which they are one of the chief ornaments. Of course I took measures to prevent my opinion from being drawn into a precedent. I am allowed to look on, in utter vacuity of mind, upon their purchases, and it is only in the gravest cases and after profound apologies that I permit myself to be spoken to. I think about anything or about nothing, as the case may be, while lustres, barèges, and all the fabrics of the loom, pass before my eyes.

The girls have friendly commissions to execute from two or three acquaintances in the provinces, as well as for Mrs. Carcajou. They like shopping. They have a vocation for it. It is their passion. The only thing that makes it tolerable to me is that they do it out of hand. Like all people of taste they know exactly what they want, and fix upon it by an instinct. Ladies who ponder over each robe as it is shown, and who detain an assistant an hour before they can make up their minds, may seriously distrust their taste. Augusta and Lucylike to look in at the shop windows. They wish, indeed, that shops were vast bazaars, in which the wares could be hung up and seen without the trouble of being unrolled. Shopping then would consist in a hurried walk round a large edifice, and in pointing to a dress. They will only be waited upon by a particular assistant at each establishment, who knows their style, and who, above all, loses no unnecessary time in displaying his silks and satins. An inferior artist dwells upon his ugliest patterns, praises their cheapness, tears out duplicates, and is never satisfied till the girls throw out that their time is limited, and that he cannot pass from one article to another too quickly. Three or four patterns of striking merit having been illuminated, the real difficulty of selection begins when these are brought together and compared. But the decision is not long; and when two pieces of stuff of distracting beauty and elegance puzzle my sisters, they exclaim, "Phil's choice!" and take them both

I am a little ashamed of writing about dresses and patterns, and how the shop-windows at the West-end looked on New Year's-day The fact is, as my lady readers will soon discover, I know very little about the matter. The dear girls on each side of me interchange remarks, and I shall try and repeat them, like a parrot. If Augusta, now, would only send you one of her letters to Di Carcajou what a vivid picture you would have of Regent-street and Bond-street! The scarlets that make the streets so gay this season would glow under her pen. The fashionable bonnet of scarlet and black, the scarlet bonnet-ribbons, the gay Lindsays of scarlet and black stripes which continually flash in view and attract attention to a neatly-fitting, high heeled, Balmoral boot, give animation to our thoroughfares. We (that is Augusta and Lucy) like scarlet as a winter colour. It is warm, bright, and cheerful. Light blues and greens, on the contrary, have a chilly look; and have been known to give an elderly bachelor a twinge of rheumatism when encountered suddenly on a cold day. The worst of it is that scarlet does not suit every complexion. It may be said, indeed, on the contrary, that there are very few ladies who can bear it in close proximity to their pretty cheeks. One class, however, of her Majesty's subjects at present live upon mutton, and scarcely seem to touch the ground in walking. The winter scarlets have brought brunettes into fashion. A brunette with a clear complexion, finds her colour heightened by the tints about her face, so that she looks ravishing; while many of her sex who rashly dare the trying ordeal appear pale, sickly, and sallow. Some ladies who know that scarlet is not a becoming tint for them substitute another colour for the trimming inside the bonnet. When you follow them they are seen to wear the prevailing black velvet with scarlet bands; and they are right in the fashion without absolutely sacrificing themselves to the cruel and fickle goddess. Augusta's quick eye is ever on the watch to discover whether these flowers or ribbons harmonise with the scarlet without. We agree that it is in such combinations that the woman of taste is seen; and I am not unfrequently called upon to remark how a delicate rose pink—pretty *per se* is placed in the most unlawful proximity to the fashionable colour of the season. The bonnet ribbon which comes down streamerwise is another triumph for the brunette and snare for the majority of blondes. Augusta declares that scarlet to match the colour of the bonnet is *au régnevy*, and will by no means dispense with it if she is called upon to say whether a lady is fashionably dressed. I call this difficulty of consulting the complexion and fashion at the same time "the trials of our Margaret Lindsays;" but no one has yet laughed at this joke, although you will see that it distinctly refers to a certain article of attire which never before looked so gay and attractive. But then people are often so stupid and so ill natured.

We are rather severe upon another characteristic of the winter fashions. A rage for novelty has led the manufacturer, it appears, to insert flounces of one fabric in the body of another. Thus, borders of silk, satin, velvet, fur, or muslin, are often to be found of the gayest colours and patterns in a material with which these fabrics have no agreement or fitness. The result is patchy and unsatisfactory. Yet a gay plaid along the flounce of a sober dress is sometimes approved, and a shawl-pattern border agreeably relieves the monotony of a grey or light-brown stuff. Phil is pleased with the blue French merinoes that have an elegant running-pattern border of black velvet; and several Russian Countesses give their names to robes of chambord which have warm-looking borders of various-coloured furs, some very rich and expensive. Fancy ribbons in a shop-window are always gay; but Augusta declares that the Coventry patterns are this Christmas often hard and inharmonious; and Lucy shakes her head doubtfully at the designs. The pretty lustre ribbons of gold and white, light blue and silver, and gold and violet, glisten in the light, and arrest many a passer. But the grand storehouse of the linendraper is devoted to opera mantles; and here the scarlet judiciously contrasted with white, dazzles the vision, like the bull's-eye of a doctor's shop in the New-road. Let mankind rejoice that these cloaks, in which young ladies look like bewitching Norwood gipsies, still retain the hood for ball-room and theatre. We notice a greater proportion of pure white, and white alone, than heretofore. The bornouse worn by the Arab chief at the State balls during Queen Victoria's visit to Paris last year has been converted into a winter garment for ladies, and is recommended with much variety of orthography, but it has not displaced the better-known hood of the opera mantle

My sisters were at the last Drawingroom, and call upon each other to remark as we pass Jay's Sponsalia, that the bouquets of flowers worn upon the Court dresses are now introduced upon some white muslin ball-dresses with much fanciful decoration of satin bows and quilling. Some beautiful ball-dresses of black lace, with gold embroidery are, no doubt, suitable for the matronly; and other black lace robes have gay reds and crimsons interwoven until they look spotted with dazzling fire-flies. Another ball-dress of white muslin is delicately barred round the flounces with silver basket-work, like the interlacing jets round the edge of the Crystal Palace central fountain. We all agree that the effect thus produced is tasteful and pretty, and one of the best of these gauze-like tissues has been bought for Mrs. Carcajou. Some white silks, with raised horizontal stripes of the same colour are admired and coveted by every one. Young ladies in search of pretty dresses for evening wear are powerfully attracted by light French barèges of delicate hues and white stripes.

Of all the shops, I think those of the artificial flower makers are the gayest. Wreaths and sprays, and some ladies wear a small conservatory in their hair and drooping upon their shoulders. This fashion, no doubt, increases the brilliancy of our ball-rooms. The French designers who devote themselves to this branch of art are, of late years, botanists as well as artists. A Fellow of the Linnean Society would give you the scientific name of every flower in the window, and would, moreover, admire the fidelity of the imitation. Some of the most graceful wreaths are formed by the white orange-like flowers of the *Stephanotus floribundus* with the snowdrop. The dark green leaves of the holly and ivy, with the red berries of the former, would seem *à priori* to be suitable for the season, but are scarcely so becoming for evening wear as the exotics. Crimson wreaths are formed by a profusion of the flowers of the fuchsia. Scarlets are represented by the verbena, which is reproduced with the minutest accuracy in the most brilliant colours, with a sufficient intermixture of green leaves to give due relief. The artists have been less successful with the *Lilium lancefolium rubrum*. The flower is most rich and varied in colour, but the large starlike divisions do not gracefully follow and adapt themselves to the circle of the wreath, and produce a somewhat heavy effect. A disposition may be here and there observed among the artists to take up the plants which are cultivated for the beauty of their foliage rather than for their flowers: such as *Cissus bicolor*, *Caladium bicolor*, and *Maranta zebrina*. Plants of this family are now the fashion, and the imitations of some of these leaves are remarkable for softness and richness of shading.

With all these attractions of colour the shops at the West-end, in the present January, put on an air of unusual gaiety. The streets are filled with happy crowds of mammas in charge of troops of daughters and sons home from school for the holidays, and intent upon pudding and pantomime. The first quarter of a mile of Oxford-street eastward of Regent-circus is now, about two p.m., a fashionable promenade—the shopping-ground of English beauty. I think I like, for reasons, to see the world as much as possible enrolled in this direction; but I distinctly deny being in the least degree interested in their shopping, and I hope you will preserve my secret at the club. Imagine Marmaduke Fitzwygram and Jack Temple in the smoking-room at Doodle's, with a copy of your favourite newspaper, and myself extended upon ottoman before them—the proved author of this paper—a delinquent critical in scarlet kirtles, and talking the argot of a milliner's show-room! I should never hear the last of it. The contemplation of such an annoyance almost leads me to declare that I will never take my sisters shopping again.

## ON INTERNATIONAL AND INTERVENTION.

(*Continued from page 665, Vol. XXIX.*)

TAKING then Municipal Law for a guide, what inferences can be drawn on the subject of a wider Public Law or Law of Nations?

All collections of men, from the most barbarous upwards, form themselves into something pointing to nationalities. The races in India who are understood to make nests in a tree, doubtless attach an idea of something like nationality to the tree they hold in common. If assault were made on the nests on one side of it, the dwellers on the other would rush out "with angry fyke," on the same principle that bees resent an attack on one portion of their republic. What the form of government in these human nests may be, historians have not told; but in all the forms, from this to the fierce despotisms of barbarous ages and the gentler institutions of more civilised periods, the reasoning unit, man, like a globule of quicksilver, has always exhibited a tendency to rush into combination with other globules, for the sake of what he thinks the good arising.

Is this, then, as it ought to be, or ought there to be something else? Would it be for good, for instance, that any existing society in Europe should resolve itself into tree life; and not only that, but, as the principle would manifestly require, should each man occupy a tree as far as possible from neighbours, and so approximate to the life of hawks and buzzards, in preference to that of the gregarious fowl?

This sounds ridiculous; but the ridicule reverts on those who, though perhaps not propounding it in distinct terms, sneer at the phrases "nationality" and "international," as if they pointed to some state of things which mankind could not only do without, but which if they were wise they would proceed to abolish by the quickest means.

If then the existence of nationalities may be treated as defensible, is there any reason why compacts of the same nature should not exist among nations, as exist among individuals in a single nation; and may not one be taken as an example for the other? The question would be childish, if it were not that men of no small standing are found virtually proclaiming that all that men have done and will do in this way is wrong; that the true way would be to sit down and see what heaven would send you, —withdraw ambassadors as a vain attempt to interfere with heaven,—study history to see how superior our condition would have been at the present day, if all our predecessors ever did under the name of statesmanship could have been nullified or reversed,—calculate the expense and misery which have been incurred in pretended leagues to resist what was fancied to be a common enemy,—and see how much better it would have been if everything had been left to take its way, as sensible men know to be the proper course in all human affairs. Look at men calling themselves statesmen, incurring a national debt a hundred and sixty years ago which lasts till now, for no reason but to prevent a continental king from pleasing himself, first at Amsterdam and then at St. James's. Would not he have been, as waiting-women say, "near so long" before he had got all that way; and would not the comforts enjoyed by quiet citizens in the interim have overbalanced any pretended good that has come to anybody? Would Louis Quatorze have seriously damaged anything? Should we have been much the worse for the Spanish Armada? Should not, by the necessity which experience shows to exist, everything have come right in the end? Does it not always do so? Does not everything prove that man's wisdom is folly? Do not haystacks sailing before the wind, come into port when your trim barks are wrecked? Will man never learn to be quiet, and to eat his present pudding and hold his tongue?

If anybody thinks this too sweeping, it is because there has been sweeping on the other side. The representation of the adversary has not been that in one place statesmen were mistaken, and in another maliciously wrong. But it has amounted, though not perhaps in distinct terms, to inculcating that man has all along been in error in thinking there was such a thing as statesmanship at all;—that true statesmanship would be in letting everything alone, as true steersmanship consists in tying up the helm, and leaving everything to the Providence which is sure to have its way in the end.

The answer to all this is, that Providence works by human means, and if steersmen have not steered aright, they should learn, and not throw up their vocation as Providence never asked them.

Perhaps this may clear the road for a point-by-point examination of the ways in which National Law does or might copy from Municipal. It will be something to have got rid of the notion that the thing treated of is a folly altogether.

A.

(*To be continued.*)

THEATRICAL COPYRIGHT.—At the Bloomsbury County Court, on Friday, the 16th inst., Mr. Heath, the judge, gave judgment in the case of "Planché *v.* James," in which a case of some importance to the theatrical profession was raised. The plaintiff is the well-known dramatic writer, and brought an action against Mr. James, the lessee of the Queen's Theatre, Tottenham-street, to recover a penalty of 40*s.* for a performance of a farce, called "A Pleasant Neighbour," under the Act 3rd of William IV., chap. 15. The cause was tried in December, and the defence was that at the time of the representation the theatre was let to Mr. George Bolton, and that he was, consequently, liable. In answer, Mr. Lewis (Lewis and Lewis, as solicitors to the Dramatic Authors' Society, submitted that, under the Act regulating theatres (6th and 7th of Victoria, chap. 68) the license of the Lord Chamberlain was to Mr. James, and that for the protection of the public he was the person liable for all matters connected with the theatre, and that, although the theatre was let, he would be bound to obey any interdiction from the Lord Chamberlain. By the 7th section of the Act the license could only be granted to the "actual and responsable manager for the time being of the theatre." The judge took time to consider, and now said he was clearly of opinion that the defendant was liable. He thought so at the time; but, as the matter was of some importance, he did not wish hastily to decide it. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for a penalty of 40*s.* and costs. In the Act 3rd of William IV., chap. 15) the costs are specified as "costs of suit."

THE RUSSIAN POST-OFFICE.—The *Mémorial National* of St. Petersburg gives the following details of the Post office establishments in Russia: "In 1825 there were only 603 offices in the country; now the number is upwards of 750. The extent of ground run over by the mail conveyances was in 1825 only 10,000,000 of versts, the verst is little more than five-eighths of a mile; in 1855 that extent had increased to 18,000,000. There are now, throughout all the empire, regularly-organised roads for the post, with 3950 stations for relays, and a staff of 15 510 employés. At the stations there are kept 50,000 horses, 432 reindeer, 1810 dogs, and 680 boats and barges. In 1825, the number of private letters conveyed was 5,000,000; in 1835, 6,000,000; in 1840, 8,000,000; in 1845 10,000,000; and in 1850, 12,000,000. The number of letters and packets sent by the Crown exceeds the above. In this number are included all packets sent under the Government seal, and in this category are comprised journals, reviews, and correspondence of learned societies."

Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, has received from King Oscar of Sweden the Knighthood of the Royal Order of St. Olaf

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF ARCHBISHOP LAUD.

THE following very interesting letter of Archbishop Laud, which was formerly in possession of the Duke of Sussex, and is intended to appear in the sixth volume of "Laud's Works in the Anglo-Catholic Library," we owe to the courtesy of the Editor, the Rev. James Bliss

TO THE LORD VISCOUNT SCUDAMORE.

My very good Lord I am glad to see by your letters that you are returned safe to your own home, where, God bless you, your lady, and your son with health. I remember you told me when you were lately here, you thought your sister's business would bring you to London again in Easter Term; if it do I shall be very glad to see you, and though I have little leisure left me, yet I shall find enough, I hope, to give you as many turns in my Stone Gallery, if you have any occasion to see me, as I did at your late being here; for which your company and kindness I thank you heartily.

About a week before I received your Lordship's letters, I had a letter sent me from the party whose long sickness you gave me such an account of as you can; and though Mr. Parry expressed little to you, yet I doubt I can give a shrewd guess at his disease; not that he hath expressed in his letters anything to me, but all that I guess is by some expressions upon the by: and truly, my Lord, if I mistake not, all his disease is discontent; but for what is nowhere expressed; but if I collect right, it is for that which I cannot remedy; and which, were I as pettish as some men are, would give me just cause of offence. For your Lordship knows—no man better—how ready I was, when you were in treaty for him for the Chancellorship of Gloucester, to do him all the favour, and give him all the assistance, I could. Besides, you know how careful I was to fit him nearer you then so, by all my endeavours for Hereford, till it appeared plainly that no good could be done that way. Since that I would have given him (and your Lordship knows that too) a Principality of a Hall in Oxford, had not his necessary attendance upon you made him incapable of it, which I could not say attendance upon you made him incapable of it, which I could not say. Yet he writes that he is almost obliterated out of my memory. Your Lordship shall take no notice of this; but it is not well. Perhaps he thinks I might in all this space have given him some such place in mine own gift: but he would have done very well before he had drunk in his discontent, to have asked me whether any such place had fallen void or no; and I would have answered him as truly as easily, that I was never yet so happy as to have any such place to give. And for those which are now in my power, they are for the greatest and ablest lawyers in the kingdom, if ever they should fall void in my lifetime—which I know not whether they will or not. I am willing to give your Lordship this large account, that you may see how little cause I have given of discontent. And if that which I cannot do, or not do with my credit, be thus expected from me, it will make me shrink up indeed, and not lie so open to my friends as I have done. So in haste I leave your Lordship to the grace of God, over resting your Lordship's loving friend to serve you.

W. CANT.

Lambeth, MARCH 29, 1634.

To the Right Hon. my very good Lord the Lord VISCOUNT SCUDAMORE, at Cradock, in Herefordshire, these.

### NOTES.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS.—The following curious old customs and ancient grants of land form the MS. additions made by Mr. Douce in a copy of Beckwith's edition of "Blount's Fragmenta Antiquitatis," &c., which is now among his collection in the Bodleian Library:

In the custom roll of Westhall Manor, in Norfolk, made in Sir John de Gatesbarow's time, this peculiar custom is entered, that every tenant of that manor that marries out of the homage, is obliged to pay the Lord a bed, bolster, sheet, and pillow. This was constantly observed, and there are abundance of entries in the rolls of such payments. And in Richard II.'s time the bed was mounted, by the Lord's kindness, though the rest were paid in Queen Elizabeth's time, or a composition for them.

The manor of Broughton, in Lincolnshire, is held of the Lord of the manor of Castor, or of Harden, a hamlet in the parish of Castor, by the following service:—On Palm-Sunday a person from Broughton attends with a new cart-whip, or *whip-pad* (as they call it in Lincolnshire), made in a peculiar manner, and, after cracking it three times in the church porch, marches with it upon his shoulder through the middle aisle into the choir, where he takes his place in the lord of the manor's seat. There he remains till the minister comes to the second lesson; he then quits the seat with his *pad*, having a purse that ought to contain thirty silver pennies (for which, however, of late years, half-a-crown has been substituted) fixed to the end of his lash, and kneeling down on a cushion, or mat, before the reading-desk, he holds the purse suspended over the minister's head all the time he is reading this second lesson; after which he returns to his seat. The whip and purse are left at the manor-house. Some ingenious persons have devised a reason for every circumstance of this ceremony. They suppose that the thirty pennies are to be a sign by the thirty pieces of silver mentioned in the second lesson, which Judas received to betray Jesus Christ; that the three cracks of the whip, in the porch, allude to Peter's denying his Lord three times, &c.

At Okeham the Lord of the Manor has the privilege of unshoeing every horse that passes through the manor. Every one passing through Okeham must unshoe his horse, or pay a forfeit. On the Town-house many horse-shoes are nailed, and over the Mayor's gate is one 6½ feet long.—BERKENNEYER, I, p. 130.

In Domesday Book survey, taken in the year 1086, Shrewsbury is styled a city; and it is enacted that, whenever the King chooseth to lay here, twelve of the best citizens shall sit up and guard him; and the like number shall attend him with horse and arms whenever he goeth a hunting.

Every woman marrying is to pay the King—if a widow, twenty shillings; if a maid, ten shillings. Every burgess whose house shall be burnt down forfeits to the King forty shillings, and to his two next neighbours ten shillings each. Every burgess dying, his executors were to pay ten shillings to the King.

SHAKSPEARE AND BACON.—Agreeing entirely, as I think any person pretending to form an opinion must, in your view of the Shakspeare and Bacon question, I would offer one remark or two upon points which would appear to bear somewhat materially on the discussion. It is pretty generally admitted that Shakspeare was not a man of profound erudition, and that the astonishing reader of the human heart had little reading in other respects. On the other hand, Lord Bacon, the illustrious philosopher and finished scholar, may fairly be assumed to have had an immense portion of all the knowledge of the age at his command. Now, can any man of ordinary sense believe that Lord Bacon would have caused a vessel to suffer shipwreck on the coast of Bohemia, or have woven the machinery of our purely Teutonic friends Puck, Titania, and Oberon into a "Tale of Athens in the days of Theseus"? But, in addition to these instances of an imperfectly informed though gigantic intellect, which in a "poor player" we may pass without much censure, Shakspeare makes a thousand blunders which would be as monstrous and inexplicable in a man of learning as it would be were my Lord Brougham to write a Highland tragedy, scene laid at Inverness, and bring in Mars, Venus, Apollo, and Momus as a portion of the *dramatis personæ*. I need only instance the thundering guns which celebrate the carouse of *Hamlet's* uncle; *Richard the Third* (a boy of twelve or thirteen) murdering our sixth Harry in the Tower; Austria and France cannonading into each other's mouths at the siege of Anger; with a multitude of similar blunders and anachronisms pardonable in busy, impulsive, half-educated glorious Will, but which I maintain no man possessed of one quarter of the great bacon's learning could, by any possibility, have committed.—R. M. P., Union Club.

SINAITIC INSCRIPTIONS.—M. LOTTIN DE LAVAL IN THE PENINSULA OF SINAI.—All the world, from the *Edinburgh Review* downwards, have been kept waiting for Laval's work. *It is out*, and how does it like it? I mean to be fairly taken your guesses. These valuable records so very skilfully made by Laval, by order of the French Government—are worthy of the serious study of those who are interested in the subject.—W. J. D.

SHAKSPEARE CUP.—Among the objects of interest at the sale of Mr. Berry's library, which was disposed of by Messrs Sotheby and Wilkinson, last week, besides some folio and quarto Shakspeares was the identical cup, made from a portion of the mulberry-tree planted by Shakspeare, and, that was used by Garrick at the celebration of the Shakspeare Jubilee at Drury Lane, in 1769. This interesting relic was in the possession of the well-known Thomas Hill (Paul Pry Hill) for nearly half a century; at the sale of his property it was bought by the late Mr. Jolly, and at his death it was purchased by Mr. Berry for thirty guineas. At the sale last week, after a spirited competition, it was knocked down for £50. The four folios of Shakspeare—viz., those of 1623, 1632, 1663, and 1685—fetched respectively £47, £8 12s., £16, and £6 18s. As may be supposed from the prices realised, they were anything but choice copies. The six volumes of Mr. Halliwell's magnificent folio edition of Shakespeare, with right to the future volumes free, fetched £53, an advance of above £10 on the original subscription. The quarto edition of "A Midsommer Night's Dreame," as it hath some sundry times publickly acted by the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlaine his servants (1600)," was bought by Mr. Daniel for £20.

ANCIENT COSTUME.—The following curious cutting from an antique tome may not be entirely inapplicable to the present day, when the pride of dress, extravagance, and luxury keep double quick time with their opportunities (not always *honest* ones!) of indulgence. Let a "*Boke*" intituled "Eulogium," *tempus* King Edward the Third, read the March of Intellect a lesson:

The Commons were besotted in excess of apparel; in wide surcoats reaching to their loins; sone in a garment reaching to their heels, close before, and strutting out at the sides, so that on the back they make *men* seem *women*, and *this* they call by a ridiculous name Gown. Their hoods are little, tyed under the chin, and buttoned like the women's: but act with gold, silver, and precious stones. Their Lyrippipes reach to their heels, all jagged. They have another Weed of silke which they call a Falock. Their Hose are of two Colours, or Pied with more: which with Latchets, they call Herlots, they tie to their Paltocks without any Breeches. Their girdles are of gold and silver; some worth 20 marks; their shoes and patterns are snowted and piked, more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which they call Crackows, resembling the Devil's claws, which were fastned to the knees with chains of gold and silver; and these were *Lyons* in the *Hall*, and *Bares* in the *Field*.

GEORGE DANIEL, Canonbury.

### QUERIES.

WILL any of our readers or correspondents inform me whether the Boar's Head, which played so important a part at the feasts of our ancestors, was salt, smoked, or fresh, and how it was cooked?

R. M. GRANVILLE.

CAN any of your correspondents give the solution of the following enigma, of which I have been as yet unable to discover either the author or the answer

I sit lone on a rock, whilst I'm raising the wind,
But, the storm once abated, I'm gentle and kind;
I have Kings at my feet, who wait but my nod
To kneel down in the dust, on the ground I have trod:
Though oft seen to the world I'm known but to few,
The Gentiles detest me—I'm pork to the Jew.
I never have passed but one night in the dark,
And that was with Noah, alone in the Ark.
My weight is three pounds, my length is a mile,
And when I'm discovered you'll say with a smile
That my first and my last are the best in the Isle

EXCELSIOR.

### ANSWERS.

BOSWELL'S LETTERS.—A "Devonshire Rector," in the last number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, says he is unable to trace the Rev. Mr. Temple of his having the Rectory of Mamhead, in Devonshire. This is somewhat singular, as, when first introduced by Boswell to his readers, he is spoken of as the Rev. Mr. Temple, of St. Glurias, in Cornwall. Of this place, which forms part of the borough of Penryn, he became Vicar, and there he died in August, 1796. The Rev. Mr. Temple left two sons: one of whom, Major Temple, died at Sierra Leone, about 1830, after a residence of scarcely twelve months there, as Governor of that settlement, the other son, Vice-Admiral Temple, still lives in the neighbourhood of Truro. The writer of this note was acquainted with his family twenty years ago, and happening, in 1848, to be in the neighborhood of Truro, he called on the Admiral. His family then consisted of two sons and two daughters. Both the sons are now dead; one only a few months since on his passage from the Crimea after the termination of the war. The great interest which the publication of Boswell's Letters has excited will, perhaps, render these few facts concerning the family of his correspondent acceptable to your readers, as well as answer the inquiry of a "Devonshire Rector."—A CORNISHMAN.

"A Devonshire Rector" seemed much outraged at the "blundering writer in an Exeter paper some years since" on the fate of the two Temples, &c., and, as it is in search of facts, he will be equally pleased to be set right himself on the matter of their grave, which he has mis-stated. The Harcourt family lives at Nuneham Park, six miles east of Oxford; their place of sepulture is at Stanton Harcourt, five miles south-west of Oxford; and there, in the churchyard (not in the church), is the grave and record of their death and burial. OXFORD, in residence fifty years.

THE POPE'S TRIPLE CROWN.—The following account of the triple crown is an extract from the Abbé Choisy's "History of Philip de Valois," quoted by the anonymous author of the "Histoire des Papes," under the head of John XXII.:—"He (John XXII.) it was who added a third crown to the pontifical tiara. Originally the head-dress of the Popes was only a cap, a little higher than the caps ordinarily worn, but unlike the Phrygian mitre used in ancient days by the priests of Cybele; but Clovis, King of the Franks, to show his respect to the Church of Rome, which he recognised as the first of all the Christian Churches, sent to the Palace of St. John Lateran a Royal crown of gold, which Anastatius, Emperor of Constantinople, had presented to him. The Pope Hormisdas placed upon the tiara this crown, which was at that time nothing more than a circle of gold surmounted by fleurons; being much such a coronet as is nowadays borne by Marquises in France. The successor of Hormisdas continued to wear the tiara with one crown only up to the time of Boniface VIII., but this Pope having in his discussion with King Philippe le Bel claimed authority over things temporal as well as things spiritual, wished to mark this double dominion even on the pontifical tiara, on which he placed two crowns instead of one. Ultimately Pope John XXII. added a third crown. The three together now form the ornament of the Papal tiara, which the Italians call 'Il regno,' and sometimes 'Il triregno.'" The Abbé Choisy here gives to John XXII. the addition of the third crown, but does not give that Pope's reasons for so doing. If we assume that the third crown, like the second, was meant as a symbol of extended temporal authority, probability would seem to point to John XXII., rather than to Urban V., as the maker of the addition. Urban V. was mainly occupied during his pontificate in building, restoring, and ornamenting churches, in founding and maintaining universities, and encouraging literature; and rather in reforming the internal abuses of the Church than in extending or asserting its temporal dominion; while John XXII., during the greater part of his occupation of the Papal chair, was engaged in active struggles to extend the Papal power by the suppression of the party of the Ghibellines, and in contests against Louis of Bavaria (who set up the Anti-Pope Nicholas V. against him), whose election as Emperor the Pope claimed the right to annul or confirm at his pleasure. John is described as a Pontiff arrogant in character and "of an immoderate ambition."—J. G. HOLLWAY. Gunby, Lincolns[illegible].

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AMATEUR. Our next will contain some of the games played blindfold by Mr. Harrwitz against Prince Napoleon and the Duke of Brunswick.

J. K., Newcastle.—Assuredly Mr. STAUNTON is not as much surprised as you can be by the announcement of a book of problems with his name as the author, seeing that he has not written a Chess problem in his life. The worst turns out to be the wretched trick of a dishonest bookseller, who, having on hand some old numbers of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, a magazine formerly edited by Mr. STAUNTON, has put them into boards and forged them out as a new work. We would recommend any person who has been duped into buying the volume to proceed against the vendor for obtaining money under false pretences.

M. P.—It were bound to promote your Pawn the moment it reached the 8th square by check, as a Queen, a Rook, or other Piece, without reference to the Pieces already on the board. The moves should be retracted to the point when you played the Pawn to its last square, and then, having claimed for him a Queen or other Piece, the game can be continued.

ANASTASIUS.—The *New York Chess Magazine* has not reached us. The annual subscription, we hear, is 6s.

MOSKITO COURT, A. M. E., D. D.—Your solutions previously sent were correct, but reached us too late for notice in the ordinary way.

ANASTASIUS.—The game shall be examined, but why conceal the names of the combatants?

A. L.—The Problem of moving the Knight successively over every square on the Chessboard contains forty-fifty different ways.

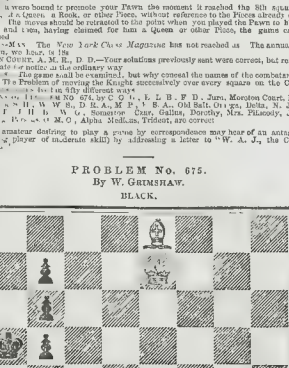
SOLUTIONS RECEIVED.—To No. 674, by C. G. T., L. L. B., F. D., Jun., Morpeth Court, P. P., Hyperion, W. H., W. S., D. R. A., M. P., S. S. A., Old Salt, Orion, Delta, N. J. G., W. J. H., H. W. G., Sunderland, Cato, Galileo, Dorothy, Mrs. Pilkerly, Julius Mancus, Pro tem., M. C., Alpha, Medium, Tridcut, are correct.

*** Any amateur desiring to play a game by correspondence may hear of an antagonist of a similar degree of modérate skill by addressing a letter to "W. A. J., the Castle, Dover."

### PROBLEM No. 675.

By W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 673.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. R to K Kt 6th | R takes Q (best) | 3. Kt takes P | R takes P (ch) |
| 2. Kt to Q R 7th (ch) | K to Q Kt 3rd | 4. Kt to Q 5th—Mate | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 674.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to K B 2nd (dis. ch) | K to Kt 6th or (a) | 2. R to K R 4th 3. Mates | Anything. |
| (a) 1. | Kt takes Rt | 3. B Mates. | |
| 2 | R to K 4th (ch) | K to Q 7th | |

### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

MR. STAUNTON gives the Pawn and move to one of the best players in the St. George's Chess Club.

*(Remove White's K B P from the board.)*

| BLACK (Amateur.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Amateur.) | WHITE Mr. S.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to Q 3rd | 23. B to Q 3rd | Q takes R (ch) (*f*) |
| 2. P to Q 4th | K Kt to K B 3rd | 24. B takes Q | K takes Kt |
| 3. K Kt to Q 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 25. B to Q 3rd (ch) | K to Kt sq |
| 4. K Kt to K 2nd | P to K 3rd | 26. B to Q B 4th | K to K sq |
| 5. Castles | K B to K 2nd | 27. Kt to K B 4th | P to K Kt 4th |
| 6. P to K B 4th | Castles | 28. Kt to Q 3rd | K to Kt 2nd |
| 7. P to K 5th | P takes P | 29. P to K Kt 4th | R to K sq |
| 8. K B P takes P | Q Kt takes K P (*c*) | 30. P to Q B 3rd | P to Q B 3rd |
| 9. Q P takes Q Kt | R to Q B 4th (ch) | 31. K to Kt 2nd | B to Q B 2nd |
| 10. K to K sq | Kt to K Kt 5th | 32. P to K 6th | K to K B 3rd |
| 11. Q B to K B 4 (*b*) | Kt to K B 7 (ch) | 33. P to Q R 4th | K to K 2nd |
| 12. R takes Kt | B takes R | 34. Kt to Q B 5th | K to K B sq |
| 13. Q Kt to Q 2nd | Q B to Q 2nd | 35. P to K R 3rd (*g*) | P to Q Kt 3rd |
| 14. Q Kt to K 4th | K B to Q Kt 3rd | 36. Kt to Q Kt 3rd | P to Q B 4th |
| 15. Q Kt to K 6th (ch) | P to K R 3rd (*d*) | 37. Kt to Q 2nd | R to K B 5th |
| 16. Q Kt to K R 7th | K R to K B 2nd | 38. B to Q Kt 3rd | P to Q R 3rd |
| 17. K B to K Kt 6th | Q B to Q Kt 4th | 39. B to Q B 4th | P to Q Kt 4th |
| 18. Q B to Q 2nd (*e*) | K R to K B 7th | 40. P takes P | P takes P |
| 19. K Kt to K B 4th | R to K B 8th (ch) | 41. B to Q 6th | K to Q 3rd |
| 20. Q takes R | B takes Q | 42. P to Q Kt 4th (*h*) | P takes P |
| 21. R takes B | Q takes B | 43. P takes P | R to Q 5th |
| 22. K Kt tks K P (*e*) | Q to K 7th | And Black resigned. | |

(*a*) We are not surprised at White's preferring this sacrifice to the retreat of his K Kt. In the one case he gets a brilliant attack (though the price paid for it is somewhat too high), in the other he would have been subjected to a very humiliating defence.

(*b*) Taking the Rook with Rook must have been fatal.

(*c*) Had White been tempted to capture the Q Bishop, an excellent move to all appearance, he would certainly have lost the game, for example—

| | |
|---|---|
| 15. | R takes B |
| 16 Q Kt takes K P | B takes Kt |
| 17 Kt takes B | P to K sq (best) |
| 18. Q to K 2nd | |

(Threatening to win the Bishop.)

| | |
|---|---|
| 18. | Q B to K B 2nd |
| 19. R to K B sq | Q B to K Kt 3rd |

(Has he any better move? If he play R to Q sq, then Q—— P to K 6th, &c.)

| | |
|---|---|
| 20. Kt takes B | P takes Kt |
| 21. B to K B 4th (ch) | K to R sq |

And the Game is past redemption.

(*d*) A grave error. He should have taken the Rook (checking), and then have moved it Kt to Q B 3rd, &c.

(*e*) Any other move would have enabled Black to come off with a drawn battle.

(*f*) He dared not take the Q Kt P, because White would immediately have played R to Q Kt 3rd, &c.

(*g*) In the forlorn hope that White may take the Bishop and let the Pawn "Queen."

(*h*) In the forlorn hope that White may take the Bishop and let the Pawn "Queen."

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STATE OF SOCIETY IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The Baltimore *Sun* contains several articles of news showing a state of society in that city in comparison with which Arkansaw's stories are inn gaudium. The *Sun*, of December 5, says that Sabbath day amusements in Baltimore consists of "pistol fights between rival crowds of youths, whose ages are said to range from ten to sixteen years." The same paper of 8th December says, that the carrying of deadly weapons has become general, and that the youth are "growing up with a prevailing notion that killing is, in no technical sense, a venial thing." The *Sun* of 10th November, says that the city is paraded by bands of ruffians armed to the teeth, "utterly indifferent to, if not defiant of, the nominal municipal authorities. And this is not the limit to the crime. The most diabolical outbreaks in which has, over and over, startled the public ear—the deliberate act of homicide, the killing of men upon the slightest provocation, upon no provocation at all; and, in one instance at least, as a sort of pastime—consistent, it is true, with the character and tastes which recent events have brought into view. We know, all of us, that the very diabolism of murder is abroad in the community. Men's hearts are full of it. It would be folly to attempt affectation to deny that it is so, or to modify the expression of the fact. A very considerable number of men and youths in this community are at the day utterly bereft of all sense of the fatal tendency to the crime the compunction-fulness is with them reduced to its very minimum as an offence against society. And it is fit that we should fairly ask ourselves the question whether there are not very many who are ambitious of distinction among their fellows for having killed their man. Concede that this is so—we do not doubt it—and what a hideous emulation must be secretly agitating the minds and hearts of too many of the profligate youth banded in vicious associations amongst us."

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The balance-sheet of the Austrian National Bank states the stock of silver at 87,240,000 fl.—or say £8,720,000 sterling. This immense mass of silver is now lying idle in the coffers of the Bank

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* Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Arthur Porter.

† This appears to have been the Headship of St. Mary's Hall, which was vacant in 16[illegible]

# THE WAR WITH CHINA.

CAPTURE OF FRENCH FOLLY FORT, NEAR CANTON, BY H.M.S. "BARRACOUTA" AND "COROMANDEL."—COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACTION.

THE advices by the Overland Mail confirm the statement we gave last week as to the Americans having taken part in the quarrel. It appears that a pinnace belonging to the United States' frigate *Portsmouth* was fired on by the Chinese as she was sounding opposite a fort, and one man killed. The American Admiral thereupon bombarded the fort, and after a cannonade of an hour and a half, which was vigorously replied to by the Chinese, the fort was silenced. The *Portsmouth* had one man mortally wounded, and a dozen shots in her. Two others of the squadron were also hit. The firing of the Americans is said not to have been so destructive as that of her Majesty's ship *Barracouta*. Next day the ships lay quiet, the Chinese making as great a display as possible, both inside and outside the forts, six guns being actually placed in position under the walls, flags waving, &c. The Commodore left the vessels at noon, and proceeded on board the *San Jacinto* at Whampoa, where he met Dr. Parker, the United States' Commissioner, after a consultation with whom he wrote a letter to the Imperial Commissioner, demanding satisfaction within twenty-four hours. This, however, would appear not to have been forthcoming; for, on the 21st, the boats of the *Levant*, *Portsmouth*, and *San Jacinto* successively attacked and captured three forts—Barrier Fort, Fidler's Reach Fort, and Island Fort—and destroyed their guns, 124 in number. At dawn the next morning they stormed another, called Square Fort, and destroyed its 41 guns. The loss in these operations is not clearly stated, but it seems to have been about six men killed and six wounded. The following edict has been issued by Governor Yeh:—

PROCLAMATION.

Yeh, Governor-General of the Two Kwang, issues this edict for the soldiers and people. Since I have taken charge of my office I have been indebted to you the people. You have looked upon me as your father, and I have looked upon you as children. Four years ago the rebels rose in several hundreds of thousands, and you ventured with united strength to resist them, which was very meritorious, not leaving a fragment of their remains. Even until now you have manifested your merits in behalf of the country. Now the barbarian rebels have raised disturbances, attacking our heavenly dynasty, destroying forts, burning the slops and making war on the city. The anxiety on this account has entered into my very bones and marrow; and your united wrath, too, has been aroused. Now, I have received the Imperial commands "firmly to hold and resolutely to fight and maintain the war from the public

CAPTURE OF FRENCH FOLLY FORT.—TERMINATION OF THE ACTION, AND BLOWING-UP OF JUNKS.

CAPTURE OF BOCCA TIGRIS FORTS BY THE ENGLISH SQUADRON.—THE ATTACK ON NORTH AND SOUTH WANTUNG.

treasury; to blockade the river and sea, and to sweep out every fragment" You must, in behalf of the empire, exert your strength as brave soldiers, in order that not a fragment of the foreign robbers may remain In case there should be any speaking of peace, the speaker shall be dealt with according to martial law Did I not love the people as children, the barbarian rebels certainly would deceive them You must be faithful, and, with a pure heart, tremblingly obey.

The forts are said to be manned by junk-men, under the command of Shap-'ng-tan's Lieutenant; and a gunner, a deserter from the *Salamander*, is reported to be with him. That seamen were being engaged for service by Chinese was certain. Many of the river pirates are said to be European in disguise. Respecting the proceedings of the British squadron the *China Mail* says —

After the capture of the Bogue Forts, the *Calcutta* and *Nankin* remained behind, for the purpose of blowing them up no easy job, and the fort at Ty-cock-tow having fired upon the *Hornet*, Captain Shadwell took possession of it, after driving out the Chinese, and spiked its fifty five guns In the morning the steamers were annoyed by a number of long pull-away war-junks, which came out of the narrow creeks, fired, and retired The boats chased them, but returned unsuccessful The Seamen Fort also fired upon the steamers, and several shot reached as far down as opposite the factories, but without doing any damage. A body of artillery was sent to destroy the fort, and, the party having been molested by some of the enemy's sharpshooters, the *Samson* sent a few shells among the houses, which dislodged them One shell went right through the roof of Dr Hobson's Hospital, and must have done much damage, as the building is known to have been filled with "Braves" at the time and a hideous yell issued from it immediately after the explosion The business was completed in the evening, when the trains were fired, and four mines which had been sunk exploded During the night one of the *Nankin*'s boats, astern of the *Barracouta*, was towed under water, and two poor fellows drowned Captain Cooper, of the Royal Engineers, has been busily engaged in arrangements for the defence of the factories Chains, it is said, are to be sunk up in the *Barracouta*, intended to be stretched across the river as a defence against fire-rafts The *Barracouta* will also take up four officers and 100 men of the 59th Regiment, to replace the Americans withdrawn, and to relieve the *Winchester*'s crew, who are to return to Hong-Kong Dutch Folly, in addition to the *Sybille*'s 68-pounders, is armed with the *Nassau*'s 32-cwt gun, and garrisoned by the *Sybille*'s men, under Lieutenants Dent and Nares. Mr Hudson mate, and Messrs Jackson, Brice, and De Bagh midshipmen French Folly is still in the hands of the Chinese, strongly manned and heavily armed The *Calcutta* and *Nankin* are engaged in the destruction of the Bogue Forts, the *Samson* and *Comus* are at the Barrier in the Macao passage, the *Coromandel* at the lower 8s-men Fort, the *Acorn* and *Hornet* abreast of the factories, with two junks anchored ahead, a boom being carried from the junks to the shore, leaving a very narrow passage for the boats, which must bear a pass from the British Consulate, and have the British flag flying The *Barracouta* leaves Hong Kong to-night November 20 or early to-morrow, with men and ammunition Yesterday November 15, while a cargo-boat was loading with gunpowder, &c., at the Ordnance Wharf, two lads strolled down with baskets, filled with chips of wood, with the intention, apparently, of emptying them into the sea, instead of which they suddenly set them on fire, and threw them into the boat, and the sentries were so astonished that they allowed them both to escape. The gunpowder being in tins, no damage was done, but the very act itself shows there is more daring in Chinese than in foreigners are inclined to give them credit for. —P.S. We have just heard that replies from Yeh were received yesterday afternoon (Nov. 19) to despatches from Sir John Bowring and Dr. Parker, but their contents had not transpired. A party of "Braves" made their appearance yesterday (Nov. 19) at the barrack near Atow's Hotel, beating gongs, waving flags, and shouting valiantly The guard was turned out, but the enemy had retired, frightened, probably, at the sight of the *Winchester*'s field piece.

THE BREACHING BATTERY, DUTCH FOLLY FORT.

The Engravings we give this week represent some of the principal scenes of the bombardment of Canton. The principal attack on the French Folly Forts commenced on the 28th of October. In the night of the 27th eighteen men of the Royal Artillery, under Captain Ratton and a subaltern, went up to Canton in the *Lily*, and next morning took charge of the two 32-pounders placed in position the day before by the blue-jackets on the Dutch Folly. Eighty marines and small-arm men, with Captain Keith Stewart and Lieutenant Caster, also went up the same night in the *Coromobel* The land force, too, was increased by forty-five men from the United States' ship *Levant*. Firing from the Dutch Folly (under the command of Captain Hall, of the *Calcutta*) commenced at nine at one o'clock on the 28th, at almost point-blank range, in order to breach the wall. The *Encounter*, meanwhile, fired shell in excellent style. The heights of Canton were covered with soldiers, and the housetops with men, fearless, apparently, of the shot. In the first quarter of an hour eighteen shots were fired from the Dutch Folly, and a steady fire, getting slower by degrees, was continued till dark; the *Encounter* also throwing in a shell about every quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. The result of the fire was that the Governor-General's house was set on fire about two p.m., and the fire continued all the afternoon, extending on both sides, but less towards the factories than down the river. The marines, about 100 strong, had been embarked to go down and hold the part of the city wall that the two guns were breaching through or over the Governor's house; but on the fire breaking out they were relanded, and the Folly continued a steady fire into the mass of smoke and flame in front. While this was going on the elders of the villages around circulated remonstrances on red paper round the factories.

The fire, which commenced on the afternoon of the 28th, continued throughout the night, and laid bare the south wall of the city for a distance of between two and three hundred yards—the hongs and houses destroyed being those valuable properties between the wall and the sea (Quanmee, Tunghing, and other Chinchew hongs). The *Encounter*'s gun gave her first shot on the 29th, at about half-past seven, and was soon after followed by the guns in the Dutch Folly. The *Coromandel* went down for more of the *Nankin*'s and *Calcutta*'s men.

A little after seven on the morning of the 29th, Honqua, and a Mandarin with a blue button without feather, called on Consul Parkes and held a most animated conversation for nearly an hour. There appeared to be but little ceremony in the matter as passers-by, attracted by the Consul's loud tones, could see him sitting uncovered. All that could be gleaned from Chinese bystanders was, "No can settee." The Admiral went into the Consulate during the interview Honqua and his comrade, with four mandarin-capped attendants, took their departure as they came, in a small hong-boat at the garden steps.

A reference to Admiral Seymour's letter of the 30th October elucidates the result of this interview The anonymous Mandarin of the foregoing paragraph was the prefect (so to call him) of Lee-Lootoo, who had been sent by the Governor-General Yeh to the British Consulate, to ascertain the extent of our demands. Consul Parkes delivered to him from Admiral Seymour this demand;—"That the foreign representatives at Canton

should have the same access to the Chinese authorities as at the other ports. The protest was, moreover, told, before leaving the Consulate, that the British Admiral, satisfied that he was right, had resolved to wait the Governor-General at his palace, and that if the gates were not opened to him he would enter "through the wall."

To the demand of the Admiral no answer was returned: but about eleven a.m. the Chinese opened fire on the British from the French Folly. The storming party shortly afterwards left the ships for the ditch previous to the Dutch Folly. The firing from French Folly had by this time ceased. One of the flagstaffs fronting the Yamun was knocked down by the Folly shot. The *Encounter* kept up a brisk shelling. Commander Bates and Master Johnson gallantly mounted the breach

the storming party landed, and, for a few minutes, stood a sharp fire of musketry, fortunately unscathed. Enough was seen on the reconnoitre to conclude the plan of attack, and at 12 p.m. the storming party, between 200 and 300, under Commodore Elliot, Captain the Hon. Keith Stewart leading the naval small-arm men—left the Folly. At 2.40 they mounted the breach, and kept up brisk volleys on the Chinese soldiery, who only returned it long enough to kill one of our marines and to wound six others. Immediately on the breach the first to plant the British flag, quickly followed on to the wall by Captains Penrose and Boyle, and Lieutenants Burton, Henry, Swale, and Allnutt, with their marines. The city gate, about one hundred yards east of the breach, being opened sufficiently for one to pass, Admiral Seymour, attended by Captain Hall, of the *Calcutta*, entered at precisely 3.10 p.m. Shots from the Chinese were still pinging in dangerous proximity, when his Excellency ordered a field piece, mounted in the breach, to be directed on a huge mud wall fronting the Governor-General's Yamun. Commodore Elliot, however, appeared to think there was a shorter way of getting in than that, and proceeded to cut down a wood palisading on the side—through which, at 3.40 p.m. Admiral Seymour and suite proceeded on the approach to the Governor-General's reception-hall.

On arriving at this place three dead bodies were the only discoverable representatives of Chinese humanity; and Admiral Seymour, simply taking a turn round the apartments, returned to the breach and shortly after left for the Folly.

It being impossible to hold the walls without a much larger force, the stormers retired at a little before six—the rumour among the Chinese being that they were driven back. As the marines were leaving them the wall they were fired on from mounted gingalls—the effect being two killed on the spot and some half a dozen wounded.

The latest accounts from Canton state that French Folly Fort was again occupied by the Chinese, and that Sir M. Seymour was meditating the recapture of it.

For the Sketches whence the accompanying Illustrations have been engraved, we are indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Alexander Bathgate, of H.M.S. *Nemlin*.

## NEW PLANTS AND FRUITS OF MESSRS. MARTIN.

WHATEVER jealousy we may have had of the extension of French dominion on the Mediterranean some years ago, there can be no doubt that the conquest of Algeria, and the gradual occupation of the districts behind, have been productive of a great accession of knowledge of the vegetable kingdom of Africa, and to the establishment of Messrs. Martin, of Paris, at their temporary dépôt in New Bond-street, has acquainted us with several specimens of fruit which created astonishment; while the new plants from the Atlas region, as well as some from California, show the singular richness of the vegetable kingdom in those remote and hitherto little-explored mountain regions.

Louis Martin, born at Venose, in the department of the Isère, was gardener to Prince Torlonia, the eminent banker of Rome; and, desiring to know more of the highland regions to which access had been procured by the activity and valour of his fellow-countrymen in Algeria, proceeded to Africa with other amateurs; and we have here some of the plants sent to Paris, as well as some others from California, and fruits from the south of France, which have created much admiration on the other side of the Channel, and which are here only beginning to be known to the general amateurs of this delightful pursuit.

Of the fruits in the catalogue we are most struck with the *Bi-ha Inzengore*, from the nursery, of M. Aubinet, of Farascon, a pear of extraordinary delicacy of flavour, weighing between 2 and 3 lbs. The peach-like *Bergamote Oranaise* and *Beurré Morette*, of the same weight. The peach of Oran is of great size and small stone. The plums of Oran are also very fine; but it is admitted that in size and flavour they are beaten by the English plum of our best horticulturists. The cherries of Tlemecen, perfected in France (*Cerise Crealy*), have bunches weighing 2 lb. The Avocadier, from California, has the taste of fresh butter, the large green fruit attaining the weight of no less than 6 lb. The Curambolier is of great beauty (*Averrhoa*), tasting like honey, and the fruit of a bright yellow. To which we may add the Pomme d'Acajou (*Anacardium*), or "heart-like Mahogany Apple," the kernel being altogether outside, tasting like a delicate almond, and the fruit itself luscious. Perhaps none is more remarkable than the Strawberry of Morocco, from the spurs of the Atlas, a *tree* with a profusion of fruit, whereof the finer specimen of the usual strawberry, two pounds weight and five inches in diameter. It resembles the Annnas Muricata of California, but has a much more delicate taste.

From the same vast region of unexplored forests, defended by the feline beast of prey and the formidable serpent, we have the finest specimen of the gentian family we have seen. The Calypso Africana, of the most beautiful pyramidal construction, the cups of the most exquisite velvet-like tissue, and of a deep palpitating cerulean blue colour. We have also from the Atlas the *Lilium Lancifolium Auranthesm*, a lily that looks exactly like the skin of one of those panthers that guard this mainland Garden of the Hesperides. We have far from exhausted the catalogue of these novelties; but enough has been said to indicate the value of the plants which can be procured at this establishment.

PROGRESS OF THE IRON MANUFACTURE.—As the iron business of this State bears something of a fixed relative proportion to that of the entire country being rather less than one half, and yet more than two-fifths of the whole in the absence of specific data touching the progress of the business in our State we may form a loose conjecture on this point from what we know of the past history of its production in the United States. In the year 1810 the production of iron in the United States amounted to 50,000 tons, from which amount it slightly and gradually declined onward to 1820. Between that date and 1840 it increased though almost uniform gradations till it reached 325,000 tons in this State, however, statistics show that but 100,000 tons were made in that year, although in 1842 the production amounted to 150,000. Throughout the whole country the two years 1840 and 1841 witnessed a decline of nearly 100,000 tons, when the production began to rise rapidly and steadily till it reached 800,000 tons in 1847 and 1848. In consequence of the pecuniary revulsions and disquietudes of that period the domestic manufacture of iron fell by gradual stages to 500,000 tons in 1853; from which epoch it has again risen at a uniform and rapid rate till in 1855, as we have seen, it amounted to 1,000,000 tons. In 1847 the production in this State was 338,350 tons; but it sank, in 1849, to 253,316 tons. In 1854 it had increased to 424,324 tons, with 201,96- tons of finished iron. The present year, which is just closing, will show an increase over the production of 1855. In these memoranda of our State more than thirty millions of money are invested; and more than 40,000 men and boys are employed in the two branches of the business—the making and the finishing—who represent, it is supposed, a population of nearly 200,000 souls, and a very considerable fraction of the whole population."—*North American*.

A BELGIAN SNUB.—It is affirmed, says a Brussels correspondent, that Count Vilain XIV., Minister for Foreign Affairs, visited Lord Howard on Saturday; and, in the most courteous and becoming terms, expressed his surprise and regret at that portion of Sir R. Peel's address which affected this country and its Envoy at Moscow; and further begged leave to state that this language, coming from a member of the British Government, in conjunction with Lord Derby's earlier sarcasms on the Belgian army, was highly calculated to produce unpleasant irritation, and prejudice cordial and most desirable relations between the two countries. Count Vilain is also reported to have requested the British Envoy to communicate his observations semi-officially to Lord Clarendon, whilst he stated that he had written in the same sense to M. Van de Weyer at London. To this Lord Howard de Walden is said to have rejoined that he fully participated in the Belgian Minister's regrets that the tenour of Sir Robert's speech should have been such as to offend this country, individually or collectively; that public opinion in England had spoken out freely on the subject, as testified by the severe criticisms of the British press; and that his Lordship would not fail to meet the Count's request by communicating his observations semi-officially to the British Foreign office.

## THE LATE JOHN BRITTON.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

MR JOHN BRITTON is no less remarkable for the number of works upon which he has been engaged as editor, than for the important services which he has rendered to mediæval art. Although of the humblest origin, deficient in education, and without the leisure in his youth to study in his studies, he overcame all these disadvantages by the unity and firmness of a strong will, determined to carry out its purpose.

One of the most remarkable points in his character was the adoption of so abstruse a subject as our national antiquities; and the judgment which led him to disregard the little minute articles of *virtù* which are recently almost the attention of the petty schools of draughtsmen and his labours upon the edifices of the Gothic period a grand and noble subject—at best developing the skill and taste of our forefather.

The judgment, also, with which he adopted under Dallaway's superior class of illustrations proves that he at once rose to the importance of his subject. Those who for a moment reflect upon the works of a Grose, a Pennant, and others, must cast their eyes upon the volumes edited by Britton, will see an advance in taste, intelligence, and true conception of art, which throws the former complete into the shade, and super-sedes them. To effect this he had to create a school of draughtsmen and engravers; and this he did with consummate address; and it is only necessary to quote the names of some of the men whom he gathered around him and induced to co-operate in his works as draughtsmen—Alexander, Bartlett, Ed. Blore, J. Carter, Cattermole, C. Fielding, J. and W. Hakewill, Nash, Nell, Pordon, Prout, J. A. Repton, Westall, W. Wallis, Wild. In their drawings they renounce both the coarse, scratchy, and unmeaning lines of the draughtsmen of former antiquarian works, or the formal precision of the archæologist, and he introduced a purity, a sentiment, and a truthful view of the subject which was the true principle.

He also created a school of engraving that gave a fulness, and depth, and pathos (if I may so say) to the Gothic details that they had hitherto never possessed. In fact, no truthful view of representations can be procured from the burin of a Le Keux, a Lowry, a Rolfe, a Woolnoth, and others, that they have ever since formed the type for subsequent productions, both in this and foreign publications; and were worthily employed in the illustration of other ecclesiastical edifices, as in the volumes upon Canterbury, Lincoln, and Westminster Abbey, by Woolnoth, Wild, and Wallis.

It had hitherto been thought sufficient to satisfy the general reader with slight views of the antiquities of our country, but he with great perseverance perceived that the public mind was prepared, and ready to appreciate and understand more scientific detail, even of a technical nature. He, therefore, added his elaborate plan, filled in with all the accompaniments of the groinings, pavement, and other expressive minutiæ, and completed the group of the cathedral by the addition of the cloisters, chapter-houses, and monastic buildings. He gave the section, showing the masterly system of the construction and combinations of the masses to produce the equipoise. He feared not to introduce geometrical elevations, heightened by all the effects of chiaroscuro and masterly touches of solemn sentiment; and these were further explained by brilliant portions of detail, delineated with a sparkling crisp handling that converted a dry individual part into an attractive portion of the whole. A few perspectives from well-chosen points, by the pencil of a Prout, a Westall, or a Bartlett, completed the series of impressive and attractive renderings, by which the volume became as acceptable in the drawing-room as it was in the library or study.

He possessed considerable fluency of words, but his style of writing was deficient in taste and refinement. But he judiciously availed himself of the pens of the clergy, or secured the aid of other men whose superior education and intelligence better qualified them for the task of preparing the text of his more important works. He, therefore, presents the very striking instance of a man who, with determined energy of purpose and acuteness of perception, undertook colossal works; unable to conceive with propriety the slightest design himself, he could appreciate what was accurate, beautiful, and chaste, in the various monuments that he illustrated; without any power of the pencil, he knew how to select and direct his draughtsmen and engravers, and to create a new school of exquisite illustration. Thus, in fact, to avail himself of the abilities of other men in order to realise the noble schemes which he himself had the genius (I may say) to feel, the daring enterprise to conceive, and the perseverance to complete under adverse and insuperable difficulties.

There was a certain generous sympathy with genius, and with the efforts of struggling talent, that was peculiarly pleasing in his character; and he never shrank from the expression of his admiration for the talents and estimable qualities of others. Thus the dedication of his works was often influenced by other than interested motives; and vast numbers of his plates were inscribed to antiquaries, artists, and to authors or poets, painters, or sculptors—instigated less by personal feelings than a generous appreciation of intellectual and moral qualities in those public-spirited men, to whom he bore the willing testimony of his unreserved respect.

Although pursuing a distinct class of antiquarian research, and differing essentially in his mental qualifications, yet Britton deserves to rank with those eminent archæologists, Rickman and Cahuac; whose loss we have recently been called upon to deplore. In this triad the two latter represented the German and Italian schools—the learned investigators of the history, customs, mythology, and art of nations or classic periods. John Britton fairly represents the English school, which devotes itself more immediately to Christian, or Mediæval, art, and the illustration of our national antiquities; which he has done in order so attractive as to command the sympathies and affections of his readers.

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THE IMPORTS OF WINES AND SPIRITS.—A comparison has been prepared of the imports of wines and spirits in the year 1855, as published by the Board of Trade, with those of the year 1856, showing the results of an interval of twenty years. In 1835, according to the Custom-house, the total importation of wine was 9,039,551 gallons, while that in 1856 was only 8,946,766—showing a decrease of 92,785 gallons. The total quantity of spirits consumed in 1835 was 7,901,717 gallons, and that in 1856 being 10,742,259—showing an increase of 2,762,542 gallons. The total amount of revenue paid on both wines and spirits was, in 1835, £4,736,871; and in 1856, £4,245,862—showing a decrease of £491,219. Thus, the total increase in the importation of wines and spirits, during this period, for the United Kingdom, scarcely exceeds fifteen per cent; while there is a large falling off in the revenue collected. The latter circumstance is accounted for partly by a reduction in the duty of 22s. 6d. to 15s. per gallon on brandy, and partly by the falling off in the importation of wines. The increase in the importation of spirits in the outports has been considerable, while that in the port of London has not been equal to ten per cent. The expense incurred in the collection and assessment of this branch of the revenue in the latter year is stated to have been increased more than 140 per cent since 1835; and a proposal is now alleged to have been made for a further addition to this outlay. In comparing the returns of the year 1856 with those of 1795, being an interval of 61 years, the extraordinary fact presents itself that there is a falling off of 1,440,249 gallons in the total quantities of wines and spirits entered for home consumption. In brandy alone the falling off—making due allowance for the difference of measurement—has been more than 400,000 gallons. Thus, while the importations of tea, sugar, coffee, cocoa, spices, fruits (such as currants), raisins, plums, and other necessaries of life, have increased from 100 to 150 per cent, the consumption of foreign spirits has decreased very considerably.

OFFICE-HUNTERS IN AMERICA.—There is another class that is daily increasing, and which is a perfect nuisance to a party by far more formidable than the lobby-agent, but equally unprincipled and soulless. I mean the office-beggar or place-seeker. It is estimated that not less than five hundred of these patriots are living in this city, soliciting influence in their behalf. Many of the principals are represented by agents who are paid in proportion to the number and weight of the names they obtain to their petitions. Applications from New York City, who has undertaken to get filled up a petition favouring the appointment of a notorious "hard" to the office of collector, is promised a hundred dollars for the name of Senator Douglas, highly worthy of the place, I presume, he cannot obtain, as the Senator does not wish thus early to commit himself. He has, however, received his promise. Speaking of the value of signatures, while Judge Douglas's commissioner is in search of names, that of Senator Cass has a value of only ten dollars, owing to the circumstance that the General not unfrequently through forgetfulness, signs in favour of a half dozen or more for the same office. The value of the signatures ranges from five dollars to a "private drink;" but, of course, this stockjobbing in the persons of an eminent man is a "profound secret," with the parties operating. A "soft" of your city, who is in want of a surveyorship, a few days since applied to General Pierce for his influence with Mr. Buchanan, but the General politely declined, because he could not consistently participate in transactions with the Democratic Committee of your city, but he intended going to Washington in a few days, and would see what he could do for the applicant on the back of their notes. It is not to be got at in the streets, as I suppose you do in London, but will be dogged to his private rooms, and watched over, if he is in bed, for the first opening of his eyes. The number of New Yorkers here, who are collecting materials for an early onslaught upon Mr. Buchanan, are about ten to one to those from any other section of the Union, and fresh ones arrive every day. The "hards" refuse a recognition of the "softs," whilst the latter claim to be the true Democrats. Under these circumstances, it will be somewhat trouble to Mr. Buchanan, which can only be avoided by rejecting the claims of the extremes of both factions. On a quire of paper before me I have the names of some two or three hundred candidates of your city who are anxious to serve their country under Mr. Buchanan.—*Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald.*

THE SPANISH CORTES.—The Cortes are convoked for the 1st of May next. The electoral law will be that of 1846. The Senate is to be composed of the same members as those who sat in the Senate of the year 1854. Those resolutions are published in the *Madrid Gazette*.

A letter from Parma, of the 8th inst., in the *Risorgimento* of Turin, announces that the Austrians are to quit the duchy in February.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Her Majesty has permitted a selection to be made from the works of mediæval art in the Royal collection at Windsor Castle, for the forthcoming exhibition at Manchester.

A bulletin in Tuesday's *Moniteur* announces that the Prince Imperial has been under the influence of slight cough and fever for two days.

We have reason to believe (says the *Globe*) that the Address in the Commons, in reply to her Majesty's Speech from the Throne, will be moved by Sir John Rae Reid.

Lord and Lady Palmerston are making considerable alterations at Cambridge-house for the forthcoming season.

A letter received in New York states that when Captain Hartstein visited her Majesty he was treated with marked distinction. After dinner the Queen went up to him, and said she wished to talk with him, and remained in familiar conversation for above an hour

During the Emperor of Austria's stay at Milan an extra police force, consisting of 600 discharged soldiers, was enrolled.

It is asserted that the following Indian Royal personages may be expected in England.—Nuwaub Jemat Mahul Begum, and Mirza Jumma Bukit, the Empress of Delhi, and one of the Royal Princes, who have claims on the British Government

The King of Naples, on hearing of the assassination of the Archbishop of Paris, countermanded the ball which was to have been given at the Palace, ordered that the theatres should be closed for three days, and prescribed that expiatory prayers should be offered up

Lord Palmerston has conferred upon Mr. Charles Swain, author of "The Mind," and other poems, a pension of £50 a year; at the same time expressing his regret that the fund at his disposal will not allow him to make a larger grant.

On the 1st of January all the persons connected with the diplomatic corps, in full dress, together with the members of the Cabinet, paid their respects to the President of the United States.

So many of the principal landowners have declined the invitation to become candidates for the vacancy in the representation of Dumfriesshire, that it has at last been resolved to offer the seat to Lord Henry Scott, a younger son of the Duke of Buccleuch

The Grand Duke Michael arrived at Genoa on the 12th inst. He landed at Villefranche at two o'clock next morning and immediately came on to Nice, going at once to the residence of the Empress.

The paragraph which has gone the round of the press reporting the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Grant, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, is entirely without foundation. The right rev. gentleman has not even been ailing.

The Countess of Huntingdon's Missionary Society intend to establish a mission to the Mahometans of Turkey and Syria. This movement is distinct from that of the Turkish Mission Aid Society, which is formed more especially to assist American missionaries

The investiture of a number of French officers with the Order of the Bath took place last Saturday night at the British Embassy, Paris. After the ceremony sixty persons sat down to dinner. Lord Cowley made a speech, and Prince Napoleon addressed the company in the most gratifying language.

The Hon. Wm. Le Poer Trench, R.E., left Garbally on Saturday, *en route* to Ceylon, where he will remain for two years. He will then proceed to the Mauritius and Hong-Kong his aggregate sojourn to be seven years

The *Patrie* says that the prelate who has the greatest chance of being elevated to the See of Paris is Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Tours. It adds that the question will be resolved without delay.

The birthday of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington was celebrated at Bradgate Hall, and at the various villages situate on his Lordship's estate in Leicestershire, on the 14th inst

The second Court ball at Brussels, which took place on the 14th inst., is described as most brilliant. In consequence of her mourning, the Duchess de Brabant was not present. The King and the Princess Charlotte, followed by all the high personages of the Court, and the members of the diplomatic body, entered the ball-room at about nine o'clock. About 900 persons were present.

Mr. Wilson, the financial Secretary to the Treasury, has met with an accident which, though not alarming, will, it is feared, prevent his coming to town for the meeting of Parliament.

The King of Bavaria has, according to a letter from Munich, appointed Baron Charles Rothschild Consul-General of Bavaria for the grand duchy of Hesse, the duchy of Nassau, and the free city of Frankfort

A matrimonial alliance is to take place between the Countess Hélène Kielmansegge, daughter of his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, and the Lord Arthur Hay, second son of the Marquis of Tweeddale. The marriage will be solemnised early in February.

The estates of the late Lord Milford descend to the Rev J. H. Gwynne, Vicar of Madeley, in the county of Salop, who, as stepbrother to the late Lord, is the next heir.

The Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia, daughter of the Grand Duchess Helen, gave birth to a daughter at Konigsberg on Saturday last.

Invitations have been issued for a grand ball, in the name of "Lieut.-General Sir Richard England, G.C.B., and the Officers of the Curragh Division," to 600 persons, besides those in camp, to meet his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on the 22nd.

The last number of Cantu's "History of the Italians" has been stopped by the Austrian censor, on account of a passage relating to the history of Piedmont of the last century.

The *National* of Brussels publishes an address from M. Ledru Rollin, dated London, January 15, to the electors of France, in which the principle of abstaining from voting is vehemently condemned.

Lord Gough has purchased from the representatives of the late Mr. V. Knox the whole of the property sought by him in the Encumbered Estates Court from Lord Gort, which comprises most of the town of Gort and the land connecting it with the extensive demesne of Lough-cooter

The Commissioner of the King of Denmark at the Diet of Schleswig read at a late sitting a Ministerial message, announcing that no proposition relative to modifications in the Constitution will be brought forward in the course of the present session.

Madame Ida Pfeiffer, the celebrated traveller, has arrived again in Cape Town from Holland, in the *Zalt Bommel*, and intends proceeding to Madagascar, via Mauritius, in the *Governor Higginson*

The Hanoverian Government has issued a decree enabling it to refuse a seat in the Chamber to ex-Ministers and pensioned employés, although elected by a constituency.

Count Buol, Baron von Bach, and Herr von Bruck, are with the Emperor of Austria at Milan.

Mr. Miall, M.P. for Rochdale, is to pay a visit to his constituents on Tuesday, the 27th instant, for the purpose of addressing them

A private letter from Naples, of the 12th instant, mentions that fresh arrests have been made there, which were supposed to have connection with a secret society in correspondence with a Mazzinian club in Genoa and Turin. Pieces of money are also said to have been discovered, newly coined, and stamped with the effigy of Lucien I, King of the Two Sicilies

The *New York Tribune* states that Guizot has married the Princess Lieven. They are both between sixty and seventy years of age

Mr. Thackeray has agreed to deliver his series of lectures on the Four Georges in the Music-hall at the Royal Surrey Gardens, commencing next week.

Mdlle. Augustine Brohan, of the Théâtre Francais, will in future write the *Chronique* of the *Figaro*, in the place of M. About, who has left the *rédaction*.

Mr. H. Ker Seymer, M.P., gave a lecture on the "House of Commons," on Monday evening, at Blandford

Letters from Milan state that Giuliani, the tenor, is producing a great sensation. The Milanese have crowded to the theatre to hear him before the arrival of the Emperor

An evening concert was given in the Harrow Theatre in aid of the funds of the Harrow Literary and Scientific Institute on the 15th instant

The result of the general election for the Second Hanoverian Chamber, so far as yet known, is that, of eighteen electoral districts, ten have returned Opposition members

The *Government Gazette* of Hong-Kong contains an intimation of the arrival and entrance upon his duties of Mr. Henry Tudor Davies, the new Chief Magistrate of that colony

Mdme. Rachel is still at Cairo. She has not yet, it seems, experienced any change in the state of her health.

AT a numerous and influential Meeting held at the Mansion House, Dublin, on MONDAY JANUARY 5, for the purpose of raising a FUND for the RELIEF of the MOTHER and CHILD of the late Mr. GEORGE SAMUEL LITTLE—

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the Chair—

The following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Moved by the Right Hon. John Matchelly, seconded by Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq.—

Resolved—That feelings, as we do in common with our fellow-citizens the deep bereavement which the family of the late Mr. Little have sustained in his sudden removal from amongst us by the hand of an assassin, we beg to express to Mrs Little and the other members of his family our cordial sympathy in the affliction with which it has pleased the Almighty Disposer of all events to visit them.

Proposed by E. G. Hayden, Esq., M.P.; seconded by Nathaniel Rone, Esq.—

Resolved—That, as the mother and sister of the late Mr Little were dependent upon him, we feel it incumbent on us to open a subscription for their benefit, and to solicit the aid of our fellow-citizens in carrying out this purpose in a befitting manner.

Proposed by Alexander Parker, Esq.; seconded by Willoughby Bond, Esq.—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the funds to be collected should be invested in government securities, and that £10 a year for the benefit of Mrs Little for her life, with remainder to her children, if any, during their minority.

Proposed by Joseph Boyce, Esq.; seconded by Richard Dowse, Esq.—

Resolved—That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as a committee for carrying out this benevolent undertaking:—

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Right Hon. Judge Keatinge, the Right Hon. John Hatchell, the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, M.P., the Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, Q.C.; the Hon. George Handcock; Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.; Sir Percy Nugent, Bart.; D.L.; Sir Alexander Cuming Bart; M.P., D.L.; Sir Thomas Staples, Bart.; M.P.; Henry Maziere Brady, Esq., D.L.; G. A. Boyd, D.L.; William Gregory, M.P.; Lucius O'Brien, M.P.; Lucius O'Brien, D.L.; Joseph Devonport, Benjamin Lee Guinness, John Lentaigne, M.D.; Nathaniel Hone, R. H. Kinahan, J.P.; John Leahy, M.D.; Nathaniel Hone, R. H. Kinahan, J.P.; Joseph Kendal, James Piggot, J.P.; Charles, J.P.; Alexander Parker, J.P.; James Perry, J.P.; Henry Norwood, Esq., M.P.; Edward Wakefield, J.P.; Thomas Weldon, J.P.; John Norwood, J.P.; Alexander Parker, J.P.; James Perry, J.P.; John Pearson, J.P.; Alexander Pentier, Thomas Richardson, James Scriday, Joshua Watson, William Watson, Esqrs.

Proposed by John Norwood, Esq.; seconded by W. W. Brereton, Esq.—

Resolved—That the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq., and William Digges La Touche, Esq., be requested to act as Treasurers, and that the Bank of Messrs La Touche and Co. be requested to act as Treasurers, and that Thomas Wensley Bond, Esq., be requested to act as Secretary.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Mansion House, at the several Banks in Dublin, by any member of the Committee, or at the Honorary Secretary 45, Stephen's-green East, and acknowledged from time to time in the morning papers.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY for Children of those once in Prosperity, Orphans or Not. The HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will take place at the LONDON TAVERN on FRIDAY, 13th February next. Now Subscribers are much NEEDED.

Subscriptions gratefully received by the Committee, or by Messrs. Spooner and Co., 37, Gracechurch-street; or Messrs. R. F. Lattey, Son, and Hankey, 8 Bucklersbury by Will become Life Governors according to the amount of the Bequest.

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3, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London, Jan. 1857.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 842.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

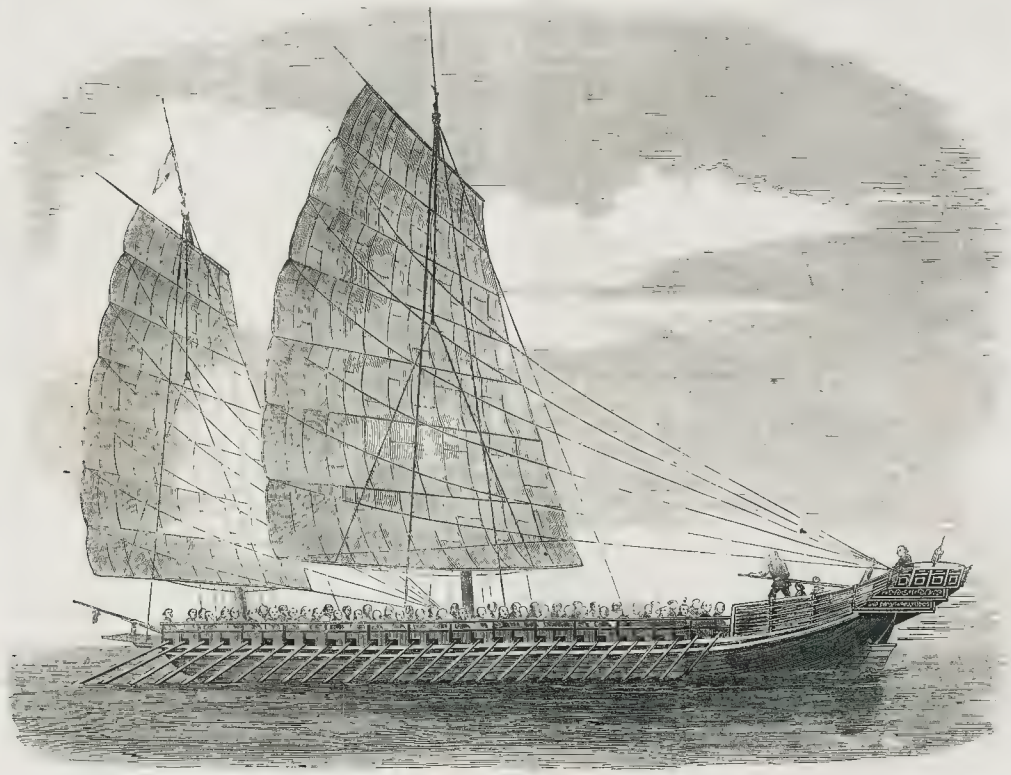

## THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THERE is always, according to some persons, a crisis in the national fortunes, and the Parliament that is about to assemble is always charged with duties more important than ever devolved upon Parliament in days gone by. The estimate may, to the philosophic mind, appear ridiculous, but it is, nevertheless, natural. A crisis, or what was supposed to be a crisis, is speedily forgotten—sometimes before we have well got through it; and no business which has been settled a year, or even a week ago, is equal in magnitude to the business upon which tongues have yet to wag and passions to be excited. The public will, therefore, suppose in 1857 as they supposed in 1856, that a new February and a new Crisis take possession of the world together; and that the second month of the year is no more to be dissociated from serious business than April from its showers, or May from its pleasanter gifts of buds and blossoms.

The Queen will not this year grace the opening of Parliament with her presence. The chief topics of the Speech which will be read in her Majesty's name by the Lord Chancellor may easily be anticipated. The conclusion of the war in the Crimea; the desirability of such reforms in Turkey as will tend to strengthen the empire at home and make it respected abroad; the settlement of the quarrel of the King of Prussia with the Swiss Republic; the happy continuance and increasing cordiality of the alliance of Great Britain and France; the approaching evacuation of the Grecian territories and waters by the armies of France and the navies of England; and a vague allusion to the affairs of Naples;—each of these will form the subject of a paragraph which the two Houses of Parliament will hear with attention, and re-echo with more or less unanimity of approval.

Asiatic affairs demand, and will indubitably receive, especial mention, although the public will have to await the debates on the Address for the explanation which Ministers are bound to give of the causes which have produced the almost simultaneous rupture of our pre-existing amity with the two celebrated empires of Persia and China. Scarcely any man of public note has had the temerity to declare that the last or the present Administration sought war in Europe, or left untried any honourable means to prevent it. We believe that, when the facts shall be made known, a similar unwillingness to make war will be found to have influenced the deliberations and the resolves of those who are charged with the government of our Asiatic empire; and that the war with China, like the war with Persia, was only undertaken when it had become obviously and palpably impossible to avoid it without dishonour and danger. We may be certain, too, that hostilities will be conducted with the energy befitting a great people; and we may reasonably indulge the hope that the issue of these wars will be conducive not only to the future peace of Asia but to the permanent advantage of the Persian and Chinese nations.

We may also expect that the affairs of the United States of America, in so far as the politics of Great Britain are connected with them, will afford materials for the most graceful as well as the most grateful paragraph of the Royal Speech. The temporary estrangement—not between the two nations, but between those who were at the head of affairs in each—has been removed; the diplomatic relations, which were never interrupted in London, thanks to the good feeling, no less than to the good sense, of the Palmerston Administration, have been renewed in Washington; and the Government of the United States receives in the person of Lord Napier an English Ambassador whom all parties will be delighted to honour. Under his auspices, supported as he will be by the remembrance of the *Resolute*, so honourable to both nations, the last traces of coldness and estrangement will disappear. We may hope at the same time that the foundations of an Anglo-American alliance will be laid—an alliance greater and nobler and more auspicious for humanity—than any possible European alliances, either present or prospective; but it is almost too much to hope that expression to such a sentiment will be given in so stiff and formal a document as a Royal Message. But, as the Ministers in their public private character have greater latitude, it is not impossible that



CHINESE PIRATE-BOAT AT CANTON.—FROM A DRAWING BY A CHINESE ARTIST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

some such happy departure from routine may signalise the debates of the approaching week. The alliance of England and France, although a great fact, is not the greatest possible. America may not yet be ready to join it; but the day may come when even this master-stroke of policy may be accomplished.

The domestic affairs of the country will probably receive but little notice in the Royal Speech—if we except the two questions of National Education and the Transportation and Reformation of Criminals. When such men as Sir John Pakington and Mr. Cobden unite in a scheme for the education of the people, and when such a man as Lord John Russell is prepared to join them, we may be assured that the Session will be rendered memorable by an earnest attempt to settle this great and growing question. The renewal of transportation—as the cheapest, the most merciful, and the most effectual mode of dealing with the superabundant criminals of a closely-packed community—is certain to receive early attention. It is one of the questions that will not keep. It is one in which there are no party and sectarian jealousies to block the way, and we may reasonably expect that it will be dealt with in a manner befitting alike its urgency and its importance.

Two other questions are before the public; and although they may not have much, if any, prominence in the Royal Speech, they will be sufficiently prominent in the public mind before the Session is a fortnight old. Lord John Russell has come, or is coming, home, with a new Reform Bill in his pocket, and, if the Premier do not forestall him by the introduction of a better, will monopolise for a time the attention of Parliament and the country. In either case the question will advance a stage, and, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, the work of 1832 will be carried nearer to completion. The question of the Income and Property Tax—unless the Chancellor of the Exchequer take the sting out of it by as prompt and graceful a renunciation as his official soul can endure—will be debated with more acerbity. All the world is not agreed upon the necessity of popular Education; upon the desirability of Transportation; or upon the political and social expediency of a new Reform in Parliament; but all the world agrees that a Property and Income Tax of sixteenpence in the pound is a very great nuisance; the more especially as more than one half of it goes towards the payment of a war for which the nation has nothing to show, except a treaty of peace, in the durability of which no one has any well-grounded confidence. We may therefore expect that this will be *the* question of the Session, and wish the Ministers as well as the people a happy deliverance from the fiscal perplexities which it will occasion.

## SKETCHES FROM CANTON.

### THE FOREIGN FACTORIES.—CANTON PIRATE-BOAT.

In the "Narrative of the American Expedition to the China Seas and Japan" (recently published in New York, and sold in London by Trübner and Co.), Dr. Hawks refers to the passage from Whampoo to Canton in boats as by no means very agreeable. Commodore Perry describes the stream as muddy and shallow, with scarcely a hut upon its banks until the city is nearly reached, when swarms of floating habitations are seen moored to the banks, five or six tiers deep, and occupied by a wretched, half-clad people. Through these two lines of receptacles of poverty and filth which thus border the stream you pass to the mercantile factory, the residence of most of the foreign merchants, and the spot where the stranger lands. Hence he is conducted to the houses of those to whom he bears letters of introduction, where he is hospitably received, and takes up his lodging, as there are no comfortable places of public entertainment in this quarter.

On the visit of the Commodore to Canton, he, together with several of his officers, was accommodated at the house of Mr. Forbes, the Consul of the United States, and the head of the firm of Russell and Co. So well known was this establishment, and so highly appreciated were its proprietors by the Chinese, that, in making a purchase in the city, it was only necessary to direct the shopkeeper to send the article to the house of Mr. Forbes, and there was never any hesitation in assenting at once.

The comparatively small space occupied by the foreigners on the river-side is, notwithstanding its limited extent, a pleasant spot. The whole quarter contains about four acres. The foreign merchants occupy the large buildings in the rear as places of business and abode; while the front, which includes half of the whole area, is beautifully laid out as a garden, with an English church in the centre, and the flags of different nations floating from tall poles planted in various spots. The grounds are arranged with walks, and ornamented with shrubbery and flowering plants, presenting a delightful resort in the freshness of the morning or the cool of the evening. The stranger is struck with the peculiar aspect of the place, when on one side, in proximity to low, dingy, Chinese houses, buildings of European structure rise to the height of three or four stories, while on the other the river is densely populous with the inhabited boats. The foreigners term their residences and places of business factories, but the natives designate them as *kongs*, which is the usual Chinese word for a commercial establishment or warehouse.

Although there are but few of the larger or public buildings in the foreign quarter, which is but a suburb of the city, there are all the ordinary varieties of streets, houses, and bazaars. Foreigners generally confine their visits to that part adjacent to the garden before mentioned, through which Old and New China streets run.

The only hotel in the place, frequented by Europeans and Americans, is near the latter street, and is of quite an inferior character. It is the hospitable practice of the foreign merchants to invite strangers to their princely establishments, where a generous profusion and a warm welcome are extended to the visitor. In addition to Old and New China streets, there is, hard by, a narrow, filthy alley, not inappropriately called Hog-lane, and filled with the most abandoned portion of the people, who minister to the vicious appetites of the foreign sailors, supplying them with wretched grog and other dangerous stimulants.

Upon page 86 we have engraved a View of the Foreign Factories, from a drawing by a Chinese artist; and from the same hand is engraved the specimen of a Canton Pirate-boat upon the preceding page. The American Expedition had some rough experiences with this craft. The Narrative relates:—

The river swarms with pirates, the fishermen occasionally becoming their allies, and they carry on their depredations unchecked in the very teeth of the forts. When the pirates fall of falling in with strangers whom they dare venture to rob, they fall out with each other, and murder and plunder their friends with as little compunction as if they were strangers. In the passage of the *Mississippi* from Macao to Whampoa, the anchorage on the Canton river, one of the two Chinese boats in tow was swamped by bad steering, whereupon the other, in fear of a similar catastrophe, cast off and attempted to proceed up the river. The owner, who happened to be on board the steamer, expressed his fears that she would be overhauled by pirates before her arrival at Whampoa; nor were his fears groundless, she was boarded and robbed a few hours only after she had lost sight of the *Mississippi*. While the steamer was at Hong-Kong several piracies were committed almost under the guns of the vessels of war. As for the land pirates, they are to the full as expert at picking and stealing as the most accomplished thieves and pickpockets at New York or London. One of the Lieutenants of the *Mississippi*, at early twilight one evening, just as he was stepping into a hired boat to return to the ship, was seized amid a crowd of people, and an attempt was made to put his watch from his fob; fortunately his Pickwickian rotundity of form saved the watch, but the chain was carried off in triumph.

Mr. Sirr, in his "China and the Chinese," thus refers to the piracies in the China Seas:—

The pirate vessels and boats are peculiarly constructed, being remarkably fast. The crews are numerous, and the vessels are fully armed with guns, swivels, matchlocks, spears, boarding-pikes, and other weapons of an offensive description. Their usual mode of proceeding is as follows:—As soon as they get within reach of their victims, they throw on board the doomed vessel a large quantity of fire-balls, so prepared as to produce an intolerable and non-offensive odour when explosion takes place; missiles of all kinds are thus scattered around. When the terror and confusion thus created is at its height, the pirates grapple and board the prize, when, if resistance is offered, too frequently all on board are butchered in a savage manner. Pirates infest the seas between Hong-Kong, Macao, and Canton, inhabiting the Ladrone Islands surrounding Hong-Kong, which seem to be abandoned to their sovereignty; and the passage between these forts is thus rendered extremely hazardous, both as regards life and property.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

THE lion of the day is decidedly Ferouk Khan, the Persian Ambassador. On Saturday he was presented at the Tuileries, in great state; three of the imperial carriages—two of them with six horses—being sent to the hotel of the Comte Jules de Lesseps, in the Avenue Montaigne, where he is domiciled, to carry him, with the chief personages of his suite, to the palace. The costume of the Ambassador consisted of a magnificent robe of cashmere, ornamented with fur, and fastened with diamond clasps; trousers of white cashmere, with gold band, and the usual high, pointed cap of Astrakan. Feroukh Khan (who speaks but a few words of French) pronounced an address to the Emperor, which was translated by M. Kasimirski; and in Napoleon's reply—similarly rendered—allusion was made to the war between England and Persia, the Emperor expressing his regret that the Sovereign Ferouk Khan represented should be engaged in hostilities with a nation he considered as among his "best friends;" and adding his hope that the presence of the Ambassador in France might tend to facilitate the arrangement of the differences existing between the Government of Great Britain and Persia. Ferouk Khan is the bearer of offerings from the Sultan, consisting of the Order of the Sun for the Emperor; a necklace of splendid pearls for the Empress; and a magnificent sabre, with jewelled hilt, for the Prince Imperial. Beside these he brings the Emperor some Persian horses, extremely tall and extremely ugly.

While we are on the subject of Oriental news we may state that Amic Pacha, son of the late Viceroy of Egypt, and who is stated to possess a fortune of sixty millions of francs, is about to marry the daughter of the Sultan, and has sent emissaries here and elsewhere to choose diamonds to an enormous amount.

It is said that the visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to France is quite decided upon, and that it is probable it will take place before Lent, or perhaps immediately after; the strictness of that period (more especially among the Russians, who fast with peculiar severity) rendering it impossible for France to give the Imperial guest such a reception as it would desire to offer.

The first volumes of the "Correspondance de l'Empereur Napoléon I." are about shortly to appear; and, in order to render the work as complete as possible, the commission charged with its execution has addressed a new appeal to all persons, native or foreign, who may have any documents or information to afford on the subject.

It appears that new projects are being conceived for the further improvement and embellishment of Paris, and that it is probable their execution will not be very long delayed. Among these is a work of great extent and importance in the city, which consists of the demolition of the houses at present existing on the Quai des Orfèvres and the Rue de la Sainte Chapelle, which will form a public promenade to be continued as far as Notre Dame. The Quai of the Marché Neuf, the Rue du Cloître Notre Dame, &c., will be enlarged, straightened, and otherwise improved; and a new Morgue will be constructed at the eastern extremity of the Isle St. Louis. At the other side of the Palais de Justice, the Boulevard de Sébastopol, and the destruction of the buildings of the Hôtel Dieu (which is said to enter into the arrangements), will produce still greater changes in this quarter—changes in themselves beneficial, but which, in the present state of suffering to which the working population of Paris is reduced—a state unquestionably sorely aggravated by this wholesale system of demolition of the only dwellings their poverty enables them at the present crisis to occupy—cannot fail to add materially to the amount of distress and discontent already existing. To men who have not roofs under which to shelter themselves and their families, it is scant consolation that they have a new promenade on the Quais, where even they may not, in default of other lodging, establish themselves for the night, at the sign of the Belle Etoile, to contemplate at their leisure the flowing of the Seine. Furthermore, for the plan of the establishment of the new Boulevard Malesherbes, which was, for the reasons above named, and urged by the Princess Mathilde, abandoned, at all events for the present, is substituted a project we believe now concluded, for establishing a broad highway from the Park of Monceaux to the Place de l'Etoile, passing through the Faubourg St. Honoré. This will not interfere with the hotel of the Princess Mathilde, as the other would have done.

The weather is gloomy and intensely cold, and a general dulness and depression continues to reign, notwithstanding the advanced season. We suppose some galvanised galeties will be got up for the Carnival.

### THE PARIS CONFERENCES.

The correspondent of *Le Nord* says that no particular ratification of this protocol by the Governments has been deemed necessary. Though it modifies the Treaty of Paris in some essential points, the single signature of the second Plenipotentiary of Russia has been taken as sufficient for the ratifications. The arrangement has been justified on the ground of the transitory nature of all the points of the agreement now effected. When the frontiers of Bessarabia shall have been finally settled, and the evacuation of the Black Sea and of the Danubian Principalities shall have taken place, another special convention is to be entered into by the contracting Powers, which convention will then form an integral part of the Treaty of Paris, and will be specially ratified for the purpose.

The protocol, after indicating where the frontier line will run, says:—

The work of delimitation and of handing over the territory is to be terminated on the 30th of March at latest. It is well understood that the Austrian troops must have evacuated the Principalities, and the British squadron the Straits and the Black Sea, at latest on the same date.

The convention concerning the Straits will from that time enter into full force.

The islands forming the Delta of the Danube, which article 21 of the Treaty of Paris had given to Moldavia, are again to be replaced under the sovereignty of the Porte. As the Treaty of Paris, as well as the treaties formerly concluded between Russia and the Porte are silent concerning the Island of Serpents, it has been agreed that this island is to be considered as forming part of the Delta of the Danube.

In the general interest of commerce, the Porte undertakes to maintain a lighthouse on this island for the safety of the navigation of the Danube as well as for that of the port of Odessa. The river commission, instituted by article 17 of the Treaty of Paris, will watch over the fulfilment of this engagement.

The present protocol is to have the same form as if it were clothed in the form of a convention; but it is understood that, as soon as the frontier commission shall have terminated its labours, the high contracting parties will enter into a convention, confirming the line of the frontier as the commission shall have established it and also the arrangement concerning the Delta of the Danube and the Island of Serpents.

The documents is signed Hubner, Wlewski, Cowley, Hatzfeld, Brunnow, Villamarina, Mehemmed-Djemil.

### THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

*(From our Special Correspondent.)*

CAMP, NEAR BUSHIRE, Dec 12, 1856.

It would be unnecessary for me to detail the causes of the declaration of war with Persia. Sufficient, that the force, composed as follows, started for Bunder Abbas, viz.:—

First Brigade H.M. 64th Regiment, 20th Regiment N.I., commanded by Brigadier Stopford.

Light Brigade: 2nd European Regiment L.I., 2nd Belooch Battalion, 4th Rifle Regiment N.I., commanded by Brigadier Honner.

Artillery: 1st (Eagle) Troop Horse, Captains Gibbard and Hatch's Batteries.

Cavalry: Two squadrons 3rd Light Cavalry, Major Malet commanding; Poona Horse (400 sabres), commanded by Colone. Tapp.

Sappers and Miners. Two companies, Major J. Hill (Engineers) commanding.

In all, 5000 men. General Stalker commanding the force; Colonel Younghusband, Adjutant-General; Captain Wray, Quartermaster-General, &c., &c.

Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Locke, K.C.B., commanded the fleet, composed as follows:—Ajdaha, Punjaub, Assaye, Berenice, Victoria, Lady Falkland, Semiramis, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H.E.I.C.'s steamers, and Falkland, corvette. The steamers Ghusan, Seindian, Bombay, and Victoria, belonging to the Steam Navigation Company, with thirty-two transports, conveying troops, stores, &c., left in three divisions: 1st and 2nd divisions from Bombay; 3rd and 4th, Kurrachee; 5th, Vingoria.

The Bombay portion of the fleet, transports, &c., left Bombay on the 11th October, and the whole fleet and force made Bunder Abbas, a port under the rule of the Imaum of Muscat, their rendezvous.

On the 4th October the fleet had arrived at anchor off Bushire, several of the ships touching on their way up the Persian Gulf at Bassadore, Barein, and the Island of Karak; the two former ports belong to the Imaum of Muscat, and the latter place was taken without a shot being fired, if I except the salute of twenty-one guns fired in honour of its capture. It was found to be entirely deserted by the Persians.

On the 6th ult. the fleet went round to Hallilah Bay, a beautiful harbour, though frequented only by fishing-boats, to the eastward of Bushire, distant twelve miles. By daylight of the 7th (Sunday) the gun-boats, six in number, were at their stations, to protect the landing of the troops. The only force of the enemy visible was a small party of 300 cavalry, who retired on the commencement of the firing from the boats, which took place at sunrise; and the first portion of the force—consisting of the 4th Rifles, 2nd European Light Infantry, and her Majesty's 64th Regiment—landed unopposed, with three cheers. Brigadier Honner was the first to land in Persia. The whole force was landed during the day, each man and officer carrying three days' provisions; the troops were all in excellent spirits, though the heat was intense. About four o'clock two companies of the Rifles, under Captain Maude, were dispatched to take and hold the wells, distant about two miles from the encampment. They were opposed by the enemy who retired on the approach of the column which advanced immediately we heard the firing. We remained that night at the wells. We were turned out three times during the night, but all false alarms.

Monday, 8th.—Remained at the wells. Nothing of consequence occurred.

Tuesday, 9th.—At daylight a body of Persians visible, amounting to about 1000 men, principally cavalry, retiring from Bushire towards the hills, apparently in the direction of Shiraz. We were unable to cut them off, though a battery of artillery was dispatched for that purpose. About eight o'clock the cavalry videttes retired before the advance of a small body of Persians. A troop of cavalry, with horse artillery, a battery of artillery, and the 4th Rifles, advanced; but the enemy had retired before they reached the crest of the hill. About nine o'clock the General decided on advancing on Ras el Bushire; accordingly we advanced right in front, in contiguous columns of regiments, covered by the troop of horse artillery, two batteries of artillery, and the cavalry, with two companies of the Rifles, and two companies of the 2nd European Light Infantry. On our approaching Ras el Bushire, the advanced guard were compelled to retire before the Arabs (*i.e.*, the four companies of skirmishers), and the artillery commenced a heavy fire on the enemy, who retreated into a large redoubt, the rear-face of which rested on the sea. About twelve we stormed the fort, which was defended, previously to the firing of the artillery, by 1500 men. Arab-Persians, of the Tungistani tribe; but from the loss sustained by them, nearly 400, at least a thousand men must have made their escape before we crowned the ramparts of the fort. Brigadier Stopford was killed while gallantly leading on his brigade to the storm. Poor Utterson, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, was killed on the top of the ramparts: he was shot through the lungs, and died soon after. Poor fellow, he was a brave and gallant soldier, and is much regretted by his regiment. Lieut. Warren, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, was mortally wounded, and died on board the hospital-ship, the *Result* transport, the following day.

The 2nd European Light Infantry stormed the breach on the front face of the redoubt; the fire from the Arabs was very heavy, and well sustained to the last—the Arabs fighting furiously. The few who escaped by the sea face of the redoubt were cut to pieces by the cavalry, and they managed to kill poor Malet, the commanding officer of the 3rd Cavalry, and 15 troopers, before they could be exterminated. The following list comprises the killed and wounded:—

H.M 64th Regt.—1 officer (Colonel Stopford), 3 men, killed; 11 men wounded.
2nd European Light Infantry—6 men killed; 7 men wounded.
Horse Artillery—3 men wounded.
Captain Gibbard's Battery Artillery—3 men wounded.
Captain Hatch's Battery—1 man wounded.
20th Regt. Native Infantry—2 officers (Lieuts. Warren and Utterson) killed; 2 officers wounded (one severely, Capt. Hood); 10 men killed, 7 men wounded.
2nd Belooch Battalion—2 men killed (one by their own men).
3rd Light Cavalry—1 officer killed (Major Malet); 15 men killed; 10 men wounded.
Poona Horse—Colonel Tapp wounded.
4th Rifles—5 men wounded.

The steamers kept up a heavy fire from the sea on the enemy; but from the appearance of the interior of the fort, after the storm, it appears to have had but little effect.

Wednesday, 9th.—At sunrise advanced on Bushire; arriving before the town at about one p.m. The cavalry engaged during the march with small parties of the enemy; cutting off about fifty men, part of whom were made prisoners. I forgot to mention that the fleet moved round to Bushire during the night and commenced a tremendous cannonade on the town, which was returned by the enemy from a heavy battery on the sea. Our range, however, was so much greater than theirs that their fire had little effect on the ships, as they were soon moved out of range of the enemy's guns. The rigging of the *Semiramis* was cut to pieces, however, hardly a rope being left standing. She only received two shots in her hull. The *Victoria* also was injured, but I believe not a single man was killed, a few only wounded. On our drawing up in line to commence action a flag of truce was sent up to the masthead of the *Assaye*, the flagship, and, accordingly, firing ceased.

The enemy did not attempt to fire on us, and, on the arrival of the Assistant Political Agent from the flagship, a flag of truce was sent

towards the gates of the town; and, ultimately, the Governor of Bushire and his staff advanced to meet the attaché, Major Taylor (from Teheran, who joined the force two days previously from Bagdad), Captain Rigby, &c., &c., by whom he was conducted to the General, and the unconditional surrender of the town was formally demanded. The Governor was also informed that half an hour would be allowed for consideration, at the expiration of which, should the place not surrender, the fire would recommence. The Governor (Derza Bez) accordingly returned, and the whole force advanced to within 500 yards of the wall, the horse artillery advancing on the gates. However, within the half hour, the Governor returned and gave himself up as prisoner of war, surrendering the town; and the British flag, within an hour, was flying over the walls of Bushire. The line now advanced, the infantry regiments and artillery laid down their arms, and were then permitted to escape. Fifty-six guns, principally long field-pieces, were taken, besides the muskets, &c. Shot to say, all the arms, even the large guns, bore the Company's mark! About 2000 cavalry had made their escape previous to our advance, carrying off their horses, &c. I have omitted to add that a strong Martello Tower, defended by two guns, and surrounded by earthworks, was taken unopposed, the garrison having been shelled out from the ships; the tower is now occupied by the General and staff, and the Governor of Bushire, as a prisoner of war. The town appears to have suffered much from the fire of the ships; and the loss sustained by the enemy amounts to nearly 500 men. Bushire contains 10,000 inhabitants, besides the army, artillery, &c., which amounted, a few days previously to our arrival, between 4000 and 5000 men. The 64th and 20th Regiments now occupy Bushire, the remainder of the force being encamped outside; and we hope in a day or two to receive our tents, &c., for the cold at night is very intense, and we have now been six days without them, exposed to sun and cold and heavy dews, and on salt provisions—men and officers. We now remain here pending the answer of the Shah. I fancy he will be rather surprised to hear of the surrender of the town of Bushire.

This is written in the sun, with my knee for a writing-desk. The despatches leave to-day, and I have only just time to send this hastily-written account.

It is reported that the Shah has decided to make peace upon the terms proposed. The *Morning Post* says:—

We believe we may state that official information has reached our Government of the probability of the Court of Teheran agreeing to our demands. The Turkish Minister at that capital has sent a despatch to his Government, informing it to that effect. It is also said that, in consequence of the favourable disposition which the Persian Government "decided" to make peace upon the English terms. On its reaching Constantinople this intelligence was immediately forwarded by telegraph by Lord Stratford, and its authenticity may be relied on.

We may therefore hope for a speedy settlement of the Persian difficulty. At the same time we need hardly point out, after our recent experience in the theory and practice of peace-making, that there is sufficient distrust between a determination to make peace and the actual accomplishment of that object to warrant us in not being over sanguine. The Court of Persia may change its mind, and, after the expedition, immediately afterwards of its success. On finding the force to be less than was anticipated, and that it is not yet advancing into the country, the Persian mind may change. We do not suppose this—we only point it out. We ourselves think that the capture of Bushire will probably be the beginning and the end of the Persian war.

## THE WAR IN CHINA

The advices from Hong-Kong by the last Overland Mail come down to the 16th of December.

An extract to the *Hong-Kong Register*, of Dec. 16, details the destruction of the factories at Canton:

During the conflagration the Dutch Folly Fort was throwing shells and rockets into the city. Not to attack us, made—the Chinese contenting themselves with burning the empty houses, by which their own people will be the greatest sufferers. The Oriental Bank was in full blaze, the Agra and Mercantile Banks burned down, and the Consulate still standing but expected to go, with all the remaining buildings in the factories. The fire commenced behind the premises of Messrs. Dent and Co., and all the houses fronting the Garden Gardens, except those of Russell and Co., and Wetmore and Co., burned; the two last named were saved for the time.

We are sorry to learn that the fire has been accompanied with loss of life. Mr. O. J. Lane, of the Consulate, having been killed by the blowing up of the passage, and Dr. Winchester, Vice-Consul, slightly bruised.

*The Heroes.*

We hear this day of one terrible consequence of the present condition of Canton. Yeh, it seems, has been concentrating there all the troops ordinarily distributed through the surrounding country; and some of the districts from which the garrisons have been withdrawn have been conquered even by thousands of Hak-ka men. Within the last three weeks the magisterial districts of Sin-hwui, Kwa-ping, and Hoh-shan, have suffered fearfully. Some fifty towns and villages are said to have been sacked and burnt; the inhabitants massacred without distinction of age or sex; and it is computed that some 50,000 people have been turned out of house and home.

*The Straits Times and Singapore Journal*, of Dec. 23, states that its latest advices from Canton mention that "the British were pouring shot and shell into the city—which place, it was expected, would be completely destroyed in a few days."

## ORGANISATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The firman convoking the Divan *ad hoc*, which is to represent the wishes of the population of Wallachia upon the definitive political organisation of that Principality, has been published. It prescribes that all boyards and sons of boyards, thirty years of age, possessing 200 falkhes of land, shall assemble and elect in each district two deputies to the Divan, who must be owners of 400 falkhes of land. All other proprietors, possessing not less than ten falkhes of land, shall choose in each district five electors, who are to elect one deputy to the Divan. The peasants of each commune are to choose two delegates, who will meet together in each district and appoint electors, by whom a deputy to the Divan will be elected; and these district deputies of the peasants will be paid a compensation for their journey and their stay at Bucharest. Four city members will be elected by the capital, and two, or one, by the other towns. The candidates must be thirty years old, natives or legally naturalised, and not subject to any foreign protection. Town deputies must either possess houses of a certain value, or be members of a literal profession, merchants having a patent of the third class, members of academies or literary and scientific institutions recognised by the State, or delegates of the different corporations.

## THE BLACK SEA.

A despatch from Constantinople, dated Jan. 19, says the British steamers have quitted the Euxine, the Russians having evacuated Serpents' Island. The Lebanon disturbances have been calmed. The Circassians were forming three armies in Abasia, Leghistan, and Kabarda. The Russians were concentrating on the River Kour.

## AMERICA.

By the *Niagara*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday last, we have American news to the 14th inst. The alteration of the tariff seems to be the leading topic of discussion. In the House of Representatives a bill for reducing the duty on imports had been taken up in committee. Mr. Humphrey Marshall, in introducing the bill, gave notice in general terms that the committee contemplated bringing down the high ad valorem duties on clothing or raising the low ones. Mr. Florence had given notice of an amendment—viz., That all goods or articles of manufacture unfinished, and known as goods in the grease, of which the tissues are combed wool, and of which the chain and filling are wool, such as marinoes, mousselines de laine, cashmeres, and satins; and those the tissues of which and the chain is of silk, and the filling of wool, such as barèges and satin, be admitted on paying a duty of ten per cent *ad valorem*. Mr. Morrill offered an amendment, that any wool or hair of the alpaca, goat, &c., changed in character for the purpose of evading the duty, should, if reduced fifteen cents per lb., or less, be subjected to a duty of thirty per cent.

Advices from Kansas report that the Free State Legislature met at Topeka on the 6th inst., and adjourned until next day. Governor Robinson had resigned. Lieut.-Governor Roberts was in the territory, but failed to attend, and much dissatisfaction prevailed in consequence. A United States' Deputy Marshal had arrested seven members of the Free State Legislature on a writ issued by Judge Cato; over thirty persons were attached to the writ. The prisoners were taken to Tecumseh for trial.

Advices from San Juan del Norte to the 22nd December report that no tidings had been received of Walker for some days previously. Scott had quarrelled with him and stopped running his boats, and Walker had seized for his own use all the steamers on the lake and rivers.

The church of Guadaloupe was still held by the Americans, who refused to surrender, though destitute and subsisting on grasshead. They were to be attacked immediately, after which the bulk of the allied army would proceed to operate with General Costa against San Juan and Virgin Bay. The loss of the Filibusters since Nov. 24 was stated at 200; that of the allies small. Private letters state that the Indians at Omatere had risen against Walker, and killed fifteen Filibusters. Walker, with 150 men, had attempted to retake Granada, but was repulsed. Canas, the commander of the Costa Ricans forces against Walker, was near or in Rivas on the 12th, with 5.0 men. Walker had 400 men at St. George, a mile or two from Rivas, and Canas wrote that he should attack the Americans the next day, unless Walker took the initiative. The whole force against the Filibusters now in the field according to Costa Rica papers, is about 2000 men 500 more from Salvador and from Costa Rica would enter Nicaragua immediately. Walker's whole force was not reckoned to exceed 600.

THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION.—The Persian Ambassador was received by the French Emperor on Saturday last, at a public audience, when he presented his credentials. To the speech of the Ambassador the Emperor made the following reply:—"Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,—I am happy that your Sovereign has charged you to bring me his congratulations. When the war broke out in the East I thought to renew our former relations with Persia, and her neutrality was not useless to us. I now congratulate myself on the treaty of commerce concluded between our two countries; as commercial relations, firmly established, always cement the friendship of nations. It is with regret that I heard of the war which has broken out between you and one of my most intimate allies; but I make most ardent wishes that your mission to this portion of the globe may hasten the return of lasting peace. I thank you for the flattering things you have said to me for France, and for the Prince Imperial; and I beg you to be the interpreter of my full sentiments of benevolence towards you. The Ambassador handed to the Emperor the Royal Order of Persia, and presents for the Empress and Prince Imperial."

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The Queen has intimated her intention not to open Parliament in person. The Speech from the Throne upon the reassembling of Parliament will, therefore, be delivered by Lords Commissioners on Tuesday, February 3. The Address, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, will be moved in the Lords by the Earl of Cork, and, we believe, will be seconded by Earl Cowper. Both these young noblemen have but lately succeeded, at an early age, to their family honours. The Address of the Commons will be moved by Sir John Dashwood King, member for the borough of Tamworth, and seconded by Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart., member for Wigtonshire.

PARLIAMENTARY DINNER PARTIES.—The Ministerial dinner parties on the opening of the Session will be given by Viscount Palmerston and Earl Granville to the supporters of Government, and in the House. The former noble Lord will entertain his colleagues and those members of the Lower House who hold places in the Queen's household, together with the mover and seconder of the Address, and a large number of members holding office in different departments of the Government. Lord Granville will receive his colleagues in the Upper House, noblemen holding office in her Majesty's household, the mover and seconder of the Address, and also a large party of Peers, supporters of the present Administration. Both banquets will be State dinner.

THE INCOME-TAX.—DEPUTATION TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—On Tuesday afternoon a deputation waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of pressing upon his attention the necessity of a removal of the Income-tax upon incomes under £150 and under. The deputation consisted of Dr Challice, of Bermondsey, Mr. Stratton, Mr Underwood, and other gentlemen, who are members of the association under whose auspices a meeting was held last week at the London Tavern. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Stratton, who pointed out to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the great inconveniences felt by persons with limited incomes from the pressure of the tax. He begged of him to call the Chancellor to consider whether it would not be possible to relieve persons entirely who had incomes under £150 a year, and in all cases to abandon the present first class of £100 and under. The deputation then discussing with the Chancellor the subject of poor-rates and various other matters, thanked him for receiving the deputation, and left without receiving any reply on the specific question on which they had visited him for consultation.

THE NEW BISHOP OF LONDON.—On Saturday Dr. Archibald Campbell Tait, the new Bishop of London, appeared in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Campbell, Mr Justice Coleridge, Mr Justice Wightman, and Mr. Justice Crompton, when the oaths of supremacy, allegiance, and abjuration were administered to the right rev. Prelate by the Queen's Remembrancer. His Lordship, having subscribed the oaths, took his leave of the Judges and the Court.

MERCANTILE LAW CONFERENCE. A conference on the subject of the Mercantile Law was held on Wednesday last at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Lord Brougham. Amongst the gentlemen present were Lord Stanley, M.P., Sir Erskine Perry, M.P., Mr. Apsley Pellatt, M.P., Mr George Ridley, M.P., Mr. Wickham, M.P., Mr. Crauford, M.P., Mr. C. Russell, Liverpool; Mr. E. Benner, Liverpool Law Society; Mr. J. Wilson, Vice-President of the Liverpool Guardian Society for the Protection of Trade; Messrs. Hassell, Phillips, and Wells, Hull Chamber of Commerce; Mr. L. Briton, Secretary to the Bristol Chamber of Commerce; Messrs Crosthwaite, F. Codd, John Jameson, and Thomas Firn, Dublin Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Henry Brown, Mayor of Bradford; Mr. John Darlington, Secretary to the Bradford Chamber of Commerce; Messrs. Kitchley and Saunders, Kidderminster; Mr. S. Ayrton, Leeds; Messrs. Turner, Entwistle, Taylor, and Fleming, Commercial Association, Manchester; Mr. Lea, Warrington; Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Richard Graves, Mayor of Warwick; Mr. S. S. Lloyd, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce; Mr J. Mitchell, Louth; Mr. T. T. Paget, President of the Leicester Trade Protection Society; and Mr. Thomas M'Clure, Belfast Chamber of Commerce. There was also a large attendance of the members of the legal profession. The Chairman addressed the meeting at some length on the subject of Mercantile Law. A report was then read detailing the proceedings of the society, the changes which had been made, and the alterations proposed in the Mercantile Law since the last conference, after which papers were read by the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Commerce, and Mr. Commissioner Ayrton, on the administration of the Bankruptcy Law; and also a paper by Mr. Crauford, on the Judgments Execution Bill.

MEETING OF TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN.—A meeting of ticket-of-leave men took place on Tuesday evening at Farringdon Hall, Snowhill. The arrangements for this singular gathering were made by Mr. Henry Mayhew, at the request of the Earl of Carnarvon, who was announced to preside, and who was anxious that on the eve of the reassembling of Parliament, where this subject will be fully canvassed, our legislators should have the benefit of whatever light such a meeting might afford, before approaching so important a discussion. The muster on the occasion comprised from seventy to eighty of the cases especially invited, who were admitted on presenting their respective tickets of leave at the door; and in order to allay any distrust which might prevent them from responding to the summons the police were rigorously excluded, as well from the entrance and immediate vicinity of the hall, as from the interior. The proceedings were advertised to commence at half-past seven o'clock, but a delay of three-quarters of an hour occurred, during which a few stragglers dropped in, swelling the entire assemblage to perhaps between eighty or ninety. Lord Carnarvon took the chair, and on or near the platform were Mr. H. Mayhew, the Rev. Mr. Pert, Mr Bench, Mr. Wyld, Dr. Mackay, and some dozen or fifteen other gentlemen interested in the reformation of our criminal population. Several ticket-of-leave men addressed the meeting, and they spoke in strong terms of the difficulty they had to obtain honest employment. One man said he was willing to work for 2s a day to-morrow if anybody would engage him, and that sum was as little as he could well live upon. The way in which his kind friends had "lent him a hand" was to set the police to hunt him down without cause. His married sister had her house nearly broken into, and when the police went to inquire about it his mother told them, "Oh, I have an uncle who is a housebreaker." At the close of the meeting the Chairman asked for a show of hands to ascertain whether the men would prefer to have a ticket of leave in England or a ticket of leave in the colonies, when they all signified their choice in the latter alternative.

REBUILDING OF THE ROYAL PAVILION THEATRE.—On Monday morning permission was granted by the lord of the manor for the district of St Mary Whitechapel, to the ground landlord for the rebuilding of the Pavilion Theatre, Whitechapel-road, which was destroyed by fire about two years since.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. G. D. Bevan, of the Middle Temple, to be Judge of the County Court of Cornwall, in the room of Mr. G. G. Kekewich, deceased. The Rev. Sydney Turner, of the Philanthropic school at Red-hill, has been appointed Inspector of Prisons for service connected with the reformatories for juvenile offenders.

MONUMENT TO MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY WHO LOST THEIR LIVES DURING THE LATE WAR.—A special meeting of the committee appointed to carry out the above design assembled at the Army Medical Board, Waterloo-place, on Saturday, the 17th inst., when the sum of £333 is was announced to have been received, which, with a few exceptions, had been subscribed by the army medical officers themselves, the sum of £317 having been remitted by the survivors while serving in the Crimea, and the residue of £198 has been since contributed in England. A supplemental list will hereafter be printed containing the names of contributors and the amount subscribed, in addition to the list which has already been circulated. Subscriptions continue to be received by Messrs. M'Gregor, Army Agents, and by Mr. John Winteridge, at the Army Medical Board.

COURT OF ARCHES.—IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Guildhall, on Saturday, before Sir John Dodson, the Dean of the Arches Court, to state a case in a way a nuisance should not be continued, the question arising from the decision of the Archbishop of Canterbury and his assessors, was made absolute.

[illegible] METROPOLIS.—The deaths registered in London, which in the two previous weeks had been 1911 and 1191, rose in the week that ended last Saturday to 1216. Although the rate of mortality has been rising lately, it is still below [illegible]. Last week the births of 904 boys and 888 girls, in all 1792 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1553.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE BRITISH [illegible] CREDITORS.—At the first meeting of the creditors of [illegible] Linkater, [illegible] Mr. Follett, the solicitor for the creditors, stated that the creditors' solicitors had been in communication with the assignees of the property of Mr. Humphrey [illegible] with the assignees have at their disposal [illegible] and it was expected that by the end of February they would make another dividend [illegible] and he was glad to say that time that the exertions which are now being made for a general arrangement will be successful, and that there may be a close to all matters connected with the Royal British Bank.

THE UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN AND THE POOR-LAW GUARDIANS.—On Monday last some 200 persons marched in a body from Lambeth Workhouse to Lambeth Police Court, and forwarded a document to Mr. Hall, the sitting magistrate, in which they stated that they had applied to the parish for casual relief and been refused. They now appealed to him for advice as to what course they ought to take. Mr. Elliott desired that one or two of the men might be elected by the crowd as their advocates or spokesmen, and in a few minutes a deputation of three made their appearance in the court. One of them, Charles Fletcher, a journeyman painter, entered the witness-box, and, addressing the magistrate, said that, agreeably to the instructions of the secretary of the committee of the unemployed working men who had met in Smithfield some days ago, he, and a number of persons who were, as well as himself, settled in that parish, for relief; but it was refused them, unless they worked three hours for half a pound of bread. This they refused, though none of them had been without food since the day before, for this reason that, if compelled to do three hours' work in the workhouse for the small amount of relief afforded them, they should be spending the time that it would be necessary to look out for work elsewhere, and this would be exceedingly detrimental to their getting work. In reply to Mr. Elliott, Fletcher said that the regular relief had been offered to the applicants at Clerkenwell and other parishes. Mr Elliott here directed Coster, one of the warrant officers, to accompany the applicants and the party to Lambeth Workhouse and to request the relieving officer to take down the names of the applicants and give them such temporary relief as the necessities of themselves and their families required until they could attend the board, and have the regular relief inquired into and properly attended to. Coster at once obeyed the magistrate's directions, and on his return informed Mr. Elliott that on reaching the workhouse he found the board of Guardians were then sitting, and he at once presented to the board room and informed the chairman and the members of the board of the message he had been sent with by his worship. The board at once consented to hear the application or complaint of a deputation of the applicants, as they represented themselves, and he (Coster) took a message to the parties to that effect, but they one and all declined. Mr. Jarrel, one of the relieving officers, also offered the parties, in his presence, tickets for labour in the workhouse, and for which labour they would have been paid according to their necessities and the number of their families, but they refused to accept them, and marched off in a body. Mr. Elliott said that he was not surprised or disappointed at the result, believing, as he did, that the object of the parties was more display than actual want, or a desire to seek parochial assistance.

THE DOUBLE MURDER IN WALWORTH.—On Monday last Mrs. Bacon made a fuller confession of the guilt of her husband, but it does not differ widely from that which she made on the previous Wednesday at Lambeth Police Court. She says that it was after destroying the life of the younger child that her husband attacked her, and not only attempted to cut her throat, but inflicted several scars on it. She repeats that she got hold of him by the waist of the right hand in which he held the knife with her hands, and prevented him reaching her throat. She further states that, as soon as her husband could release himself from her hold, he drew a rope from his pocket, and drew it round her neck, endeavouring to prevent her making a noise, and, forcing her on her bed, rushed out of the room. In confirmation of her assertion on this point it is said that, when taken to Horsemonger-lane gaol on the Tuesday evening (the following day), the matron of that prison distinctly noticed a livid mark round the neck, such as would be produced by a rope or some hard signture tied tightly round it, and a streak or two of blood of a singular character as to induce her to call the attention of the prison surgeon to it. On Wednesday last Bacon underwent an examination, and was remanded till next week.

## THE DESERT ROUTE.

(*Continued from page 68.*)

III. CAMEL-DRIVERS' ENCAMPMENT. IV. TRAVELLERS' ENCAMPMENT.

THE long day's journey has at length come to an end. As the sun nears the west, the hot uncomfortable wind gradually assumes a milder form. Large banks of sand-hillocks throw out their welcome shades, and the chief of the caravan looks earnestly around him for some one spot more suitable than the rest of the vast wilderness for the night's bivouac. At length, in a species of valley, whose confines are formed by mimic sand-hills, we come across a group of stunted palm-trees, more than half buried in accumulating sand. One tree, more stunted than the rest, has been overtaken by the gathering deluge of dust, and nought but a few of its branches remain above ground. There are a few acacias, and a stray bush or two of camel-thorn, as if to something so cheering in the proximity of vegetation that it is resolved on by all parties to halt here for the night. The camels are unladen, and most of them, weary with the day's work, lie about in uncouth and grotesque attitudes. Some few, delighted to be eased of their burden, go stalking about the neighbourhood in the vain search for green leaves or prickly pear bushes. The camel-drivers fasten the neck containing the camel's evening meal round the animal's head, and then betake themselves to the enjoyment of a pipe or a nargheley. In the picture before us two old worthies, to whom the spot has been familiar from infancy, are inhaling with gusto the fragrant smoke of their respective pipes, waiting patiently the arrival of their herbaceous fare, who are busily occupied in helping to set up the travellers' tents, before partaking of their frugal evening meal, and stretching out on their sheepskins for the night. Nearer still is one of their number, who, completely overcome by the heat and fatigue of the day, has sunk into a deep sleep, with nothing but a hard stone (like Jacob of old) for his pillow. The two nearest figures in the group are evidently native travellers—one of whom, pipe and tobacco-bag in hand, is meditating on what next to do, deep in smoke; while his weary companion has sunk into a deep repose, his head supported against a pile of travelling-bags containing his own and his comrade's personal property.

The night is far advanced, and the weary travellers and their servants are wrapt in deep sleep. Intense solitude reigns around. The white light of the sickly moon shines upon the travellers' encampment, which consists of about half-a-dozen shadirs, or tents. One tent is set aside as a sleeping apartment for the lady and gentleman; another answers the same purpose for the servants; another for the drago-

# SCENES IN THE DESERT.

CAMEL-DRIVERS' ENCAMPMENT IN THE DESERT.

man, or interpreter (a very consequential personage in a traveller's train of followers); another to cook in; and one (generally the largest tent) is fitted up as a dining and sitting room. Here many of the camel-drivers congregate when all the rest have retired to rest, partly to guard over the luggage in case some stray Arab Bedouins should be on their track, partly for the sake of shelter from the heavy night dews. These sing and tell tales during the early part of the night; and one of their number alternately, gun in hand, keeps watch outside the tent doors. Their long spears, towering high in the air, have been negligently stuck into the ground, and so have many of their poles bearing flags. Hanging from the tent are the leather water-bags the most indispensable treasures of the desert wanderer. A few wickerwork cages containing fowls and partridges are left near the tent doors; and against one of these, the barrel of his long gun resting on his shoulder, is leaning the wary watchman, squatted in a fashion wholly incomprehensible to an Englishman. Hanging from a little stick with a crook at the end of it is the paper "funnarl," or lantern, which folds into a convenient size when not in active service, and in which a small wax candle faintly glimmers. Near the funnarl are two of the baggage-camels: one endeavouring to disentangle his mouth from the long-since empty sack the other indolently rubbing its head against the bony shoulders of its companion. In the distance are two or three camels that have strayed from the encampment, chewing the cud of discontent in the utter absence of all vegetable matter. The morning approaches, of which two or three unhappy cooks cooped up in the baskets before alluded to give ample warning. The tents are struck, the camels laden, and the party resumes its march. And this, with very little variation to the monotony of the thing, is the every-day routine in the desert.

(*To be continued.*)

TRAVELLERS' ENCAMPMENT IN THE DESERT.

## TREE-CLIMBING CRABS.

FEW who look at the vast quantities of crabs, lobsters, sea crayfish, shrimps, and prawns, which are so temptingly and abundantly displayed in the shops of our fishmongers, consider them in any other light than as delicacies for the table. At present we desire only to touch upon certain strange species, the existence of which even is not generally known, and thus throw an interest around the whole tribe. First let us take a cursory glance at the Crustaceans, as the naturalist terms them—that is, crabs, lobsters, and similar species.

Crabs and lobsters are strange creatures: strange in their configuration; strange in the transmutations which they exhibit from the egg to maturity; strange in the process they undergo of casting off, each only their hirkling-places, others, tripping with a quick sidelong movement over the beach, alarmed by the advance of an unwelcome intruder. Some of these Crustaceans are exclusively tenants of the water, have feet formed like paddles, for swimming, and never venture on land; others seem to love the air and sunshine, and enjoy an excursion, not without hopes of finding an acceptable repast, over the oozy sands; some, equally fond of the shore and the shallow water, appropriate to themselves the shells of periwinkles, whelks, &c., and there live in a sort of castle, which they drag about with them on their excursions, changing it for a larger, not without serious scrutiny, as they increase in measure of growth.

The Crustaceans afford interesting objects for the consideration of those who delight in the study of natural history; especially those of the warmer latitudes of the globe. They vary in size, from microscopic animalcules to the gigantic King Crab: to the former, the luminosity of the ocean, or of the foam before the prows of vessels, is to a great extent attributable, each minute creature glowing with phosphoric radiance

Certain crabs, especially in the West Indies, are almost exclusively terrestrial, visiting the sea only at given periods, for the deposition of their eggs. These crabs, carrying in their gill-chambers sufficient water for the purpose of respiration, live in burrows, and traverse considerable tracts of land in the performance of migratory journeys. Of these some, as the Violet Crab, are esteemed exquisite delicacies.

Of one of the Burrowing Crabs Cuvier thus writes:—"The animal closes the entrance of its burrow, which is situated near the margin of the sea, or in marshy grounds, with its largest claw. These burrows are cylindrical, oblique, very deep, and very close to each other, but generally each burrow is the exclusive habitation of a single individual. The habit which these crabs have of holding their large claw elevated in advance of the body, as if making a sign of beckoning to some one, has obtained for them the name of Calling Crabs. There is a species observed by Mr. Bose in South Carolina, which passes the three months of the winter in its retreat without once quitting it, and which never goes to the sea except at the epoch of egg-laying." The same observations apply to the Chevalier Crabs (so called from the celerity with which they traverse the ground). These are found in Africa, and along the borders of the Mediterranean.

Some crabs, truly social, as the Vaulted Crab of the Moluccas, have the power of drawing back their limbs and concealing them in a furrow, which they closely fit; and thus, in imitation of tortoises, which retracts its feet and head within its shell, they secure themselves, when alarmed, from the attack of enemies. Other aquatic species have the limbs adapted for clinging to weeds and other marine objects. Of these, some have the two or four hinder pair of limbs so placed as to appear to spring from the back; they terminate in a sharp hook, by means of which the animal attaches itself to the valves of shells, fragments of coral, &c., which it draws over its body, and thus lurks in concealment. Allied in some respects to the Hermit or Soldier Crabs, which tenant empty shells, and to which we have briefly alluded, is one which from its habits and manners is certainly to be placed amongst the most extraordinary of its race. The Hermit Crabs are voracious, and feed on animal substances, and this is the character of the Crustaceans in general. On the contrary, the Crab, or rather Lobster Crab—for it takes an intermediate place between them—is more delicate in its appetite, and feeds upon fruits, to obtain which it climbs up certain trees, at the foot of which it makes a burrow. The species in question is the Purse Crab or Robber Crab (*Birgus latro*) of Amboyna, and other islands in the South Pacific Ocean. It is probable that there are more than one species, but voyagers have not attended to nice discrimination

The first naturalist who placed upon record the habits of the Purse Crab was Herbst; and to his account Rumphius, Seba, Linnæus, and Cuvier refer. The latter observes that, "according to a popular belief among the Indians, the animal feeds on the nuts of the cocoa-tree, and that it makes its excursions during the night." He gives fissures in the rocks, or holes in the ground, as its places of retreat.

That the accounts of the early writers and travellers should have been received with incredulity is not surprising, nor that the statements of the natives should have been deemed almost unworthy of serious consideration. The truth of these details has been, however, within the last few years abundantly confirmed in all their essentials. MM. Quoy and Gaimard assure us that several individuals of this species were fed by them for many months on cocoa-nuts alone—a circumstance commented upon by Professor Owen, when a specimen of this crab was laid before one of the scientific meetings of the Zoological Society, with additional information from Mr. Cuming, in whose fine collection of Crustacea, shells, &c., from the Islands of the South Pacific, several specimens were preserved. According to this enterprising voyager and naturalist, these crabs are to be found in great abundance at Lord Hood's Island, in the Pacific. He there frequently met with them on the road; and states that, on being disturbed, they instantly assumed a defensive attitude, making a violent snapping with their powerful claws, or pincers, and continued this snapping as they retreated backwards. They climb a species of palm (*Pandanus odoratissimus*), and eat a small kind of cocoa-nut that grows thereon. They live at the roots of the trees, and not in the holes of rocks, and they are a favourite food among the natives. Such is the substance of Mr. Cuming's account; to which we shall now add a most interesting passage from Mr. Darwin's ("Researches in Geology and Natural History"), relative to the habits of these crabs, as observed by him in the Keeling Islands, or Cocos Islands, situated in the Indian Ocean, about 600 miles distant from the coast of Sumatra. In these islands, of coral formation, the cocoa-nut tree so prevails as to appear, at a first glance, to compose the whole wood, but five or six other kinds are also to be seen, and one of large size. Here the Great Purse Crab is abundant. Mr. Darwin writes as follows:—

I have before alluded to a crab which lives on the cocos-nuts; it is very common on all parts of the dry land, and grows to a monstrous size. It is closely allied to, or is identical with, the *Birgus latro*. This crab has its front pair of legs terminated by very strong and heavy pincers, and the last pair by others which are narrow and weak. It would at first be thought quite impossible for a crab to open a strong cocoa-nut, covered with the husk; but Mr. Liesk assures me that he has repeatedly seen the operation effected. The crab begins by tearing away the husk, fibre by fibre, and always from that end under which the three eye-holes are situated. When this is completed the crab commences hammering with its heavy claws on one of these eye-holes till an opening is made. Then, turning its body, by the aid of its posterior and narrow pair of pincers it extracts the white albuminous substance. I think this as curious a case as I ever heard of, and likewise of adaptation in structure between two objects apparently so remote from each other in the scheme of nature as a crab and a cocoa-nut tree. The *Birgus* is diurnal in its habits; but it is said to pay every night a visit to the sea for the purpose of moistening its gills.

THE ROBBER CRAB (BIRGUS LATRO).

These gills, we may here observe, are very peculiar, and scarcely fill up more than a tenth of the chamber in which they are situated, and which, doubtless, acts as a reservoir for water, to serve during the animals' excursions over the dry and heated land. The young are hatched and live for some time on the coast. At this period of existence we cannot suppose that cocoa-nuts form any part of their diet; most probably soft saccharine grasses, tender fruits, and animal matters constitute their food, until they attain to a certain degree of size and strength.

Mr. Darwin continues:—

The adult crabs inhabit deep burrows, which they excavate beneath the roots of trees; and here they accumulate surprising quantities of the picked fibres of the cocoa-nut husk, on which they rest as on a bed. The Malays sometimes take advantage of their labours by collecting the coarse fibrous substance and using it as junk.

These crabs are very good to eat; moreover, under the tail of the larger ones there is a great mass of fat, which when melted yields as much as a quart bottleful of limpid oil.

It has been stated by some authors that the *Birgus latro* crawls up the cocoa-nut trees, for the purpose of stealing the nuts. I very much doubt the possibility of this; but with *Pandanus* (to which Mr. Cuming refers as being ascended by this crab) the task would be very much easier. I understand from Mr. Liesk that on these islands the *Birgus* lives only on the nuts which fall to the ground.

It may at first appear than Mr. Cuming's and Mr. Darwin's respective accounts of the *non-climbing* of this animal, on the one side, and of its *actually climbing trees* on the other, are contradictory. The height of the stem of the cocoa-nut tree, its circumference, and comparative external smoothness, would certainly prove insurmountable, or at least very serious, obstacles to the most ambitious and most greedy *Birgus*, however large and strong it might be. But these difficulties are by no means so formidable in the plants of the *Pandanus* tribe—a group composed of arborescent or bushy species, with long, thin, rigid, sword-shaped leaves resembling those of the pine-apple, usually arranged in a manner so obviously spiral, that they are commonly called Screw-pines. In the genus *Pandanus* (a word derived from the Malay *Pandang*) the leaves decidedly present this spiral mode of arrangement. The *Pandanus odoratissimus* is celebrated for the fragrance of its essence, and is referred to by the Sanscrit poets under the name of *Ketake*. It is the *Keora* and *Ketjee* of the Hindus, and the *Kaze* of the Arabs. Oil impregnated with the essence of its flowers and water distilled from them are highly esteemed both for their odour and medicinal qualities. In the peninsula of India this species is called the Caldera bush; and Dr. Roxburgh informs us that it is from the tender white leaves of the flowers, particularly of the male flowers, that the essence is obtained. The lower pulpy part of the drupes is sometimes eaten, as is also the terminal bud, together with the white base of the long acute leaves, either boiled or raw. It forms an excellent hedge, but occupies an inconvenient degree of room. The leaves are composed of tough white longitudinal fibres, well adapted for the fabrication of matting, and cordage for the manufacture of sacks and similar articles. An allied and very fragrant species is common in Tahiti, where it is called the *Wharra tree*; others are found in the Mauritius, where they are known as the *Vaquois plant*. Long roots are thrown off from the sides of the stems of these screw pines for the purpose of holding them more steadily in the loose sandy or coral-formed soil in which they grow. The fruit consists of a mass of seed berries or ovaries, collected into a tuberculated head. In some species they are dry and fibrous, in others fleshy and succulent.

This slight description of the general character of the *Pandanus*, or screw-pine, will suffice to show that the ascent of these arborescent plants, having the stem furnished with a rigging of cord-like roots, and bearing a multitude of firm, long, and spirally-arranged leaves, will be by no means a work of difficulty, as would necessarily be that of the tall, featherytopped cocoa-nut tree, destitute of all available points of aid or support. Hence the contradiction in the two accounts referred to is seeming, and not real, and both statements are easily reconciled. We may here observe that fine specimens of the *Birgus* are to be seen in the British Museum.

That among such animals as the Crab tribes, a tree-climbing species is to be found is certainly curious, but it is not without a parallel among fishes. Among these latter, many leave the water, some even for a long period, and perform oviparal journeys, aided in their progress by the structure of their fins. In these fishes the gills and gill-chambers are constructed for the retention of water for a considerable time, so as to suffice for the necessary degree of respiration. In our own country we may mention the eel, which, as we know from personal experience, often voluntarily quits the river or lake, and wanders during the night over the adjacent meadows, probably in quest of dew-worms.

But the marshes of India and China present us with fishes much more decidedly terrestrial, and which (some of them, at least) were known to the ancients.

Among these are several members of a genus called *Ophiocephalus* (from their snake-like form). These fishes, having an elongated and cylindrical body, creep on land to great distances from their native waters. The boatmen of India often keep these fishes for a long time out of their true element, for the sake of diverting themselves and others by their terrestrial movements, and children may be often seen pursuing this sort of sport. Of these terrestrial or land-haunting fishes the most remarkable is the *Pannei-eri* (tree-climber), as it is called in Tranquebar. This fish inhabits India, the Indian islands, and various parts of China, Chusan, &c.; living in marshes, and feeding on aquatic insects, worms, &c. Not only does this fish wander on land, but, according Daldorf a Danish gentleman, who, in 1797, communicated an account of its habits to the Linnean Society (*Trans. Linn.*, iii., p. 62), it mounts up the bushes or low palms to some elevation. This gentleman states that he has himself observed it in the act of ascending palm-trees near the marshes, and had taken it at a height of no less than five feet, measured from the level of the adjacent water. Its effects its ascent by means of its pectoral and under fins, aided by the action of the tail and the spines which border the gill covers. It is by the same agency that it traverses the land. The statement of M. Daldorf is corroborated by M. John, also a Danish observer, to whom we are indebted for the knowledge of its name in Tranquebar, which alludes to its arboreal proceedings.

It is true that many other naturalists, and among them Reinwardt, Leschenault, Hamilton, Buchanan, and others, who have observed the habits of this fish in its native regions, while they concur in describing its terrestrial journeys, and its living for a long time out of water, either omit to mention, or mention with doubt, its asserted essays at tree-climbing. This, however, proves nothing: for example, the *Birgus*, as we have seen, certainly climbs the screw-pines (*Pandanus*), as Mr. Cuming testifies. But, were we to be guided solely by the opinion of Mr. Darwin, which, as far as the cocoa-nut tree is concerned, is no doubt correct—we should be apt to infer, too hastily, that the assertions which have been made as to its climbing at all are totally fallacious. In the case of the fish we have its native Tamul appellation, and the assertions of those who have published accounts of what they have themselves seen. This fish is the *Perca scandens* of Daldorf; *Anabas testudineus* of Cuvier. Its length is six or eight inches.

W. C. L. M.

## *NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.*

### THE COWTHORPE OAK.

THERE are few natural objects in this beautiful country of which an Englishman is more proud than its majestic oaks. Among the most celebrated of these trees are the Sidney Forest Oak, once used as a cattle-shed; the Chapel Oak, of Allonville; Damery's Oak, once used as a tavern; Holt Forest Oak; the Prison Oak, of Kidlinton; the Worksop Spread Oak; the Greendale Oak; and the Tockwith Oak, which stands within a mile of the Cowthorpe Oak, and is supposed to be "a chip of the old block"; but none of these can compare in dimensions with the Cowthorpe Oak, "the glory of England and the pride of Yorkshire":—

> In aged majesty a mighty oak
> Towers o'er the subject forest, itself a grove.—OVID.

Loudon's *Gardener's Magazine* states the Cowthorpe oak (*Quercus pedunculata*) to be undoubtedly the largest tree at present known in the kingdom. It stands near the market-town of Wetherby, in the West Riding of Yorkshire

Dr. Hunter, in Evelyn's "Sylva," in speaking of the great oak in Holt forest, which at five feet from the ground measures thirty-four feet, says, "However, neither this, nor any of the oaks mentioned by Mr. Evelyn, bear any proportion to one growing at Cowthorpe, near Wetherby."

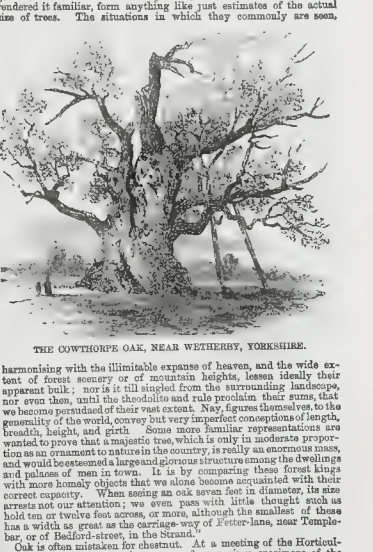
This giant of the forest, at the venerable age of 1600 years, is fast falling to decay. The south-west side, which is shown in the accompanying Sketch (for which we are indebted to Mr. R. O. Hodgson), betrays marks of excessive violence—the trunk being torn and lacerated by the fall of the mighty arms, the junction of which may yet be clearly traced, and which renders this noble and imposing ruin highly picturesque.

In Hunter's "Evelyn's Sylva," in 1770, the girth of the trunk close to the ground is stated to be seventy-eight feet; but this measurement probably includes several buttress-like projections that rise from the roots against the trunk. The present girth at the ground is fifty feet, and at a yard high the girth is forty-five feet.

The south-west branch, which extended ninety feet from the trunk, fell in 1718; and another massive limb on the west side, which reached eighty feet from the trunk, the girth of which is supposed to have been twelve feet, fell in 1772. The greatest living branch (which is propped up) extends fifty feet in a north-easterly direction, and its girth near the trunk is about ten feet. Any of these branches, if planted upright, would have seemed formidable trees.

The oak has been hollow for generations. A few years since sixty men stood upright inside it, and on another occasion thirty-six sheep were penned within it.

Professor Burnett remarks:—"The history of the oak, whether natural or traditional, is one replete with interest. The reverence in which the tree was held, the oracles sought from it of old, the Druidic priesthood, the superstitions connected with it in other ages, all combine to render the annals of the oak, the chronicles of this forest king, a great part a history of the human race." The same ingenious writer remarks:—"Few persons, save those to whom habit has rendered it familiar, form anything like just estimates of the actual size of trees. The situations in which they commonly are seen,



THE COWTHORPE OAK, NEAR WETHERBY, YORKSHIRE.

harmonising with the illimitable expanse of heaven, and the wide extent of forest scenery or of mountain heights, lessen ideally their upraised bulk; nor is it till singled from the surrounding landscape, nor even then, until the theodolite and rule proclaim their sums, that we become persuaded of their vast extent. Nay, figures themselves, to the generality of the world, convey but very imperfect conceptions of length, breadth, height, and girth. Some more familiar representations are wanted to prove that a majestic tree, which is only in moderate proportion as an ornament to nature in the country, is really an enormous mass, and would be esteemed a large and glorious structure among the dwellings and public walks of men in town. It is by comparing these forest kings with more homely objects that we alone become acquainted with their correct capacity. When seeing an oak seven feet in diameter, to the arrests not our attention; we even pass with little thought such as hold ten or twelve feet across, or more, although the smallest of these has a width as great as the carriage-way of Fetter-lane, near Templebar, or of Bedford-street, in the Strand."

Oak is often mistaken for chestnut. At a meeting of the Horticultural Society in 1854, for the purpose of comparison, specimens of the timber of our two English kinds of oak (*Quercus pedunculata* and *Q. sessiliflora*) and of Spanish chestnut were furnished by the Vice-Secretary, in order to exhibit the difference that exists between the woods of the pedunculate and sessile-flowered kinds, and chestnut, for which the timber of the last-named oak, when found in old buildings, has generally been mistaken. It was, however, proved by bits of wood from Westminster Hall that the timber in the roof of that building is not chestnut, as is still by many believed, but sessile-flowered oak, which, although softer, more pliable, and, easily worked, was stated to be in all respects superior to the now more common pedunculate kind. If we remember rightly, this matter was decided many years since by Mr. Loudon in his valuable "Arboretum Britannicum."

Two other celebrated Oaks have been engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS: the Avington Gospel Oak, in No. 404; and the Greendale Oak, in Welbeck Park, in No. 337.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 1.—4th Sunday after Epiphany. Partridge-shooting ends.
MONDAY, 2. Candlemas Day.
TUESDAY, 3. [illegible]
WEDNESDAY, 4. Sir James Mackintosh died, 1832.
THURSDAY, 5. Agincourt. Battle of Sir R. Peel born, 1788.
FRIDAY, 6. Dr Priestley died, 1804.
SATURDAY, 7.—Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded, 1587.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 7 1857

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. |
| h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. | h. m. h. m. |
| 0 35 0 45 | 1 7 1 16 | 1 38 1 48 | 2 10 2 20 | 2 43 2 53 | 3 18 3 29 | 3 54 4 5 |

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## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 7TH, 1857,

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL CONTAIN

A MAGNIFICENT TWO-PAGE

## PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN,

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Office, 198, Strand, January, 1857.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1857.*

THE capture of Bushire and Karak by the British forces, on the 10th ultimo, has, it appears, inclined the Shah to listen to reason, if not to make an absolute submission to the British Government. The measures of our Commanders in the East were well taken; for, while the Shah found his coasts at the mercy of our naval expedition under Admiral Lake, he found his capital itself menaced by the rapid march of Brigadier Chamberlayne through Cabul. Although the announcement of his submission, and his consequent relinquishment of Herat, is asserted by many to be premature, yet there are few who doubt the ultimate verification of the report. "Short, sharp, and decisive," is, as it should be, the maxim of British statesmen and commanders in all that relates to the policy and wars of the East; and, if the submission of the Shah be confirmed, as we believe it will, the Government may well take credit for the boldness of the attack and the success which has rewarded it. Under these circumstances the mission of Feroük Khan, the Persian Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of the Tuileries, which has excited so much sensation in Paris, loses its interest. If the Shah have any objects to serve in connection with France, he is, of course, as free to pursue them as any other Sovereign, European or Asiatic; and the people of England will not object to any alliance that may result between the two, provided it be not formed with any hostile designs against this country. But if the Shah, whether at the instigation of Russia or from any other cause, has indulged the hope of procuring the mediation of France, or any other European Power, in the differences that have arisen between him and the British Government, and sent Feroük Khan to Europe for that purpose, he must learn that such interference is not in accordance with British notions. The British people respect the French, know to the full the blessings and advantages of the alliance, and, for sake of its stability and perpetuity, endure with equanimity many little rubs to their national vanity which might otherwise gall them; but they will not submit to the advice, much less to the interference, of the French Government in any matters relating to India, to the safety of our Indian frontier, or to the wars—great or little—in which we may become involved with our treacherous, restive, and unstable neighbours. If we may judge from the speech of Feroük Khan to the Emperor of the French, and from the general tone of the Emperor's reply, there was a likelihood, if the war had continued, that mediation would have been solicited on the part of Persia, and offered on the part of France. It would then have become the unpleasant, but the imperative, duty of the British Government respectfully, but firmly, to have declined it, and removed the question once for all out of the field of European politics. Feroük Khan will doubtless soon return to his own country, and may carry back with him much valuable information—which he can gain either in Paris or in London—as to the strength, the wealth, and the spirit of Great Britain. Let him impress on the mind of his Royal master that the English are determined to hold their own in India, and that their power is equal to their will; that they need no alliances in Europe to strengthen their hands in that quarter; and he may prepare the way for a better understanding between Great Britain and Persia than has lately been apparent. His mission will not have been fruitless if such should be its result; and, if his Excellency will favour London with a visit as well as Paris, he will receive a cordial reception, and learn perhaps some other facts that will serve to his still further enlightenment and that of his Sovereign.

At the meeting of "Ticket-of-leave men," summoned on Tuesday evening in the Farringdon Hall, under the immediate auspices of Mr. Henry Mayhew, though under the nominal presidency of the Earl of Carnarvon, some interesting statements were made, which may help to guide our legislators in reconsidering the difficult question of secondary punishments. Two or three facts deserve especial notice. The first is that even ticket-of-leave men may be maligned; and that, as a body, they indignantly disclaim any participation in the cowardly and abominable practice of garotting, at the alleged prevalence of which the public has latterly been so much alarmed. The second is that, although it is extremely difficult, it is not impossible for men who have been convicted of crime to obtain honest employment. Several cases were cited by men who had successfully struggled out of the paths of crime into those of industrious and honourable life, and who were maintaining wives and families on the humble wages of labour, or the scanty profits of the costermonger's cart. In all cases except those of the costermongers the possession of a ticket of leave was a serious, and often fatal, obstacle. The police were continually on the track of the unfortunate holder, betraying to his employer br to his fellow-workmen the unhappy secret of his former conviction and punishment, and causing him, as an almost inevitable consequence, to lose his situation. But with costermongers the case is different. Being their own masters, and trading as entirely on their own account as the merchant-princes of London, it is not in the power of thoughtless or malevolent police constables to do them an injury by the publication of their history to the chance customers who deal with them. Costermongering, having this advantage, and requiring but the modest capital sufficient to hire or buy a vehicle, and to purchase a day's merchandise, becomes the most available resource of ex-convicts, when liberated from prison. But in this crowded city even costermongering is as much overdone as any other calling and pursuit; and it is difficult for every ticket-of-leave man to betake himself to this branch of business and be successful in it. The man who has not a constitution sufficiently powerful to brave all weathers, and a stentorian voice in addition to his other gifts of body, is unable, however honestly disposed, to compete with the louder and more vigorous rivals who monopolize the patronage of the public. But the great and essential fact in connection with these men, which the legislators in both Houses of Parliament, for whose enlightenment Lord Carnarvon more especially summoned them together, should not overlook is, that the ticket of leave is of no use whatever. It is either inoperative, or it works to the injury of those who have the misfortune to have earned it. But if the ticket of leave entitled the holder to a free passage to any of our colonies its possession would be an advantage and a boon. The question being put to the meeting whether it would prefer a ticket of leave in England or a ticket of leave in the colonies, every hand in the room was held up in favour of the colonies—and not one in favour of England. This seems to point out a remedy for the evils which afflict these men, and which they in their turn inflict upon society. The law formerly transported them against their will to the colonies. Can society, after a period of probation such as they now endure before they are duly entitled to receive the useless ticket of leave, not transport or convey them to the colonies with their own consent—not as a punishment for crime, but as a reward for their good conduct while in prison? There is no terror in mere transportation, if dissociated from the idea of punishment, for every year upwards of 200,000, if not 300,000, of the inhabitants of the British Isles voluntarily transport themselves beyond the seas, to earn in our colonies the bread and the independence which are denied them at home. If the wishes and feelings of ticket-of-leave men and convicts, who are sincerely anxious to become honest and hardworking, are to guide us at all in the consideration of this question, it behoves philanthropists, lawgivers, and statesmen, to consider well whether this is not the best remedy yet suggested. Some of our colonies might object to receive men thus only half purified from the taint of crime; but others—such, for instance, as Western Australia—would only be too happy to receive them. In regions that require, in order to become rich, prosperous, and powerful, nothing but a few thousands of men and women with strong hands, they would obtain a fair field for the exercise of their industry; and as shepherds, farm labourers, handicraftsmen, and domestic servants would have the opportunity of becoming a credit to society instead of being, as at present, a misery to themselves, and the opprobrium of a civilisation that can neither kill them nor cure them, and that would rather not endure the burthen of feeding and taking care of them.

### *THE COURT.*

The Queen continues to dispense a Royal hospitality at Windsor Castle. A succession of distinguished visitors have been received during the last week; and the ordinary attractions of the Court have derived additional interest from occasional dramatic performances

On Saturday her Majesty held an Investiture of the Order of the Bath. The Earl of St. Germans was created a civil, Knights Grand Cross; and a long list of naval and military officers and some diplomatists received distinctive grantions of the same honourable order. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and Viscount Palmerston were among the senior Knights present. Lord Panmure and Sir Charles Wood, as junior Knights, attended to assist in the Investiture. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Court of Chancery were likewise honoured the ceremony.

On Sunday the Court attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle.

On Monday the Count of Flanders left Windsor on his return to Belgium

On Tuesday a large accession of visitors arrived at the Castle, among whom were the Russian Minister and Madame Castelcicala, the Spanish Ambassador, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Theresa Lewis. The Countess Cheapside with, who is a daughter of Count Nesselrode, had not previously been introduced to her Majesty.

On Wednesday morning the Prince Consort enjoyed the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves; the French Ambassador and the Russian Minister accompanying his Royal Highness. In the evening a dramatic performance took place in St. George's Hall. The pieces selected were Mr. Planché's drama of "Secret Service," and Mr. Charles Dance's burletta, entitled "Irish Money." Mr. F. Robson, Mr. F. Matthews, Mrs. A. Wigan, and Miss Talbot represented the principal characters

On Thursday the Queen and the Prince took an early walk in the Castle grounds.

Lord Dufferin and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have succeeded Lord Waterpark and Colonel the Hon. N. Hood as the Lord and the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED.—The Queen and the Prince continue to receive the best accounts of the health of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred from Geneva, where he has been residing for some weeks

Her Serene Highness the Princess Hohenlohe-Langenburg has arrived in England on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The Countess Granville has issued cards for an assembly on Monday next, the 2nd proximo.

The Earl of Lucan arrived in town on Saturday from Paris.

Lord and Lady Forester have taken Viscount Maidstone's late mansion, in Audley-square, for the season.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE PRINCESS DE LIEVEN.

THIS lady, so well known in diplomatic world, whose death has just occurred, was a member of the German family of Benkendorff. Her father was a favourite of Alexander I., Emperor of Russia, and her brother became that monarch's Aide-de-Camp and Minister of Police. The husband of Madame de Lieven was seat as Ambassador from Russia to the Court of Berlin in 1803, and there remained accredited from 1808 to 1812. Somewhere towards the close of 1812 Monsieur de Lieven came to London to represent the Court of the Czar. Madame de Lieven soon made herself agreeable in London society by her talents and accomplishments, and not a little aided her husband as well as Pozzo di Borgo and Gentz, who came on a special service from Austria between 1812 and 1814. The lady had so far ingratiated herself with the aristocracy of rank and fashion in London that she was esteemed a general favourite and a great acquisition to the *corps diplomatique*. In 1834 M. de Lieven was recalled to St. Petersburg, and was appointed governor and tutor of the Czarewitch (the present Emperor), and with that Imperial Prince made the tour of a great part of Southern Europe. At Rome M. de Lieven was seized with a sudden illness and died on the 10th of January, 1839. After the decease of her husband Madame de Lieven fixed her residence in Paris in 1839 and 1840, in a large house in some mansion, and congregated about her the chief political and literary celebrities of France. In her boudoirs the principal business of the Russian embassy was said to be done. Madame de Lieven, in fact, enjoyed much of the confidence of the Emperor Nicholas, who had married her husband's family to princely rank. For a short period during the embassy of M. Guizot the Princess de Lieven returned to her country. After 1848 she removed to Brussels. Apart from her politics, Madame de Lieven was a lady of accomplishments and *esprit*, a good linguist, an excellent musician, a good historian, and possessed many other varied talents and attainments.

### LADY CARHAMPTON.

MARIA, COUNTESS OF CARHAMPTON, died at her residence at Brighton, on the 18th inst., in her eighty-first year. Her ladyship was the eldest daughter of John Morgan, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and Recorder of Maidstone, and was the widow of John Luttrell, third and last Earl of Carhampton, to whom she was married in 1788, being his second wife, and had an only daughter, the Lady Maria Anne, who was married, in 1811, to Colonel Hardress Roberts Saunderson, of the county of Cavan. The Earl Carhampton died on the 17th March, 1829, without male issue; when the Earldom of Carhampton and the other honours of the ancient and distinguished family of Luttrell became extinct.

### MR. BARON ALDERSON.

THE HON. SIR EDWARD HALL ALDERSON, First Puisne Baron of the Court of Exchequer, who was the eldest son of Robert Alderson, Esq., barrister-at-law, and for many years Recorder of Norwich, was born at Great Yarmouth, in 1787, and went, when very young, to Caius College, Cambridge, where he attained the highest honours both in classics and mathematics, having been the senior Wrangler, Smith's prizeman, and Senior Chancellor's medallist, in 1809. He also became a Fellow of Caius College, and took the degree of M.A. there in 1812. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1811, having previously practised for a very short time as a special pleader; he went the Northern Circuit, and, after some years of unproductive but earnest expectation and exertion, he contrived, by dint of sheer learning and ability, to obtain considerable practice and high legal standing. What particularly tended to bring him into notice was his editing, from 1818 to 1822, in conjunction with the late Richard Vaughan Barnewall, Esq., the first series of those famous reports of cases decided in the Court of Queen's Bench which, as Barnewall and Alderson's, Barnewall and Cresswell's, and Barnewall and Adolphus's Reports, are familiar as household words to the ears of the profession and the public. Mr. Alderson had, before 1830, attained, both on his circuit and in Westminster Hall, the character of a sound and scientific lawyer. His practice had largely increased, especially in Liverpool, where most of the important mercantile cases were intrusted to his management. He had reached this prosperous position, when, in the beginning of 1830, he was elevated to the judicial bench as a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he exchanged in 1834 for that of a Baron of the Exchequer. He was knighted in 1835. As a Judge, Sir Edward Alderson was even more distinguished than as a counsel. On the Bench his legal and general knowledge was most conspicuous; his decisions have been invariably sound and acute; and to him we owe some of the best judgments that have of late proceeded from the Court of Exchequer, and have added to the fame of the learned Baron. Of outstanding a master of Equity, Devon, a scion of the ancient family of the Drewes of the Grange. This lady's elder sisters were Marianne, the wife of Algernon, the third son of Robert Eden, Esq., and Harriet Maria, the wife of Robert Lord Gifford, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Baron Alderson died, after a short but severe illness, on the 27th inst., at his residence, 9, Park-crescent, Portland-place. He leaves a large family. Some of his sons are at the Bar. One of them recently succeeded the late Mr. Carkson as Recorder of Faversham.

We are happy to announce the recovery of D. Jones, Esq., of Pantglas, member for Carnarvon, from a very severe ophthalmic affection.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

READERS at a distance from Great Britain, and readers confined to their rooms by ill health—and there are, alas, too many in this state—will learn with regret that Mr. Thackeray has postponed for another year the publication of a new novel. His lectures on the Four Georges continue so deservedly popular that he has no time for the labours of a new serial. All who have the good fortune to hear Mr. Thackeray can wait more patiently than those who have no opportunity of attending even one of his lectures; but readers in distant colonies will miss a favourite author, whose place in literature is not to be supplied.

Lord Campbell announces a new book, another octavo volume, containing the lives of three of his predecessors on the Bench—Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, and Lord Chief Justice Tenterden. He is treading on the ashes of the dead, and will tread tenderly. The real excellence of Lord Campbell's biographies consists in what he tells from personal knowledge: what he derives from books is about as poor as poor can be.

We hope that there is no truth in a rumour now current that part of the first two thousand pounds voted by the House for Lord Stanhope's Portrait Gallery of British Worthies will be spent in paying for copies of pictures of which the originals are not to be had for love or money. Let the first two thousand pounds be spent in obtaining the best original portraits that can be obtained, and gifts of moment will immediately follow. The trustees, it is said, are already named: Lord Stanhope is, of course, one; and a house for the reception and exhibition of purchases and gifts has been all but finally chosen by Sir Benjamin Hall.

The Guildhall monument (by Bell) to the Duke of Wellington is all but erected. The Duke is *up*—and up a little too high, it is said; for the fine bust of the great soldier (carved, we are told, in Mr. Bell's very best manner) is seen but very indifferently by spectators in the Hall. Beckford's monument, in its new position, looks as formerly—poor as a work of art, but very interesting from the historical importance of the never-delivered speech which it carries as an inscription.

The new, the almost as yet unpublished, number of the *Quarterly* contains a capital anecdote of Lord Raglan when wounded at Waterloo. The authority is the Prince of Orange. The Prince, we are told, used to recount that not a word announced the entry of a new patient, nor was he conscious of the presence of Lord Raglan (then Lord Fitzroy Somerset) till he heard him call out in the usual way—"Hallo! don't carry away that arm till I have taken off my ring." Neither the wound nor the operation had extorted a groan from the wounded soldier.

Our readers will be happy to learn that Mr. Roberts has carefully retouched and finished up for the Manchester Exhibition his large and beautiful sunset view of Rome, exhibited two years ago.

Mr. Ruskin has sounded (so his admirers admit) the first loud note of his recantation. He is no longer Turner-mad (*read* his new pamphlet); he is hardly Turner-bitten. Like a Bedlamite recovered, the foam of his dogmatism has subsided into a more sober admiration. As the film passes from his eyes, he begins to see an absence of nature in many of Turner's productions, and a little infinitesimal kind of merit in the "light Lorraine" and the "learned Poussin." We utter not our own words; such is the talk, and in good circles. Those who have pooh-poohed him from the first foretell a louder recantation, and boldly bet, in the true style of Tattersall's or White's, that before another season is over he will have become so tired of his Turner triumphs that he will take (not for money) advantage of the market, and turn his collection into Christie and Manson's, or Sotheby and Wilkinson's. The jeerers laugh loudly at a passage in his newly-published "Notes on the Turner Acquisition to the National Gallery," where he detects, or imagines he detects (not unlikely), that a certain "dark bottle" which a fisherman shakes, it is said, at his wife contains a cribbed quantity of cognac—thus explaining (what will not an artistic eye discover?) that this otherwise unreasonably-excited fisherman has excellent reason for the supposed angry manner of his supposed farewell to his supposed wife. The force of folly can no further go. Will, it is said, the next of Turner's kin kindly ask Mr. Ruskin to drop Turner from this day forth? "Your 'caveat' was successful, Mr. Next-of-Kin—but you have still your 'stock'—and a writer of excellent English, at Denmark-hill, is unintentionally damaging your property. Men at Manchester and Liverpool will cry off. Take care, Messrs. Garabart, Grundy, and Graves; you may have too much of a good thing; collectors are led, not driven. And this melancholy Turner tomfoolery (as a very unbedlamite painter called it) is now at turning-point.

Who has not heard of the tons of books of every kind sent to our noble, suffering soldiers in the Crimea? Many a London swell stripped his *once* well-filled father's shelves—part of a fine inheritance—of its replenished contents of recently-published books—mixed and curious—to send to the Crimea. Everybody in (what now appears) a wild fit of philanthropy sent crates of every size and character to friendly receivers in London and the many outports of England. These crates, of

All such reading as was never read,

reached, strange to say, their Balaclava landing. What was their fate? The noble soldiers smelt the contents afar off, and within the last few months these self-same crates of this benevolent trash in literature was returned to London unopened. The contents of these many crates have since been sold for waste paper; for, after vain endeavours to pass them—even on common booksellers and back auctioneers—this literature for the suffering has gone to the mill and the butter-merchant, and the money obtained will not pay the cost of its freightage home. How that true son of Adam Smith, Mr M'Culloch, must have laughed at the trash which, as Comptroller of the Stationery-office, he was obliged to condemn as unworthy of the donors, and, worse still, unworthy of the literature which he has done so much to illustrate and adorn!

A word about the present Lord Lyttelton. "Free as young Lyttelton" is part of a fine passage in one of Pope's finest works. The compliment was well deserved—the Lyttelton of Pope was the sustaining friend of the two best writers of his age who stood in need of support—the author of "The Seasons" and the author of "Tom Jones." The Lord Lyttelton of our day follows not with slavish folly the free and manly footsteps of the good Lord Lyttelton. Very thoughtful was his Lordship's recent lecture on Shakspeare at the Manchester Athenæum.

A bit of news connected with art reached us as we passed the Royal Academy. *Young* Lord Cowper has lent his fine Raphaels to the Manchester Exhibition. Such Raphaels! the *Pansbanger* Raphaels!

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The funeral of the lamented artist Krüger took place last Sunday morning at Berlin. The carriages of their Majesties and of some of the Princes, the servants in State liveries, followed in the procession. All the most eminent patrons of the arts and artists were present.

## MUSIC.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY have made an important addition to their *répertoire* by the production of one of the greatest works of Mendelssohn, hitherto little known to the English public—the music to the lyrical parts of Racine's tragedy of "Athalie." It was performed at Exeter-hall on Friday, the 23rd inst., together with Rossini's "Stabat Mater," performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society for the first time. The announcement of these pieces, especially the first, excited great interest, and the hall was filled by an immense assemblage.

Mendelssohn's "Athalie" belongs to an ancient form of music which is now [illegible] revived. It belonged to a series of works which occupied him during the latter period of his life, and has been preceded by his music to the choral [illegible] of the Antigone and the "Œdipus at Colonos." After [illegible] accordingly in the songs to Racine in music, the lyrical portions of the ancient Grecian dramatist, he was induced to make a similar [illegible] on a modern classical drama, "which" (says Schlegel), "of all the French tragedies, approaches the nearest to the grand style of the Greeks." It is said that he undertook this task at the instance of the King of Prussia, who desired to have a German version of Racine's play produced on the Berlin stage, accompanied (as that had been of *Œdipus* and Sophocles had previously been) with the music of Mendelssohn. He wrote the music accordingly, with the view of its being introduced into a complete representation of the tragedy. But the music became afterwards to be performed in the concert-room, without theatrical action; the lyrical portions of the tragedy being connected by the recitation of a narrative poem, which served to explain the subject and incidents of the piece. Soon after this work had appeared in Germany it was introduced to this country. The poem recited along with the performance of the choral lyrics, was written by Mr. Bartholomew, whose name is so closely associated with that of Mendelssohn as his friend and literary coadjutor. It is original and independent of the German poem, and does honour to Mr. Bartholomew's judgment and taste. In this manner the music was first performed in 1840 before the Queen at Windsor, and afterwards at two concerts of the Philharmonic Society. On those occasions it was heard by very limited audiences; and it may be said that it has only now been brought, by the grand performance of the Sacred Harmonic Society, before the British public. In its present manner of performance, though it was not contemplated by Mendelssohn, "Athalie has been changed from a tragedy to an oratorio. Handel's oratorio of "Athaliah" was also founded on Racine's play, but the form of the two works is entirely different. In the tragedy the choral lyrics constitute the conclusion or finale of each act; and in Mendelssohn's music the whole of Racine's noble poetry is preserved, the intermediate links being supplied by the recitation. The poem of Handel's oratorio is feeble and flat. The English writer borrowed the subject and incidents from Racine, but none of his inspiration: nor has Handel been happy in his music, which has fallen into oblivion.

The performance of what we may call Mendelssohn's Oratorio at Exeter-hall was of the most magnificent description. The poem was recited by Mr. Phelps, with the impressive dignity to be expected from that eminent tragedian. The solo parts (all for female voices) were sung by Mdme. Clara Novello, Miss Sherrington (now Mdme. Lemmans), and Miss Dolby. Mr. Costa had evidently bestowed the utmost care upon the rehearsals; and, though it was a first performance, the grand choral music was sung with a degree of precision, delicacy, and power which the Exeter-hall choristers have seldom equalled, even in the oratorios most familiar to them. The effect of the whole was prodigious, and the general feeling was enthusiastic admiration of all concerned. Mr. Costa [illegible] ultimate success. It is the consummation of musical [illegible] by the purple [illegible] and [illegible] which appeals, not merely to the judgment of connoisseurs and critics, but to the ear and the heart of every one who "hath music in his soul." Hence, we doubt not, "Athalie" (we wish it had been called "Athaliah") will reach a degree of popularity in England not exceeded even by that of "Elijah."

Rossini's "Stabat Mater," though never before performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, is well known to the musical public, and calls for little remark. Though it and "Athalie" are as "far as the poles asunder," yet the one was a very agreeable sequel to the other—agreeable from their very dissimilarity. Rossini's music, though void of the severe grandeur of the ecclesiastical style, and redolent of the opera-house rather than of the church, is exceedingly beautiful; and its sweet, flowing, graceful airs, and pure, simple, resonant harmonies, cannot be listened to, when well performed, without exquisite pleasure. The solo parts were sung by Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Belletti;—a better choice could not be made; and the choral pieces were carefully and smoothly executed. The audience were delighted, and showed their pleasure by the unrestrained warmth of their applause.

MR. GEORGE FORBES'S Second Subscription Concert at St John's-wood took place on Tuesday evening last. The principal performer was Miss Louisa Vinning, who sang the cavatina, "Tacea la Notte," from the "Trovatore," Donizetti's romance, "Come è bello," Frank Mori's pretty ballad, "The Fairy Gate," and (with Mr. Lennant) the duet, "Parigi o cara." She sang admirably and was greatly applauded. Mr. Lester, a young singer, made his first public appearance with great success. His voice is of a class very rarely met with—a pure counter-tenor of extraordinary compass, extending to B natural (the fourth space in the treble clef), and possessed of singular volume and sweetness. He sang Macfarren's song, "The Ring," and Holmes's "Good night, beloved;" and, in both, the audience appeared to be surprised as well as delighted with his vocal power, and his taste and feeling. Mr. Lester is a performer much wanted at the present time, and cannot fail of success. Mr. Forbes performed a new fantasia composed by himself, on subjects from the "Traviata," and (with Pratt) Beethoven's Sonata in A for the piano and violoncello. He is one of our most accomplished pianists, both in respect to execution and style; and his chamber-concerts are always among the most elegant entertainments of the season.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES AT BELFAST.—Miss Catharine Hayes is on a tour in Ireland, accompanied by Mdlle. Corelli (contralto), Signor F. Lablache (barytone), and Signor Millardi (tenor); and by Mr. G. A. Osborne, composer and pianist, as conductor. The Belfast papers state that Miss Hayes was enthusiastically received in that town. The grand scena and aria, "Softly sighs the voice of evening," was given delightfully, evincing by every note she sang the beauty, richness, and power of her voice in all its ranges. Signor Millardi then followed, in aria, "Bel adorata." Applause, hearty and sustained, rewarded this gentleman in his performances during the evening. After this solo Miss Hayes again appeared, and in her charming style sang "The Last Rose of Summer," which was encored. She reappeared, and delighted her admirers with "The harp that once through Tara's halls." Mdlle. Corelli next sang the cavatina, "In questo semplice," by Donizetti, and was warmly applauded for the sweet and agreeable style in which she rendered it. The first part of the programme was concluded with a duo by Miss Hayes and Signor Lablache, "Signorina in tanta fretta," from "Don Pasquale." After an interval of some ten minutes the second part of the performance commenced with a duo, "Versiamo del vino," by Mdlle. Corelli and Millardi. Miss Hayes then sang "Home, sweet home," and, in compliance with an enthusiastic encore, she gave "Coming through the rye." This appeared to be the gem of the evening, if we are to judge by the outbursts of delighted and gratified feeling it elicited.

THE MUSICAL UNION, under the direction of Mr. ELLA, is about to give three soirées before Easter, at Willis's Rooms. In addition to the usual selections of classical instrumental music, these performances will be varied by the introduction of sacred and secular compositions sung by a chamber choir, under the direction of Mr. Land. The Matinées, as usual, will commence after Easter, for which, we are informed, the subscription is already very large.

MDME. GRISI has just returned to London from Paris to fulfil an engagement with Mr. Beale in the provinces. The success which has attended her performances in the "Trovatore" at the Italian Opera-house in Paris is the greatest event of the musical season, larger audiences having been assembled to witness the opera than have been seen in the Salle Ventadour since the memorable year 1847.

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THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—Another instance of the liberality of the Court of Directors has been shown by the grant of £100 per annum to Mrs. Thompson, the mother of the late Lieutenant H. L. Thompson, who, it is well known, so gallantly contributed to the defence of Kars.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 28, 1857.

| Day | | | | | | | Dew Point | Wet Bulb | Direction | Amount of Rain in Inches. | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 22 | Inches 29.951 | 35.6 | 41.0 | 31.1 | 36.1 | 36.7 | [illegible] | [illegible] | S.W. | 0 | 0.022 |
| " 23 | 30.332 | 36.1 | 42.5 | 31.1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | S.W. | 10 | 0.055 |
| " 24 | 29.939 | 46.1 | 50.0 | 41.1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | S.W. | 10 | 0.516 |
| " 25 | 29.709 | 42.8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | N. | 10 | 0.419 |
| " 26 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | S.W. | 4 | 0.040 |
| " 27 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | S.W. | 0 | 0.014 |
| Means | 29.958 | 31.7 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | | 0.636 |

The range of temperature during the week was 20·4 deg.

Snow fell on the evening of the 24th and morning of the 25th, and remained on the ground during the 25th and 26th. On the afternoon of the latter day snow again fell but ceased at 6 p.m., when the sky became brilliantly clear. Hoar frost covered the ground on the mornings of the 22nd, 27th, and 28th.

Heavy rain fell during the day and evening of the 24th, and also on the night of the 22nd and morning of the 23rd.

The sky has been much overcast, but was very clear on the nights of the 27th and 28th and at midnight of the 25th, and was partially clear on the days of the 22nd, 23rd, 27th, and 28th.

J. BREEN.

REPRESENTATION OF SALFORD.—MR E. R. Langworthy, the candidate for the representation of Salford, in place of the late Mr. Wortington, addressed the electors on Tuesday evening, and met with a very enthusiastic reception. After answering some questions in the course of which he said he thought that the franchise should be coextensive with intelligence and education, that he considered church-rates unjust and unfair, that he was opposed to the principle of Sturges-Bourne's Act, that he should support the Factory Act, that he was disposed to support the Maynooth grant, that he did not think Sunday trade so great a desecration of the Sabbath as some of his friends did, but that he should hesitate to support the legislation of them if he felt that a large number of his fellow-citizens entertained it a point of conscience to oppose them, and that he was for the abolition of the ecclesiastical courts—a resolution that he was eminently qualified to represent the borough of Salford in Parliament was carried with only one dissentient voice. It was expected that the nomination would be fixed for Monday next.

EARTHQUAKE.—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at twenty minutes past three p.m. yesterday. There was a heavy rumbling noise, like that of a luggage-train at the distance of half-a-mile, and at the same time a tremulous motion was felt on the soles of the feet. The earthquake pendulum (which is thirty-three feet in length) moved from west to east, and the extent of the movement was less than the eighth of an inch. The noise and motion lasted above a minute. It was also heard at the Highfield House Observatory.—I am, &c., E. J. LOWE, Observatory, Beeston, near Nottingham, Jan. 26, 18

FALL OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.—Last Monday the traffic of the line of railway between Coventry and Nuneaton, a branch of the London and North-Western was for a time completely stopped by the falling in of a viaduct at Cowden, a short distance from Coventry. The bridge, which is of several arches, is of stone, and carries over the rails a very important old turnpike road of the district; but, fortunately, at the time the accident occurred, not the slightest injury befell either the road or railway travellers. A train had passed under the bridge only a short time before, but, besides the damage sustained by the railway company and the detention of trains, no injury was sustained by any individual.

A BOY CAPTAIN.—The brig *James*, of Leith, which arrived at this port on the 22nd inst., with a cargo of timber, was navigated across the Atlantic by a boy of fifteen, assisted only by coloured seamen, her captain and crew having all died of yellow fever at Demerara, with the exception of the boy, cook, and mate; and the latter fell from the yard on the 1st instant, and was killed.—*Belfast News Letter*

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN.—The following humane advertisement appears in the Manchester newspapers:—"Ticket-of-leave men in Manchester.—Should there be any ticket-of-leave men in Manchester out of employment, who are desirous of obtaining an honest livelihood, they may with confidence give their names, and where they may be communicated with, and there will be an endeavour to obtain employment for them.—Address K 29, at the printer's."

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THE BANK CHARTER ACT.—The following reply has been returned to the memorial recently forwarded to the Treasury by the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the Bank Charter Act. Treasury Chamber, January 23, 1857 Sir,—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having had before them the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in Edinburgh, dated the 18th inst., recommending the introduction of a bill into Parliament authorising the transfer to the Issue Department of the Bank of England of additional securities to the value of £a,800,000, and the creation of notes to that amount, have commanded me to acquaint you in reply, that it is apprehended that the question of Parliament may be called to the law as it relates to the privileges of the Bank of England, and the Act of 1844, my Lords feel that they will best consult the public convenience and interests by postponing any expression of opinion upon this subject. I am to add, however, that the views expressed in the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce shall receive due consideration.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, J. LAMBTON.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—The Government having decided on the erection of a large prison at Norfolk Island for the reception of convicts under sentence of transportation, an order has been forwarded from the War Office to Colonel H. Sandham, director of the Royal Engineers' establishment at Brompton-barracks, Chatham, directing him to hold in readiness one company of that corps, with a proportion of officers and non-commissioned officers, to embark forthwith for Norfolk Island, for the purpose of assisting in the erection of the convict establishment at that station.

THE RUSSIAN DEFEATS.—Letters from Circassia in the *Journal de Constantinople*, in confirming the defeat of the Russians near Tabachmaz, announce that the Circassian chief Ibrahim Bey, son of Sefer Pacha, has had two successive encounters with the Russians on the two rivers which traverse the road from Stavropol to Anapa. The mountaineers are reported to have inflicted a severe loss on the Russians, and to have massacred all the prisoners who fell into their hands. It was said that a Russian General was amongst the fallen at Giumka.

AN AMERICAN WELCOME FOR BRITISH SAILORS.—The New York Board of Counsellors have resolved to give an official welcome to the officers of her Majesty's ship *Retribution*, in the event of their arrival, there. One red-hot Republican councillor opposed the motion on the ground that he did not like the idea of paying honour to Queen Victoria in the officers of the Brooklyn navy-yard are preparing to give the British a warm reception. The press, too, is unanimous in expressing friendly sentiments towards this country for its reception of Captain Hartstein.

WONDERFUL, IF TRUE.—A small Paris journal, called *Les Contemporains*, has just published a most startling account, signed "Henri Page," of an aerostatic excursion which the article declares has solved the long-canvassed problem of directing balloons. The persons who are stated to have made the excursion are the Count de Flesselles, M. Gavarni, M. Migeon, Mr. Falconer, an English aeronaut, and M. Henri Page, the writer. The apparatus used is stated to have cost not less than 300,000f., the greater portion of which was furnished by Count de Flesselles. The machine is represented as consisting of two balloons united together, of a spherical form, able to contain each 103 cubes of pure hydrogen gas. The directing power is a modified screw communicating with the car, and a rudder, made principally of whalebone, to change the direction when required. M. Gavarni, the inventor, it is declared, can obtain the upward movement of the balloon without throwing out ballast, which system soon exhausts the resources of the very best-constructed balloon, and becomes an invincible obstacle to long excursions in the air. The loss of hydrogen is instantaneously repaired by a chemical proceeding of which M. Migeon is stated to possess the secret, and by a little apparatus of communication, invented by M. Gavarni. The descent is stated, as hitherto, by letting the gas escape. The excursion of the aeronauts on the occasion referred to took place on the 16th of January, at ten in the morning, from the park of Perrières, in the Sologne; and the next morning, at five, the aerial travellers effected a safe descent within half a mile of Algiers. "We received," says the account, "the most touching hospitality. The inhabitants wanted to carry us in triumph. We declined the honour; and, as soon as we could, went to take some repose, leaving our aerostatic apparatus under the guardianship of a file of Zouaves. Marshal Randon deigned to congratulate us, and pressed the hand of M. Gavarni with the utmost warmth. We remained on the African soil only thirty hours, and left at noon the day after our arrival, in sight of an immense multitude who had assembled to see us ascend from the Mole. Our return was effected without the slightest accident, but with much greater rapidity. At half-past four the next morning we alighted at the spot from which we started, in the park of Count de Flesselles."

# THE WAR WITH CHINA.

THE BRITISH FACTORIES AT CANTON.—(SEE PAGE 80.)

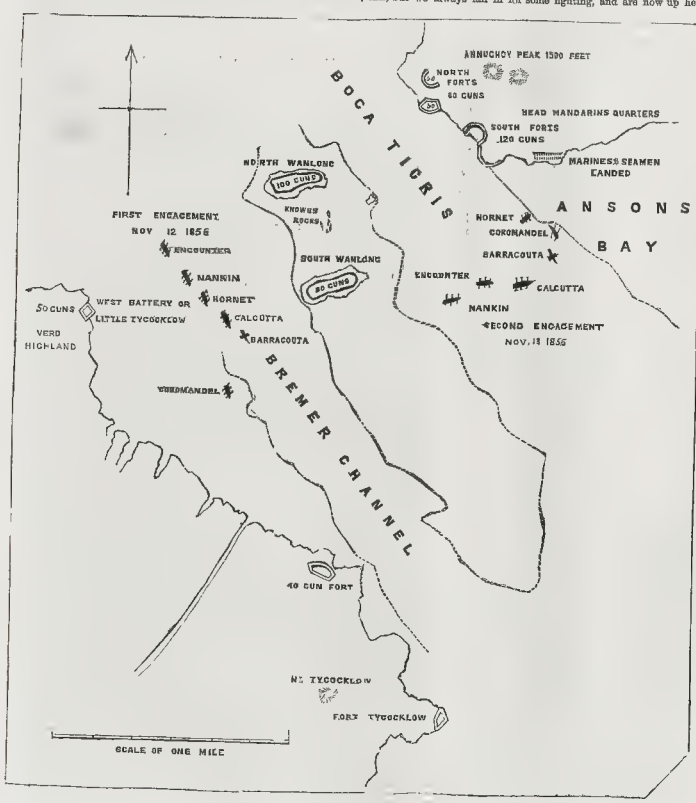
WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying letters and chart describing the recent operations against the Chinese at Canton:—

H.M.S. *Encounter*, off Canton, Nov. 10.

No doubt you expected we should have been on our way home by this, but we always fall in for some fighting, and are now up here bombarding Canton. We have had some sharp work, and have taken the principal part of their forts; one with eighty-six guns, larger than any used in Europe, a brass one weighing nearly twelve tons. A few days since we took twenty-two of their war-junks—some with twelve, and none with less than eight, guns, twenty-four and thirty-two pounders; these we burnt, and spiked their guns. But we have found spiking guns of little use here, for the Chinese are capital hands at reboring them; and, when they cannot manage that, they turn the gun over and bore a fresh vent on the opposite side. Yesterday we were busy making a chain of junks across the river, above and below the ships, for they tried to set fire to us three nights ago: they chain a number of their large junks together filled with combustibles, and large pieces of timber hollowed out and filled with powder, the explosion of which is very pretty at night; but, thank Heaven, they have not done us any harm. The large ships cannot get up here, but are anchored about fifteen miles down the river. All the marines and small-arms men are ashore, to protect the English settlement. The flag is in this ship, and the Admiral is living on shore; he is a fine fellow, and lots of fight in him. The Chinese soldiers we are now keeping at bay are about 30,000. The city contains 3,000,000 inhabitants, and is very wealthy. We have burnt some of the suburbs, but the Admiral is sparing the city. Day and night they keep us on the alert with the fire-rafts they drop down with the ebb tide; and the only way to avoid them is to slip and steam up above them. As this is a useful ship, drawing only fifteen feet water, with 68 and 84 pounders, the Admiral will not be able to spare us till some satisfactory conclusion is come to.

Nov. 14.

Since writing this letter we have had a job to take some forts called the Bocca Tigris, containing 500 of the largest guns I ever saw—none less than ten inches bore, and some of the brass ones thirteen inches. We towed the *Nankin* into action, the *Barracouta* towed the *Calcutta* (the flag-ship). After two hours' firing we manned boats of squadron, and took the two large forts on Wanlong Island, containing 100 guns each. The moment the men got on shore the Chinese took to their boats, and those the boats would not hold took to the water. An immense number of them were drowned from its being spring tide; many were picked up in our boats and landed. We began the action on the 12th at seven a.m., and finished it yesterday by noon, with very little harm done to us or the ships.




PLAN OF THE ATTACK ON THE FORTS AND BATTERIES OF CANTON, NOV. 12 AND 18, 1856.

The Russians appear to be very much alarmed at our proceedings in China. A letter from St. Petersburg of the 8th, in the *Journal des Débats*, says:—

The news of the attack on Canton by the English fleet has produced a considerable sensation here. It appears certain that depôts of goods belonging to Russian merchants have been burnt, and that their loss of property has been considerable. This act, which is perfectly unjustifiable, and for which no serious motive can be assigned, is regarded here as the prelude to the conquest which the English propose to themselves to make of the Island of Chusan. The Russian Government is perfectly aware of the intentions of the English, and of all the plans which they meditate in China, and for which purpose they have been for some years past very quietly increasing the naval force on that station, until they have now a very formidable fleet there. All the intrigues carried on by English agents, with a view to ruin the important commercial relations which the Russian merchants carry on with China through the town of Kiachta, are well known at St. Petersburg. It does not unfrequently happen that large quantities of tea of the finest qualities thus imported by land into Russia are purchased by English houses, and sent to London. It is well known with what jealousy the English watch the progress of the Russian military and commercial establishments on the river Amur, where we already touch, by the south of Siberia, for a distance of more than 400 kilometres (250 miles), on the Chinese frontier. All the triangle between that part of Siberia and of the Amur, and of which Nicholaieff has been designed by the Emperor to be the new capital, may be now considered as definitively belonging to the Russian empire. The intelligent men who were sent some years ago into those distant countries have so well secured Russian domination there that all commercial affairs with the Chinese provinces may be said to be exclusively in the hands of Russian merchants. The anxiety of the English to dislodge the Russians from these countries may be thus readily conceived, but they will have the more difficulty in effecting their purpose that the different Russian military establishments along the Amur are becoming every day more and more formidable. It may be also remembered that the English made a fruitless attempt in 1855 to penetrate with their squadron into this river, the mouth of which has been since so well fortified that it would now cost immense efforts and sacrifices to force this new Cronstadt with vessels of war.

# THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

PUNJAUB BATTERY PREPARING TO ENTER THE DURWANZAL PASS INTO THE KOORUM VALLEY.

WE have been favoured by an accredited Correspondent, of the Punjaub Artillery, with the two accompanying Sketches of the movement of troops towards the seat of the War with Persia:—

Camp Thull, Meranzaie Valley, Nov. 30, 1856.

I send you two Sketches, which represent the mode of transporting field Artillery over the mountain passes on the Punjaub frontier. The Views were taken during the late expedition into the Koorum Valley, commanded by Brigadier Chamberlain, and as the troops were about to enter the Durwaunah (door) Pass.

The gun—a 9-pounder, or 24-pounder howitzer—is carried on one elephant, the carriage on a second, and a third carries the ammunition. A gun can be dismounted and packed on an elephant in this manner in ten minutes; and can be unpacked and prepared for action in less than that time.

The second Sketch represents the Peshawur Madras Force on the line of march. A gun, or howitzer, and its carriage are carried on three mules, exclusive of the mules for ammunition. This battery for the march can be prepared for action in less than a minute, and can be again packed and got ready for the march in a much shorter time. This expedition has been so far useful, that nothing was before known of the country except from native information: now a most valuable survey has been made by Lieut. Garnett, of the Engineers, and Lieut. Lumsden of the Quartermaster-General's Dépôt; while the Koorum Valley may now be considered the high road between India and Cabul, being much more practicable in every point of view than through the Khybur Pass. Dost Mahomed is to be at Peshawur to meet Sir John Lawrence, on the 10th proximo.

THE PESHAWUR MOUNTAIN IN THE LINE OF MARCH.

## THE COMING SESSION.

A RETROSPECT of the period which has elapsed since the prorogation of Parliament shows that six months cannot pass over the heads of any given body of men without producing many changes. Death and circumstances have caused several alterations in the personal constitution of both Houses of the Legislature during their annual recess.

As the new Palace of Westminster, notwithstanding its having been in course of construction for nearly a quarter of a century, is still an unfinished building,—that has also been subject, in a certain degree, to the process of mutation since it was last occupied for the business of the nation. As regards the external appearance of the structure there is little difference to observe. The Clock Tower, which has been a subject of some notoriety in the last two or three months, remains outwardly in an unfinished state; its summit is still encrusted with bird's nest scaffolding; the face of the clock is still covered with rough unsightly boarding; while "Big Ben," reposing at the base of the Tower, holds a continuous reception of visitors every day from nine till dusk.

The Victoria Tower has approached so far towards completion as to have had its last story crowned by the wooden outlines of the four turrets which are to adorn its angles. The turrets themselves are still, however, in "supposition," and workmen are busy in the interior of the tower, getting into shape the sixteen floors which it contains, each of which consists of four rooms. The frontage of the building, extending from the Victoria Tower to St. Stephen's Porch, which looks into Old Palace Yard, and which forms the façade of the House of Lords, is in a state of great forwardness, but is not so far completed as to allow of the removal of the hoarding which disfigures and partly conceals so important a portion of the structure. Altogether, the aspect of affairs on the out side of the Palace generally is unsatisfactory and unsightly, and no very perceptible improvement has been made in that respect during the recess.

On entering Westminster Hall it will be observed that the temporary candelabra, six in number, with which the hall has hitherto been lighted have been replaced by very handsome permanent ones, gorgeous with gilding and bronze. The design of the burners is the same as that of the large and elaborate lantern which illuminates the central hall. In St. Stephen's Hall statues of Charles Fox (by Baily) and of the Earl of Chatham (by Macdowall) have been placed on two of the hitherto vacant pedestals. Only three of those now remain unoccupied, and these it is understood will be filled by marble portraitures of William Pitt, Burke, and Grattan. A cast of the statue of the latter was for a time placed for trial on the pedestal appointed for it, and it is supposed that the statue itself will be erected ere long. In the corridor leading to the lobby of the House of Lords a single fresco has been painted by Cope, entitled "The Embarkation of a Puritan Family for America." It is executed with great care and finish, the grouping is good, and the subject generally treated in a suggestive manner; but it wants breadth; and somehow it gives one a notion of want of appropriateness to the corridor of the Lords. In the Prince's Chamber, which, as is well known, is the principal antechamber and writing-room to the House of Lords, Gibson's marble group of the Queen, attended by Justice and Mercy, has been placed in the recess which has been prepared for its reception. Whatever may be its merits as a work of art, the group as it is now located is singularly ineffective. It is stuck against the wall in such a position that it cannot be seen with any satisfaction unless the spectator goes a long way back into the Victoria Corridor, leading into the Prince's Chamber; while the principal figure is perched on the highest possible pedestal, and the top of the chair in which it is seated are very nearly touching the ceiling. It is, in fact, a piece of sculpture better suited for the centre of the quadrangle of a palace than for a recess in a room which is only about the size of a well-proportioned library. Proceeding with a survey of the interior of the House of Lords and its appurtenant accommodation, attention may be directed to the extensive suite of apartments which is situated in the long range of building which looks into Old Palace-yard, and forms, as has been said, the land-side frontage of the House of Lords. On reaching the top of the staircase which leads from the Peers' Entrance into the approaches to the House, it will be found that an extensive corridor stretches on the right to a door leading into St. Stephen's Hall, and on the left to the river front. On the ground-floor of this range are situated a number of rooms which are appropriated to the Lord Chancellor and his attendants, and to the Clerk of Parliaments. The Lord Chancellor's private room is exactly over the central porch, which forms the Peers' entrance in Old Palace-yard. It is a very handsome apartment, the ceiling being a remarkably superb specimen of the carving and gilding which characterises the general ornamentation of the House. The furniture and fittings are rich and appropriate, and the rooms will be ready for occupation by the meeting of Parliament. Over this suite of rooms, on the second floor, are placed the offices of the numerous coadjutors of the Clerk of Parliaments, and they are already occupied by their appointed tenants. In passing down the corridor on the right-hand side, and almost opposite the door of the Lord Chancellor's private room, there may be seen a large, lofty, and exquisitely-proportioned room, lighted solely from the roof, which is entirely composed of glass. It is not yet finished, but is fast approaching completion. It is understood that it is hereafter to be designated the "Painted Chamber," and will be used as a robing-room for Peers and for conferences between the two Houses. A few steps to the right of the door of this room in the corridor commence which leads straight into the lobby of the House of Lords and is intended as the passage by which the Lord Chancellor is to reach the House; so that, for the future, his diurnal procession will be similar to that of the Speaker of the Commons, who always makes his entry through the lobby and principal door of the House; whereas the Chancellor has hitherto marched down one of the private corridors of the House, and entered by a side-door at the bar. Thus much has been done towards the completion of the accommodation of the Peers within the Palace. The House of Commons, more fortunate than the Upper House, has long ceased to have its content with temporary accommodation; and nothing worthy of remark has been done in their House and its approaches.

Turning to the consideration of the mutations which have occurred among the chartered occupants of the Palace at Westminster it will be found that one branch of the Peerage has undergone changes by deaths amongst its members.

Since July last, of the Peers of England, Ireland, and Scotland, there have died one Duke, one Marquis, seven Earls, three Viscounts, one Bishop (two also have retired), and six Barons. The Duke of Rutland's is the most recent death. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Marquis of Granby, M.P. for South Leicestershire. The Marquis of Queensberry, a Scotch Peer, has died, and has been succeeded by his eldest son, Lord Drumlanrig, late M.P. for Dumfriesshire. The premier Earldom of England has become extinct by the decease of the youthful Earl of Shrewsbury, without issue. This places the Earl of Derby at the head of the list of his order. The Earl of Bandon's death has taken Lord Bernard from the House of Commons; and a vacancy was also created among the representative Peers for Ireland, which has been filled up by the election of the Earl of Belmore. The Earl of Cork has been succeeded on his decease by Viscount Dungarvan, formerly member for Frome. The Earls of Digby and Scarborough have made way for their heirs-apparent; and the Earl of Listowel of the Peerage of Ireland, but who was not a member of the House of Peers has also passed away. The deaths amongst the Viscounts include that of Lord Hardinge, so well known as a gallant soldier, and who held the post of Commander-in-Chief until within a short time of his decease. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Viscount Maynard and Viscount Hawarden have also died during the recess: the latter was a representative Peer for Ireland, and his place has been supplied by the election of Viscount De Vesci. The Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol having become vacant by the death of Dr. Monk, the see was conferred on Dr. Charles Baring, who will take his seat as Junior Bishop on the meeting of Parliament. The retirement of the Bishop of London has caused the appointment of Dr. Tait, late Dean of Carlisle, to the metropolitan see. As the Bishopric of London entitles the holder of it at once to a seat in the House of Lords, Dr Tait will take his place as a Peer of Parliament on the 3rd of next month. The translation of Dr. Longley to the Bishopric of Durham left vacant the diocese of Ripon. This has been conferred on the Rev. Robert Bickersteth, Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields. Dr Longley would have been a permanent member of the House of Lords even if he had been appointed to any other Bishopric than that of Durham, which of itself entitles the holder of the see to the dignity of a Peer; but Dr. Bickersteth will not be entitled to a summons to the Upper House until the next vacancy on the right reverend bench. The Barons who have paid the debt of nature are Lord Lucas, Lord Boston, Lord Carew, Lord De Freyne, Lord Scarsdale, and Lord Milford: better known as Sir Richard Bulkeley Phillips, and who was long in the House of Commons as Member for Haverfordwest. Lord Milford having died without issue, his recently-created peerage has become extinct. Sir E. Lyons and Mr. Strutt will take their seats this Session as Lord Lyons and Lord Belper. This comprises the roll of changes in the constitution of the Upper House.

In the House of Commons there have been numerous changes. Several new members will take their seats at the commencement of the Session; while a number of new writs will be moved for, owing to resignations and appointments to office under the Crown. Mr. Pegge Burnell, during the recess, Member for Nottingham, a new writ having been moved for an election for that borough on the day Parliament was prorogued; a vacancy having occurred in the representation in consequence of Mr. Strutt having been elevated to the Peerage. Viscount Castlerosse having accepted the office of Comptroller of her Majesty's Household, a new writ was moved for a day or two before the vacation, for the election of a member for the county of Kerry, and his Lordship was re-elected without opposition. Since the prorogation of Parliament Lord Henniker has been elected member for the eastern division of the county of Suffolk, in the room of Sir Edward Gooch, Bart., deceased. Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who formerly represented Bridport, and who was a somewhat prominent member of that now extinct section of politicians which designated itself as "Young England," has been elected without opposition for the county of Lanark, in the place of Mr. William Lockhart, who died a few weeks since. Lord Castlerosse, Lord Henniker, Mr. Paget, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane will therefore be entitled to take their seats on the first day of the Session. On that day new writs will be moved for elections in various constituencies. The accession of Lord Bernard to the Earldom of Bandon makes a vacancy for the Irish borough of Bandon Bridge. His Lordship, during the time that Sir Robert Peel was in office, was considered to be one of that Minister's "young men," and often spoke in the discussions of the House. Since 1846 he has scarcely at all appeared in the character of a debater in the House. The advancement of Sir Alexander Cockburn to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas renders a new writ necessary for the borough of Southampton; while Sir Richard Bethell's acceptance of the office of Attorney-General, and Mr. J. Stuart Wortley's appointment to that of Solicitor-General, cause temporary vacancies at Aylesbury and Bute shire respectively. There is little doubt of the re-election of both the law-officers of the Crown. Mr. William Bates, member for Newport, Isle of Wight, in consequence of his necessity of attending to his private affairs, resigns his seat. Mr. Biggs was attached to that party in Parliament which is Liberal of the extremest cast. On the few occasions on which he has addressed the House during his membership his speeches characterised by an eccentric boldness which generally gave rise to some amusement. The appointment of Mr. W. H. Watson to a Barony of the Exchequer makes a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Hull. A new writ has already been issued for the Irish borough of Downpatrick, the representation of which has been vacated by the accession to the Peerage of the Hon. Charles Hardinge, on the death of his father. The decease of Sir Edward Filmer, for many years member for West Kent, will have to be supplied immediately after the meeting of Parliament. The Marquis of Granby vacates North Leicestershire on becoming Duke of Rutland; and a new writ is issued for the room of Lord John Manners, who will contest that division of his native county, and if he is successful he will of necessity retire from the representation of the borough of Colchester. Lord Drumlanrig having acceded to the Scottish Marquisate of Queensberry will, on becoming a Peer of Parliament, it appears probable that a question would be raised as to the eligibility of a Scotch Peer to sit in the House of Commons. His Lordship [illegible] of the Treasury, announcing the necessity of re-election, and thereupon, no doubt, a new election for the county of Dumfries. Mr. John O'Connell, having published pamphlets containing [illegible] a new writ will be required to be moved for before the election can take place. Mr. Peter Rolt, the Conservative member for Greenwich, having taken the Chiltern Hundreds, a vacancy has occurred. Mr. C. Marsh, the once-eminent shipbuilder, has also taken on him certain partly-executed Government contracts, which circumstance implies the necessity of his resigning his seat, and his retirement from the House of Commons will be announced on the first day of the Session in the usual manner. The decease of a most active, useful, and respected member of the House of Commons, Mr Bankes, creates a vacancy in the representation of Salford. Few members of the House were more [illegible] withstanding his simple and unassuming manner, [illegible] more noticed, both by the conductors of its business and those who were merely observers of its proceedings. It is supposed that recent mercantile occurrences in connection with the Royal British Bank will lead Mr Humphrey Brown, member for Tewkesbury, to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, and so to return his trust into the hands of his constituency; and there is every probability that some action will be taken in the case of Mr. James Sadleir which will result in the issue of a new writ for the county of Tipperary.

From the above statement it will be seen that a little time must elapse before the Legislature will resume its normal condition, which has been in a great measure disturbed in various ways in a space of time which, counted even by weeks, is but brief. Notwithstanding many rumours to the contrary it appears that her Majesty's Ministers will meet Parliament constituted as they were when the Legislature was dismissed from its labours last year. Anticipation is rife in regard to the measures and discussions which will occupy the Parliament in the ensuing Session is unusually meagre. There will no doubt be debates—rather *ex post facto* in their nature on our foreign policy in Europe; while the state of affairs in the East, as regards both Persia and China, will certainly be brought under consideration at an early day. The Income-tax, as it now exists, will, without doubt, be impeached; Church rates will be [illegible] proposals are made the subject of attack; the Corporation of the City of London will have to undergo a process of reform; the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the Law of Marriage and Divorce it is understood, will be dealt with by a measure which is the result of a compromise of all the promoters of bills on this head; other Law Reforms, it is stated, are to be brought into the legislative cruel: a measure for the extension of national education is to be introduced by Sir John Pakington and Mr. Cobden—a compromise having also been effected between several independent and somewhat diverse holders of opinions on this important question. Besides all this there are a dozen or two of minor bills which the Government had to postpone last year. These are supposed to originate with the monopoly of certain large towns on the coast, under the title of Local Dues, will be renewed. Of systematic and organised party movements, or an avowed struggle for power and place—at present, one hears nothing. The only intention of any such [illegible] can be found in a report that Mr. Disraeli has avowed his intention of making Sir Robert Peel's lecture on Russia the subject of a vigorous personal attack on the honourable Baronet himself and on the Government that has not taken any public step to correct [illegible] members.

It [illegible] the Session of [illegible] who [illegible] and [illegible] between [illegible] opinion [illegible] a hot contest, and the seeds of many a change—ministerial, political, and social.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

Lord John Russell, M.P., arrived in town on Tuesday evening from Florence, in order to attend to his Parliamentary duties.

Viscount Palmerston is, we are glad to say, recovered from his recent attack of gout.

The health of the Queen of Spain is rapidly improving. Her Majesty is going to Andalusia, whither Narvaez will accompany her.

Count Walewski gave a ball last Monday night, at which Ferouk Khan and all the foreign Ministers in Paris, with the exception of Lord Cowley, were present.

The latest accounts from Harewood House, Yorkshire, are of a somewhat favourable character as respects the Earl of Harewood, who suffered a fracture of the skull while hunting on Saturday last.

The King of Prussia and the Princes had a shooting party on the Schöneberg plain on the 24th inst., and bagged not less than 250 hares in three hours. The plain, richly cultivated, is within a mile of the city gates, but, notwithstanding this, is most strictly preserved.

MM. de Pourtales and Corriolis, late prisoners at Neufchâtel, have arrived at Marseilles.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, the Bishop of Down, and the Bishop of Cloyne and Cork, will be the representative Bishops in the coming session of Parliament.

Sir James Hudson, British Minister; the Duke of Grammont, French Minister; M. Brenier de Saint Simon, Prussian Minister; M. Lanzoy, Belgian Minister; the Chevalier Souza, Spanish Envoy; d'Adines, and several other members of the diplomatic body accredited to the Court of Piedmont, have gone to Nice.

Her Serene Highness the Princess Hohenlohe and her daughter arrived at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, from Calais, on Tuesday after noon, at half-past five o'clock.

Monseigneur Marlot, Cardinal Archbishop of Tours, has been appointed Archbishop of Paris by an Imperial decree, dated 24th January.

The Earl of Ellesmere continues, we regret to state, in very indifferent health, and his condition still occasions the anxiety of the members of his family.

Mr. Sumner has been re-elected to the United States' Senate on the part of one branch of the Legislature of Massachusetts, by a nearly unanimous vote. The other branch will be sure to concur.

On Tuesday evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner the members of the Court of Aldermen and their ladies, and a number of private friends.

The higher classes of society at St. Peter-burg have their attention taken up with another marriage, which excites no less attention than that of the Count de Morny with Mdlle de Troubetzkoi—that of the Duc d'Ossuna with Mdlle de Strauchmann, Lady of Honour to the Empress.

The Marquis of Abercorn has taken Brockett Hall, Herts, of Viscountess Palmerston for a term. The noble Marquis takes possession on the 1st of February.

The Emperor of Austria has instituted ten free admissions to the Institute of Canossa at Venice for deaf and dumb young girls. The annual expense, amounting to £120, is to be equally divided between the State and the Privy Purse.

The Archdeacon, Rural Deans, and parochial clergy of the city of Oxford had the honour of dining with the Lord Bishop of the diocese, at Cuddesdon Palace, on Tuesday.

The King of Bavaria has given 37,000 florins out of his private treasury for the promotion of literary and scientific purposes. Of this amount Dr. Moritz Wagner and Henry Barth will receive 12,000 florins in order to join the expedition round the world on foot in the Abyssinian Empire.

Messrs. Whittaker and Co. announce that "they are no longer the London agents for the sale of Lady Lytton's novel, 'Very Successful.'"

The Belgian Government has presented to the Chamber of Representatives a demand for a supplementary credit of 70,631 fr. for the national fêtes occasioned on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of King Leopold. The total official expense of the fêtes is estimated to have amounted to 1,070,631 fr.

The Rev. W. H. Milman, Librarian of Sion College, and son of the Dean of St. Paul's, will be Archdeacon Hale's successor at St. Giles's, Cripplegate.

Lord Monteagle and the Commissioners on Decimal Coinage have resumed their meetings in Manchester-buildings.

The Count of Paris arrived at Cagliari, on the 19th inst., from Genoa.

Last Saturday evening M. Kossuth addressed an assemblage of about three thousand persons, in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, on the present state of Continental Europe.

A military tribunal which condemned Baron de Bentivegna to death has lately been in session at Rome on the trial of Dr. Gambrio de Cefalu, on whom it has also pronounced the capital sentence.

Colonel Biddulph, Master of her Majesty's Household, having lately married the Hon. Miss Seymour, Maid of Honour to the Queen, her Majesty and the members of the Royal house have, in the quaintest way to testify their appreciation of the bride and bridegroom by the presentation of a beautiful tea-service.

The evacuation of Greece by the French troops is said to be decided upon. It will probably take place in the spring.

The Pope has given 55,000 fr. from his privy purse to afford employment on the high roads to the indigent.

An amateur theatrical performance is to take place at the St. James's Theatre early in February, for the benefit of those brave men the Bricklayers' battalion.

The Duchess of Parma is about to enrol 900 young men for her army, to make up for the departure of the Austrian troops. The Parmese army is ultimately to be raised to 1200 men.

The *New York Times* complains that one of the consequences of the late panic [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible] Boston [illegible] and [illegible] Boston [illegible] and [illegible] Boston

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CRANBOURNE.—In Folgma 1070 the black Pawns should start on K B 2nd and K B 6th. The Solution is right.

| WHITE | BLACK | WHITE | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K B 4th | P moves | 3. Q R 7 K 3rd | P Takes R |
| 2. Kt to K B 3rd | P takes B | 4. R to K R 8th | Mate |

J. RUSSELL, RUSTIC HUTTI, CRANBOURNE.—Your Solution of Problem 672, though inferior in the Author's, leads to the same end.

AMANDUS.—Very smart and pleasant. Why withhold the names of the combatants? They both show promise.

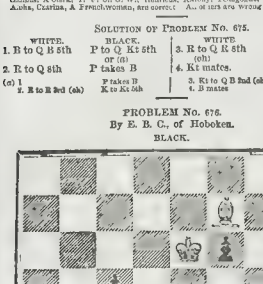
DECIUS.—We are not yet aware if any measures have been determined on to organise a Chess Meeting at Manchester in the Spring, but hope so favourable an opportunity will not be lost.

SOLUTION OF ENIGMA, by Ernest, W. P. G., F. R. Crampton, R. H. L. G. W. J. Russell, Portrack, Lunus, A Young Lady, Felix, Philip, Eudoxus, A Printer, Bleeps, A Harrow Boy, Oldfield, A Clerk, T. F. S., G. W., Hermione, Antony, Pelagonius, Whitehead, X. Y. Z., Aabra, Claribel, A Frenchwoman, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 675.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B to Q 8 8th | P to Q Kt 5th or (a) | 3. R to Q K 8th (ch) | K to Kt 3rd |
| 2. R to Q 8th | P takes B | 4. Kt mates. | |
| (a) 1 | P takes B | 3. Kt or Q B 3rd (ch) | K moves |
| 2. R to Kt 3rd (ch) | K to Kt 4th | 4. B mates | |

PROBLEM No. 676.
By E. B. C., of Hoboken.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Admiralty have recently had under consideration plans and estimates for the permanent enlargement and improvement of the dockyard at Pembroke. At their last visit the Lords or the Admiralty closely inspected the shore from the eastern Martello tower to Hobbs-point, with the view of ascertaining how far this space of ground could be made available for the dockyard enlargement. A portion of the dockyard [illegible] will be included in the Navy estimates for the present year. [illegible] is to be extended more considerably than at first intended. It is to have an additional length of nearly 200 feet, which is to be carried out both inland and seaward. The building-slips are receiving an extra length of eighty feet towards the sea, and new ones are being erected. The enlargement of the roads is also taking place. The present area of the dockyard is about ninety acres; yet, as new buildings are being rapidly added, this large acreage will soon be insufficient for the dockyard requirements.

EVERY exertion has been made to discover the two men, attired in the uniform of the Royal Artillery, who recently robbed Colonel Gordon, but hitherto without effect. In justice to the corps, it may be observed that it is by no means certain that the fellows who attended Colonel Gordon were artillerymen. It is the opinion of several acute detective police officers that the contrary was the case; and it is well known that old uniforms are publicly sold, and frequently worn by people in Woolwich by those who might find it convenient to assume such a disguise.

THE Duke of Cambridge having consented that a number of the invalid soldiers at the Military Hospital, Chatham, should be sent to Bath for the purpose of undergoing a course of medical treatment in that city, arrangements have been made for stationing invalid troops in that neighbourhood.

DISPATCHES have been received at Chatham by Captain Allan, in charge of the Admiralty pilot vessels now employed from Kertch by the Turkish Engineer Corps, and deposited on the gun-wharf, to deliver the entire stores, with the exception of the large pontoons, to the Royal Engineers, with Bonds, on board the vessel in the act of bringing to that corps. On opening the casks and boxes in which the harness, tools, and other articles were deposited in the summer, it was found that they had not suffered in any degree from the effects of their long exposure in their partly unprotected state, care having been taken to oil and cleanse from damp every article separately before it was deposited in the place assigned to it. The pontoons will remain on the gun-wharf, owing to there being no place large enough to receive them.

NEVER LOOK A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH.—Lieutenant d'Alvenslehen went some months ago to Trieste, and thence to Alexandria, to receive four Arabian horses which the Viceroy of Egypt intended as a present for the King of Prussia. The return of the animals, which was to have taken place last month, has been delayed by a singular circumstance. When he saw the horses, he found them of so little value that he did not think it his duty to undertake the expense of their conveyance to Prussia. It appears that they had been exchanged on their way from the interior, for it could not be supposed that the Viceroy would send to the King horses which were old and blind.—*Borsenhalle.*

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

ALL National Securities have been dull and drooping in price during the present week. Some large sales of money stocks having been effected, and over £400,000 in gold having been withdrawn from the Bank of England, chiefly to purchase silver on the Continent, the *bulk* operators have taken alarm; and the difference between the value of Consols for Money and time is now only one-eighth per cent. The warlike news from India and China, although one despatch states that our differences with Persia have been adjusted, has produced a feeling of insecurity in the investment in the silver market, and prices are expected to go higher, owing to intelligence having come to hand that money was comparatively scarce in India, and that the treasure tanks had further increased the rates of discount.

The Money Market here has been very active, and numerous applications have been made for assistance at the Bank of England, as well as to the private bankers—the latter of whom are charging one quarter per cent for the best short paper. At present there is every indication of higher rates. Gold is leaving us rapidly; the stock at the Bank of France is declining; and there are very large amounts of bullion and specie coming to-hand from any quarter for some time. Gold is much dearer in the Continental money [illegible] to-day than it was in London for instance, [illegible] and [illegible] in Paris, [illegible] at Hamburgh, and the exchanges at New York and Boston [illegible] ments. There is only one steamer due [illegible] from Australia known to have gold on board. As [illegible] France is still a buyer of gold, no doubt the whole of the supply by that conveyance will be taken for the Continent.

The imports of gold and silver this week have been under £200,000. The arrivals from New York was on French account. We may, therefore, anticipate a gradual decline in the stock in the Bank of England, and with it a hardening Money Market.

The annexed return exhibits the total note circulation of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending on the 20th ult.:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | .. | .. | .. | .. | £18,975,[illegible] |
| Private Banks | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 [illegible] |
| Joint-Stock Banks | .. | .. | .. | .. | [illegible] |
| Scotland | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,311,[illegible] |
| Ireland | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,397,353 |
| Total | .. | .. | .. | .. | £37,375,237 |

Compared with the previous month, the decrease in the circulation is three £1.

From Hamburg, we learn that the rate of discount has fallen to 6½ per cent.

On Monday Home Stocks were very flat and drooping. The Account dealings were unusually small:—The Three per Cents Reduced were 93¾, 94; Three per Cent Consols, 93⅞ ⅞; New Three per Cents, 94¾, 94; Long Annuities, 1860, 2⅛; Annuities, 1885, 19 1-16; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 3s. prem. Very limited transactions were reported on the following day, and prices were rather easier:—Bank Stock, 214 to 213; Three per Cents Reduced, 93⅝ ⅞, three per cent down to 93⅜; Consols, for Money, 93⅜ to ⅝; Ditto, for Account, 93⅜ ⅝; New Three per Cents, 94⅜ ⅝ to 93⅝; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 91 to 90; India Bonds, 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾. Wednesday's transactions were trifling, as follows:—Bank Stock, 215 to 213½; Three per Cents Reduced, 93⅝ ⅞; Three per Cent Consols, 93⅜ ⅝; Ditto, for Account, 93⅜ ⅝; New Three per Cents, 93⅞, 94; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 78½; Long Annuities, 1860, 2⅛; Ditto, 2 11-16; Ditto, 1885, 18 15-16; India Stock, 219; India Bonds, 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾.

On Thursday the Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the rate of discount [illegible] Consol Market was exceedingly heavy, at further depressed rates. The transactions for Money were 93⅜ ⅝; and for Account, 93⅝ ⅞; for the March settlement the quotations were 93⅞. The New Three per Cents marked 93⅝ ⅞; the Reduced, 93⅝ ⅞; Long Annuities, 1885, 19 1-16; Bank Stock, 216 to 217½; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 1s. dis.; India Bonds, 2s. dis.

[illegible] the Foreign Market. The business [illegible] Spanish Passive, 19¼; Ditto Certificates, 4½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 59½; Ditto Four per Cents, 90; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90; Ditto Four per Cents, 84; Brazilian Five per Cents, 99½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 89½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 84½; Spanish Committee Certificates of Coupon, 5 per cent, 20¾; Ditto Three per Cents, 44½; Turkish Four per Cents, 103; Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 36½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 60½; Danish Five per Cents, 103; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Ditto Five per Cents, 30½; Chilian Six per Cents, 104½; Dutch Four per Cents, 98¾

Owing to the unusually favourable reports presented at the half-yearly meetings and the increase in the dividends, all Joint-Stock Bank Shares have ruled very firm, and the quotations have had an upward [illegible] Bank of Australasia have marked 84½; Bank of Egypt, 18¾; Commercial of London, 18½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 74½; General Steam Navigation, 11½; London Chartered of Australia, 17½; Ditto, New [illegible] 3¾; London and Westminster, 53½; London Joint-Stock, 14½; London and Provincial Marine, 3½; London Provincial of Ireland, 55½; Union of Australia, 93¾; Union of London, 34¾; Universal Life, 3½; Unity Mutual, 40; and Western of London, 48¾.

The Railway Share market has likewise been comparatively quiet. Prices, however, have been tolerably steady:—London Docks, 109 ex div.; East and West India, 122; St. Katharine, 94; Southampton, 94; Victoria, 18½; Shefford and Worcester Canal, 440; Regent, 15½; Warwick and Birmingham, 25.

All Railway Shares have been very flat, and prices have given way. The "calls" for February, so far as they have been yet ascertained, are £277,939. The following are the official closing money quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Eastern Counties, 0; East Lancashire, 84¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 34; Great Northern, A Stock, 79; Great Western, 65¾; London and Brighton, 112¾; London and North-Western, 106¾; London and South-Western, 107; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 33¾; Midland, 82¾; Norfolk, 53; North-Eastern (Berwick), 83½; Ditto, G. N. Purchase, ½ discount; Ditto, York, 60; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 27¾; Shropshire Union, 4¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 104; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 6⅝; North British, 103¾; South-Eastern, 23¾.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East Indian, 108¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 49; Ditto Six per Cent Debentures, 85¾; Great Indian Peninsula, New, 4¾; Great Western of Canada, 24¾.

FOREIGN.—Eastern of France, 37¾; Great Luxembourg, 6⅜; Lombardo-Venetian, 11⅜; Namur and Liége, 19; Paris and Lyons, 83¾, Sambre and Meuse, 9⅜.

The Mining Share Market has been tolerably steady. On Thursday Alfred Consols were done at 21¾; Great Wheal Alfred, 10¾; North Wheal Basset, 38¾; United Mines, 21½; St. John del Rey, 17; and Cobre Copper, 58¾.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, January 26.—Only moderate supplies of English wheat, in damp condition, were received up to our market this morning, nevertheless, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy, at somewhat lower rates, as did our inquiries compared with the previous week. Foreign met from 3s. to 4s. per quarter. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—met a dull sale, at quite 2s. per quarter less money. We were fairly supplied with both English and foreign barley, in which very little was passing, at 2s. per quarter decline. Malt ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. There was only a limited inquiry for oats, the value of which had a downward tendency. Both beans and peas were dull, and quite 1s. per quarter lower. Town-made flour was unchanged; but country marks and American qualities gave way 2s. per sack and barrel report was [illegible]

Canada.—Scarcely any change took place in the prices of produce to-day. The business done was confined to immediate wants.

*English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s. to 49s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 56s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s. to 49s.; ditto, white, 52s. to 53s.; grinding barley, 30s. to 32s.; distilling ditto, 34s. to 35s.; malting ditto, 37s. to 39s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s. to 58s. brown ditto, 52s. to 54s.; Lincoln and Ware, 60s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 72s. to 77s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 24s. to 25s.; potato do. to 26s. to 32s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 20s. to 23s.; ditto, white, 24s. to 28s.; Limerick, 23s. to 26s.; grey peas, 37s. to 38s.; maple, 39s. to 40s.; beans, 38s. to 40s.; tick beans, 38s. to 40s.; per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s. to 53s.; Suffolk, 42s. to 45s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s. to 42s. per 280 lb. American flour, 21s. to 23s. per barrel.

*Seeds.*—Limited as a good request, and rather dearer. Cloverseed, fine, trefoil, and canary, command extreme rates. Other seeds are unaltered.

Linseed, English crushing, 56s. to 58s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 51s. to 53s.; hempseed, 47s. to 48s.; cake, £8 10s. to £8 15s. per ton. Rapeseed, English refined, £24 to £25; foreign, £23 to £24; cake, £8 to £8 5s. per ton. Canary, 65s. to 70s. per quarter.

*Flour.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis range from 9d. to 9½d.; of households ditto, 7½d. to 8½d. per lb. loaf.

*Imported Weekly Averages.*—Wheat, 55s. 10d.; barley, 35s. 1d.; oats, 23s. 8d.; rye, 37s. 8d.; beans, 40s. 8d.; peas, 39s. 9d.

*Duties.*—Foreign wheat, 9s. 2d.; barley, 4s. 9d.; oats, 2s. 1d.; rye, 3s. 9d.; beans, 4s.; peas, 4s.

*Imports into London last Week.*—Wheat, 108,832 barley, 25,676; oats, 18,406; rye, 210; peas, 1,120; beans, 2,130 quarters.

*Tea.*—The last mail news from China has been productive of considerable excitement in our markets, and of an important rise in the quotations. Common sound congou has advanced to 1s. 1½d. per lb. The public sales have gone at a considerable advance.

*Sugar.*—An extensive business has been transacted in refined goods, at full quotations, at an advance of from 6d. to fully 1s. per cwt.—West India has realised 51s. to 57s. Mauritius, 45s. to 48s. 6d.; Bengal, 42s. 6d. to 43s.; Madras, 40s. 6d. to 42s.; Manilla, 40s. to 41s. per cwt. Refined goods have risen 1s. per cwt., present rates being from 61s. to 62s. per cwt.

*Coffee.*—Native qualities have changed hands 1s. per cwt. All other coffees are quite as dear as last week.

*Rice.*—Large supplies have been brought to public sale, and the demand has fallen off; prices have, hence, rarely ruled in favour of buyers.

*Provisions.*—Irish butter is very dull, and drooping in price. In English and foreign qualities very little is doing, at barely late rates. Bacon is dull, but we have no actual change to notice in its value. Other provisions are [illegible]

*Tallow.*—All kinds are steady, and P.Y.C., on the spot, is worth 62s 3d. per cwt. for present and March delivery. The stock is very limited.

*Oils.*—Linseed oil has sold readily, at £29 to £29 10s. per ton on the spot. Olive and rape support last week's prices. Turpentine is inactive, at 42s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt. for spirits.

*Spirits.*—Very little is doing in rum, yet the late improvement in value is supported. Proof Leewards, 2s. 2d.; and East India, 2s. 6½d. per gallon. Brandy is dull, yet the finest old parcels cannot be purchased under 14s. 6d. per gallon. Malt spirit, proof, 11s. 2d. per gallon.

*Hay and Straw.*—Meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 5s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 5s., and straw, £1 4s. to £1 8s. per load.

*Coals.*—Wylam, 16s.; Lawson, 16s. 6d.; Riddell, 16s. 9d.; Eden Main, 17s. 6d.; Belmont, 18s.; Hetton, 18s.; Lambton, 18s. 6d. Montagues, 17s. 6d.; Stewart Hetton, 18s. 9d. per ton.

*Wool.*—No new average business is doing in hops, at last week's rates. Mid and East Kent, £3 5s. to £5 15s.; Weald of Kent, £3 5s. to £4 10s.; Sussex, £3 0s. to £3 10s.; and Yearlings, £1 10s. to £3 3s. per cwt.

*Wool.*—The demand is active, and prices generally are well supported.

*Potatoes.*—The supplies are moderate, and the trade is easily, at from 70s. to 130s. per ton.

*Metropolitan Cattle Market.*—Most kinds of stock have been in limited supply and moderate request, at last week's quotations.

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.; mutton, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb., by the stale the offal.

*Newgate and Leadenhall.*—The trade generally has ruled steadily, as follows:—

Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d. per 8 lb., by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 23.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JAN. 22.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Major-General R. J. H. Dundas to be a Deputy Member of the Military Division, and of J. G. S. Lefevre, Esq., to be an ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Most Honorable Military and Civil Order of the Bath. Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Colonel A. E. Ferryman, and of Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Ingram, to be Ordinary Members, of the Third Class, and of H. W. Gordon, Esq., to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division, of the Third Class, of the Most Honorable Military and Civil Order of [illegible]

FOREIGN OFFICE, JAN. 21.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Lord Napier, now Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JAN. 23.

Royal Artillery—Cadets F. N. Nott to be 2nd Lieutenants, vice Maunsell, G. L. Engstrom, C. R. Reeves, M. J. Saxton, W. Scott, to be Lieutenants.

Royal Engineers—Cadets H. D. Lessar, A. R. Palmer, B. Barton, R. O. Jones, V. G. Clayton, H. C. Seddon to be Lieutenants.

LORD-LIEUTENANTS APPOINTED IN THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

The Hon. W. H. W. Quin to be Deputy Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

W. H. DICKINSON, Sheffield, Joiners' tool and table-knife manufacturer.—G. BALL, New Leeton, Nottinghamshire, plumber and glazier. S. TOWAN, Falmouth, carrier. J. LAID, Liverpool, contractor and builder.—J. MOULDS, Nottingham and Sneinton, Nottinghamshire, grocer and tallow-chandler.—E. WHITE, Cranbon-court, Old Broad-street, City, stock and share broker. J. SCHOFIELD, Ashton-under-Lyne, tailor and draper.—J. WALTERS, Northampton, builder and [illegible]—T. PANTHIL, Bicester, [illegible] T. [illegible], Bicester, [illegible] and [illegible]—J. DICKSON, Fleet-street, and Swansea, Glamorganshire, late of Wellington, Shropshire, builder, stone and timber merchant, [illegible] and contractor for [illegible]—H. DEEKS, Fenchurch-street, Melbourne-grove, auctioneer, estate agent, and [illegible] discounter.—H. F. JORSS, Manchester, merchant.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 27.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, G.B., to be a Deputy Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the most honorable Order of the Bath, and of Colonel his Royal Highness Prince William Augustus Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Grenadier Guards, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said most honorable Order.

JAN. 27.

1st Dragoons: W. Balfe to be Cornet.

7th Hussars: J. H. Bolden to be Lieutenant.—J. H. Bradshaw to be Ensign.

7th Foot: Brev.-Col. F. Farquharson and Maj. R. Budd to be Lieutenants-Colonel, Brevet-Major W. C. Forrest to be Major.—Lieut. H. A. C. Inglefield, Capt. M. Peter, Lieut. R. H. Vivian, Capt. F. Smythe, Lieut. J. S. Matthews to be Captains.

Third Light Dragoons: Lieut. J. Williamson to be Instructor of Musketry.

Sixth: Lieut. A. W. Barron to be Lieutenant.

Fifth Lancashire Militia: Lieut. and Adjutant F. Kemper to be Captain.

Sixth: Lieut. A. W. Barron to be Lieutenant.

Fifth Lancashire Militia: F. Kemper to be Captain.

Seventh: Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon.

Fifth: Ensign and Adjutant G. C. Kelly to be Lieutenant.

UNATTACHED.—Lieut. J. N. Cathbert to be Captain.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Lieut. E. A. Hawker to be Paymaster.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist. Surg. J. Campbell to be Assistant Surgeon.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. R. Riky to be Colonel; Quartermaster J. Nowlan to have the honorary rank of Captain; Capt. E. Hinde to be Major.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

H. E FELLINGER, late of Regent-square, flour merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

J. LOW, Broad-street-buildings, City, merchant.—M. LOW, Broad-street-buildings, City, merchant. W. WITTE, Shadwell, miller.—J. ATKINSON, Bayswater, baker.—J. OCHSE, Hay-hall-street, City, dealer in French china and jewellery.—J. Bane H. J. COOPER, Lime-street, London, Kingdom [illegible] and [illegible]—T. HILLS, Leicester, and [illegible]—T. COOK, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, boot and shoe maker.—J. MARTIN and W. MARTIN, Brighton, surveyors.—T. LANE, Hereford, [illegible]—J. WOOTTON, Leicester, builder.—H. DAVIS, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, grocer.—E. LEWIS and R. DAWSON, Sheffield, common brewers.—J. VAN DALSEN, Liverpool, metal broker.—J. GLADSTONE, Jun., Liverpool, iron-founder.—W. RILEY, Ramsbottom, calico printer.—W. R. EARP and H. F. SCOTT, Wallsend, Northumberland, iron-manufacturers.—T. BAYLEY, Jarrow, Durham, coke farmer.

## BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at 17, Eccleston-square, the wife of Captain Curtis (late 12th Royal Lancers), of a son.

On the 27th Dec., 1856, at Fredericton, New Brunswick, the lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Cowling, of a daughter, still-born.—Also, at Gedaliah.

On 7th Dec., 1856, at Dhoolia, Bombay Presidency, the wife of Malcolm Munro Mesenkie, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 20th inst., at Cleobury, North Shropshire, by the Rev. John B. [illegible] Vicar of the parish and brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. John Charnock, Vicar [illegible] the late John Webb, Esq., of Nuthall House, Barrow-cadbo-Sandwood, county Stafford to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Charnock, Rector of Stanton Lacy, Shropshire.

At St. Stephen's, Canonmond, Neligherries, on the 6th December, by the Rev. M. Rogers, A.M., William F. B. Lennie, Esq., First Lieutenant Madras Artillery, and grandaughter of the late Major Wm. Miller (Baliewhion), Royal Horse Guards.

On the 24th inst., at West Hackney Church, by the Rev. T. D Lamb, S.C.L., Mr George Sinclair, Jun., of 14, Southgate-terrace, Southgate-road, to Beauvoir Town, and 4, Finsbury-terrace, City-road, to Jane Catherine, the only surviving daughter of Thomas Iredale Woodin, Esq., of Lambeth.

## THE MILTON VASE.

THIS interesting work of sculpture attracted much admiration at the last exhibition of the Royal Academy. The vase is 4 feet 5 inches in height. The subjects illustrate "Paradise Lost." The panel engraved shows Michael leading Adam and Eve out of Paradise; the fiery sword waving behind them, and the cherubim guarding the place.—

> Haste thee, and from the Paradise of God
> Drive out the sinful pair
> All terror hide
> If patiently thy bidding they obey:
> Dismiss them not disconsolate. Book II.

The opposite side shows the overthrow of Satan and his legions'—

> Go then, thou mightiest, in thy father's might,
> Pursue these sons of darkness, drive them out
> From all heaven's bounds into the utter deep.
> Book VI.

The handle is supported by masks of Sin and Death, with foliage of the deadly nightshade. Under the lip are masks of Envy, Hatred, Fear, and Despair, with foliage of wild plants. The entire design is of classic character.

The Vase is the joint production of two rising young artists, T. and W. J. Wills, of Harrison-street, Gray's-inn-road. We are glad to see artistic skill applied to works of this class. the present design, if carried out in terra-cotta, would form a grand object for a garden or lawn.

THE MILTON VASE.

## FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

FOR some time past the changes in fashion at least, in as far as regards general forms—have not presented any very marked or decided character; novelty has been chiefly limited to matters of detail, or to what may properly be called the ornamentation of dress. Now, however, a revolution, and an important one, is impending—viz., an enlargement of the size of bonnets. Symptoms of this change have, as yet, been perceptible only in the sphere of ultra-Parisian fashion; yet there is little doubt that the year 1857 will witness its consummation. The change in question has, in fact, become indispensable, inasmuch as there seems to be every disposition to increase rather than to diminish the amplitude of skirts or the profusion of flounces. Good taste demands a certain harmony in the different parts of a lady's dress—a harmony of proportion as well as of colour. Now the diminutive bonnet, hanging at the back of the head, in the style in which it has been worn during the last two or three years, is manifestly out of proportion to the mass of silk, lace, and other trimmings comprising a fashionable dress. The necessity of obviating this disproportion suggested the enlargement of sleeves, by the addition of puffs, frills, &c., which give to the arm its required degree of importance in connection with the ample and highly-trimmed jupe.

Flounces of black or white lace are very fashionable for evening dresses, flounces of the same material as the robe being now confined chiefly to morning or out-door costume. Robes with double or triple skirts have a very elegant effect, as they admit of a vast variety of rich and fanciful trimmings.

A style of trimming for which there is just now quite a *furore* in Paris is distinguished by the designation *quilles*. It is employed for dresses of various materials (whether having one or more skirts), and it consists of pieces of silk, satin, velvet, or any other material, broad at the base and tapering to a point at the top, the precise form being accurately expressed by the French term *quille* (skittle). Each *quille* is usually five or six inches broad at the base, and the intervening spaces are about the same width. These *quilles* are disposed longitudinally on the skirts of dresses, frequently extending from the lower edge to nearly the height of the waist. The edges of the *quilles* are trimmed with narrow lace, fringe, or passementerie. Frequently two or three *quilles* are placed at each side of the skirt, and they are connected together by rows of lace, ruches of narrow ribbon, or with jet trimmings. This sort of trimming may be executed in any material or in any colour. *Quilles* of black velvet, on violet-colour moire, have a beautiful effect, and form a dress suitable for out-door costume.

In the shape of bonnets but little or no change is perceptible. They continue to be very highly trimmed; indeed, so profusely ornamented, that it is frequently difficult to determine of what material the bonnet itself is composed. At the present season rich and somewhat dark hues are, of course, most prevalent. Velvet is rapidly regaining favour as a material for bonnets. For carriage costume a bonnet of blue, brown, or green velvet, trimmed with black lace, chenille, &c., and having on one side a bird of paradise, is extremely elegant. Bonnets of a plainer style, suitable for walking dress, are frequently made of black velvet, and trimmed with bands or rouleaux of coloured velvet—as green, violet, or dark blue. The effect thus produced is very pretty.

Our Illustrations comprise three figures—two ladies and a gentleman. The costumes of the ladies have been drawn from dresses just completed in the elegant *magasin des modes* of Madame E. DEVY, 73, Lower Grosvenor-street.

The ball dress is of white tarlatan, with five flounces, edged with white silk fringe, headed by a row of plaid velvet ribbon. The corsage is of the fashionable square shape, trimmed with ribbon and fringe. The head-dress consists of a lappet of white lace and a cache-peigne bouquet of variegated roses.

The out-door dress is of dark lilac taffeta, and has three flounces, edged with embroidery in shades of violet silk. The mantle, of black velvet, is trimmed with tassel fringe. The bonnet is of white terry velvet, trimmed with lilac feathers and blonde.

It has heretofore been our practice to confine our Illustrations of fashion chiefly to ladies' and children's costume; inasmuch as the unpicturesque and ungraceful male garb of the present time offers nothing that is worthy of being either delineated or described. However, our group of figures this day includes a very elegant costume of a cavalier of the reign of Charles II. We offer it suggestively to the younger portion of our male readers, even at the hazard of incurring the displeasure of "respectable elderly gentlemen," one of whom has recently, in the columns of the *Times*, expressed his horror at the encroaching luxury of velvet and brocade. Nevertheless, we trust our Illustrations may furnish a few useful hints to those lords of creation who consider it their duty to bestow attention on the "outer man," and who suffer under the infliction of being obliged to disfigure themselves in the inconvenient and unbecoming garb which modern custom enjoins. We neither expect nor recommend any gentleman, however adventurous, to adopt all at once an innovation in costume such as might naturally enough lead to the conviction that he had doffed his *strait-waistcoat* too soon. It is well to bear in mind the admonition of the poet, who wisely says:—

> Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
> Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.

Desirable modifications may, however, be introduced partially and gradually; and surely any change in the male costume of modern Europe can scarcely be for the worse.

The cavalier's costume is composed of very rich materials, and exhibits a glowing combination of colour. The cloak is of dark blue velvet, lined with amber silk. The doublet, of violet-colour satin, is richly embroidered and laced with gold; and the sleeves, which are turned up with broad vevers of blue silk, show under-sleeves of fine white lawn, in two large full puffs, with narrow ruffles of vandyked lace turned up. The loose short hose of pink cashmere are edged and trimmed with blue fringe. The flesh-coloured silk stockings are confined below the knees by garters of black velvet, fastened by bows of pink ribbon with flowing ends. The shoes have pink heels, and are fastened by large shoe-knots of pink ribbon. The hat, of grey felt, is trimmed round the crown by a puffing of blue ribbon, and has on one side a rose-colour ostrich feather.

MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA.—A letter from Jassy dated the 7th inst., and received in Paris, states that, in consequence of despatches received from Paris, Colonel Besson, the French commissioner for defining the boundaries, set out immediately for Bessarabia. It was believed that the boundary line of the new frontier would be completely terminated in twenty-five or thirty days. Consequently the evacuation of the provinces by the Austrian troops might be commenced at the beginning of February, so as to be concluded by the 1st of March, the period at which a thaw generally commences in those countries. The present season was as favourable as possible for the movement troops, the roads being in excellent order.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AT MILAN.—The *Milan Gazette* of the 19th inst., after announcing four pardons granted to Italian refugees, and eighteen more to persons whose names are not Italian, gives an account of the visit of the Emperor to various public offices and institutions viz., to the Imperial Lieutenancy; the Provincial Delegation, where a splendid album, by Milanese artists, was presented to him; and then to the Institute of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Trades, where his Majesty was received by the President, Count Taverna, who had a conversation of some duration with the Emperor on the objects and progress of the establishment

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

SWORD PRESENTED TO GENERAL LA MARMORA.

THE presentation of this superb tribute to the patriotism of La Marmora originated as follows:—In the course of the year 1855 a national subscription was opened in Piedmont to present to the Sardinian army then serving in the Crimea a liberal supply of woollen shirts, cigars, and sundry other articles for the comfort of the troops. At the conclusion of peace the committee who had been charged with the distribution of the funds collected for the above purpose determined to devote a part of the residue to the presentation of a sword to General La Marmora, who, in command of the Sardinian army in the East, had so largely contributed to win new laurels for the flag of Savoy. This proposition was received with great satisfaction by the subscribers, and a very able artist was charged with the execution of the sword. The illustration shows the handle and hilt of the sword, which is a fine specimen of ornamentation. The female figure represents Italy: in her left hand she holds the national flag, and in her right one the lictor's fasces, emblematic of union. The sword has lately been presented to General La Marmora, and has been received by him with an assurance of his grateful feeling for this splendid national testimonial.

In Gallenga's "History of Piedmont," published in 1855, we find the following recognition of the patriotic services of this distinguished General:—

The genius of one man, Alfonso La Marmora, has done more for the security of his country than could have been achieved by the construction of any number of impregnable bastions. La Marmora has regenerated the army of Piedmont. Appointed to the Ministry of War since November, 1848, he brought into every branch of his administration an energy and activity equally characteristic of himself and of every member of his brave family. He reformed the staff by the whole-sale dismissal of decrepid disabled, or incapable officers, utterly regardless of personal favour or court patronage, perfectly unmoved by senseless popular outcry. By the enforcement of a strict, impartial rule by all grades, reform of the educational system in military colleges by a constant call upon the mental and bodily exertions both of soldiers and officers he produced, in less than six years, the most civilised as well as the best disciplined army that ever could be organised out of Italian elements. That army—or part of it, though by no means as it was supposed, the élite of it, for it was draughted by battalions or companies out of every corps—he has now taken under his guidance to the Crimea; and a first encounter on the banks of the Tchernaya (August 16th, 1855) seems to have justified the most sanguine expectations, both of the Minister himself and of the country. It is truly auspicious, no less than remarkable, that the same La Marmora who had the good fortune to save his King's life in the midst of the turmoil of Milan in 1848, who preserved the integrity of the Monarchy by stifling the insurrectionary movement at Genoa in 1849, should be charged with the honour of the national arms in 1855.

## THE ENGLISH HOUSE IN DANTZIC.

THIS is an interesting specimen of the picturesque street architecture of the ancient town of Dantzic, noted for its fine old style of building. The lofty gabled façade is upwards of four centuries old: it was built in the year 1440, by the Guild of English Cloth Merchants, as their dépôt and place of business. The front has never undergone any alteration, and is now as it was erected. The house has for the last century been used as an hotel, &c. the best in the city; frequented by the officers of the English fleet when any of the ships put into Dantzic.

"THE ENGLISH HOUSE" IN DANTZIC.

## PORTABLE SCHOOL.

WHILE we possess portable buildings for nearly all kinds of purposes, there seems to be no reason why this species of accommodation should not be extended to the business of education. Mr. Robert Ault, a builder, at Stourbridge, has the merit of this new application. He has erected at Wordsley, in Staffordshire, a school-room of this kind. It is called a portable school-room, because its sides, ends, roof, and floor are formed in compartments screwed together, which can be taken to pieces, and removed to any other site. It is 24 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 8 feet high to the springing of the roof. The roof is open to the ridge, which is 16 feet from the floor. The whole is constructed of timber, and capable of holding 100 children. A composition has been applied to the exterior, which renders it quite weatherproof. It is well warmed, with one cwt. of coals per week, by a new kind of stove; which together with the whole building, was designed by Mr. F. Smalman Smith, architect, Stourbridge, and was made by Mr. Ault for the sum of £60, including a belfry and shutters. Such a school-room would be very useful where a site or funds are difficult to obtain, or where the ground is undermined, or the population fluctuating. This school-

PORTABLE SCHOOL.

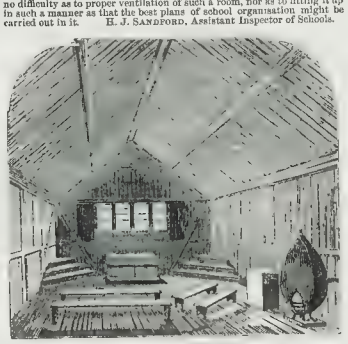
room has been provided to accommodate a mixed school, in a newly-built district, for which a permanent building will be erected as soon as the title of the site can be made clear, when it will be removed to another part of the parish, to serve the purpose of a Ragged School.

This novelty in building has received the following testimonial from the Board of Education:—

Education Department, Council Office, Downing-street, London, January 23rd, 1857.

I have examined the Portable School designed by Mr. Smalman Smith (for the district of California, in Wordsley parish), and it seemed to me ingeniously contrived, firmly constructed and admirably adapted to meet the wants of a neighbourhood where there is a difficulty in obtaining a secure site for building purposes. The school seemed to stand quite securely and to be perfectly weather-tight. There would, I should say, be no difficulty as to proper ventilation of such a room, nor as to fitting it up in such a manner as that the best plans of school organisation might be carried out in it.

H. J. SANDFORD, Assistant Inspector of Schools.



PORTABLE SCHOOL.

## RUSKIN ON TURNER'S PICTURE OF THE GODDESS OF DISCORD IN THE GARDEN OF THE HESPERIDES.

(*Engraved at page* 98.)

IN another part of our Journal will be found an engraving of the Goddess of Discord in the Garden of the Hesperides. It may not be uninteresting to the reader to know what Mr. Ruskin says of this picture. Mr Ruskin is, unquestionably, the most brilliant English prose-writer of the middle of the nineteenth century. With much less of that high pressure which in many of Mr. Macaulay's most striking productions leaves on the reader an unpleasant sensation of effort, Ruskin surpasses him in effective power. Ruskin is less emphatic; but there is a curious felicity in his power that makes the reader feel that when he takes pen in hand the English language becomes to him like clay in the hands of a skilful potter.

Ruskin's system of art-criticism is sound: throwing aside the whole modern school, from Diderot, with his intellectual grasp, to Waagen, with his technical scholarship, he takes a free glance at not only the aspects but the fundamental framework of nature, and then applies his tests to modern art with a freedom unparalleled. Never was there in art such an iconoclast; only the Aristotelian acuteness of his observation, and the refreshing originality and fulminating force of his style, procure pardon for the way in which he lays about him.

Strange to say, it is on this occasion a noble monument of Turner which we must defend against this sinewy image-breaker.

We cannot accept (says Ruskin, in his recent pamphlet*) the impossibilities of mountain form into which the wretched system of Poussin's idealism moulded Turner's memory of the Alps. It is not possible that hill masses on this scale should be divided into those simple, steep, and stonelike forms. Great mountains, however bold, are always full of endless fracture and detail, and indicate on their brows and edges of their cliffs both the multitudinousness and the deeply-wearing continuance of the force of time, and stream, and tempest.

Poussin may, and does, lie open to this charge. Still more so Salvator, with his Calabrian school of mountain idealism. But, as regards this picture of Turner, we may ask if the Garden of the Hesperides was in the Rhetian Alps or in Africa? No doubt that, as a representation of Swiss scenery, it is false. No doubt that in the Swiss mountains, as well as in the Apennines (a warmer region, but exposed to the humidity generated by two seas), there is all that trituration by rain and snow of which he speaks. But any one who has seen African mountains must admit that they are much sharper and more stone-like. Mr. Ruskin must have seen drawings of Sinai and Gebal Sahili, the Eastern prolongations of the Atlas. (We do not allude to hills that have been artificially cut.) How much sharper are mountains like these than the Alps: and even in the Western Atlas the ruin and snow, and consequent trituration, are a mere tithe of these agencies in Switzerland.

Mr. Ruskin then proceeds to treat of the want of grass and of the superabundant *brown* in this African landscape. But this is the very highest compliment that can be paid to Turner. In African landscape the trees are green; but the earths, even in professed gardens, and all mountains, are generally most unpleasantly brown.

Mr. Ruskin then goes on to depict by the help of his own brilliant imagination a fancy garden of the Hesperides out of the components of Swiss scenery, complaining, to begin with, that "Poussin kept Turner for twenty years from seeing that grass was green." We can only say that if such a landscape were painted as an African one it would

* "Notes on the Turner Gallery, at Marlborough House."

"astonish the natives" if shown to them. Even if Turner were wrong in his physical geography, is there no latitude in a garden guarded by a dragon? But we pardon all Mr. Ruskin's cavils in reading his appreciation of Turner's [illegible] "astonish the natives" if shown to them. Even if Turner were wrong in his physical geography, is there no latitude in a garden guarded by a dragon? But we pardon all Mr. Ruskin's cavils in reading his appreciation of Turner's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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DRAWN BY S. READ

[illegible]nt house:
Four hundred years a[illegible]
Men dug its basements deep
And roof'd it from the wind,
And Lodd within its w[illegible]
The joyous m[illegible]
The christ[illegible]
[illegible]
They scoop'd and fill'd the moat.
Where now the rank weeds grow
[illegible]
In whiteness with the swans—
A solitary pair
That float, and feed, and float.
Beneath the crumbling b[illegible]
And past the garden wall.

Four hundred years a[illegible]
They planted trees around
To shield it from the sun:
[illegible]ll these oaks and elms,
[illegible] arches of the wold,
[illegible] sturdy boughs
To woo the [illegible]mer breeze
The old hou[illegible]
Red.
Still lifts its gables qu[illegible]
And in the evening sun
Its windows, as of yore,
[illegible]ll gleam with ruddy light
Reflected from the w[illegible]

Still underneath th[illegible]
Or rafters of the porch,
The glancing swallow builds:
Still through its chimneys tall
Upstreams the curling smoke
From solitary fi[illegible]
For still the ancient race
Live in the[illegible]
But of their glory shorn,
And hastening to decay.

. . .

No children in its courts
Carol, like happy birds,
The livelong summerd[illegible]
[illegible]
Dream of the try[illegible]
Or bridal's happier time.
No youths with glowing hearts
[illegible]
Or glory to be sought
In perilous fields of fame.

The very dog is mut[illegible]
And slumbers on the [illegible]
Too impotent to bark
The cawing rooks [illegible]
[illegible]n the song of [illegible]
[illegible]te amid the elms
[illegible]h rough colloquy
[illegible] itself.
Or, if not music, joy.

* * *

[illegible]
[illegible]ted from the new volume of poems by [illegible] present title of [illegible]

## MASTER WALTER, THE PHYSICIAN.

### A TALE OF OLD LONDON.

IT was on a Sunday afternoon, in the summer of the year 1264, and during our third Henry's reign, that the Rabbi Elias, and his daughter Muriel, sat in an upper chamber of their house in Coleman-street. The Rabbi was not only Presbyter (or, as he was more commonly called in the legal instruments of the day, Episcopus of all the Jews of England), but Registrar of the Chirographs of the Jews of London—that is, of all bonds, deeds, and notes of hand, which had passed from Christians to Jews in return for loans, the faithful record of which, as kept by the Rabbi Elias and his brother chirographers, served as a register of the property of the Jews, and as a guide to the Monarch, when he wished to impose a tallage upon their wealthy race; and, in order to ensure the registration of such property, it was enacted that no bond or deed should be received as valid unless it had been registered.

Had the wealth of the Rabbi Elias been at all commensurate with the importance of his offices, or with the esteem in which he was held by his people, his house would have displayed something more than the plain though neat and scrupulously clean furniture with which it was rather sparingly provided. For there was a strength and solidity in the houses of the Jews, as well in London as in every other large town throughout the land, which presented a strong contrast to the frailty of the crumbling wooden tenements in which many even of the wealthiest of the Christian burghers dwelt; and which, if by good fortune they escaped the frequent fires to which the City was exposed, were pretty sure to fall victims to another element, and terminate their precarious existence in a storm. Any one who had compared the handsome stone edifices in the Jewry (that tract of the City which was bounded by the Walbrook and Milk-street on the east and west, and by Cheapside and the City wall on the south and north) with most of the dwellings in the other parts of the town, would assuredly have come to the conclusion that the Christian owners of these last were the perpetual wanderers through the dreary wilderness of the world—the restless pilgrims, who cared not to build for their brief sojourn any dwelling more durable than a tent; and that the Jews, who had constructed such solid and substantial habitations, were the real lords of the soil, certain of their peaceful settlement in the land, and free from all apprehension of disturbance or change. True it is that the wisdom of Fitz-Alwin, the first Mayor of London, had devised a scheme to tempt and persuade the citizens into the use of stone in the construction of their dwellings; but the public disturbances of many succeeding years furnished the too conservative Londoners with an excuse for persistence in their long-cherished customs; and they were never well provided with stone houses until the reign of Edward I., when the banishment of the Jews, and the confiscation of their property, supplied the Christians with excellent buildings at the lowest possible cost. Nor was the furniture of these Jewish houses at all inferior to their external appearance. It was not only that the rude bench, which contented the free citizen, was covered with silken cushions by those who were so contemptuously styled the "King's Chattels;" or that, while the burgher, so tenacious of his charters and liberties, drank from the hooped pot, or not too highly-polished horn, the outcast had his vessels of silver and his vessels of gold. There were signs of refinement, as well as of wealth, in the dwellings of the Jew—plain marks of a better breeding, proofs that the owners were conscious of a higher lineage than their oppressors could boast, and of an intellectual training such as few Christians had undergone; and many evidences of their commerce with that sunny land of Spain, amongst whose olive groves, and vineyards, burning plains, steep hills, and fertile vales, they had for a time realised the traditional beauty and fertility of the Palestine which their fathers had lost. Thence they had brought with them Moorish water-coolers, which were all but useless in this cold northern clime; thence came the skill to trace the delicate arabesques with which their rooms were decorated; thence came the mantilla and the rebozo, in which the Jewish women veiled their charms from the public eye; thence, too, they had brought the courtly phrases—the perhaps somewhat inflated tone of their conversation, and many of the quaintly-compounded proper names, which had replaced, in a great measure, the old Hebrew appellations.

But the house of the Rabbi Elias was an exception to the general rule. He had, indeed, inherited from his father a considerable property; but he was unskilled in worldly matters, and, shortly after his father's death, lent out almost the whole of his fortune to one nobleman, though it was customary with his race to avoid any such imprudent venture as the setting of so large a stake upon a single cast. The result was peculiarly unfortunate for Elias; since his debtor, finding that the interest on his debt to the Jew was swallowing up the whole of his yearly revenues, made interest with the King to have the obligations which he had given to the Jew cancelled.

The chamber in which the Rabbi and his daughter were seated on the afternoon which I have selected for the commencement of this history was their study and library, if in such an age any room could lay claim to so dignified a title. Dear as manuscripts were in those days, the Rabbi had managed to retain many of these treasures, which he had purchased ere his fortune waned. Greek, Hebrew, Latin, and Arabic manuscripts were piled in confusion on the shelves and presses of the Rabbi Elias. There stood Aristotle and his Arabian commentators; there Plato, dear for his dreamy mysticism to the Oriental mind; there Seneca, in whom the Rabbi loved to trace glimmerings of the light which beamed so divinely in the Scriptures of his people; there Josephus, whom the Rabbi loved not, and declared to have been half a Pagan at heart; there the medical and astronomical treatises of the Cordovan sages; there, too, the theological puzzle of the Hebrew doctors, wherein the old priest would wander for day without a clue, pleased with his own entanglement, and for ever confident of finally discovering truth, by seeking her at the bottom of that deepest and darkest of wells whence the great Hebrew commentators had loved to drink.

Other volumes there were which, as Lord Bacon says, "would have come home to the business and bosoms of general readers" with far greater force than the works which I have specified. These were the Registers, in which the obligations of the Christians to the Jews were recorded. What suggestive volumes were they! and how many tales could they have told of lordly patrimonies bartered for the pleasures of a year; of noble families bankrupt in wealth and honour!

But the book which most engrossed the old Rabbi's time and attention, and that which lay open before him, as he now sat in his study, was a goodly folio, in which, in small, neat characters, he wrote, day by day, his great history of the Tribulations of Judah. Distressing as the events recorded in it must have been to every Jew (for it told of the sufferings of the exiled race from the destruction of Jerusalem down to the author's own time), it is not too much to say, that his happiest hours were spent in the composition of this elaborate work. The exultation of the author triumphed over the grief of the patriot; and, when he brought down his work to the period of the massacre at York, and had to record that his own parents were amongst its victims, he quite consoled himself for their untimely fate by handing it down to posterity in the most eloquent and sonorous terms at his command. Indeed, he was always most happy in his diction when he had the greatest atrocities to record; and "the most terrible truths" came "mended from his pen."

Muriel, who found these dreadful descriptions not much to her taste, was wont to chide him in her playful way, and to tell him that his history of the sufferings of his race would cause more misery to those who came after him than the cruelties described by him had inflicted on their forefathers. "I would rather have on my conscience," she would say, "the deaths of all those who died in the Castle of York, than the tears which thy description of the massacre will wring from millions yet unborn."

But the chronicler was so well pleased with the prospect of causing the "millions yet unborn to weep," that his daughter's ill-timed remonstrance only induced him to add a few more pathetic touches to the already harrowing recital.

I do not know why Muriel was more admired by her people than the other daughters of her race—for there were many more beautiful; unless it were that her beauty was of a kind not common with the women of her nation. She had, indeed, the full dark eye of her race, but not the olive complexion. She had the lofty brow, but not the raven hair peculiar to the Jewish maiden. Tasso might have said of her—

> That on her shoulders fell her yellow locks
> Like golden gleams on alabaster rocks.

Her nose was straight and gentle-looking, whilst those of her companions were as curved and as dangerous as scimitars; and her hand—but why should I dwell upon charms, which, after all, were the least of her attractions? How many pages of her father's cherished volume were devoted to her! How touchingly did he record that, when his wife had left him to bear alone the burden of his poverty, he took his little daughter from her Christian nurse, and wept over the babe for a season! How often in the history of after years did the words, "then the Rabbi Elias came home unto Muriel, and she said unto him words of comfort," follow close upon the recital of the indignities to which he, like every other Jew, was so frequently exposed! How often, when he wrote down his gloomy fears for the future of his people, and put on record his confident anticipations of their banishment from England, did he add, "therefore the Rabbi Elias trembled for Muriel even for the darling of his old age, and wished that God had not made her so tender and so beautiful!"

And, when I take in hand that old chronicle, the most precious of all the manuscripts I possess, I read the daughter's beauty by the light of the father's love, and she rises up before me, together with the old man whose later pages she inspired. I see the room with its ancient and well-worn furniture; the brass-bound books are plainer to me than my own library; the Rabbi's table is somewhat in shadow, and I cannot see his features quite distinctly, but I have a notion that he is writing one of his most laboured descriptions. I think that his cheek flushes, that his eye kindles, and that his breathing grows more rapid with the increasing speed of his pen. And Muriel sits nearer to the casement, and the sun, as it gleams through the lozenges of golden glass, falls on her fair face and golden hair, and there is such an aureole around her as the pictured angels are wont to have who sit near to St. Jerome, and minister to him as he writes.

It was a pity that any cloud should have come between the sun and her beauty; but that long, black, straggling, evil-looking cloud, which now darkened the little casement, and called itself Master Walter, the physician, was, of all others, that which her well-wishers would have been least pleased to see there. While Elias was alternately writing and reading his choicest passages to his daughter, they had been startled by a loud knocking at the outer door.

Master Elias, who was of a highly speculative turn of mind, had indulged in a variety of hypotheses as to the owner of the hand which was then hammering so lustily at the gate, and Muriel declared that the knock was not her cousin's knock, whereat her father was not a little astonished. Muriel only laughed: her Cousin Cressy, she said, knocked with a sharp quick stroke, as a man did who was sure of a welcome; whereas the present knock was long-drawn and hesitating, as if he who knocked were pausing to consider what he should do when the door was opened. As she spoke, something was heard to wriggle up the stairs, and the door opened to admit Master Walter, the physician.

It would have puzzled any body to decide whether he was most remarkable for his extreme height, or his conspicuous leanness. Either quality must singly have sufficed to make him the object of general attention wherever he went; but, when, combined in one man, and exaggerated to the eye by the long, shapeless, black tunic, which reached from his neck to his feet, they filled every beholder with a wonder, not unmingled with fear, lest a creature of such extreme tenuity should be snapped in twain by the wind. His shaven crown bespoke him in religious orders, and, indeed, there were at that time few, besides the clergy, who pretended to practise the art of healing.

It did not take the Rabbi and his daughter very long to note these peculiarities of their guest, for his visits at their house, which were always to one and the same intent, had of late been frequent. The medical knowledge of the Jews at that time was really considerable; but it gained so much by a comparison with the information possessed by Christian physicians, as to be held in a far higher estimation than it deserved. Master Walter, who, if he kept his patients in health at all, must have done it by his "magique naturel" (for other lore he had none), was filled with a burning desire to share in the wisdom which he believed the Jews to possess, and the very smallest modicum of which would be sufficient, as he well knew, to establish his fame and fortune; and Muriel was reputed to have a greater skill than even the far-famed Rebecca of York. He knew, too, that her reputation was not unfounded, for she had often ministered to the sick poor of the Christian community; and had done his best, then, to cultivate an acquaintance with her, in the hope that she might impart some of her secrets to him; but he had never, as yet, ventured to ask directly for any information. His character was well known both to the father and daughter, and so ill did they think of him, that they could scarcely bring themselves to treat him with the courtesy due to a guest.

"Might he know," the Rabbi asked, "why his poor dwelling was honoured by a visit from a Christian leech on a day which Christians usually employed in learning the extent of their obligations to Jews, and studying how best to requite them with ingratitude?"

Master Walter knew not well what to make of this speech, for his idea of an obligation to Jews was limited to certain chirographs, wherein he had acknowledged himself a debtor to sundry of the race, and he therefore concluded that the Rabbi was availing himself of the information which the registers afforded, to twit him with these little liabilities. "The worthy Episcopus," he said (for he never spared to employ titles as the cheapest possible means of propitiation)—"the worthy Episcopus was mistaken; he had had no leisure to think of his worldly affairs (much less to meditate the repudiation of his just debts, albeit the interest was most exorbitant), since he had been employed exclusively in ministering to the sick. He was, indeed in the habit of witnessing very painful scenes; he had at the present time a patient, even one stricken with the summer fever, whom it was sad to behold; and his motive for visiting them was to inform Muriel of the case. She had some knowledge of such matters, and would, doubtless, be interested to know that the fever had appeared so early in the season."

Muriel said she was already aware of its appearance. She had visited one stricken with the fever.

"The leech was astounded, delighted, grieved, all at once. He did not think there had been another case. He was glad that Muriel could compare notes with him. He was sorry that he had not gone with her to her patient, as he might have shown her how to bring him through. It would have been of service to her to see how a professed physician dealt with the sick.

The old Rabbi, who thought that his daughter knew more than the Angel of Healing, fell blindfold into the trap. "Did the leech think that he could teach Muriel to cure a fever, when she, by mercy giving a scruple of ——"

A slight cough from Muriel checked him, and he gulped down the names he was about to utter, to the infinite mortification of Master Walter.

"Master Walter was right," said Muriel, in her silvery tones; "she did wish to know somewhat of his art. She had often wished to inquire of his patients concerning him; but, somehow, they all died before she could get speech of them."

The leech strove hard to maintain his equanimity.

"Mistress Muriel was pleased to jest," he said, "for she well knew that all his patients did not die; there was Hobbe Lok, the sexton to St. Michael Paternoster Church, whom he had attended for the ague in the last fall. Hobbe Lok could now dig a grave with any man of his inches."

"Indeed!" Muriel said, "that must be a great happiness for Master Walter, who had occasion for so many graves. He could have better spared a better man than Hobbe Lok, no doubt."

The baffled physician bethought him of another course. "He had," said he, "concealed the real object of his visit from them out of deference to their feelings; but, since they did but jest with him, his duty to his patient compelled him to speak out. They did not know perhaps, that the King's Majesty had made him physician to his lately-erected house for converted Jews. Well, then, the patient he had spoken of lay sick in that house, else he had never come to them for advice.

The Rabbi Elias caught from the shelf the most ponderous of the registers, and, poising it in the air, displayed its formidable array of brazen bosses to the affrighted leech. "Talk not to me," shouted the old Jew, "of thy patients! Thinkest thou that the chief priest of his people will interfere to save the miserable bodies of those whose souls have already perished from before the face of their God? Away, wretch! and do thy work; for, know that I would smite, these even now, did I not know that thou art but the minister of the Destroying Angel who will employ thy ignorance to root out those wretched apostates from the earth."

Master Walter descended the stairs with an inconceivable rapidity; but, while he fumbled, in his fright, at the fastening of the door, Muriel laid her hand upon his shoulder, and said, as she put a packet into his hand. "I am not quite of my father's opinion, sir leech. He would have you poor outcasts die, that they sin no more; I would have them live, that they may repent of having sinned. That your patient may not want such opportunity, give him of the powder in this packet. You will find directions within, and may his gratitude at the escape from the great peril of thy ministrations help to turn him from the error of his ways."

"Beshrew me!" said the perplexed leech, as he walked hastily away "now am I in this dilemma, that I know not whether this accursed Jewess hath given me a healing drug, or some deadly poison, that she may be revenged on this imagin ary convert from her laws. I dare not administer it to any noble or wealthy citizen. Stay! I have it! the old ankeresse in the Smethefelde told me, but three days ago, that her son lay ill of this very fever, and prayed me to visit him. I cared not then to do as she asked, but I will go now, and try the drug on him; an he lives, I shall get great credit, for his mother is known to all in this city; and, an he dies, it will be the fault of Mistress Muriel alone!" and, so saying, the leech turned his steps towards the Smethefelde.

"Father," said Muriel, when she had returned to the indignant Rabbi, "I have to visit the sick mariner, of whom I spake to thee, and other sick persons, also, if it shall please thee to let me go." "Go! go! my daughter," said her father, "and let these Christians learn from thee what wisdom is in God's chosen people, even in this latter time of our trouble. As for me, I will write of 'the tribulations of Judah,' until the going down of the sun."

The Smethefelde was thronged, that afternoon, with groups of citizens, who had brought out their wives and children, to enjoy a walk through the pleasant pastures that skirted Turnmill Brook (*see Engraving*), Wherever the eye roved over those grassy meadows (wherein grazed the cattle of the canons of St. Bartholomew, of the Hospitallers, and of the nuns of Clerkenwell priory), it fell upon gay and varied dresses. The more old-fashioned of the citizenesses adhered to the green kirtle, which had been common since the Conquest; but there were many who aped the increasing extravagance of the nobility, and figured in tunics of blue or crimson. Perhaps, however, the cloth stockings of the ladies displayed the greatest variety of colour, and as the dress did not reach to the ancle, the spectators, who viewed the great parti-coloured multitude of feet from a distance, might have imagined the meadows to be enamelled with a vast variety of flowers. Dotted about amongst the gayer dresses of the wealthier citizens, might be seen the russet coats and peaked cowls of the mechanics, and the blaus (the progenitors of the modern smock frocks) of the agricultural labourers. Nor did the black vestments of the Dominicans, and the grey robes of the Franciscans—numbers of whom might be seen crossing the field in every direction—impair the effect of a picture, the otherwise excessive brilliancy of which they softened and relieved.

The characters of the assembled persons were as various as their dresses. Here swaggered Stephen Buckerel, the champion of the civic mob. Had he not led them forth, first to Isleworth, where they burnt the palace of the King's brother, and afterwards to the field of battle at Lewes, which, however, they quitted rather precipitately at the beginning of the fray, leaving De Montfort to fight and cover without them? Nevertheless Master Stephen swaggered and sang with a truculent jollity the ballad composed in honour of that memorable fight. Swagger and sing thy best, Master Stephen, for De Montfort's career is drawing to a close, and thou must soon select a different exercise for thy lungs. There, Master Simon Fitz-Mary and Master Ralph, of the Oyster-gate, discussed the recently-mooted proposition, that the Hustings Court should abandon its long-established usage, and sit in harvest time. Master Simon thought the project bad, and said, by his troth, that if the magnates of the City were hearing pleas in Court, they could not be gathering in their corn; and that it would be a pity either that they should neglect their duties for the sake of their crops, or lose their crops through their attention to their duties—of which two evils one must infallibly result from the adoption of the new plan. And, in good

faith, when I consider the matter, I cannot think that Master Simon was far wrong."

And there were Master Arnold Thedmar, and his friend Gerard of Antioch, foreigners by birth, but naturalised citizens of London, conversing of the plea which the Abbot of Waltham had against the citizens for the stallage of their horses at Waltham fair; and there were many of De Montfort's party talking in a loud voice; and there were many of the King's friends whispering very quietly, whence you will argue justly that De Montfort's star was in the ascendant.

And, moreover, there was an innumerable company of women, whose conversation it were vain to describe, otherwise than by saying that it had neither beginning, middle, nor end, theme nor purpose, meaning nor use, and contained nothing worthy of opposition, or approbation, or of momentary attention, or of mature reflection, or indeed of any notice whatever. Still it was pleasant to hear them babble, just as it was pleasant to hear the birds sing; for though there was no more articulate meaning in the chat than in the song, a boundless cheerfulness, and a fulness of delight in that sweet season, and that balmy evening, had given birth to both. After all, too, your empty vessel always rings most musically.

Some way up Tusmill-brook, and at the spot now known as Cow-cross, stood the hermitage of Dame Katherine Hardel, the ankeresse. If, a month before the evening of which I am writing, any one had informed her — ex-Mayoress of London, saint in posse, and penitent in esse, of the Blessed Father Dominic of Vienne — that, on a given Sunday evening, a Jewess would be a welcome guest in her hermitage; she would have taken her rosary and banged it about the ears of that highly ridiculous prophet. But the good lady was a mother before she became an ankeresse. Her worthy husband, Master William Hardel, Mayor of London during that troubled year in which the barons fortified the city against King John, had spent his money so freely in his attempt to advance the people's cause, that on his retirement from the Mayoralty and a troubled world, he was only able to bequeath to his widow one son and 80 marks of silver. The good Katherine had employed half of the money in purchasing for her son a share in a vessel, which traded between London and Bordeaux, and on board of which he had lived ever since his father's death. By judiciously distributing the other half amongst the proper officers, she had obtained from the King the grant of forty feet of land in the Smethefelde, whereon some of the citizens, who had profited by her husband's hospitality, had built her a little hermitage. Her few wants were supplied by the charity of similar friends, and her life passed away quietly enough, its tranquillity being broken only by the visits which her son paid her whenever his ship was in the river. During his last visit to London he had contracted a dangerous fever, and it was he whom our friend, Master Walter, had originally declined to see, but was now preparing to visit. On the very day, however, on which he had refused to lend his valuable services, Muriel, passing near to the widow's cell, had seen her weeping bitterly at the door. The desire to relieve a sufferer followed, with Muriel, close upon the sight of one; and she immediately inquired of the ankeresse concerning the cause of her trouble. Dame Katherine, who at another moment would have spurned the Jewess from her door, knew not, at the time, whether she spoke to Jew or Christian.

Blinded by her tears, she sobbed out that her son was dying, and, upon being further questioned, said that he was lodged in a cottage on the manor of Blemundesmed, out beyond the head of the Holesbourne. My readers will readily understand that Muriel hastened to give him the drug about whose properties Master Walter was so anxious when we left him. Her efforts had been attended with complete success; and each succeeding visit which she paid to the cell of the ankeresse had carried an increased joy and hope to the heart of the mother. It was a dreadful shock to the ankeresse when she discovered that her benefactress was one whose name she dared not mention to the Blessed Father Dominic of Vienne. Happily that keeper of her conscience did not visit her for some days; for his occupation of begging friar necessarily made him rather a free liver, as his ministrations were generally paid in kind; and his laudable endeavours to eat all that was bestowed upon him had brought on a normal on his shin, which had confined him to his convent. And, somehow, during his absence, Muriel's name had found its way into the widow's prayers, which we will hope did her rather more good than if it had been told to the Blessed Father Dominic.

And thus it was that, when Master Walter had wriggled up to the hermitage with the design heretofore ascribed to him, he heard voices within, whereof one had a familiar sound. Then, by twisting his long neck and body judiciously, he managed to peep into the cell, and, to his surprise, discovered Muriel. From her conversation with the ankeresse, he managed to learn, not only why she was there, but that she had cured the sick mariner with the drug, of which he had a portion in his pouch; and, as this was all he cared to know, he glided away again as noiselessly as a long, lean, black, and venomous snake.

And now, as Muriel comes out of the cell, and will not let the ankeresse accompany her, because the evening air is cold, who is it that steps from behind the cell and draws near to her side? Is it another victim of the prevailing fever? I should not guess his malady from his looks, certainly; for his walk is rapid and easy, his cheek is flushed, and his eye is bright with health. But there *is* a fever in his veins, too, and his pulse beats faster than healthy pulses do, as he takes her little hand in his; and the words "Cressy!" "Muriel!" "Dearest wife!" "My own husband!" are murmured in low, thrilling whispers.

The old ankeresse has laid down upon her pallet; the citizens and their wives have gotten them home to their evening meal; the rooks have all settled down in their nests on the tall trees that encircle the Priory of St. Bartholomew; and the moon, shining into a casement in Coleman-street, silvers over the hair and beard of the old Rabbi, yet Muriel is still abroad *visiting the sick.*

Worthy and philosophical, but happy, credulous Elias. I will take to me thy cherished manuscript, and search for the paragraph which thou didst indite on that calm summer evening, by the light of the bright moon, and of thy glimmering wisdom:—

"And it came to pass, when the Gentile leech had departed, with death and desolation attending upon him, that the daughter of the Rabbi Elias went out [illegible] And lo! she came along; so that the Rabbi and Vessy the [illegible] must have increased in this city; and besought God that he might do right and take no harm. And behold! when she came in, her eyes were red, and weeping. And her father questioned her not; for he knew [illegible] seen much [illegible] ness, [illegible] reckoning of [illegible] [illegible] her soul. And he kissed her on the cheek, and [illegible] the God of the fathers be upon [illegible] [illegible] And she left him, and went into her chamber, weeping as she went."

## CHAPTER II.

THY young Cressy, whose maladies, as we have seen, detained Muriel so long from her home, and caused her so much anxiety, was the son of her father's brother Hagen—the richest, and the least popular of his race, but a special favourite with the Royal family.

Elias had long separated himself entirely from the company of his brother, whom he regarded as a traitor to the cause of their nation. Had he not employed his influence with the King to obtain a grant of the houses and effects of Benedict, of Milk-street, when that choleric Hebrew, having slain a Christian, "*quodam anelacio*," as the chronicle says, "in vico de Colecherche," was forced to fly beyond the seas? Had not Hagen withheld from the distressed family of Benedict even the smallest portion of the confiscated property, though he could well have afforded to endow them with the whole of it? Further, had not this same Hagen declined to interfere when the King's cheap generosity to the Earl Warenne had made Elias poor? Nay, it was even rumoured that he had taken money of the Christian noble, and consented, for that base consideration, to look on silently while they despoiled his brother. Nor did Hagen entertain a much more favourable opinion of his brother, though his dislike was based on different grounds. He thought him a mere dreamer—a purblind dotard—who loved better to chronicle the cruelties inflicted by the Christians on his race, than to avenge himself by spoiling the Egyptians in the way of business. Above all, he deemed him poor; and, as all these opinions were warranted by fact, and as the Rabbi would have taken no pains to refute them in any case, the two brothers, whose houses were separated only by a street, and who met almost every day, always passed each other, without any attempt on either side to put an end to their estrangement. Cressy, however, did not share his father's dislike of Elias; but then his father did not know Muriel; and it must be clear to all, that the young man's knowledge of the daughter would give him a great insight into her father's character. How should we know a tree, except by its fruits? And, in Cressy's estimation, the tree which had produced so fair a blossom as Muriel must be sound and good from its root to its topmost twig.

Elias, as we have seen ere this, thought Cressy a good listener, and an excellent judge of composition. His credit only have inferred his ability to act in the latter from his frequent appearance in the former capacity; for the young man seldom offered any critical commentary on his uncle's writings; but his power of concentrating his attention was something marvellous. It must have been an hereditary quality, I think, for Muriel possessed it in an equal degree; and they would sit through the whole evening, while the old man read aloud, without ever so much as interrupting him by a sound. Nay, so wrapt were they, that, lest they should fall into a trance akin to that which an Indian yogi induces, by close meditation, they were forced to clasp each other's hands very tightly, and thus bind themselves down to the world, above which the Rabbi's somewhat inflated paragraphs would otherwise have carried them. We have heard them address each other as husband and wife; but of this relationship neither Hagen nor Elias had the smallest possible suspicion. Hagen had other views for his son, and would have opposed their union with his whole influence; and Elias, though very well disposed towards Cressy, was too poor to pay the fine which the King invariably exacted of every Jew or Jewess before he granted him or her license to marry. These fines were always considerable; and a man in the station of our Rabbi would have been called upon to pay at least a thousand marks.

When, therefore, during one of those periodical journeys throughout the land, which "our trusty and well-beloved Elias, Bishop of all the Jews of England," was wont to make, his daughter and nephew solemnly betrothed themselves before the deputy, whom he was empowered by Royal authority to leave in his place. They did not think it necessary to inform him of a fact, the knowledge of which might some day be imputed to him as a fault; and, as the deputy died before the return of his principal, he had no opportunity of informing him how very satisfactorily he had filled his place. Married the lovers were not yet; but their betrothal deprived them of the power of marrying any one else; and they were so happy in having thus attained to what may be called the negative advantage of matrimony, that they were content to postpone the fruition of positive happiness until better days should come.

It was on her way to meet Cressy by Turnmill-brook that Muriel had paused to ask the cause of Dame Katherine's grief; and, though the good ankeresse was then prevented by her tears from seeing the handsome young man who was lounging about near her cell, she caught so many glimpses of him during Muriel's subsequent visits to her, that she began to suspect there must be a relation of cause and effect subsisting between two such good-looking apparitions. And when, by dint of sly and pertinacious inquiry she had succeeded in eliciting the whole truth, she was so delighted at finding that the Jews were, after all, so very like to Christians, that the Blessed Dominic of Vienne had no farther chance of ousting Muriel from her affections. "Why, Cressy and Muriel had done what her boy Randolf and Mistress Maude of the Oyster-gate, the pretty daughter of old Ralph of that ilk, would fain do if they had not the fear of Mistress Maude's father before their eyes. Yea, and she had had lovers too; though she asked pardon of St. Werburgh, and St. Botolph, and St. Etheldurga, and St. Thomas of Acons, for remembering that she had ever been aught but a grey gown full of dried skin and bones. And she would warrant, now, that would she, that Muriel had some love-token about her; such, for instance, as her own gold crucifix, which her husband (and it was no sin to remember one's husband, though many widows acted as if it were) gave her at their troth-plighting, and which she always wore under her robe, and fastened to her neck by the very lace which her husband had tied upon it."

So, though she could not allow any man but her confessor to come within her hermitage, she was pleased enough that Muriel should meet her lover near it; and it therefore became their usual trysting-place.

Master Walter, who had used the contents of Muriel's packet in many cases of fever during the two months which we must suppose to have elapsed since she gave it to him, had found its healing powers to exceed even his warmest anticipations, and was, consequently, more than ever anxious to become acquainted with the name and nature of the drug. He had made several attempts to glean this information from Muriel and her father, but his efforts had uniformly failed. The fever was increasing in the City, his packet was quite exhausted, and his natural desire for money was considerably heightened by the pressure of debts contracted at an exorbitant rate of interest; for Master Walter had his secret pleasures, and had long been in the habit of spending a great deal more than he earned. In this dilemma he bethought him that Muriel had healed the widow's son with the identical drug, a knowledge of which he coveted so anxiously. She might have, perhaps, imparted its name to her patient or his mother; and, ful. of this not very rational idea, he determined to visit the ankeresse, and elicit from her, by well-put questions, all that she knew.

It was a fine warm morning, as he walked across the meadow that lay between the Hospital of Rahere and Dame Hardel's hermitage. The ankeresse was not, according to custom, at the door of her cell; and, when the leech called her by name, he received no answer. He entered the cell; but its inmate was no longer in a condition to repel his intrusion with the indignation which the entry of a man into that virtuous retreat would at another time have excited. The poor ankeresse had been stricken by paralysis that morning, and lay on her pallet cold in death. He approached the couch, and, carelessly lifting the loose robe of grey serge in which the shrunken form of the ankeresse was enveloped, was attracted by the glitter of gold. It was the long-treasured crucifix.

He looked for a knife; but could find nothing, whether blunt or sharp. In sheer despair—for he heard the sound of approaching footsteps—he took the lace in both hands and broke it off close to the neck of the corpse. Then, hastily thrusting the crucifix into the bosom of his dress, he strode from the hermitage; but had not gone ten yards from the door, when Muriel passed him on her way thither. The leech paused for a moment, as if he would speak; but suddenly changed his mind, and resumed his rapid progress towards the town; and, a few minutes afterwards, might have been seen talking with the sokenreeve of St. Bartholomew's Priory, who was holding a plough awhile that morning, to see if he could drive as straight a furrow as he had been wont in his youth.

Muriel entered the cell, and was much shocked to find that the friend to whom she had gradually become so much attached had passed away without a parting word. The bareness of the cell was not lost upon her; and when, on introducing her hand within the robe of the ankeresse, to try if the heart had quite ceased to beat, she found that the crucifix was gone, and that the lace by which it hung had been broken, she at once concluded that the leech had been busy with the property of the dead. But, while she meditated rather sorrowfully on this, a rough hand was laid on her shoulder; and, in another moment, she was dragged out of the cell by the sokenreeve of St. Bartholomew, who had stolen upon her unobserved.

"Hailoa! my mates all," cried he to some agricultural labourers, who were passing, "this accursed Jewess hath done to death the good old ankeresse here! A rope and a stone for her, say I, and let us sink her in Turnmill-brook. I warrant me, St. Bartholomew will send us water enough to drown so foul a murderess, though it be the shallow season now."

The men came at his call; and Muriel, struggling vainly in their grasp, was dragged onwards towards the brook; but, at that crisis, Cressy and another young man, who had approached from opposite directions, rushed up to her aid. Cressy caught her in his arms, and dealt two or three such blows at those who had been holding her as made them glad to leave her; whilst the other, running full butt against the sokenreeve, tumbled him into the brook for which he had destined Muriel.

Cressy spoke not at all; but the other, after lending a hand to pull the sokenreeve out of the water, exclaimed, "Why! how now, my masters, would you drown the best leech in Christendom? I will be sworn that none of you have suffered from the fever, of which she cured me, or you would know better than to take the life of one who can cure it."

"Nay! but, Master Randolph," said the sokenreeve, who was somewhat cooled by his bath, "this Jewess has slain your mother, who lies dead in yonder cell."

The young man staggered back, and rushed into the cell. He returned after a time, with a grave pale face, and said, "My poor mother is, indeed, dead; but I will be sworn that my good physician had no hand in her death, and you shall lay no hand upon her while I stand by."

"But, my masters," said a short, fat, man, who had joined the group, "methinks this is not a question to be decided on in an instant, in the open field. Shall not the Sheriff's know of this? Ay, marry! and that shall they, seeing that I am one of them. Wherefore, I cite all parties to my court, in Cornhill."

As the captors of Muriel moved off with her, in obedience to the Sheriff's orders, the widow's son muttered, "Ay! go thy way, Master Ralph of the Oyster-gate, for a big-speaking man as thou art. But I will go down into the City, where, it may be, I shall find some one who will have wit enough to make thee give a just decision in this matter."

Sheriff Ralph, of the Oyster-gate, was indeed a big-speaking man. Probably such big words never before or since proceeded from so little a body, for he was not over five feet in height; and then he spoke with a volume of sound that would have suited a Colbrand or Ascapard, and with the fire and energy of a Lancelot or a Gawaine. It was a grand treat, I promise you, for the citizens when he made an oration. He raised himself on his toes, and half-closed his eyes, as a cock does in the act of crowing; and his little flaxen curls danced about his ears with the violence of his gestures; and his flexible nose curled up, and up, and up, as though it, too, were fascinated by his words, and wished to soar after them.

But Master Ralph, though such a son of thunder on the hustings, was tame enough in his own parlour. Pretty Mistress Maude, the loud-spoken Sheriff's daughter, not only knew him to be only a little fat man, but remembered that her mother, who had been dead some years, regarded him much in the same light, and took no more head of his powerful speech than of the kitten's mew. So Mistress Maude kept a tight hand upon him, and daily laboured to bring him into such a docile frame of mind as should permit her to communicate to him her fixed intention of marrying young Randolph Hardel. Therefore, when Randolph came to tell her that the good Jewess who had saved him from the fever was in peril of her father's court, she called for her wimple without delay, and set off for Cornhill, where, hard by our Pope's-Head-alley, the Sheriff's held their court.

The Sheriff and his prisoner had already arrived; and, as the rumour that the old ankeresse had been murdered by a Jewess had spread through the City, a vast crowd had collected to learn the result of her examination by the Sheriff. Maude, however, contrived to get into court by a side door, which led her into a part of the room that was screened from the rest by a crimson curtain. The Sheriff's chair was placed in front of this curtain, the use of which was to conceal any powerful persons who might possess an influence with the Court, and might wish to exercise it in secret. There was a chair placed behind it, close to that of the Sheriff; and in this chair Maude placed herself to bide her time. When she arrived, all the evidence against Muriel, which was limited to the fact of her being found by the dead body of the ankeresse, had been laid before the Court, and the Sheriff had called upon her for her defence. Meanwhile, Muriel, casting her eyes round the court, had perceived the long body of the leech, who had come to witness, as he thought, her condemnation. In his struggle through the crowd the bosom of his gown had been somewhat disarranged, and a piece of blue lace, which was apparently attached to something within the gown, was hanging on his breast. Muriel formed her plan in an instant.

"I have to say, most excellent Sheriff," began she, in low clear tones, that went to the heart of the listener behind the curtain, "I have to say that not only am I innocent of this imputed murder, but that, as I believe, no murder has been committed. I went to visit the ankeresse, as was my wont, for I had rendered some service to her son, and she loved me therefore. I found her dead, as Master Walter, the leech, can testify, for he had been there before me, and I charge him, by that which he has in his bosom (if, indeed, he esteems it to be a holy relic) to say that I am innocent of all blame."

Master Walter was taken in a snare. He was not quick at shifts; and here the time allowed him to find one was so short that he might well be at a loss; so, in his fear that Muriel would expose his conduct, he admitted, with the worst possible grace, that he had quitted the cell shortly before Muriel entered it, that the ankeresse was dead.

*Continued on page 100.*

"THE IVORY CARVER."—PAINTED BY E. H. WEHNERT.

## MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

### THE ADDITIONAL TURNERS.

We were not without some apprehension that the cream of the Turner collection had been presented in the first set. We are happy to find, however, more than one truly capital work in this second contribution to the Marlborough House Gallery. If every succeeding quota has such sterling metal we will not be severe in dealing with the unavoidable alloy. In fact, we are almost happy, on artistic grounds, that there is not only great variety of subject, but great inequality of value. Even in the slightest and most sketchy performances we have the easy, playful vein, or slightly-expressed intention, of a vigorous potentiality.

The "Goddess of Discord in the Garden of the Hesperides" (1806). This is in his early manner; but does not remind one of Wilson, but of a compound of Salvator's Calabrian rocks and Dughet's Vales of Romagna; in short, one of the most superb combinations of Nature mirrored in schools of Art that imagination can conceive. This picture is full of grand invention; we are sensible of a feeling of sublimity in these beetling cliffs and thundercloud; while below we have the placid vale, with its chequered lights and umbrageous recesses. The figures, too, are excellent—far beyond the usual Turner. In his later pictures real men and women are as if wraiths of Children of the Mist; but here the Immortals are given with all the beauty and grace of the tangible flesh and blood of those delicious southern regions which furnished models for the chisel of a Phidias, and the pencil of a Nicholas Poussin. We need not trouble our readers with the classic legend. In none of the pictures of Turner is the story told with more distinctness. A dragon is a piece of machinery that either tells with great effect or provokes ridicule. Here this daring feat is successful. We do not deride, but curiously examine, the vaguely-defined monster, guardian of the fruit, who was destined in the sequel to be destroyed by Hércules; and we admit that one of the most difficult feats of painting has been accomplished. This work stands at the threshold of Turner's so-called classical style. Up to this time he had been almost exclusively a literal but magnificently vigorous transcriber of the scenes of home, the sunny vale of the Thames, the breezy downs of Surrey and Sussex, the bright-glistening seaboard of the summer holidays, or the drenchy days of the Channel during the squalls of March or the gloom of November. No longer tied down by the effort to surmount technicality, he now ventures a bolder flight to the airy regions of fancy. Future ages and distant nations will not easily forget to note how high he flew and how long he continued on the wing! We understand that this picture is *here engraved for the first time*.

"Regulus Leaving Rome" (1837) bears also strong proofs of the idiosyncrasy of the fully-matured Turner. But it is not a feeble picture. If we have not the mastery of the impossible, we see the daring effort of genial conception and technical power to approach its limits. The picture is small, in superficies, but the subject is great and treated greatly; the figures are too small to be taken in detail, but the very name, "Regulus Leaving Rome," calls up a host of associations. The architecture is very striking. It is Martin's Assyrian and Egyptian masses Romanised for the occasion. The result in the hands of Turner has that effect which the reader may guess. The execution is interesting to the curious in painting. How astonishingly the flags of the ships are meters of the density of the fog between them and the buildings beyond!

"Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus" (1829). This is one of the grandest efforts of the master—the subject being taken from that immortal voyage which is the Patriarch of all Romaunt. A narrowly-understood Christianity leads us to look down with contempt on the mythology of the Greeks. Not so the sympathetic imagination of a more catholic Christianity, which can without effort look upwards to the religious sentiment and religious forms of the Greeks from the lower plane of darker ages, cruder intelligence, and the more ungraceful mythology of Baal and Osiris.

Ruddy sky, such as we never saw in any other picture, is graduated with faultless expansion through magnificent floating clouds of gold in one part of the picture, which harmoniously contrasts with cool, grey-tinted masses of supernatural shadow at the other extremity. A magnificence of invention and conception strikes at once upon the spectator. Great as the execution is we feel that form and colour have limits which do not express but rather shackle the soul of the poet-painter. This picture is more than Claude in execution, and almost more than Milton in that power which lies in a vague impression of preternatural sublimity.

## "THE IVORY CARVER."

PAINTED BY E. H. WEHNERT.

CHARLES BOKER, an American poet of some reputation, has furnished the subject of the picture by Mr. Wehnert which is faithfully represented in the above Engraving. The "Ivory Carver" is the name of the poem from which the incident is taken. The Carver, inspired by that devotional feeling which is known to have possessed many of those who have engaged upon works of a religious character, has abandoned himself entirely to the production of an ivory Christ, and in the accomplishment of this pious labour has well-nigh [illegible] dren to perish from want. The bereaved husband and parent at last overcome the enthusiast, and he gives utterance to impious upbraidings upon the death of his children. After a time three stars descend from heaven, and thus the poet:

> Ah me! 'twas a mournful sight to see
> The three stars shining sorrowfully,
> On the raging breast of him who poured
> His puny wrath at our gracious Lord.
> Awhile, with stubborn and wilful might,
> The artist strove to drive from his sight
> The kindly look of the starry trine;
> Yet true as he might, some power divine
> Would soften his will—he knew not why—
> And draw to the light his troubled eye.
> Long, long he looked; till his heavy grief
> Of heart gushed forth, and a full relief
> Of balmy tear-drops fell, round on round
> Like the blood which marks yet heals a wound.
> He staggered, he bowed his stubborn knee,
> He fixed his eyes on the shining three;
> And the tears so magnified his gaze,
> That the face of heaven seemed all ablaze
> With light and mercy. He knew the stars
> That looked through his earthly dungeon-bars—
> "I see, he shouted, "ye live, ye live
> Death is a phantom! O God, forgive!"

(Continued from page 97.)

when he found her, and that he had no doubt whatever that her death had arisen from natural causes. As the widow's son professed his entire concurrence in the latter opinion, and confirme it, in a measure, by stating that his mother had been ill for some days, and bore a willing testimony to the [illegible] Mr. Mayhew's assertion, the coroner would have declined that her remains must undergo the [illegible] but Master Ralph of the Oyster-gate was one to brave a case in a mortar. "He was by no means of opinion," he said, "that Muriel was to be hoodwinked in that sort by no one. Even a woman's hand came out from behind the curtain, and [illegible] Lyon, fairly pulled his head inside. A smothered conversation ensued between himself and some person inside the curtain, whereof those in the body of the court heard no more than "Nay, but, good Master!" and "I tell thee, Father," at times, mostly imploring and peremptory. At length the head of the Sheriff reappeared in court, and, with a stride of apparent unconcern, he took up the broken thread of his discourse again.

"An attempt had been made," he said, "to influence the Court; but it had failed of its effect (here the crimson curtain shook vehemently, as if something very like a laugh was being [illegible] from behind it); he (the Sheriff) advocate as he had intended, thought out (and from that decision an army should not draw him), that the most Muriel could be mulcted of on board, and recorded upon the Lord Mayor's and her father's note of three days. And, if any one present had a question that verdict, he should be put in mercy of the Court."

Having delivered himself of this decision, he finally disappeared behind the curtain.

Cressy and Randolph would have had some difficulty in escorting Muriel through the crowd, but the court-house, as we have seen, had two exits, was of one opening into Cornhill, and the other into Lothbury-street, and Master Randolph, being one of the latter, at the last named exit, which was comparatively deserted, and, having ascertained that the prisoner would not be [illegible] to [illegible] therefore, as the court was cleared, and the [illegible] had taken part in the trial came out into Cornhill, the [illegible] of the populace, both at the [illegible] at the [illegible] of Muriel, was very great. "To the devil with this Sheriff!" cried the sokenreeve. "To the devil with him, I say! If this Jews-call not murder the ankeress, who shall say what evil practices she meant to put upon the poor dumb body? We have heard of Jewesses who fed on Christians." A hoarse roar of approval, told that he had touched the hearts of the crowd. "They crucified a child at York!" shouted one. "And another at Winchester!" cried a second. "And three at Bury!" bellowed a third. "They clip the coin, and defraud the poor labourers thereby!" said Americ of Pavia, the moneychanger. "They take interest at 65 per cent!" added Renaud of Cahors, who never took less than 50 per cent. "They own the best houses in London, and pay no tithes thereon!" cried the priest of St. Martin, in Ironmonger-lane. "They know great secrets in medicine and will not impart them to Christians!" put in Master Walter, the physician. "They are richer than the nobles, and will soon be masters of the kingdom!" was the cry of a thousand voices. "And," shouted the burly Stephen Buckerel, "they are the enemies of our good friend and friend, Simon de Montfort. To your [illegible] and cows, good citizens, and let us smoke these bloodsuckers from their nest." "Away! away!" shouted the mob, "let us away! to our weapons, and then to the Jewry!" And in a few minutes Cornhill was deserted.

The events which I have described had occupied so much time that the evening was closing in, ere Cressy and Muriel arrived at the house of the latter. The Rabbi had been terribly alarmed by the absence of his child, and the explanations which she gave of it distressed him still more. It was nearly dark before she had succeeded in calming him, and Cressy was beginning reluctantly to talk of leaving them, when a neighbour, Benoni, of Bread-street, came in and said, "Honourable Rabbi, our people will need your counsel and presence. There is much stir in the City, and large bodies of armed citizens are in the streets. There is talk, I hear, of an attack on our quarter; and thou knowest that in these unsettled times, those who are opposed to the King, hate us as his instruments. I fear me, we shall be sore bested to-night."

"I will go forth," said the Rabbi, "I will speak with this wild people. Peradventure, they will hear the words of the sage."

"Oh! my father," cried Muriel, "they will but dishonour thy grey hairs. Thou knowest not what hideous scenes occurred at one to-day as I was led through the streets. The very women had lost the semblance of their sex, and spat on me as I passed. But hark!"

Even while she spoke there came up in the wind a roar like that of a stormy sea, and in another instant their street, usually so quiet, was alive with their people, who hastily rewarded either side of it, shouting as they went, "To the chains! to the chains!" The Jews, trained to expect repeated outrages from the violence of the Christian citizens, had provided the end of every street in their quarter which debouched on the districts inhabited by Christians, with a strong barrier of posts and chains, which might be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CITIZENS OF LONDON WALKING IN THE PLEASANT PASTURES OF SMETHFIELDE.

For the present, however, we will go in and have some talk with the Prior."

When Muriel heard Master Walter's last speech, she divined his intention as readily as if he had uttered his thoughts aloud. "It is clear," thought she, "that he means to visit me between this and to-morrow to try if he can win my knowledge from me. O, Cressy! if I might but carry these away with me, far from these bad men! Ha! Do I not see a way to manage that? Heaven give me wit to work out my purpose; for I am sore bested, and the wicked compass me round about."

She walked rapidly towards her home. Her look was more thoughtful, but less sorrowful, than when she had set out in the morning; and her whole manner was that of one who had escaped from the torment of doubt, and was steadfastly bent upon the development of a settled plan. Her father had, as he thought, news for her that would grieve her much; for, during her absence, he had received an order from the King to quit England within three days. But Muriel expressed neither surprise nor grief; she did her best to cheer her father; and when the poor old Rabbi recorded in his book that the King had been pleased to banish him, he added the following comment on that melancholy text:—"And the Rabbi Elias was sorely grieved, for he had hoped to lay his bones by the side of Belasez, the daughter of Aaron, whom he had to wife, and who lay buried in the cemetery of the Jews, which was without the city of London, and near unto the gate called Cripplegate; but Muriel, his daughter, rejoiced, for that she he[illegible] many cities, and the manners of strange countries; and for that it is the nature of the young to seek after change; but, of the old, to love quiet, and to abide near the home of their youth."

While he was delivering himself of these profound thoughts Muriel sought her uncle, who received her with a well-feigned appearance of regret for her approaching separation from him. Muriel thanked him for his kindness, and assured him that it only made her regret the more a misfortune which, to her certain knowledge, was about to fall upon him. The old man was terribly alarmed. At another time Muriel would have amused herself with his fears, but moments were too precious now, so she told him without further parley how she had heard Master Walter, the physician, say that the King had promised to cancel his debt to her uncle. Hagen was furious at this intelligence. He tore his hair, and stamped about the room so madly, that Muriel began to fear she should never be able to compose him. At last an idea occurred to him—"Had she informed any one else of what she had heard? She had not. Good! Then his course was plain. He would take Master Walter's chirographs (or, rather, the inferior portions of them) out of the public chest and sell them. Thus, when they were cancelled, the loss would fall on the buyer of them only. His good Muriel could assist him in this scheme. She could sell them for him, for as she was to leave England in four days, no ill consequences could accrue to her from the act."

But Muriel now held back. "She knew not why she should risk her fame for him, who had never given her anything. Nay—people said that he had helped to bring about the banishment of her father and herself! No; she had warned him, but she would not help him!"

Her well-feigned reluctance drew on her uncle. He made offers; which she rejected in turn, as inadequate to the service for which they were to be given, and, in short, managed him so well, that within an hour of her return home Master Walter's two chirographs were in her hands; and her uncle had promised that, could she sell them, she should have one-half of their value, which, as I before said, was two thousand marks. These preliminaries arranged, she betook herself to the quarter of the house inhabited by her father and herself; and there confidently awaited the visit of Master Walter, the physician.

He was not long in making his appearance, and Muriel noted, with secret delight, the anxiety under which he laboured, and of which she so well knew the cause. To bring him the more quickly to the point, she commented upon his evident perturbation, and expressed a hope that he was not in trouble or ill health. Charmed to find her so affable, the leech replied, "that she herself was the cause of his embarrassment—that he had heard of her approaching banishment, and that he was filled with grief at the idea of losing so able a coadjutor. It was not to be expected that he could cure all the sick of the city, by his unassisted skill; and now Muriel was going there would be no one to help him. Still, if she trusted him with her prescriptions, she might rest assured that it would be the better for the poor among her own people."

"Ah! Muriel did not dare to listen to him. If her people knew that she had imparted any such secrets to him they would never forgive her. Yet she would have wished to oblige him, as she had occasion for money, and her time was short. She held two chirographs for a thousand marks each, and she wished to sell them. Could not Master Walter advance her the money on them?"

"Would she share that medical knowledge with him, if he procured the money for her chirographs?"

"Yes, if by that afternoon he brought her two thousand marks for her chirographs—she would give him some advice, by following which he would become the happiest and richest man in England. But he must be cautious not to let her people get wind of the affair, or they would kill her."

So Master Walter, taking the chirographs with him, set off to raise the money upon them. Of course, he betook himself to his friend the Caorsin. But he had great difficulty in inducing that worthy to advance the money until Walter confessed that the King had promised to grant him the messuage in the Jewry formerly in the possession of the Rabbi Elias and that the grant was to be made as soon as the old priest had left the country. He would assign that messuage to the man who should advance him two thousand marks on the chirographs in question." The scruples of the Caorsin vanished when Master Walter made a formal assignment of the promised messuage; and, before nightfall, Muriel had received the two thousand marks, one half of which she handed over to her uncle.

Meanwhile Muriel had placed her thousand marks in Cressy's hands. She would not tell him whence she had obtained it, for, said she, "He shall never have to reproach himself with having cheated his father." "Go, Cressy," said she, "purchase for thyself the papers which thou wilt require to pass the ports unquestioned; and then seek out Randolph Hardel, in whose ship a passage is taken for my father and myself. Tell him how the case stands with us, and ask him, for the love he bears to his Maude, to carry thee with us; and be sure to tell him that those who are betrothed are, by our people, held to be united for ever, and then he will not think me so bold in wishing to take thee with me; and, for the next two days, my Cressy, let us not be seen together, lest thy father suspect our plans; but, when they are past, we will part no more for ever."

Cressy would fain have known whence she obtained the money; but she made answer that it was her own, and that there was no time to talk of it then; so the young man set off to carry out her plans.

On the third morning after the day on which Muriel had transacted so much business, and before the sun had well risen, a little knot of persons was assembled at the Oyster-gate, in Thames-street. It was composed of Elias, Muriel, Randolph Hardel, pretty Mistress Maude, and our good friend Master Walter. He had kept a sharp eye upon Muriel's movements during the preceding days, but had seen nothing in her conduct to excite suspicion. He had now, as he said to himself, just looked down to say farewell to his old friends; and the honest Rabbi, albeit he disliked the man, could not help being touched by an attention which none of his own people had shown him. "Verily," said the Rabbi, to himself, "verily, I may say 'there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.' This Christian has come out of his bed to take a last look at the old Rabbi, whilst Hagen, the son of my mother, has, if men do not belie him, worked hard to rid the kingdom of me."

"Here comes our boat," said Randolph Hardel, as the Rabbi's thoughts took this uncomfortable turn. "Here comes the boat, and she will soon carry us to the *Bonny Maude*, which lies below bridge. Bless thee, Maude, my maiden. Let me buss thee; once—twice—there, and three times too! There are none here to blab of it. And now, bid thee back to thy bed, before thy father, the good Sheriff, wake, and wants his morning draught. Now, venerable Rabbi, mind where thou art going, or thou will plump to the bottom instead of into the boat, and we have small time to fish thee up again. And thou, too, Mistress Muriel, leave talking with the potticar, and let my mate here help thee into the boat."

Muriel put a sealed paper into Master Walter's hand. "If thou dost follow the directions herein contained," said she, "there will be none in this town whom thou needest envy. Farewell!"

She stepped into the boat, and the sturdy arms of the rowers rapidly swept it below the bridge.

In a minute Master Walter was joined by the Caorsin: "Let us see," said the latter, "what this Jewess hath bequeathed to thee. Nay! no shrinking, man. Hast thou forgotten our compact." And, snatching it from Master Walter's unwilling hand, he opened it. It was covered over with closely-written characters; and the heart of the leech beat quickly, for he thought that Muriel had left him all her receipts. The Caorsin read a few lines, and then dashed the

THE CAORSIN SEIZING MASTER WALTER BY THE THROAT.

THE FIRING AND SACKING OF THE SYNAGOGUE.

paper on the ground. "Fooled! fooled!" he cried; and would have trampled it under his feet; but the leech, with trembling hands, picked it up, and read:—

"Master Walter,—I entreat your attention to the following sentences. Whoso treasures them in his inmost soul, and makes them the rule of his daily life, will have what is better than fine gold—namely, a clear conscience and a contented mind:—

"'Be not wise in thine own eyes. Fear God and depart from evil. It shall be health to thy body and marrow to thy bones.'

"'Wealth gotten by vanity shall be diminished; but he that getteth it by labour shall increase.'

"'The getting of treasure by a lying tongue is a vanity tossed to and fro of them that seek death.'

"'Happy is the man that getteth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is greater than the merchandise of silver and the gain thereof than fine gold.'"

Master Walter could read no more. He flung the paper wildly in the air, and would have rushed from the spot; but the Caorsin caught him by the throat (*see Engraving*). "Miserable quacksalver!" cried he; "whose were the chirographs on which I lent these two thousands marks?"

The leech could not reply, for his companion's question filled him with a horrid foreboding. Need I say that his fears were well founded; and that, when this precious pair compared the numbers on the chirographs with the corresponding numbers in the Register, they found that Master Walter had pledged once more the chirographs which the King had promised to cancel, and had plunged himself still further into such a labyrinth of debt as nothing short of absolute repudiation could free him from?

Nevertheless, if to be remembered in the prayers of a good man could avail Master Walter in anything, that privilege was his, for Muriel never imparted to her father the reasons which had prompted the leech to accompany them to the shore; and, in after years when (in their comfortable house in the good city of Toledo, where Cressy had found employment with a Jewish merchant) the old Rabbi offered up prayers for his darling Muriel and for Cressy, whom he now loved for Muriel's sake, and for the grand-children whom Muriel had taught to love and honour him, the simple-minded old man would often recur to the Christian who had displayed so strange an interest in them; would read the amused Muriel a long lecture upon the impropriety of forming hasty dislikes on too slight grounds, and point his moral with a fervent prayer that fortune would wait on the efforts of one in whose character he himself had been greatly mistaken; but whom he was now proud to call his "good friend, Master Walter, the physician."

NOTE.—I think it right to inform the readers of the foregoing tale that I have been guilty of altering the date of one of its principal events. The attack on the Jewry took place in the year preceding, and not in the same year with the Battle of Evesham.

MURIEL PUTTING THE SEALED PAPER INTO MASTER WALTER'S HAND.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

NOS. 843, 844.—VOL. XXX. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1857. WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE.


## THE SPEECH AND THE ADDRESS.

THE Royal Speech at the opening of the Session is principally occupied, as might have been foreseen, with the questions of our European and Asiatic policy. The domestic subjects introduced are few and unimportant; and include no reference to Parliamentary Reform, or to the Education of the People, from which significant omissions the public may perhaps be justified in coming to the conclusion that the Government will leave these matters to the action of independent members, and either support or oppose them, as Ministerial judgment, or the necessities of party, may dictate. In addition to the old, the perpetually-recurring, and never-to-be-avoided question of the Estimates for the year, the only topics of domestic interest which are mentioned are the renewal of the Bank Charter Act, the state of the law relating to Joint-Stock Banks generally, and the Consolidation and Amendment of some important portions of the Law. The Lord Chancellor, prior to the debate on the Address, gave notice of his intention to introduce three Bills for the Reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, under the several divisions of marriage and divorce, wills, and general jurisdiction; and in the Lower House the Home Secretary obtained leave to bring in a Bill with reference to transportation and secondary punishments. If Ministers succeed in carrying no more than these measures through Parliament, they will have done something towards rescuing the Session from the charge of barrenness, which is too often, and with great justice, brought against the assembled wisdom of the nation.

But, as already observed, the main topics of the Royal Speech, and of the debates on the Address, related to the affairs of Asia. As was to have been expected, Ministers were closely questioned by the Opposition in both Houses as to the causes and objects of the two wars which the country has on hand. They gave such information as, consistently with a due regard to the public interests, they could venture to lay before Parliament. Wars are like the conflagrations in great cities; the nearer they are to the spectator the more absorbing the interest which they excite. The British nation, intimately connected as it is with India and China, does not yet regard the hostilities in those remote regions with as much intensity of feeling as that with which it watched every incident of the struggle in the Crimea. But we may be sure that, as time wears on, and the plot of the great Eastern drama unfolds itself in all its intricacies, the people will yield to the policy of the Home and the Indian Government that hearty support and co-operation which are essential to the triumph of our arms, the safety of our frontier, and the vindication of our supremacy.

The non-corroboration of the intelligence that, after the brilliant capture of Bushire, the Shah had submitted to our demands, gives additional importance to that portion of the Royal Speech which relates to Persia. If the military fame of Great Britain have suffered in the East, by the blundering incapacity which marked the early stages of the Crimean campaign, and by

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT: THE PEERS' STAIRCASE.—(SEE PAGE 122.)

the secondary part which even in its latest stages was played by our gallant army, the history of the brilliant operations at Bushire and Karrak will go far to restore it. When the Asiatic agents of Russia shall whisper mysteriously of Kars, and place its capture by Mouravieff and the Russians as a set-off against the capture of the Malakoff by Pelissier and the French, the Eastern tribes upon our frontier, and the people of Persia, will remember the fall of Bushire, and the skill as well as prowess of our commanders and troops, and bend with wholesome terror, largely tinctured with admiration, before the might and majesty of England.

The same reasons do not regulate our policy towards China. It is not a question either of frontier or of security; neither have we to foil the machinations of an aggressive European Power, stirring up against us, for its own purposes, the jealousies of the native population. The quarrel of England with China is the quarrel of the modern and expansive civilisation of Europe against the antiquated and exclusive semi-barbarism of the East. It is the quarrel of France, of the United States, and of every nation that possesses ships and commerce, quite as much as it is our own. In our dispute with Persia we can suffer no interlopers, except they come as enemies, when we shall know how to deal with them. In our dispute with China all the Powers on earth are welcome to interfere. They are all interested in proportion to their wealth and enterprise; and, if the result of the quarrel should be to open up that great empire of the East, to the ideas and trade of the greater empires of the West, the whole world will be the gainer; and China itself will not be among the least of those to whom the shock will give a forward and a beneficial impetus.

The portions of the Speech that relate exclusively to the European policy, past and present, of the nation excited long debates in both Houses. In the Upper House Lord Derby expressed his belief that the foreign policy of the Government had deprived the country of every friend it had in the world except France; and animadverted with especial severity upon the conduct pursued towards the King of Naples;—conduct which, by playing with the great question of Italian liberty, had resulted, as he thought, in making Austrian rule in Italy more fixed and permanent than ever. Mr. Disraeli, in the Lower House, was equally emphatic, though scarcely so correct. The objectors were well answered by the Earl of Clarendon and Lord Palmerston; and the leader of the Opposition in the Commons was more forcibly than politely designated by the Prime Minister as a romancer and a *gobemouche*. As regards our foreign policy in general, and the amount of revenue to be raised to carry it out, involving, as a necessary consequence, the "war ninepence" which the country seems so indisposed to pay, Mr. Gladstone, will coalesce with Mr. Disraeli. Lord John Russell, like Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby, disapproves of the course pursued towards Naples—a disapproval in which we believe he has the general sympathy both of the Liberal and the Conservative party; but supports in other respects, though not very warmly or heartily, the European policy of the Government. He seems particularly to regret what he several times called the "acerbity" shown towards Russia in the matter of Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents; but, as the affair is settled, and as the country deemed that to be proper spirit, to which Lord John Russell has chosen to give a more unpleasant designation, the subject may be well allowed to drop, and to pass quietly into the domain of history.

All parties are satisfied at the approaching termination of the dispute between Prussia and the Swiss Cantons, and at the comforting assurance that her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of the French have discovered the means of an amicable settlement. The passage of the Speech that refers to the negotiations with the Government of the United States, and with that of Honduras, in reference to Central America, is particularly gratifying, and will be received by the country, as it was by Parliament, with unmixed satisfaction.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

The death of the Princess de Lieven, and the reminiscences and associations to which it and her singular history have given rise, have formed the chief subjects of conversation here. It appears that the Princess had no idea that her end was near, and that the real character of her state was announced to her by M. Guizot. She is said to have received the intimation with perfect resignation, and almost immediately to have sent for the Lutheran pastor, M. Cuvier (Mdme. de Lieven was a Protestant), with whom she had a long conversation. From that time she refused to see any one but her son, Prince Paul de Lieven, M. Guizot, and the Duc de Noailles. Mdme. de Lieven's political career—for it was virtually as real a political career as that of almost any manœuvre diplomatist of our day—is too generally known to make it our place to enter thereupon. But her private character presented certain traits less familiar to the general world. Among these her remarkable fidelity to her friends deserves to be cited. Amid the atmosphere of intrigue, [illegible] political blandishments in which she found herself—[illegible] encircled, she adhered constantly to those who had once gained her regard; and, for one in such a position, and [illegible]; to such a nation, this merit was no small one. It seems, however, somewhat generally acknowledged that Madame de Lieven had a little survived her day, and she has for some years been looked upon rather as a relic and a tradition belonging to an order of things gone by than as an important and influential personage of the day; and even the réunions of her salons bore a certain trace of this feeling.

A series of balls are taking place at the Tuileries, the Hôtel de Ville, and among the ambassadorial, ministerial, and other public circles. In the, Chaussée d'Antin a few houses are open, in the Faubourg St. Honoré yet fewer, and in the Faubourg St. Germain none. Money, with the prices of all the necessaries, as well as of the luxuries, is the order of the day, and we may, we believe, with safety assert that Paris is at present by far the dearest residence in [illegible].

The details of the execution of the wretched criminal Vuyer, [illegible] full of a horror that excites but too much interest. His cries and frantic resistance, which nothing but the exercise of force could overcome, when summoned to execution, [illegible] cowardice of the patient, which hesitated not in the execution of [illegible] darkest, most odious crimes. The report of the medical commission charged to examine into his state of mind was presented to the Emperor by Dr. Conneau. It declared him to be in a condition that rendered him perfectly responsible for his acts, notwithstanding the somewhat abnormal excitement under which he laboured; and the Emperor, on the faith of this report, is said at once to have rejected Verger's petition for pardon, unexamined. The father of the assassin was porter of a house in the Rue de Seine, and, though immediately after the execution of the crime he left the place, the house is still besieged by crowds of idlers, come expressly to see "*le père de l'assassin.*" Among the persons who presented themselves at the prison—many having come expressly from the provinces—in the intention of converting the criminal, was a lady, who, having vainly sought admission, drew forth a medal, requesting the aumônier to swallow it, assuring him that his immediate conversion would infallibly be the consequence. Pretty well for the nineteenth century!

It is said that the visit of the Grand Duke Constantine is likely to take place about April.

The sixth volume of the "Mémoires du Duc de Raguse" produces even a greater sensation than those which have preceded it. It is full of new and startling revelations respecting the events and personages of the Napoleon era; of remarkable descriptions of character; and of sagacious and impartial appreciations of the acts and views of the men engaged in the affairs of that day. The great European drama of 1814 is fully entered upon; and this portion of the history, together with two striking descriptive portraits of Napoleon—one as he showed himself before, the other what he became after, Tilsit—are replete with interest and instruction.

The rising belles of the day are the Mdlles. Laffitte, the daughters of M. Charles Laffitte. The elder, a striking brunette of sixteen, has made her *début* with considerable *éclat* at the Tuileries; the second, a charming blonde, a year younger, has only, as yet, appeared at the Italian Opera, but has already attracted much admiration by her delicate and somewhat pensive beauty. Both are heiresses, which is rather unjust in the distribution of advantages.

At the Opéra Comique the "Psyché" of MM. Jules Barbier and Michel Carré proves very attractive. The plot is founded on the fable of Apuleius, in which Psyché, by her fatal curiosity, causes the flight of Cupid, or Eros; thence exposes herself unprotected to the wrath of Venus, but is finally saved by Zephyr, sent by Eros to withdraw her from the jealous rage of Aphrodite. The music is charming; and, notwithstanding the material difficulty of rendering, without ridicule, the personages of the mythology, the story is sufficiently well carried out.

## THE WAR IN CHINA.

*(Extract from a Private Letter.)*

CANTON, December 19th, 1856.

IF ever such an affair as peaceful warfare could exist, we see it now in China. Things always go by contraries here. It is hard to say whether the motives of Admiral Seymour are yet fairly appreciated; but I doubt not that, if he continues in the course he appears to have laid out for himself, incalculable benefits will be derived from his bold, dashing, but humane policy. All that is to be feared is that some hanging diplomacy may ruin all the good his acts may be beginning to accomplish. It must appear strange to English notions that the chief act on the Admiral's part during the last month is to take forts which he previously captured. You must learn and think a good deal before you can realise the Admiral's position. Dragged, perhaps unwillingly and unwittingly, into warfare operations, he has carefully watched over the future events that might arise from his proceedings. Instead of, in the first instance, destroying every fort he took, he only captured one stronghold after another, resting contented with dismantling each, and trusting that each new success on his part might bring the existing dispute to a satisfactory issue. The forts were left entire, so that they could readily be rearmed by the Chinese to protect themselves from rebellion or plundering natives when trade could again be amicably conducted with foreigners. Had he utterly destroyed the forts at first, the Government would not have been in a position to give safe guarantees to future trade. Now the Government is not able to do so. Mistaking the Admiral's clemency, the Governor-General rearmed some of the forts. This act has resulted in the destruction of nearly all. It has led him into open warfare with the Americans too, and made his position on the river entirely at the mercy of foreigners so long as they choose to hold possession of the forts gained, and laid it open to any inroad that may be attempted by the numerous bands of rebels who swarm throughout the province.

The recapture of the forts that had been evacuated was nearly as easy as when the Chinese said they were unprepared. Their preparations were made at leisure, and appeared to be perfected; yet the Bogue forts, with their hundreds of guns, passed unheeded at first, were readily taken when fully manned. The great stronghold of their defence in the immediate vicinity of Canton fell a second time into Sir Michael Seymour's power. Every possible effort had been made to make the French Folly impregnable: batteries had been erected outside, picked troops were encamped close by to man them whenever an attack was made. A force had been sent against the place, but returned, as it appeared to be advisable that no risk of repulse should be incurred, the place was so well adapted for defence.

However, on the 6th December, the Admiral determined to take the fort, batteries and all. I was in the Dutch Folly when the fort was being taken, and entered the French Folly when we had got possession. It was a beautiful morning; the sun rose brightly, peacefully shining on the quiet and placid river, but the waters bore a warlike flotilla that was soon to change the scene to the fierceness of war. What stately grandeur there is in the steady movements of the two great steamers as they take up their position—the *Encounter* first, then the *Barrosa*—the armed boats with the storming party pulling impatiently about their more heavily-armed protectors. At a given signal, crash went the guns of the two ships and the powerful battery of the Dutch Folly at the devoted fort. The range was perfect—shot after shot, shell after shell, poured in with astounding force; the mercenaries bursting as they struck made the fire from the fort appear to be more powerful than it really was. They would be "braves" indeed who would stand to their guns under such a well-directed fire. Yet there were some who did remain; they fired with some effect, too. Both steamers were struck; and, when the Dutch Folly sixty-eight pounder pitched a shot beautifully into the fort, a gun was trained and fired in return, but, feebly dropping quietly into the water after a long train of ricochetting, the shot served as a signal of powerlessness, and the order was given for the boats to advance. What a noble sight it is to see such specks on the vast advance fearlessly to the very cannon's mouth! They escaped the shower of grape scattered plentifully about them. The sharp crack of a few Minié rifles are heard; a wild cheer; and then more firing. The boats reach the very ports of the fort; some dash at the batteries. No fire will retard them; not even rockets, hissing fury in the faces of the men, stop the determined onslaught! Such daring cannot be withstood: the defenders of the fort are panic-stricken; the batteries deserted; and, with the loss to us of only one man, the whole fortress and its additional protections are, in a short ten minutes from the time the boats attached, in undoubted possession. The first trophy is the flag: the characters emblazoned thereon bear the vaunting title, "The fort that shall never be taken."

The first shot was fired at half-past six in the morning. Before six hours were over the walls had been ruined; and the powerful, subtle, still fragrant gas hurled into the air by eighteen quietly successful explosions. But a feeble attempt was made to recover the place. A severe lesson was taught to those who attempted it. They only dare resist under cover of houses. All the houses were burned. Surely the Chinese will now know the inutility of continuing a warfare where they are so palpably unsuccessful. The whole city would at once know of their discomfiture, and the salvos of the exploding mines would ring forth a cry of victory in our favour that will not readily be forgotten. A mass of ruins stand as a speaking monument of our success.

It is a pity that no more forts remain for our naval forces to attack within the Bogue. The city will no doubt be spared until sufficient land force arrives to take firm possession with power to protect the inhabitants. It would reap a well-merited destruction if any attempt is made upon the Admiral's position, but such an attempt is scarcely to be expected. The Chinese people would prevent it, knowing what would be the consequences. Oh how much could be written on this point! How sadly have the Chinese and the Chinese affairs been misjudged in high quarters! Where will the difficulties end that have been begun by the ignorance and folly of some of our officials in the East? If our diplomatists only managed their affairs as successfully as our present naval Commander-in-Chief there might be some hope for progress in China. But, while our Plenipotentiaries have successively been deluded by the Mandarins that the people are our enemies, and that our trade must be restricted, how can any advance be made? The foreign trade is fettered by our own regulations; and, while the natives strive to push their commerce forward with foreigners with most persevering energy, their efforts are checked by thieving officials, who try to keep us from mixing with the people, lest we may suffer *injury* from them.

### THE WAR IN ASIA.

Although we have no direct positive intelligence from the seat of war in Asia, various stray items of information have come to hand which indicate the occurrence of important events. Thus, from Constantinople we learn that Heidar Khan, at the head of a cavalry brigade, had taken Furrah, and was advancing to attack the Persian army under Murad Khan; and that an English division, under Sir John Lawrence, is marching towards Candahar.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* publishes a communication from Persia, in which is announced what it terms "a serious fact," that the most important provinces of Afghanistan, without whose assistance the British army could not undertake a campaign in the interior of Persia, had declared for the Shah. It is added, that the Governor of Invia, who had entertained an idea of sending an expedition to Cabul, had wisely abandoned it, having received positive information that he could not rely on the troops of Dost Mahommed. It is said that, since then, the whole of Candahar had declared for Persia. The tribes of the Douraness, who are contiguous to that province, and who are regarded as the most powerful in the country, had prevailed on the Governours and the other chiefs to send a deputation to Teheran. These deputies were admitted to an audience on the 7th December by Nadir Eddin Shah, to whom they presented the tribute of their homage. The city of Candahar, situate on the left bank of the river Urgandaub, in a magnificent and fertile plain, and in the richest portion of Affghanistan, is a strategic point of the greatest importance. It commands the three roads by which British India may be approached. The district called Candahar, of which the city is the capital, comprises three provinces with a population of 1,500,000 inhabitants, and a standing army of 30,000 men supplied by the various tribes which inhabit it. The occupation of the town of Herrah by the Persians had considerable influence on the Affghans, and that of the population of the entire of Western Affghanistan. The *Moniteur de l'Armée* regards the plan of the General commanding the British army in the Persian Gulf, as developed by the attack on Bushire, as well conceived in a strategic point of view. It thinks that he never intended to advance into the interior of Persia, or into the plains of Affghanistan, but solely to attract the enemy to these points, and to divert their attention, while he established himself on the Persian Gulf. It affirms as a fact that, since the capture of Bushire, the British Commissioner who accompanied the expedition has proposed terms of peace to the Shah, and among the conditions imposed on that the Persian Government is the right of the British to in future possess an establishment in the Persian Gulf. Such an establishment is of the first consequence for the navigation of the Euphrates and for the new railway which is to connect that river with the Mediterranean. That is the gist of the question. "Such," says the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, "is the plan of the British Government, always so persevering and so correct in their point of view with respect to the interest of the East India Company." The reply of the Shah to the propositions of the British Commissioner cannot be known for at least a month, in consequence of the season and the distance from Teheran to Bushire.

### THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains an article on the question of the union of the Danubian Principalities. The Plenipotentiary of France at the Conference of Vienna had stated it as his opinion that it was the combination best suited to assure to those provinces the strength necessary to become a bulwark for the Ottoman empire. The French Government had since ceased to profess the same opinion, and what has recently taken place between it and the other Cabinets has only tended to confirm it in its convictions. It does not despair of seeing them prevail in the councils of the Powers, and that the one most interested will admit that the union of the Principalities has nothing which is not completely in accordance with the rights or suzerainty of the Sublime Porte with regard to the Danubian Principalities.

The *Presse d'Orient*, Jan. 20, states that the Commission for the Principalities was received yesterday by the Sultan.

The Porte is preparing an amnesty for all the emigrant Moldo-Valachians.

### AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Royal mail steam-ship *Asia* at Liverpool, on Monday last, we have intelligence from New York to the 21st ult.

The only important business which had been done in Congress was the discussion of the Tariff Bill by the House of Representatives in Committee, which had been continued for several successive days. In the course of this debate Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, stated that a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means desired, by the extension of the free list, to give incidental protection to iron and that the bill offered would reduce the annual receipts more than 10,000,000 dollars. It was also their intention to simplify the collection of the revenue, and to materially reduce the expenses of the Custom Houses. Mr. Akers, of Missouri, made a speech in vindication of the principles of the American party. Mr. Durfee, of Rhode Island, advocated protection for American manufactures; and politics speeches were made by Messrs. Keitt, of South Carolina, and Bliss, of Ohio. Mr. Keitt, so far from regarding the slavery agitation as being quieted by the election of Mr. Buchanan, thought that the tendency of affairs was still more towards the formation of geographical parties, and a dissolution of the Union; but he believed the South abundantly able to take care of herself, and avowed it to be her policy to extend her institutions into adjoining countries, the Governments of which were failing, and the people of which were degenerating into mongrelism.

The charges of corruption which have been brought against some members of Congress continue to excite great attention. Mr. Raymond, the editor of the *New York Daily Times*, was examined by the Committee of Investigation of the House of Representatives on the 16th. He declined to state the name of the writer of the article in the *Times* of the 6th, in which those charges were publicly made, but avowed his responsibility for it.

The defeat of Colonel Forney, and the re-election of Mr. Cameron to the Senate, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, has greatly astonished the Pro-Slavery men, who thought themselves sure of the Quaker State. The re-election of Mr. Sumner to the Senate, now that the numbers are given, is not calculated to allay the fears of the Democrats.

No senator was ever elected or re-elected by Massachusetts with such complete unanimity as Mr. Sumner. In the House 333 members voted for him, and only 12 "scattering votes" were cast; while the Senate elected him by a vote of acclamation—every senator was in his seat. The enthusiasm which was manifested in the city of Boston and throughout Massachusetts has never been equalled. It is the highest testimonial of regard that ever was paid under similar circumstances to a citizen of the Republic.

Advices from California to Dec. 20 had been received at New York. The news is important. The Supreme Court had pronounced a decision to the effect, that by the constitution of the State, no public debt could be contracted by the Government of California exceeding the sum of 300,000 dols., unless previously consented to and ratified by a direct vote of the people. Business at San Francisco was represented as dull, but a demand had recently sprung up for real estate, which had caused a rise.

Advices from Mexico state that the revolution at San Luis Potosi had been completely suppressed, and that Comonfort's position was good. All the eminent military chieftains, including Alvarez and Vidaurri, gave him a hearty support.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE opening of Parliament by Commission is but a negative proceeding. The ceremonial which surrounds the delivery of the Speech by the Queen in person acts as an impulse upon the Session; it seems to give it a vigorous start: whereas when the function is committed to Royal Commissioners the affair partakes rather too much of the character of a burlesque in some respects—for instance, take the singular cocked hats which in modern times do duty for Peers' coronets;—and in others it is cold and languid, as well as tedious.

It was in this way that on Tuesday last the Session of 1857 was inaugurated. There was accordingly but a thin gathering of Peers in the House of Lords at two o'clock; and the spectators were few, and sombre in their appearance. Nor did the members of the House of Commons think it necessary to assemble in any great number in the early part of the day. There was no Cabinet Minister present; and the leaders of the Opposition were not at hand to accompany the Speaker when he proceeded, at the summons of Black Rod, to the Upper House. At the moment of his departure "Big Ben," on whom a trial had been going on at intervals during the morning, suddenly began to toll in a most measured and lugubrious fashion. The sound was that of a passing bell; and a superstitious punster declared that it portended the dissolution of Parliament.

At a quarter to four the aspect of the House of Commons became more cheerful: members were beginning to feel more at home; and as the familiar voice of Mr. Hayter broke on their ears while performing one of his duties—the moving of new writs for seats vacant among the Liberals—they began to assume that peculiar conventional tone which every one of them so unmistakably adopts after he has been a month an M.P.

There was the usual stir and movement when they heard that Mr. W. Cowper was to have the charge of the education of the country, and that Mr. Monsell was to turn to account the experience he had acquired at the Board of Ordnance, by taking care of the health of the metropolis; and they laughed when the vacancy announced for Clonmel proved that Mr. John O'Connell had sunk from a martyr patriot, into a small placeman. In the mean time the House was filling fast. The Ministers were ranged on the Treasury bench; and the Peelites, in the persons of Messrs. Gladstone, Sidney Herbert, and Cardwell (Sir James Graham was absent), ranged themselves by the side of the Manchester party, including Messrs. Cobden and Milner Gibson, on their usual seats. Of the chiefs of the Opposition Mr. Disraeli was the last to appear. Lord Stanley, although he gave his sanction to the renewed cohesion of the Conservative party by joining Mr. Disraeli's Parliamentary dinner the day before, left his accustomed seat and went into the gallery above, where he remained during the greater part of the debate. Soon two gentlemen, looking stiff and perplexed in that combination of scarlet cloth and silver lace which marks the office of Deputy Lieutenant, were observed to hasten in an uncomfortable manner up the floor, and endeavour to hide themselves on the second seat behind the Treasury bench—they were the mover and seconder of the Address. And at about a quarter to five Sir John Ramsden, the member for Taunton, commenced, in a clear, loud voice—the tones of which bore a singular resemblance to those of Mr. Disraeli, and which somewhat neutralised the effect of his youthful and rather feminine appearance—the delivery of a set speech, which was a very fair specimen of juvenile oratory. A less happy fate awaited Sir Andrew Agnew, who followed him. He had either not condescended to learn or had forgotten his lesson, and the result was that he only just escaped what is technically called a breakdown. In the course of the day it was rumoured that it was the intention of Mr. Disraeli to open the budget of intelligence with regard to the foreign policy of Ministers (which he gathered in Paris in the last few weeks), as soon as the Address was moved. Nevertheless, the eager restlessness of Mr. Gladstone was observed to portend an attempt to catch the Speaker's eye; and Sir Bulwer Lytton was seen to crouch in the attitude which a man assumes when he is about to start to his feet; while the leader of the Opposition leaned back in his seat with that impassive listlessness which characterises his demeanour in the House. However, at the right moment Mr. Disraeli appeared at the table, and Mr. Gladstone was forced, by the implied rule of the House, to yield to him. Of Mr. Disraeli's speech it may be said that the beginning was cumbrous and circumlocutory, the middle vigorous and animated, and the end financial, and therefore a failure. Finance is the very *bête noire* of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. On the whole, although it was probably somewhat modified, in consequence of Mr. Disraeli having preceded him, Mr. Gladstone's speech was more dangerous to the Ministry than that of the avowed leader of the Opposition. All allegiance to the compact which brought the coalition Government of Lord Aberdeen together was thrown off, and there was an earnestness about him which Lord Palmerston must have felt to be telling, as his Lordship immediately made one of his best efforts to do away with its effects; although in fact his speech was a reply to Mr. Disraeli. There was eminent tact in this. It would not have done to have been jocose on Mr. Gladstone—first, because he is still nominally the Premier's "right honourable friend;" and, secondly, because his speech did not admit of being taken in a jesting point of view. But the "right hon. gentleman opposite" was fair game, and very good game was made of him. It cannot but strike any one who is in the habit of looking on in the House of Commons how singular is Lord Palmerston's position. He has not one debater in his Ministry at once able and safe. It needs, therefore, the utmost tact in him so to time his speeches as that he may embrace and reply to the main points of the discussion, and yet not leave himself exactly in the necessity of making his speech a mere summary of the debate. On Tuesday night, in spite of all his management, he was obliged to trust himself to the tender mercies of a subtle and experienced Parliamentary speaker, who, as well as Mr. Disraeli, has employed the recess in informing himself on foreign policy in a foreign country. The only difference is that Mr. Disraeli has been in France and Lord John Russell in Florence. At one time the circumstance of Lord John Russell addressing the House of Commons from a back bench, and commanding an audience of about fifty members only, would have been a world's wonder; but so it was on the first night of this Session. There was something suspicious in his attempt to follow Lord Palmerston; and the first few sentences of candid praise of his "noble friend" which he uttered were the sure harbinger of the bitter lecture which succeeded. In short, the severest blows which the Government received on that night were from their flank and their rear. It may, perhaps, be said that, judging from his appearance, Lord John has found macaroni a sustaining and invigorating edible.

After this the debate languished through Mr. Milner Gibson, and ended in a drone with Mr. Hadfield; and, except that it threatened to inundate the Ministry with motions on the subject of the Income-tax, it has given no decided indication of the policy of their opponents. It was said, however, that if a division had been forced on it might have ended in the defeat of the Government.

That such was not the intention of Lord Derby and his party, the course he took in the Upper House sufficiently proves. The proceedings in that House were in a degree parallel to those in the Commons, for no sooner had the mover and seconder of the Address satisfactorily convinced their audience of their political nonentity (indeed the very identity of one of them was in question, and whether it was Earl Cowper or the Earl of Airlie who seconded the Address was a matter of doubt) than Lord Derby rose. On the first night of a Session the noble Earl is really delightful. His vivacity is so genuine, and his pleasure at having the opportunity of giving the reins to his eloquent tongue so apparent, that one is inclined to forgive his occasional bitterness, and the chuckle with which he delivers a bit of [illegible] rule. Perhaps, as a whole, his speech on this occasion was not one of his very happiest efforts, but still its sparkle and brilliancy contrasted strongly with the dreamy calmness of that of Lord Clarendon. After Lord Grey had once again, in his keenest and shrillest style, asserted his claim to head the Peace party, the interest of the debate passed away, for Lord Granville spoke not a word of the Russian [illegible] and only seemed to wish to signify that he was tired of the leadership of the Upper House. The division on the amendment of Lord Grey was a needless trouble, and in its result was more of a triumph than otherwise to the Government.

And so ended the first night of the Session of 1857.

## THE INCOME-TAX.—MEETING AT BOSTON.

A crowded meeting, convened by requisition, was held at Boston, on the 27th ult., the Mayor in the chair. Several resolutions, condemnatory of the Income-tax in its present shape, were carried unanimously, and a petition to Parliament adopted, praying that the additional 2d. in the pound be at once repealed. The Rev T. W. Matthews, and Messrs. Noble Chapman, Coupland, Hill, and other gentlemen, took part in the proceedings.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr Herbert Ingram, M.P., to Mr. John Noble, junior, the mover of the first resolution at the meeting:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS, [illegible]

Dear Sir,—I see by the reports in the public papers that [illegible] on Income-tax meeting at Boston. Now, I am quite sure [illegible] tently agreed in opinion that the small trader and the hard-[illegible] sional man, ought not to pay in proportion to the [illegible] and other proprietors or what is called realised property; at the same time, I am sure you cannot possibly wish that persons best able to pay should escape. The plan generally proposed—that of capitalising incomes—to remedy the inequality of the Property and Income Tax would only increase the evil. Now just look at its operation in practice. We will take the first person in the empire after the Sovereign, the Prime Minister: his income, if valued, is not worth three months' purchase in the market. Then take all the other Ministers: all these would entirely escape in the operation of capitalising income. Then take the Bishops, the highly-endowed clergy, the large-salaried persons under Government—all would escape with scarcely anything to pay. The large profit-making traders in London, and all persons of that class, would escape with a very small amount of taxation; in fact, the amount to be levied would be so reduced that a serious deficiency in the revenue would occur, and the amount of *indirect* taxation must be increased.

It is startling, with the declining [illegible] in the country that [illegible] property should [illegible] the State that [illegible] family out of the [illegible] Police. To consistent those contributions ought to be discontinued: as, clearly, these grants are a relief to *real* property.

With respect to the taxes on the labouring classes they now pay 8s. in the pound in the shape of duties on tea, coffee, [illegible], and I, for one, must resist any further burdens in this quarter.

I think the mode and machinery of assessment of the Income-tax is most oppressive and arbitrary; and I have given notice to bring the matter before the House with a view to the improvement generally of collecting the Inland Revenue.

I hope my constituents will not aid any movement for increasing the indirect taxation of the country, heavily pressing, as it does, on the industry and commerce of the country.

I have the pleasure of stating that I have every reason to believe the Income-tax will be immediately reduced to 7d. in the pound.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

John Noble, Jun., Esq., Boston. HERBERT INGRAM.

## BEER MEASURES.

SOME curious statistics of the beer trade, showing how the perennial streams of "malt and hops" in a state of decoction are prepared and distributed, appear in a return printed by order of the House of Commons, on the instance of Mr. Apsley Pellatt. The status exhibited is that obtained from the issue of licenses during the year 1855. At that time, it seems, there were in all England only 2290 licensed as "common brewers"—*i.e.*, who manufactured the article for others to sell. The Atlantic Ocean of fluid furnished by this select band was distributed among the English lieges by no fewer than 185,144 retailers, either classed as "victuallers," or merely licensed to sell beer, to be drunk or not drunk on their premises, according to circumstances. There were, besides, an auxiliary corps of 38,791 persons authorised to retail beer of their own brewing. In all Scotland, under the fiery despotism of whisky, the humbler beverage finds but 130 wholesale manufacturers; and 12,977 retailers, of whom 3339 are entitled "grocers;" and 137 persons licensed to brew their own beer. Ireland possesses 104 brewers, and 16,051 retailers of beer. There is no publican in the sister isle who seems to think it worth while taking out a license to brew his own beer.

Among the English counties, Yorkshire, from its size and population, enjoys the greatest number of brewers, having 259; and 12,337 retailers of various description. Lancashire, however, ran very near in the thirsty race, with its 253 brewers; and can boast of a greater number of retailers, namely, 17,679;—its great superiority being in the class of persons merely licensed to sell beer to be drunk on the premises. In London and Middlesex there are 115 licensed brewers; and in Kent, which also supplies the metropolitan market, 114. The adjacent counties of Surrey, Sussex, and Suffolk have also 248 among them. By licensed brewers must not, of course, be understood so many breweries, since all the members of a brewing company must take out a license. The number of retail dealers in the metropolitan counties is unexpectedly small, as compared with Yorkshire and Lancashire, and to the ratio of the inhabitants. There are but 5564, of all denominations, in London and Middlesex. The great brewers, also, possess a close monopoly of the market, only 55 licenses having been taken out by dealers wishful to brew their own beer among a population of some three millions.

The smallest number of brewers in any English county is in little Rutland, where there are but 2 and 129 retailers—helped out, however, by 75 dealers, who sell their own brewage. The Principality stands low in the schedule of beer-drinking. Throughout its twelve counties there are only 87 brewers, of which number three counties—Glamorgan, Denbigh, and Cardigan—monopolise 50. The number of retailers is pretty large, being 6558, besides the 4677 persons who brew as well as sell their own beer—or, should we say, *own*?—on their own premises.

THE LINE OF OLIVER CROMWELL.—The Cromwells still live—the line of Oliver, in direct descent from the veritable Oliver that drove out the "Rump Parliament," still lives! A part of the family lives in Clay county, Indiana. They are farmers, rather mediocrity in their vicinity: intelligent, and in full possession of the family history, they still keep up the name of Oliver in every family. Oliver Cromwell Howe lies in the cemetery at Hamburg-green. He died there, an aged, respected and venerated citizen of Clay county, in 1855. If France did not find the missing Dauphin in Ebenezer Williams, England can find her Cromwells in the Hoosier State.—*Ohio Statesman.*

A GOOD INVENTION.—We [illegible] Berlin on the 29th, and came directly hither, a distance of 180 miles by railroad. I noticed in the car a new contrivance for warming the [illegible] which in our case was wholly successful. Long, flat boxes of [illegible] ne, covered with carpeting and filled with hot sand, are placed upon the floor, between the seats, so that the passengers on both sides can make use of them. These boxes were milky warm when we started, and not quite so when we arrived at Hamburg, eight hours afterwards. *Bayard Taylor in the New York Tribune.*

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Rutland to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Leicestershire, vacant by the death of the late Duke of Rutland.

The King of Holland, as a mark of his satisfaction of the army of the Dutch colonies in India, has nominated his son, the Prince of Orange, a Lieutenant-Colonel in a regiment of infantry in that army.

The Earl of Portsmouth was prevented by indisposition from attending Earl Granville's State dinner on Monday evening.

The King of Sardinia left Nice at midnight on the 29th ult., and returned to Genoa by the Cornice road, which was illuminated for some distance on his way. The people of Nice assembled in front of the Palace, and greeted him as he came out with cordial cheers.

The Duke of Montebello, a *ci-devant* Orleanist, is spoken of as the probable successor of M. de Morny at St. Petersburg, whenever favourable circumstances allow of that eminent statesman returning to Paris.

The Marquis d'Azeglio, the Sardinian Minister, accompanied by the Countess of Shaftesbury and family, visited Winborne Minster on Saturday last, to see the new chancel, which has recently been thrown open.

King Louis of Bavaria arrived at Verona on the 31st ult., and left next day for Milan.

The third Court ball of the season took place in Brussels on the 28th ult. At nine the State rooms were completely filled. The King leading the Princess Charlotte and the Count de Flandres, arrived at an early hour. The young Princess wore a white dress, trimmed with red flowers, and on her head a wreath of roses. The King retired at eleven, but dancing was kept up till two in the morning.

In and after the third week in February the Bishop of London will hold his receptions at London-house on Tuesdays, instead of Fridays, as heretofore.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Constantine of Russia have left Hanover for Altenburg and Weimar. They are to return to Hanover in ten days.

It is said that the ex-Regent of Portugal, Dom Fernando, meditates a Continental tour, and that in the first place his Majesty will visit this country in the war-steamer *Mindello*.

Among the passengers who arrived at Southampton this week, in the Peninsular mail-packet *Tagus*, was Mr. Sullivan, the United States Minister at the Court of Lisbon.

The marriage of the daughter of the distinguished writer, M. Villemain, with the son of M. Targé, who was Attorney-General to the Court of Angers, and deputy for Maine-et-Loire under Louis Philippe took place on Monday at the Church of St. Germain des Près.

We are sorry to hear that the Solicitor-General for Ireland, Mr. Christian, is labouring under a severe illness.

General Count d'Andigné, formerly a Peer of France, died at Fontainebleau last week, at the advanced age of ninety-one.

Mr. Hope Johnstone's claims upon the constituency of Dumfries-shire have been recognised by the withdrawal of Lord Henry Scott from the contest.

On Saturday Mr. T. Chambers, the recently-elected Common Serjeant, was sworn into office.

Governor Reeder, backed by the Free State men of Kansas, is again contesting General Whitfield's right to a place in the House of Representatives.

Mr. E. R. Langworthy has been returned for Salford without opposition.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Kisseleff, has left Paris for Nice. His return to Paris is fixed for the 15th.

Both English and French Governments have instructed their respective Ambassadors to intimate to the Austrian Government their great satisfaction at the conduct of the young Emperor at Milan in granting so complete an amnesty.

Dr. Carl Scherzer has been appointed at the head of a Commission of Naturalists who are about to accompany an expedition for scientific discovery sent out by the Government of Austria. The expedition is to start from Trieste at the end of this month.

The French Government will, it is said, defray the whole expense of the sojourn of the Persian Ambassador in Paris.

The triennial festival of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester is fixed to be held at the first-named city on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th of August, and the services of the following artists have already been secured: Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mrs and Mr. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Thomas, and Herr Formes.

Mdme. Volnys, the actress, who had obtained a *congé* from the director of the Imperial theatres of St. Petersburg to proceed to Nice to be present at the deathbed of her daughter, will not return to the stage. She is to remain in Nice, where she has been appointed reader to the Empress Dowager.

Ernesto Cali, an eminent Italian sculptor, is now completing a monumental figure of Lady Victoria Talbot, daughter of Earl Talbot, who died at Naples last summer. The figure reposes on a Pompeian couch in the attitude in which the lamented young lady lay after death.

Monsignor Geissel, the Archbishop of Cologne, is so desirous that Duns Scotus, the "Doctor Subtilis," should be canonised, that he is going to Rome to see that the matter is taken in hand by his Holiness.

Mr. Rogers, the American sculptor, now at Rome, has received an order from the United States' Government for one of the bronze doors of the library at Washington upon the model for which he is now successfully engaged, as well as upon a statue of John Adams, destined for Boston.

Mr. Lumley has concluded an engagement with Mdlle. Piccolomini for three years.

The Board of the Department of Science and Art has received instructions from the Treasury to include in the estimates of the year 1857-8 a certain sum, on account, for the erection of a building for the Industrial Museum of Scotland.

The sum of £60,000 is paid by the Bank of England as a composition for Stamp-duty, and £120,000 contribution out of the profits of the circulation department.

It is reported that the Credit Society (St. Paul) has made a treaty with the city of Paris for a loan of fifty millions.

Under Schedule E of the Income-tax Act, 75,092 persons were assessed—of which number, 27,814 were under £150 a year.

The *Univers* publishes a decree of the Holy Inquisition against a pastoral letter of certain bishops of Holland against the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

By order of the Postmaster-General, it is now arranged that all letters returned to that department shall be forwarded to the writers of them on the same day they are sent to the returned-letter department.

A new Bishopric of Teheran, *in partibus* of course, is to be instituted for the benefit of the Armenian Roman Catholic subjects of the Shah.

The *Sunderland Herald* says that about 200 pitmen, residing in and around Sunderland and Durham, are preparing to take flight in spirit for Australia.

A comet was observed on the night of the 2nd of December, bearing about north-west, from Panama.

Alterations are being made in Whitecross-street Prison, with the view of a classification of persons confined for debt. It is in contemplation to classify debtors throughout England and Wales.

The *Sibylle*, French vessel of war, has been ordered to proceed from Bombay to the Persian Gulf to watch any future operations there, or possibly with reference to the claims of the French Government on the Isle of Kerrak.

Peter McLean, convicted of the murder of Thomas Maxwell, miner, on the road leading from Bathgate to East Whitburn, in Linlithgowshire, on the 16th November last, was hanged at Linlithgow on Monday morning.

The Grand Jury Court of New Kent County, Virginia, is engaged trying several negroes charged with inciting insurrection. One negro has been convicted, and is sentenced to be hanged, and it is supposed that another will meet the same fate.

The Grand Jury has returned six true bills for forgery and larceny against John Paul, late collector to the City of London Union.

Accounts from Athens to the 25th ult. state that the financial instructions of the protecting Powers have been communicated to King Otho. A Ministerial modification was expected.

The West Ham Distillery Company, which has given notice to supply customers this month, will, it is said, initiate its business with a dinner to sixty gentlemen in one of the mighty vats which form a portion of its enormous plant, newly erected at an expense of £30,000.

NEW SCHOOL-CHURCH OF ST. PETER'S, STEPNEY.

## SCHOOL-CHURCH AT STEPNEY.

On Saturday, January 31, a school-church was publicly opened at St. Peter's, Stepney, by the Lord Bishop of London. This building, as its name denotes, includes the work of a school, and a means of bringing home to the labouring classes the services of the Church.

The district consists of 13,000, mostly of poor and labouring people, chiefly dock labourers, and this room will enable the active and energetic pastor, the Rev. T. J. Rowsell—who has laboured most earnestly and successfully for thirteen years—to assist and instruct those who from various causes do not go to church. St. Peter's Church itself is always well filled, and on Sunday evenings crowded with poor; but this new room will enable many of the poorest to say prayers together with their pastor, and hear God's word read and preached.

The cost of the building is £1550. It was built by Mr. Charles Barry, and is a fine and well-proportioned room. A large and influential company assembled; and, after a very warm and affectionate address from the Bishop, he expressed his hearty approval and sanction to this work in all its bearings, specially sanctioning the use of the room, as an opportunity of guiding the recreation of the labouring people.

The Rev. T. J. Rowsell then addressed the meeting, and, in his usual peculiar style of eloquent affection, explained the objects for which the room had been built, the deep anxiety which attended the realisation of the necessary funds, and the absolute necessity which existed that the increasing wants of the poor for the services of the Church should be more generally felt and acknowledged. The rev. gentleman most powerfully depicted the sad and baneful effects of the system of sequestration which existed in the parish of Stepney, and which so vitally affected the true interests of the Church; and the enthusiastic plaudits which greeted this part of Mr. Rowsell's speech must have convinced the right rev. prelate how completely this pernicious system is detested in the neighbourhood in which it has now for some time been in operation.

He was succeeded by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., who was warmly received, and his eloquent and touching speech was listened to with eager attention. He very earnestly set forth the duties of the West-end towards the East, and implored the richer members of the Church to act up to their solemn responsibilities. He reminded them that, being at a distance, instead of lessening, actually increased, the demands upon their love and co-operation as a locality thus deprived of the rich members were unable to cope with its difficulties.

The Rev. F. D. Maurice, in a few but touching remarks, said that the West-end had as much good to receive for themselves in their sympathy with and care for the real manful life of the East as it could bestow upon them by education and money.

The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. W. W. Champneys, W. Cotton, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hessey, and Mr. Churchwarden Lilley, who briefly expressed in the name of the people the happiness which they felt in the presence and kind sympathy of the Bishop, and also to those present whose Christian generosity had erected the building, and testified the high esteem and deep affection which they entertained for their beloved pastor, and their appreciation of his excellent Church-teaching and his truly consistent life.

It was a gratifying day to the anxious Pastor of this densely-populated district, and also to his truly excellent wife, who fully participates in all his care and exertions for the welfare of his people, and whose large-hearted loving sympathy is deeply felt by all those who have the happy privilege of being brought within her influence; and it is hoped that the amount still due on account of this useful and necessary work will be raised to ease the anxieties of the clergyman, and that some of the richer members of the Church of England will send help to this poor district, in which so arduous a task is being so actively set about. It deserves confidence and help. There will be here 1000 children under instruction in this one district, connected with St. Peter's Church.

## HALSTEAD HALL, NEAR HORNCASTLE.

About an hour before midnight on Sunday, the 7th of December last, the inhabitants of the village of Stixwould were aroused from sleep by an alarm of fire. The stackyard at Halstead, about three-quarters of a mile from the village, was enveloped in flame, and the produce of more than one hundred acres of valuable corn was in a very brief period completely destroyed. The area of flame exceeded that produced by the largest fires in Manchester or Liverpool. As the wind was almost a hurricane from S.W., and the yard had been fired right in the wind's eye, it was impossible to save more than the two cornstacks, and the fine old barn and outbuildings, which are not shown in the Sketch. A reward of £100 has been offered for the discovery of the incendiary. Hitherto no clue has been found, although Mr. Hitchins, the able Coroner for this part of Lincolnshire, held an inquest, and made a most searching investigation.

About thirty years since a burglary with violence was committed at Halstead, which was then in the occupation of Mr. W. Elsey. Three of the offenders were executed, and two transported.

Halstead appears in former times to have been a much larger house. It was the residence of the family of Townshend, as the following extract from the parish register shows:—

Mr. George Townshend, Esq., died at Halstead, and was buryed att Waddingworth, on Wenadaie nighte, the XIIIth of February, 1627

Another extract from the register will show that ill-assorted marriages occurred in the good old times:

Marriages: Anno 1621.
Francis Fawcett, of the age of 23 years, marryed to Anne Hemidge, of the age of 21 years, upon Sater Daie, the 27th Daie of January, 1621.

It appears, however, that the bliss of the venerable bridegroom was but of short duration, by the next entry:—

Burialls. Anno 1621.
Francis Fawcett, the above named, was buryed the 8th day of February, 1621, having been but 12 daies marryed.

HALSTEAD HALL, NEAR HORNCASTLE

## CLERGY ORPHAN SCHOOLS CANTERBURY.

The erection of these Schools originated in the accommodation for children in the schools of the Clergy Orphan Corporation at St. John's Wood having become insufficient. It was, therefore, determined to appropriate that building exclusively to girls, and to erect elsewhere a school sufficiently large to contain 200 boys, and fitted up for the immediate reception of at least one-half that number. The Rev. Dr. Warneford, with characteristic munificence, provided a site at Canterbury, at a cost of upwards of £3000, and also offered £4000 towards the erection of a new school for boys, together with £2000 to found scholarships.

On June 29th, 1854, Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, laid the first stone of the boys' school, on the site given, at St. Thomas's-hill, Canterbury. The building is calculated for the reception of 120 boys, but is so arranged that it can be enlarged to receive 200.

Mr. P. C. Hardwick was the architect; Mr. Kelk was the contractor. The amount of contract is £15,000. The materials are Kentish rag and Caen stone. The dormitories extend over the whole of the upper story. Each boy has a separate cubicle, which is formed by partitions, about 7 feet high; and a separate infirmary is provided.

As the number of children which the buildings of the Corporation will in future be able to admit is nearly double what it has hitherto been, a proportionate increase in the annual subscriptions or permanent income is indispensably necessary in order to maintain the institution in efficiency. The object is an excellent one, and should have general support.

THE CLERGY ORPHAN SCHOOLS, CANTERBURY: THE CHAPEL.

The Clergy Orphan Schools were originally founded A.D. 1749, and incorporated 1809.

The cost of the new building at Canterbury will be £15,500, exclusive of the expenses of furnishing, and of the Chapel, which, with its fittings, is estimated at £3000

The girls, continuing at St. John's Wood, will thus have the accommodation which has been long and greatly needed; and provision will also be made for an addition to their numbers, for which the growing necessities of the clergy urgently call.

Reduction of Armaments.—The *Moniteur* of Saturday last publishes a decree reducing the strength of the army, with a view to place it upon a peace footing. The official journal says:—"In order to gradually reduce the army to a peace footing, the Emperor has just ordered 46,000 temporary and renewable furloughs to be granted. A similar ones to the number of 85,000 had been previously issued, making the total of the soldiers thus sent to their homes for an unlimited period 141,000. These 46,000 new furloughs are to be divided among the classes of 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853, according to a list drawn up by the Minister of War."

French Gambling.—I understand that the recent circular against gambling in cafés was provoked by a statement affecting persons connected with the Court. Stories have been told of young men having lost 40,000 and 50,000 francs, and of marriages having been broken off in consequence; but people now speak of 800,000 francs having been lost in a single evening, and of a very high personage having been compelled to interfere personally to square the account. *Letter from Paris.*

# LYING-IN-STATE AND FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF RUTLAND, K.G.

THE LATE DUKE OF RUTLAND, K.G.—FROM THE PORTRAIT BY G. SANDERS.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF RUTLAND.—FROM THE PORTRAIT BY G. SANDERS.

THE sympathy and sorrowful interest attached to the last honours to the remains of John Henry, the fifth Duke of Rutland, would, if proof were wanting, testify the reverential affection in which his Grace was held by all around him. In an eloquent *éloge* in the *Derbyshire Advertiser* he is worthily characterised by the writer Spencer T. Hall as "a man who would in any circumstances have been an ornament to humanity. There was that in him which would have given dignity to the most humble post it threw a halo round the very lofty position to which, in the order of Providence, he was born. He respected himself, but scorned no one, and all who knew him justly loved him. Intense in his affections and firm in his principles he was in his domestic relations a model, in his friendships unfaltering, and in his patriotism, if not unequalled, at least unsurpassed, by any nobleman of his day."

## THE LYING-IN-STATE.

The first portion of the funeral ceremonies the Lying-in-State took place on Tuesday and Wednesday week (Jan. 27 and 28) at Belvoir Castle, when, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, 3017 persons attended the first day, and 2674 on the second, making a total of nearly 4000 visitors, nine-tenths of whom were tenants and their families. It formed the subject of general remark that the first five men who presented themselves for admission at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning were five labourers from the Duke's estates in Rutland-shire who had consequently walked a distance of twenty-six miles to pay their last tribute of respect; and who, as they returned to their homes the same evening, actually performed a day's journey of fifty two miles on foot to accomplish this act of personal devotion.

On arriving at the castle the tenantry and other visitors were conducted through the porch along the entrance passage into the guard-room; here the approaches and walls were hung with black drapery. The coffin was placed on an elevated bier in the space at the foot of the guard-room staircases, which was also surrounded with black cloth

FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF RUTLAND: TENANTRY GOING TO THE LYING-IN-STATE, AT BELVOIR CASTLE.

with the l[illegible] suspended at the head. The covering of the oak coffin was of [illegible] velvet, decorated with gilt ornaments.

At the [illegible] of the coffin, on a cushion, were placed the Ducal Coronet [illegible] the Duke's own Star and Garter, composed of brilliants supposed to be worth £12,000. The breastplate, surrounded by different badges of honour, was surmounted by the Duke's Arms. The inscription-plate of the coffin bore the following:—

The Most Noble
HENRY, DUKE OF RUTLAND,
Marquess [illegible] Manner of Holdon,
Lord [illegible]
[illegible]
Born January, 1778 —Died 20th January, 1857.

The crossed swords, the dress sword of his Grace as a Knight of the Garter, and his regimental sword as Colonel of the Leicestershire Militia, were most displayed on the top of the coffin, along with the [illegible] spurs of Knighthood of the Order of the Garter set with [illegible] diamonds, and the [illegible] besides the blue ribbon and badge. At the foot of the coffin hung the Knight's Gold Collar of SS., and at the foot of the coffin underneath were grouped on either hand his Grace's mantle of ermine and velvet as Knight of the Garter; his Cambridge robes as D.C.L.; his hat as Colonel of the Leicestershire Militia, and his military sash.

A servant seated on each side, dressed in mourning, completed the mournful group, which the visitors having surveyed, they were conducted from the Castle through the porter's lodge. The greatest influx of visitors took place on Wednesday, when special trains conveyed the country from Bakewell, Ilkeston, and the Derbyshire estates of his Grace. Mr. Pole Thornhill, M.P.; Mr. Freer, Clerk of the Peace for Leicestershire; and W. Eaton, Esq., Mayor of Grantham, as representing the Corporation, were amongst the earlier visitors.

We have engraved, at page 107, the Arrival of the Tenantry at the Castle [illegible]; and, at page 110, the Remains Lying in State in the [illegible]-chamber of the Castle: this was not, however, intended as a [illegible] "first" in the work [illegible] the steward's office, "simply as a means of enabling the late Duke's tenantry, and those immediately connected with the family, to pay a last tribute of respect to his Grace's memory."

THE FUNERAL.

The morning of Thursday was fine, clear, and frosty, and a heavy fall of snow having coated the trees surrounding the Castle, and hung the sup, roaches thereto, presented an air of tristful grandeur.

Cards had been issued from the Castle inviting every tenant of his Grace to be present at the funeral, even if his rent amounted only to a shilling! The number of visitors was, consequently, very large, lining the way from the Castle to the Mausoleum, as far as the spot called the "Horseshoe," where the fine avenue of yew-trees commences.

The mournful cortège set out from the grand entrance of the Castle at a quarter past ten o'clock. The coffin was placed in a night of the multitude, on a mourning-car covered with black cloth. The curved sides of the car, which was seven feet in height to the top of the platform, were draped with black cloth, which descended to within three inches of the ground and covered the wheels. This car, which was manufactured by the Duke's own workpeople at Belvoir Castle, was drawn by four of his Grace's black agricultural horses, which, in their solemn trappings, added greatly to the effect of the pageant.

The following was the order of the procession:—

Mr. Bethell, bearing the Sword and Hat and Spurs
Mr. Cochrane, Clerk of the Works
Mr. Draper, Mr Farmer
Mr. G. R Dibdin
Hays, the Duke's coachman. Fowler, the Duke's footman.
Mr. Kingston, Surgeon, Mr. Shipman, Surgeon, and
Dr. Parsons, the Duke's Physician
Woods, the Duke's valet.
The Rev. W. Selwyn, the Rev. F Mules, and the Rev. H. S. Palmer.
Mr. Douglas, the oldest servant of the family, bearing the Ducal Coronet.

THE COFFIN

Pallbearers. Mr. R. Norman, Rev. O. Norman, Colonel Forrester, Mr. Mr. Norman, Mr. G. Norman, Mr. H. Norman, Rev O. Forrester, and Major Stuart Wortley

Chief Mourner, the eldest son of the deceased, the present Duke.

Mourners, two and two, Lord John Manners, Lord George Manners, Mr. Dru unond, The Hon. and Rev. F. Norman, Mr Edgar Drummond, Captain Drummond, Mr. Cecil Drummond, Lord Forrester, Lord [illegible] Mr Baillie Cochrane, Honourable A. Hervey, Earl of Scarbrough, Earl of Cawdor, Hon. E. Howard, Rev. G. Sumner, Dean [illegible], Mr Manners Sutton, Mr. Howard, Lord Manners, Viscount Canterbury, Mr. Long, the Duke's solicitor, and Mr. Neafield, the Derbyshire agent.

The gentlemen attached to the Castle two and two, as follows:—Mr. Fenton, Mr. Green, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Sickien, Mr. Orpwood, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Parker, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Mansell, Mr. Davis, Mr. Wright, Mr. Cattle, Mr. Goodhall, Mr. Mansell, jun., Mr. Welborn, Mr. Ashman, Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Kemp. Then followed the under servants.

The mournful procession having reached the avenue leading to the mausoleum, in the order shown in the large Illustration at page 111, the Rev. W. Selwyn (who officiated in consequence of the domestic chaplain, the Rev. F. Mules, suffering from a recent accident) commenced the impressive burial service—"I am the Resurrection and the Life." The coffin, on being borne into the mausoleum, was placed on the platform, and, on the conclusion of the lesson, taken out of the 15th of Corinthians, the coffin, with the ducal coronet and swords, was gradually lowered into the vault prepared for its reception. The funeral service was read with earnest solemnity by the Rev. W. Selwyn, and the responses were given with equal impressiveness by the other reverend gentlemen and members of the family. At the close of the service the mourners returned to the Castle, and the multitude of visitors to their respective abodes.

In the mausoleum is the celebrated monumental group representing the ascending figure of the late Duchess, welcomed by her four children, in the guise of angels. The body of the Duchess was interred in the vault underneath, where the remains of the good old Duke have after the lapse of thirty-one years, been likewise deposited.

Throughout the funeral arrangements the most perfect order prevailed; and the greatest credit is due to Messrs. Green and Fletcher, the stewards, and to Mr. Cochrane, the clerk of the works; to Messrs. Bramley of Grantham; and Mr. Bethell, undertaker, from Farringdon-street, London.

It affords us much satisfaction to add that the inhabitants of Grantham complied with the request of the Mayor to close their shops during the hours of the funeral—from 9 o'clock. This was recommended at a Council meeting, when it was also determined to send an official letter of condolence from the Mayor and burgesses of Grantham to the bereaved family. As the funeral was strictly a private one, this was considered to be the most suitable mode of testifying the respect entertained for the noble family by the residents of Grantham.

The following interesting anecdote of the late Duke of Rutland is given by one who shared, at the time alluded to, the hospitality of his roof:—

"It happened that I and one other private friend spent the last day of the year 1818, which happened to be Sunday, with his Grace at a small old house he has in a very retired part of the Derbyshire Hills. In the morning his Grace and his two guests and a couple of miles to attend the nearest place of worship—a kind of school-house close by one of his estates—but at night the Duke himself read family prayers to his domestic congregation, consisting of his two friends, a few of his ordinary servants, who accompanied him to the Woodhouse, as the place of worship was called, and a larger number of the inferior servants belonging to the locality. After the prayers his Grace read a short sermon—I think one of Paley's—and after that he addressed them by the title of 'kind friends,' praised them for the good order 'in which they had conducted their several duties in the last year,' expressed his satisfaction at having, as he hoped, contributed in return to their welfare and happiness, and hoped that the year which was just about to begin might be equally propitious and prosperous to the whole domestic circle and connection of which he was proud and happy to be, he said not as the master, but the chief partner—the responsible head and guiding hand. I never in my life heard a more appropriate or touching allocution. It was both simple and more in detail than I have been able to give it, though I made my note that evening; and it was followed by a respectful corroborative assent from the little audience, and an affectionate murmur of 'God bless your Grace,' which was very affecting.

The portraits of the late Duke and Duchess of Rutland, on the preceding page, have been copied from the whole-lengths, engraved by John Lucas and Samuel Cousins, in 1820, from the pictures painted by George Sanders. The Duke is represented in the superb costume worn by his Grace at the coronation of George IV.

GREENWICH ELECTION.—General Codrington will probably be returned unopposed, as he is as yet by far the preferable candidate.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 8.—Septuagesima Sunday.
MONDAY, 9.—Hooper burnt, 1555.
TUESDAY, 10. Queen Victoria married, 1840.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Washington born, 1732.
THURSDAY, 12.—Lady Jane Grey and her husband beheaded, 1554.
FRIDAY, 13.—Massacre of Glencoe, 1691. Sir W. Blackstone died, 1780.
SATURDAY, 14.—St. Valentine. Captain Cook killed, 1779

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 14, 1857.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. |
| 1 45 | 2 19 | 2 50 | 3 16 | 3 39 | 4 0 | 4 18 |
| A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. |
| 2 10 | 2 39 | 3 5 | 3 28 | 3 48 | 4 6 | 4 23 |

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, February 9, and during the week, the New Three-Act Comedy of DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE, with the Pantomime of the DANES in the WOOD, or, Hurlequin and the Cave of Gold.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, The Lily of Killarney. Tuesday and Friday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM [illegible] Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, [illegible] Mendelssohn's Night's Dream" will commence the Performances.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—The Second Week of [illegible] Artiste, Mr and Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS, the IRISH BOY and YANKEE GAL. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, "Custom of the Country," "A Night at Notting-hill," "Irish Tutor," and assisted with the Pantomime. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, "Born to Good Luck," "A Night at Notting-hill," "Our Gal," and Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr WILLIAM C. OKE. First Night of ROB ROY.—MONDAY, FEB. 9, and all the week, ROB ROY, with the Original Music, and effective Equestrian Embellishments by Mr. W. Cooke's trained Horses. Rob Roy, Mr. James Holloway. After which, SIEGE. To conclude with the Pantomime of PAUL PRY on HORSEBACK. Commence at Seven o'Clock

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Continued success. Crowded houses to witness the greatest PANTOMIME since "Mother Goose." Another Splendid Week. Extensive Alterations and Improvements. Transformation Scene each night. Which by all the best in London. The Wall [illegible] GOOSE AND MARY [illegible]

GENERAL TOM THUMB has scarcely undergone the [illegible] Palace, [illegible] ago, since he appeared three times before her Majesty [illegible] London Hanover-square Rooms ago, and exhibited before QUEENS of the [illegible] Hundreds of [illegible] who knew him intimately at that time receive [illegible] Piccadilly, [illegible] his miniature equipages accompanies it: [illegible] street, [illegible] very day and the Crowned Heads of [illegible] are out [illegible] EVERY DAY and EVENING, in the [illegible] To conclude with the Pantomime of [illegible] many Conduit-street, [illegible] Doors open each day at [illegible] Children half price

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with New Costumes and various novelties. Vocal and Characteristic. EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Polytechnic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Hall has been entirely refreshed.

SALLE VOUSDEN, 315, Oxford-street (ten doors from Regent-circus), [illegible] VOUSDEN, Sole Lessee and Proprietress. Original Entertainment, the UNITY of VARIETY, by Mr. [illegible] Vocalist, at Eight o'clock. Seats, 3s., [illegible] Stalls, 5s. [illegible] Manager of Messrs. Beale Library, 34, Old Bond-street. A Day Performance [illegible] Three o'clock.

MR. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON will give their New GALLERY, Quadrant, every Evening.—Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Commence at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three o'clock. Stalls only at Cully's, 42, New Bond-street.

MADEMOISELLE COULON has the honour to announce that she will give TWO SOIREES MUSICALES at the new Beethoven Rooms, on TUESDATS, February 10th, and March 10th, to commence at half-past 8 o'clock, to which Birch, Messers. Eyre and [illegible] Mr. George Tedder and Signor Gilbatti [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bodda, Mr. Sedgwick, and Mr. Mellon will [illegible] Instrumentalists—pianoforte, Mlle. Coulon; violin, Mr. Sedgwick; violoncello, Mr. Doyle; violoncello, and Flute, Mr. Pringue; concertina, Signor G. Regondi. Pianiste [illegible] Messrs. Mesdag, F. Mori, and Harold Thomas. The terms for each of these [illegible] tickets (half a guinea) may be had at Messrs. Addison, Hodge, and Co., and Pelcott, Regent-street: Robert Olivier, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly; and of Mlle. Coulon, 23, Great Marlborough-street

BOSTON, SLEAFORD, and MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, immediately after the ordinary GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company at the BOSTON HOTEL, Boston, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of February instant, at One o'clock in the afternoon

The Books for the Register of Transfer of Shares in the Company will be closed from Monday, the 16th, to the said 21st day of February, both inclusive.

By order of the Board, HENRY INGRAM, Chairman.

19, Melina-street, Eaton-square, London, N.W.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—OPENING of CORRESPONDENCE OFFICE, REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET

On and after MONDAY next, the 9th instant, the Public from the undermentioned Parts of the Metropolis will have the option of being transferred with "Correspondence Tickets" to the Establishment now opened for the single charge of Sixpence.

Shepherd's-bush Stretch-green, Notting-hill, Bayswater, Hyde Park Gate, Kilburn, Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, Edgware-road, Oxford-street or Holborn, Great Islington, that part of the New-road lying between "Angel" and Pentonville, St. John's-road, Eastern Counties Railway, Hackney-road, Whitechapel, Blackwall Railway, London-bridge Railway Station, Cheapside, any part of the Strand, Camberwell-gate, Elephant and Castle, Chelsea, Knightsbridge, and Piccadilly.

The Correspondence Office of the London General Omnibus Company passing through Regent-circus, Oxford-street, for carrying Correspondence Passengers for any place above mentioned. Passengers desiring to avail themselves of the Correspondence service must pay the Conductor of the first omnibus in which they ride the fare of sixpence, and on alighting at the Correspondence Office take a ticket for their destination, which will pass them free in the second omnibus. Correspondence passengers from the West-end for Hackney, Clapton, Stoke Newington, and Kingsland, Bow Street-post, or Blackwall, must continue to change only at the office in Bishopsgate, or Whitechapel, as heretofore.

A correspondence ticket will not be issued on Sundays or Public Holidays

Private waiting-rooms, furnished with every convenience for ladies, are provided at each of the Correspondence Offices. By order,

Offices, 454, West Strand, London, 29rd January, 1857. A. G. CHURCH, Secretary

THE LONDON ARMOURY COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] Trade and her Majesty's War Department, [illegible] Patent Sea-levers, Intermediates, Adams' [illegible] Revolver Pistol, its recent improvements, now exhibits the following advantages:—

1st. In five chambers one is charged in rapid succession without cocking by means of [illegible] trigger which has been found invaluable in close quarters.

2nd. The [illegible] is fired by the Revolver so as to render an accidental explosion impossible, [illegible] exposed and charged.

3rd. [illegible] facilities in loading, and prevents the possibility of [illegible] otherwise.

4th. [illegible] Revolver so as to make it as compact as possible, and is now exclusively adopted [illegible] Naval Department.

[illegible] the honourable Commander in London, and in the principal towns in the United Kingdom. Pre-lists for every description of Revolver and Rifle, with [illegible] and rules to

ROBERT ADAMS, Manager.

Sale by Mr. Dew—Cannonbrooke, North Wales.—Great and attractive SALE of the magnificent Assemblage of [illegible] BIGGIN HALL, accumulated during the last sixty years with the choice of taste and virtue; the whole selected at an enormous expense, [illegible] great Judgment, by the late EDWARD JONES, Esq., deceased.

MR. WILLIAM DEW has the honour to announce that he has been entrusted by the administrator to dispose of, by Public Competition, on the premises, as above, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY, 1857, and fourteen succeeding days, at Twelve o'clock, Sundays excepted), at the above-named Mansion, [illegible] Portmadoc, and twenty from the Railway Terminus Carnarvon.

The entire, vast, and splendid collection of objects of superior elegance and taste, forming at once the most extensive and costly accumulation that has ever been brought to the hammer, especially the following forms a brief summary:—The Furniture comprises drawing-room and dining-room suites in mahogany and carved Turkey and Persian Carpets. The [illegible] are fit for an Emperor's manor, winged and single Wardrobes, [illegible] a large collection of valuable and celebrated Pictures, exhibiting many choice [illegible] Robson, Hopkins, Brandwyn, Turner, Carmel, Paul Watson, Stark, &c., &c., beautiful [illegible] marble busts and Statues; sumptuous cabinets and Tables of the choicest [illegible] ormolu; splendid Bronzes and Statuettes; [illegible] Mandolin, Guitar, and other [illegible] Piano; noble Pier Glasses and Chandeliers. A rare [illegible] Gobelin of Arras, Louden, and Oriental China, amongst which will be distinguished many pieces of [illegible] Sevres, as well as articles of the finest order, and exhibiting some of the choicest [illegible] Dresden, and Worcester.

The [illegible] unequalled and costly Dressing Case interior most exquisite, fitted up in slightly-chased silver, and [illegible] Case of Silver-gilt and Silver Plate, [illegible] Grave Ornaments and [illegible] Set of the most massive description and finest workmanship. A Large collection of superb [illegible] Carved, Painted Wings, Mirrors, and Screens, [illegible] with beautiful and other precious stones in endless variety, including several [illegible] Queens Elizabeth, Anne, and Charlotte; George IV., Napoleon, the Empress [illegible]

A [illegible] of the Books of [illegible] Poets, Novels, and Modern. A Library of Books of which are [illegible] Illustrated Works, [illegible] Old Lords, Prothonotary, &c. Diversity of Five Hundred [illegible] and lovely Greenhouse Plants, Flower-stands, Seats, &c. Two handsome [illegible] Travelling Carriages, and a light dittо Phaeton, with head and Badley and Simpson, perfectly new. The whole of which will be fully enumerated in descriptive Catalogues (3s. 6d. each), which may be had ten days previously, at Messrs. Badley (Brothers, Cornhill, London; at the principal Hotels in North Wales; on the Premises; and from the Auctioneer, at his [illegible] Hall, near the Railway Station, Bangor.

May be viewed on Wednesday the 18th February, and three following days, between the hours of Eleven and [illegible] Catalogues and Tickets, which latter, in order of [illegible] can only be obtained from Messrs. Ellis, Esqs., Solicitor, Pentonville, and of the Auctioneer, 27.

THE COLOURED SUPPLEMENT of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—Messrs. BURTON and CAYLEY continue to supply GILT FRAMES with glass and backs for the Two-page Engravings at 4s., and the large page 2s. each. Address Messrs. Burton and Cayley, Frame Manufacturers, 259, High Holborn.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at LEICESTER-SQUARE, on Monday, the 9th, at the Royal Panopticon of Science and Art, Leicester-square, at 8 o'clock, and at the Society's Offices, No. 8, in Exeter-hall, where also on or at Six o'clock, handbook edition, 6d.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

It is impossible to supply the demand for some time to come—already a quarter of a million copies are ordered. Our Subscribers, however, ought to receive their copies without delay, as all Newsagents have had their regular supply delivered to them in due course.

In future, Coloured Supplements can only be supplied to Regular Subscribers; and persons desirous of possessing these Beautiful Pictures, must order the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS regularly.

Hereafter, Back Numbers can only be had to a limited extent, even at Double Price.

198, Strand, Feb. 5, 1857.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1857.*

On the first night of the Session Mr. Disraeli made an accusation against the Government which would have been highly damaging had it possessed the simple, but essential, requisite of being true. He asserted that at the very time when Lord Clarendon and the Conference of Paris were debating on the affairs of Italy, with a view to the reformation of the system pursued by the King of Naples, the British and French Governments, with the cognisance and of course the approbation, of Lord Palmerston, had entered into a secret treaty with Austria, guaranteeing to that Power the undisturbed possession of Lombardy and Venice. Lord Palmerston met this statement by a curt and energetic denial; and the damage sought to be inflicted upon the Government by the leader of the Opposition recoiled upon himself. An idea so preposterous ought to have been refused a lodging in a brain generally so clear and well-ordered as that of Mr. Disraeli; but somehow or other it crept in,—or was foisted in by some of the second-rate politicians and first-rate intriguers whose acquaintance the right honourable gentleman made during his recent visit to Paris. Whether Lord Palmerston succeeded in expelling it is a matter of no great moment; for, if Mr. Disraeli still retain the opinion, he has a monopoly of it. At the present moment the retention of Lombardy and Venice by Austria is the greatest danger that menaces the peace of Europe; and although Lord Palmerston—like other British, and no doubt many French, statesmen—would be glad if the Italians would be reconciled to that extraneous rule, and look with respect—not to say with gratitude—upon the hated presence of the "Tedeschi," he would not, if possessed of but one lingering remnant of common sense, enter into any compact for the support of a system with which England has nothing to do, and which is as unnatural in itself as it is odious, galling, and intolerable to those who are its victims. The Lombardo-Venetians are not, and never will be, reconciled to the dominion of Austria. In vain the Emperor may seek to gain their good will; in vain he may issue his amnesties to the nobles; in vain, if they remain disaffected, he may threaten, as he did but the other day, to let loose the mob and the canaille upon them, to commit horrors and atrocities equal to those which, at his instigation, were committed, for similar reasons, upon the murdered nobles of Galicia. The Italians will only submit while resistance is impossible. They look with hope to the future to free them from an oppression which all the world admits to be cruel, but which they feel to be both cruel and humiliating. To guarantee to Austria the possession of those provinces would be to guarantee the perpetuity of tyranny and misrule, not only in the north of Italy, but in the Two Sicilies, in the Papal States, and throughout every part of the Peninsula, except in Piedmont. It is the misfortune of the house of Hapsburg to be lords of Italy, and to be unable with safety either to retain or to forego possession. But Austria must pay the penalty of her position. All that she can ask of Great Britain, however closely she may be allied with us, is to hold aloof. There was a time when a chance offered of removing the difficulty. Whether it were the fault of Austria or of Great Britain that advantage was not taken of it is known but to few; but as the project would have involved the humiliation of Russia, for whom, even at the height and fury of the late war, our statesmen of all parties had an unaccountable and most mysterious tenderness, it is probable that this country was not wholly guiltless of having allowed the opportunity to slip away unheeded. To have given Austria the mouths of the Danube in exchange for North Italy, and to have compensated the Sultan at the expense of Russia, would have been an arrangement beneficial to Europe; but, partly by the cowardice and timidity of Austria herself, and partly by the determination of Englishmen, high in power and in office, to "put out" the war and save Russia from dismemberment, the golden hour was lost. It is not likely that it will ever again return; and Austria must bear the burden and the penalty of retaining Lombardy and Venice in defiance of the prejudices, the interests, the passions, and the reason of a noble, though unhappy, people. The free white men of the United States of America could scarcely look with more disgust and abhorrence on subjection to an overwhelming force of negroes than the Italians look upon their forced subjection to the Germans. It is not a relationship of citizen to citizen, but of

conqueror to the conquered, and of the master to the slave; with the additional bitterness that the conquered knows himself to be the better and the nobler of the two. When the day comes for the inevitable struggle, if Mr Disraeli be still in existence, let us hope that he will have as much sympathy for the Italians as he expresses now, and that if he should happen to be in office he will give neither sympathy nor support to the oppressors of Italy.

SHOULD circumstances bring about within any reasonable time the restoration to power of the Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli, it is clear, from what took place in the Commons on Tuesday night, that the future Chancellor of the Exchequer of the party is not to be Mr. Disraeli, but Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Disraeli aspires to the post so long and so ably occupied by Lord Palmerston, and at present so worthily filled by the Earl of Clarendon; and will not again consent to discharge the useful and laborious functions of Financial Minister. These functions allow of no exercise of the romantic faculty which Lord Palmerston so justly concedes to him, and demand a greater and stricter appreciation of dry facts than seems to his present taste. Mr. Disraeli, having resolved to fight the battle of his party on the question of the Property and Income Tax, and to designate Mr. Gladstone as his Chancellor of the Exchequer Elect, has placed two resolutions on the paper, which are to be discussed on the 17th instant. The first is to express the opinion of the House that the taxes which have been granted in a time of war for the purpose of carrying on the war should not be levied in a period of profound peace. The second is to the effect that the House should express its opinion that the settlement of 1853, proposed by the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Oxford (Mr. Gladstone), should be adhered to.

It would have been better if Mr. Disraeli had waited to hear the intentions of the actual holder of the seals of the Exchequer before bringing forward his resolutions; but it is at all events an advantage to know in the mean time whether the small but compact party called the Peelites are to stand between the Government and the Opposition, inclining to neither, or whether they have made up their minds to coalesce with either the one or the other. Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone have lost no time in letting the country know how the matter stands; and we may gather from Mr. Disraeli's resolutions, no less than from Mr. Gladstone's speech, that the Peelites are about to lose their distinctive character, and to merge into that great and respectable Conservative party from which they sprung. It is a simplification very much to be desired; and will give Mr. Gladstone and his friends a far better chance of a future career of public usefulness than they could have hoped to obtain in the sulky and impracticable isolation to which, since the late war showed their incapacity to rise to the height of a great occasion, they seemed bent upon dooming themselves. As a peace financier Mr. Gladstone will be highly commended by all who remember the excellent Budget which he presented in 1853; as a war financier he made a palpable failure, and inflicted upon his reputation a damage from which it has not yet recovered. But it has to be shown that the financial circumstances of 1857 are similar to the financial circumstances of 1853 before Parliament will agree in the later year to a Budget that was sufficient for the earlier one. We will not deny that Mr. Gladstone's arrangement of the Property and Income Tax is *per se* to be infinitely preferred to that of Sir G. C. Lewis. To pay sevenpence in the pound is less irksome than to pay sixteenpence, especially when the sevenpence promises to reduce itself to fivepence, and to evanish altogether in a year or two. But in such matters as these the cart cannot be placed before the horse. The country must hear what the actual Chancellor of the Exchequer has to say or do about the war ninepence, and the evanishing sevenpence, and be enabled to see his Budget as a whole before it can listen to the clever but impatient ex-Chancellors, who have laid their heads together to impede the public business. The world is interested in the coalition which they have formed and divulged; but it is not at present interested in any financial schemes which they may have elaborated to show their own dexterity.

## *THE COURT.*

The Royal hospitalities of Windsor Castle have been continued during the week, and on Thursday the guests were entertained by a grand theatrical representation of Shakspeare's "Richard III." in St. George's Hall.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince, the elder portion of the Royal family, the Duchess of Kent, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and Prince Adolphus of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon and Very Rev the Dean of Windsor performed the service, and administered the Holy Sacrament.

On Monday the Queen held a Privy Council, at which the Royal Speech on the opening of Parliament was approved of by her Majesty. At the Council the Queen appointed the sheriffs for the various counties of England and Wales for the present year. The Duke of Newcastle having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Nottingham, his Grace was sworn in to that office, and Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, was sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council, and took his place at the Board. Viscount Castlereagh kissed hands on his appointment as Comptroller of the Royal Household. In the evening their Serene Highnesses the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and Princess Feodore dined with her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen walked in the grounds adjoining the Castle. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales skated on the ice in the Home Park. The Princess Victoria Gaudonna of Coorg and Mrs Drummond, and Rear-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, arrived on a visit.

On Wednesday the Queen walked in the Castle grounds, while Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales enjoyed the diversion of skating. Earl Spencer, Lord Steward of the Household had an audience of her Majesty, to present the Address from the House of Lords in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

On Thursday a large accession of visitors arrived at the Castle.

The Duchess of Wellington has succeeded the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Major-General the Hon. C. Grey and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby have succeeded Major-General Buckley and Colonel F. H. Seymour as Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The Countess Granville "received" on Monday evening, after a Parliamentary banquet given by the noble Earl to a large party of Ministerial Peers. The Premier gave a grand dinner on the same evening to a party of Liberal members of the House of Commons chiefly attached to the Government. The Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli respectively entertained large parties of their political followers on the same evening.

The marriage of the Countess Mathilde Kielmansegge with Lord Arthur Hay will take place on the 17th instant.

The Bishop of Peterborough has issued cards for assemblies on [illegible] during the present month.

The marriage of Lord Alfred Churchill with the Hon Miss Calthorpe took place on Thursday at St George's Chapel, Hanover Square.

THE Rev. Samuel Gilbert Brent, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, has been appointed by Mr. Cowper, who has been elected President of the Board of Health by the Metropolis, to be Secretary of the Ordnance.

## THE COLOURED SUPPLEMENT

PUBLISHED WITH

THE PRESENT NUMBER OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

### HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE accompanying Portrait of her Most Gracious Majesty has been copied from a picture, painted in pastel by Mr. Alexander Blaikley, of the Review of the Guards in Hyde-park, in July last, on their return from the Crimea; this being the latest occasion of her Majesty's appearance in public. The characteristic frame has been designed by T. R. Macquoid.

Alexandrina Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is the only daughter and heir of the late Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Victoria Maria Louisa (Princess Dowager of Leiningen). Duchess of Kent, and sister of the King of the Belgians. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, on the 24th of May, 1819; baptised on the 24th of June, 1819; ascended the throne on the demise of her uncle, King William IV., 20th of June, 1837; and was crowned at Westminster, on the 28th of June, 1838.

Her Majesty was married at St. James's Palace, on the 10th of February, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, born August 26, 1819. Her Majesty has had issue: Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21, 1840 (Princess Royal); Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841; Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844; Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853. These several children were born at Buckingham Palace, with the exception of the Prince of Wales, whose birth and baptism took place at Windsor Castle.

### THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT MONSEY ROLFE, LORD CRANWORTH, LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN—whose Portrait we this day present to our subscribers—is one of the few instances of a law officer of the Crown having passed through every grade of the judicial office before he attained his present rank. Attorney-Generals or Solicitor-Generals are more in the habit of leaping *per saltum* from the Bar to the offices of Chief Justice or Chancellor. His Lordship is the eldest son of the Rev. Edmund Rolfe, of Cranworth, Norfolk, by the daughter of William Alexander, brother of the Earl of Caledon. He boasts also the blood of Nelson in his veins, his grandfather having married a niece of the famous Admiral.

Lord Cranworth was born in 1790, and was educated at a school at Bury St. Edmunds, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1812 he graduated B.A., and was elected a Fellow of Downing College. He took his degree of M.A. in 1815, and in 1816 was called to the Bar at Lincoln's-inn. In 1832 he was made a Queen's Counsel; and in the same year was elected as the representative of Penryn in Parliament. During his career at the bar he was well known in the profession as a sound lawyer and a painstaking advocate. But it is not denied that his position did not, in the eyes of his contemporaries, quite justify his elevation to the office of Solicitor-General by Lord Melbourne's Government in 1834; and there were not wanting persons who attributed his promotion more to his having a safe seat for Penryn than to his professional standing. He occupied that office until 1839, when, with a modesty not too characteristic of Solicitor-Generals, he accepted the office of a Baron of the Court of Exchequer; singularly enough, on the death of Mr. Baron Garrow, who had set an example of humility in law officers of the Crown by accepting a Puisne Judgeship at a time that he held the post of Attorney-General. It was intended that Mr. Baron Rolfe should chiefly be occupied in the business of the equity side of the Court of Exchequer, for which his antecedents qualified him, but the abolition of that branch of the Court in a short time afterwards placed him entirely in the position of a Common Law Judge; and it is mere justice to him to state that in a very brief period he acquired a reputation which enabled him to hold his own by the side of such Judges as Parke and Alderson. His readiness in the trial of causes and prisoners at first caused some surprise, until it was recollected that he had for many years sat judicially as Recorder of Norwich, and so obtained that insight into the mode of dealing with evidence and juries which is not commonly an advantage possessed by members of the Chancery bar. On the retirement of Lord Cottenham in 1850 from the Chancellorship, Mr. Baron Rolfe was appointed a Commissioner of the Great Seal, and sat for a few weeks in that capacity in conjunction with the late Lord Langdale, then Master of the Rolls.

On the retirement of Sir James Wigram, in the same year, he was removed from the Exchequer to the Court of Chancery, and appointed a Vice Chancellor. Shortly afterwards he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Cranworth. In the following year, the new Court of Appeal in Chancery being constituted, Lord Cranworth was appointed one of the Lord Justices; having Sir J. Knight Bruce as his colleague. The sphere of his labours was still further enlarged in the year 1852, when he was chosen to be the Chancellor of the Coalition Ministry of Lord Aberdeen; and on the reconstruction of the Government in February, 1855 he retained his office under Lord Palmerston. As a Judge Lord Cranworth has always exhibited sterling qualities. With an adequate professional knowledge he unites plain good sense, an evident desire to do justice, an admirably-regulated temper, and the most indomitable patience and industry. At the same time he is not wanting in firmness and self-reliance, qualities which have been found not unnecessary in his association with more than one member both of the Bench and the Bar, in the Courts of Law and in the House of Lords. His decisions when sitting alone in Equity as a Judge of Appeal have generally given satisfaction; and indeed it has been sometimes urged that the Court of the Chancellor was on the whole a safer one than that of the other branch of the Court of Appeal.

As Speaker of the House of Lords the Chancellor's duties are comparatively light, their Lordships by usage exercising a kind of republican jurisdiction over their own proceedings. As a debater Lord Cranworth is more ready and more fluent than either Lord Cottenham or Lord St. Leonards; but the distance between his oratory and that of Lord Lyndhurst, is sufficiently wide. The Chancellor is rather small in person, but he is still exceedingly active, and his industry and assiduity show no symptom of abatement. It has, however, been more than once rumoured that he has expressed a wish to retire from the woolsack in office, but those reports have been generally coeval with his comparative failures as a law reformer, and may, therefore, be traceable to some connection with that subject. His Lordship married, in 1845, Laura, the daughter of T. W. Carr, Esq.; but has no issue.

### THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE—whose likeness in three [illegible] will at once be recognised by all who have had the pleasure of seeing him—has occupied the chair of the House of Commons since 1839, when, on the retirement of Mr. Abercromby, he was elected Speaker by 317 votes to 200—his opponent being the late Mr. Goulburn. Mr. Shaw Lefevre was born in 1794: he is the eldest son of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who was a member of the House of Commons for twenty-six years. The right hon. gentleman was educated at Winchester, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1819, and was called to the Bar in the same year. Before the Reform Bill he sat for the borough of Downton, and afterwards for Hampshire; and in 1832 was returned for North Hampshire, [illegible] county he was [illegible] without opposition at the years 1837, 1841, 1847, and 1852. He has always been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF RUTLAND, K.G.

THE LYING-IN STATE IN BELVOIR CASTLE.—SEE PAGE 167.

# FUNERAL OF THE LATE DUKE OF RUTLAND, K.G.

THE PROCESSION TO THE MAUSOLEUM.—(SEE PAGE 103.)

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PARLIAMENT met on Tuesday, and for the first time the thunder-tones of the "Warner" (as the great bell ought, in justice to its founder, to be called) were heard at a ceremonial appertaining to the edifice to which the bell itself belongs. The Queen's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. The debate on the Address brought out the leading men of each party. Mr. Gladstone, in a clever speech, indicated his intention of co-operating in certain points with his old friends the Conservatives. Mr. Disraeli made a long and vituperative attack upon the foreign policy of the Cabinet, to which we refer here chiefly in order to note that he distinctly declared that he "had seen" the treaty by which France guaranteed to Austria her Italian dominions. Lord Palmerston's reply was, "Then I have not." The words are not given by the metropolitan reporters, but appear in the *Manchester Times*. The fact is worth note, because the Premier replied to Mr. Disraeli with a certain superior manner, which, were not Lord Palmerston the incarnation of good nature, one might call insolence, and treated the whole story of the treaty as a *canard*. Mr. Disraeli says that he has seen it. In the Lords there was a division on the Address, Lord Grey offering an unconcerted opposition, and obtaining a small minority. In the Commons the Address was unanimously agreed to; but motions, hostile to several of its postulates, were set down for speedy battle.

The severe weather which has recently set in is occasioning great distress among the humbler classes, especially among the labourers whose work is suspended by frost. In some parts of London they are parading the streets, singing dismal appeals to charity, and they are also applying in great numbers to the workhouses. Much relief is thus given, but the applicants are not in all cases willing to submit to the work required of them before they receive succour. Some of this resistance is no doubt offered by idlers, who would eat without working; but in other cases it is made by men who have been accustomed to work requiring sensitiveness of hand, and who find the stone-breaking hammer destroy the very quality essential to their obtaining employment hereafter. It is lamentable to see a skilled artisan sit down to a heap of stones, and it is to be wished that some other form of test could be devised. The general cry among these men is for help to emigrate, and it is a cry which ought not to be disregarded. In the mean time private charity is making exertions for the unfortunate; and we would earnestly counsel those who can give money, but not time, to confide their liberality to the judicious administration of "the sitting magistrates." In no quarter will it be more surely dispensed to the deserving, and withheld from the professional mendicant.

Verger's head has fallen; and the sentence was well deserved. But his example has been followed, and an attempt has been made to murder the Archbishop of Madera—a Canon who sought to save his chief being shot dead. The mode in which the French assassin was convicted has occasioned great indignation, even in those who could not conditionally have held out a finger to save his life. The Church had sufficient indulgence to procure the suppression of testimony which Verger desired, and had a right to call. It was understood that the revelations which he would have elicited as to the vicious lives of clerical personages would have brought so much scandal upon the Church—not, just now, in the best odour with society—that it was desirable, at any price of injustice, to prevent so damaging an examination. Morally gagged, therefore, Verger went to the guillotine. He seems to have had a great terror of death; and this may be taken as further evidence that his insanity had ample "method" in it.

All the details of the capture of Bushire show that the Indian army understands its business. All its arrangements were complete, and, when the time came for the rush upon the place, every part of the assailing force knew its duty, and did it. Our own men and the Sepoys vied with each other in bravery, and no military operation was ever conducted with more skill and valour in union. The proof is in the speedy reduction of Bushire, with a very slight loss to the attackers and a very heavy one to the defenders. The feat was performed by Indian officers; and we do not learn that any of them quarrelled and abused each other to the Commander, or that any one of them neglected his men and remained on board one of the expeditionary ships, that theso officers were exposed to unnecessary hardships, or that proper food and ammunition were not supplied to them. But then the leaders were only "Indian officers," and had not been trained under a system. Sir John M'Neil and Colonel Tulloch, who, by the way, reiterate all the charges in their Crimean Report, and tear the ridiculous business at Chelsea to tatters, would have had no complaint to make of the way Indian campaigners go to work.

A deputation on the paper duties has waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and has brought before him the case for the abolition, in a forcible manner, with *viva voce* testimony in its favour. Sir G. C. Lewis admitted that some very strong facts had been brought to his notice, and that the subject should receive full consideration; but he gave the intimation which, of course, was expected, that this was not a favourable time for remitting duties. The matter must, however, be kept constantly before the eyes of all Chancellors of the Exchequer until the emancipation of what has been called by an American representative (who imagined that he was contemptuous) mere Rags and Lamplack has been obtained. The matrimony of rags and lamplack has produced more good to mankind than any event on uninspired record; and what Providence has joined let not Chancellors of Exchequer seek to put asunder.

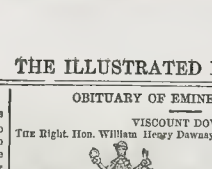
The Church Parliament has been sitting and discharging its ineffectual speeches. Several Bishops alluded to the embarrassment in which a clergyman is placed when, reading the burial service over some person whom he knew to have been wicked and worthless, he is called upon to express his "sure and certain hope" of that person's "joyful resurrection." Their Lordships agreed that the position of the clergyman was painful; but thought that it was better to endure this occasional evil than to tamper with the service. The Bishop of Exeter declared that nothing should induce him to utter the hope in question under such circumstances; but added that he could not advise any other clergyman to violate the law. Another intimation was given by one of their Lordships, namely—that if a clergyman knew of a person living in sin it was his duty to rebuke him while alive, and if he could not reform him, to get him excommunicated, and then the burial service would not be read over him. One can scarcely believe that a Bishop could be in earnest in giving such advice to a parish priest. It reads like Baron Maule's sarcastic address to the convicted bigamist pauper, who ought to have gone to the Ecclesiastical Court and the House of Lords for a divorce.

THE "CODEX ARGENTEUS."—Professor Uppström, from the University of Upsala, communicates to the world of letters the interesting fact that the two leaves of the "Codex Argenteus" of Ulfilas, the loss of which was first discovered in 1834, have been found again. The "Codex" comprises once more 187 leaves: the same number which it contained when Count Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie presented it to the Library of the University of Upsala. The leaves now lost were taken in 1648, to 1649, but they were lost before 1648, when the "Codex" became Swedish property.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### VISCOUNT DOWNE.

THE Right Hon. William Henry Dawnay, seventh Viscount Downe in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet of England who died on the 26th ult., at Torquay, where he had gone for the benefit of his health—was the eldest son of the Rev. William Henry, the sixth Viscount, by his wife Lydia, only daughter of the late John Heathcote, Esq., of Conington Castle, Huntingdonshire. He was born the 15th May, 1812, and married, the 26th July, 1843, Mary Isabel, fourth daughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Dr Bagot, Bishop of Bath and Wells, by whom he leaves issue a youthful family of seven sons and a daughter. Lord Downe was educated at Christ-church, Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. in 1833, and as M.A. in 1837. In 1841 he was elected M.P. for Rutlandshire in 1841, and continued to retain his seat in the Commons up to January, 1846; he succeeded to the family honours on the demise of his father, in the May of that year. Lord Downe was a Deputy Lieutenant of York-shire, and was for some years an officer in the Yorkshire Hussars. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. Hugh Richard Dawnay, now the eighth Viscount, who is in his thirteenth year.



The very ancient family of Dawnay, Viscounts Downe, springs from Sir Payn D'Aunay, of Aunay Castle, in Normandy, who came to England with the Conqueror. Sir William Dawnay, a descendant, Sir William Dawnay, was made a General, at Acon, by Richard I. He had there displayed his prowess by slaying a Saracen, and by killing a lion, the paw of which he presented to the warrior monarch, who, to commemorate these valiant deeds, gave him a ring to this day in the possession of the family, and ordered that he should bear for crest a demi-Saracen, with a lion's paw in one hand and a ring in the other. The first of the Dawneys who was made a Baronet was Christopher Dawnay, of Cowick, a staunch Cavalier He received his patent from Charles I. in 1642. His son, Sir John Dawnay, also a warm adherent of the Stuarts, was the first Viscount, being created the 19th Feb., 1680. He sat in King James's Irish Parliament in 1689

### LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THORN.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK THORN, K.C.B., K.H., Colonel of the 3rd Buffs, had been more than fifty years in the British service. He entered the Army in 1802, went in 1808 with the Buffs to the Peninsula, and shared in most of the great engagements from that time to 1814. He was at Busaco, Badajoz, Albuera, Talavera, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse, besides the minor affairs of Arroyo de Molino, Almarez, Garris, and Aire. During the greater portion of the time General Thorn was employed as Assistant Quartermaster-General, and in a similar capacity he embarked at Bordeaux in 1814 for America, when he was present at the affair at Plattsburg. He was once wounded, and had three horses shot under him. For his arduous services Thorn was made a K H in 1833 and a C.B.; he became a Lieutenant-General and obtained the Colonelcy of the 3rd Buffs in 1844, and it was only the other day that he was advanced to be a Knight Commander of the Bath. He had, in fact, just returned from his investiture at Windsor Castle, when on reaching his residence, near Taunton, he was taken suddenly ill, and died the next day, the 28th ult.

### REAR-ADMIRAL MILWARD.

REAR-ADMIRAL CLEMENT MILWARD entered the Navy 20th Oct., 1793, on board the *Alarm* (28), under Lewis Robertson; and in the following years was severely wounded while Midshipman of that frigate in an attack at Point à Pitre, Guadaloupe. After two years' further service on the West India station he left the *Alarm* in August, 1796, for the *Prince of Wales*, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Henry Harvey, under whom, on February, 1797, he witnessed the surrender of Trinidad. In October of the latter year Milward became Acting Lieutenant of the *Favourite* sloop, Captain Lord Camelford. While in that capacity it was he who handed Lord Camelford the pistol on the well-known occasion when Lord Camelford shot Lieutenant Peterson. His Majesty King *Wm. IV.* took for gentlemanly conduct at English Harbour, Antigua. In August, 1799, being then again in the *Prince of Wales*, under Lord High Sydney, he assisted as Midshipman at the capture of Curaçoa. On that occasion he received more than one wound. He was afterwards promoted, and appointed to the *Serpent*, a prize corvette of 20 guns. He came home invalided from the West Indies in October, 1801, and in 1802 was then a Lieutenant of native service again. On the 2nd August, 1805, he participated, when in company with the *Harrier* sloop, in an action of two hours with the French 3-gun brig-sloop *Curieuse*, of 18 guns and 120 men, at the entrance of the Straits of St Bonifacio. Previous to this he was at the reducing of Martinique and on his return to England in the *Belleisle* with Admiral Cochrane, and again was on the latter's staff when he was promoted with a Commander's commission on the 10th June, 1809. As Captain of the *Herald*, in 1815, he succeeded in capturing the corvette of the enemy's vessels, and took part in the expedition against New Orleans. Captain Milward accepted the rank of Retired Rear-Admiral, 1st October, 1846; and died at his residence at Tullaghis, in the county Kilkenny, on the 14th ult., in the eighty-first year of his age.

### REAR-ADMIRAL STEVENSON.

THE demise of Retired Rear-Admiral James Stevenson occurred recently at Leith. This officer entered the Navy in 1793, as a first-class volunteer. He served [illegible] of South America, until 1797, and in the Channel and West [illegible] 1802. In 1805 he was nominated Acting Lieutenant [illegible] *Leda*, 36, and was stationed at the blockade of Martinique. He [illegible] England in 1811, obtained, in 1834, an appointment [illegible] at Carnbee at Dundee; acquired the rank of Commander in 1838, and [illegible] 1841 post commission, bearing date 1837. He was employed with the exception of an interval of two months in the summer of 1840 on various parts of the Baltic, Mediterranean, and Home stations. He many years of two private ships and accompanied the expeditions to Copenhagen and Walcheren. He attained his present rank in 1846.

### MR. EDWARD FRANCIS FITZWILLIAM.

THIS talented young composer died on the 19th ult., at his residence at Brompton, in his thirty-third year. He was the son of Mr. Fitzwilliam, at one time a very popular comedian. His mother was the late famous actress and vocalist, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, who was born at Deal, in Kent, the 2nd August, 1821; was educated at the Pimlico Grammar School; afterwards at St Edmund's College, Old Hall, Herts; and finally at the Jesuit college [illegible] the Abbé Haffreingues at Boulogne. On quitting that college he was instructed in music by the celebrated composer Henry Bishop and John Barnett, and soon obtained reputation as a composer himself. In 1847 he was made musical director of the Lyceum, and in 1853 he was appointed to the same office at the Haymarket Theatre and retained it till his death. His principal compositions were a "Solemn Mass" and a "Te Deum," and a host of songs in lighter style such as "Rose and Thistle," "Bonnie Dundee," and "Bonnie Prince Charlie," and "The Flowers of the Forest." Mr. Fitzwilliam married, the 31st Dec., 1851, the clever actress, Miss Ellen Chaplin, whom he has left with an infant son to lament his loss.

EXECUTION OF VERGER.—The assassin of the late Archbishop of Paris underwent the punishment of his crime on the morning of the 30th ult., in front of the prison La Roquette. His appeal having been rejected, as well as his application for pardon, the order was given for his execution. It arrived at the prison at half-past twelve on the previous night, being brought by the executioner himself. At two o'clock the scaffold had been erected. Notwithstanding the silence which had been observed as to the time, and the late hour at which the preparations were commenced, an immense crowd, including many women, had collected before day broke in the broad streets. As early as five o'clock carriages arrived filled with persons anxious to obtain places; and by seven o'clock the Place de la Roquette and the neighbouring streets were thronged. After a few minutes before eight the prisoner was led out to undergo his doom. When taking leave of the director of the prison he again requested him to grant him an hour. He then became so weak as he crossed the threshold of the prison that he was obliged to be supported on one side by the Abbé Hugon and on the other by the executioner, and the moment after found himself before the instrument of death. During his progress from the prison he was heard to utter several times, such as *amende honorable, plus tard*, and then ascended the steps, still upheld by the Abbé and the executioner. On reaching the platform Verger fell on his knees and uttered some words, apparently mental prayer, and immediately after rose and kissed the crucifix, and at last, as if by one terrible effort, threw himself into the hands of the executioner. In a moment after his career in this world had terminated.

ERRATUM AT PAGE 99.—The name of the American poet quoted and illustrated is George H., not Charles, Boker; and the title of the volume is "The Podesta's Daughter." (Dell and Trumbo, Philadelphia.)

In the course of the next spring a very important library, containing 20,000 volumes, will be brought to the market in Göttingen. It was formerly the property of the late Captain Wrisberg, and consists mainly of the library of the former Professor of Anatomy, Herr Wrisberg.

## LITTLE FOOTPRINTS IN THE SNOW.

Oh, little footprints in the snow!
Down the garden path they go,
Children all.
Jessie the eldest, slim and tall,
Valorous Dick,
Armed with his stick,
And soft-eyed Mary,
Quiet, demure,
Pale and pure;
And our youngest fairy,
Baby Alice, our birdie small.
She can just walk,
And lisping, talk;
She points with her tiny shell-pink finger
To the elfin rime
Or the bare-branched lime,
Where the frosts of the early
morning linger;—
Grave surprise
In the baby eyes
As she looks on the winter world,
a white
New wonder to our wee thing's
sight,
So, laughing merrily and childish
clear
Into the tingling, shining, frosty
air,
Fair as dear,
Dear as fair,
Trip they—a bright-faced band,
Hand in hand,
And down the garden path they
go,
Leaving little footprints in the
snow.

M. J. J.

## THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 4, 1857

| Day. | Mean Height of the Barometer corrected for Temperature and Capillarity. | Mean Temperature. | Highest Temperature. | Lowest Temperature. | Mean Dew Point. | Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Direction of Wind. | Amount of Cloud. (0–10) | Rain in Inches |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | | | |
| Jan. 29 | 29.853 | 27.3 | 30.8 | 19.2 | 25.0 | 23.4 | 23.2 | N. | 0 | 0.000 |
| ,, 30 | 29.874 | 27.0 | 35.3 | 17.9 | 26.6 | 24.5 | 24.0 | S.W. | 10 | 0.046 |
| ,, 31 | 29.654 | 32.2 | 36.8 | 29.5 | 33.4 | 33.2 | 33.2 | S.W. | 10 | 0.000 |
| Feb. 1 | 29.965 | 30.8 | 36.8 | 20.6 | 28.6 | 28.8 | 28.6 | W.N.W. | 10 | 0.000 |
| ,, 2 | 29.666 | 30.3 | 34.8 | 21.1 | 27.9 | 30.6 | 29.8 | S.E. | 10 | 0.008 |
| ,, 3 | 30.201 | 31.6 | 39.7 | 24.1 | 29.2 | 28.7 | 28.6 | E.N.E. | 10 | 0.016 |
| ,, 4 | 30.201 | 29.6 | 33.8 | 20.4 | 27.1 | 28.7 | 28.0 | N. | 10 | 0.000 |
| Means | 29.855 | 29.9 | 34.1 | 21.6 | 27.9 | 28.4 | 27.9 | | | 0.072 |

*The ranges of temperature during the week were 18°2.*

Snow was falling at 6 p.m. of Jan. 30, and a heavy fall took place on the early morning of the 31st. It was again snowing at 11 a.m. of Feb. 2, and on the night of Feb. 3; a few flakes likewise fell on the evening of Feb 2 and the morning of Feb 4. Thaw was going on during the day of the 31st, and on Feb 1 and 2, but the ground still remains covered with snow.

Dense fog prevailed during the day and night of Feb. 1. A halo was visible round the moon on the night of Feb 2.

The sky has been much overcast, but was clear on the days of Jan 29 and Feb. 3, and nights of Jan. 31 and Feb 3. A little rain fell at midnight of Jan. 30.

J. BRETT.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEAN OF | | | | | | | THE MOISTURE IN THE AIR IS | | WIND | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Atmospheric Pressure. | Temperature. | Dew-point Temperature. | Relative Humidity. | Elastic Force of Vapour. | Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air. | Weight of Atmosphere over a square Foot. | Mean Amount of Cloud. | Mean Amount of Rain. | General Direction | Mean Velocity in Miles per Hour. | Mean Pressure on a square Foot. | Mean Horizontal Movement. |
| | Inches. | ° | ° | % | Inches. | Grains. | Lbs. | | Inches. | | | Lbs. | Miles. |
| Jan 24 | 29.[illegible] | 37.2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 0.[illegible] | 2.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ,, 25 | 29.[illegible] | 36.5 | 34.1 | 91 | 0.[illegible] | 2.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ,, 26 | 29.[illegible] | 34.6 | 32.9 | 93 | 0.[illegible] | 2.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ,, 27 | 29.[illegible] | 34.6 | 32.9 | 93 | 0.[illegible] | 2.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ,, 28 | 29.[illegible] | 34.1 | 32.4 | 93 | 0.[illegible] | 2.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ,, 29 | 29.[illegible] | 34.1 | 32.4 | 93 | 0.[illegible] | 2.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ,, 30 | 29.[illegible] | 34.1 | 32.4 | 93 | 0.[illegible] | 2.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ,, 31 | 29.[illegible] | 34.1 | 32.4 | 93 | 0.[illegible] | 2.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Feb 1 | 29.[illegible] | 34.1 | 32.4 | 93 | 0.[illegible] | 2.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ,, 2 | 29.[illegible] | 34.1 | 32.4 | 93 | 0.[illegible] | 2.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ,, 3 | 29.[illegible] | 34.1 | 32.4 | 93 | 0.[illegible] | 2.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ,, 4 | 29.[illegible] | 34.1 | 32.4 | 93 | 0.[illegible] | 2.[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 18h. and at 9h. and 21h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The more exact formulæ for these operations are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glashier. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's formulæ and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

SIXTY-SEVEN convicts from the *Defence* hulk were forwarded on Friday to the convict prison at Dartmoor, and on the same day twenty-six convicts from Millbank prison arrived at the Royal Arsenal, to be sent on board the *Defence*.

A MEETING of Commissioners of Lieutenancy was held on the 30th ult., at Guildhall, for the purpose of making arrangements for calling out the militia. The Colonel reported several vacancies for Lieutenants and Ensigns. A special court was appointed to be held on Friday, the 13th inst., to receive applications from candidates for the vacant commissions.

THE three regiments of the line quartered at Portsmouth are being removed. The 97th Regiment has been replaced by the 30th. The 20th and 32nd will be replaced by the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the 82nd Regiment. The changes are between Portsmouth and the camp at Aldershott. The 23rd, 82nd, and 30th are not to remain long at Portsmouth; according to present arrangements they go to the East Indies as soon as the transports to convey them there are ready.

IT was reported lately that the system of job and task work in her Majesty's dockyards was to be discontinued, and that the ordinary day pay, which was suspended during the war, was to be resumed. This order will take effect on the 1st of April, the shipwrights receiving an additional 6d. per day to the original 5s. pay of that class of artisans, and joiners, painters, coopers, and wheelwrights, an addition of 4d per day. This will be very satisfactory to all the men concerned, inasmuch as, under the task and job work system, they have realised some 8s or 9s. per day, while the intended increase in daily pay will not give any of them more than 6s per day. The other branches, the smiths, millwrights, sailmakers, ropemakers, and sawyers, are not to receive any addition to their standard daily pay. In consequence of these alterations, and the increasing of the pay of some classes of artisans, a memorial has been drawn up by those who left themselves open for a fresh presentation to the Admiralty. In addition to the above reductions of expenditure, it is ordered that the number of hired men in her Majesty's dockyards are to be discharged on the 31st of March, and that the wages of all labourers are to be reduced from 16s. to 12s. per week.

REAR-ADMIRAL PETER RICHARDS, who has long been one of the most efficient Lords of the Admiralty, has been appointed Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital. Admiral Richards was First Lieutenant of the *Queen Charlotte* at Algiers, and has won his way to his present high station solely by his unwearied assiduity and his steadiest honesty of purpose.

THE arrangements connected with the organisation of the War-office are now completed, and the offices of Clerk of the Ordnance, Deputy Secretary-at-War, and Director-General of Army Clothing have been abolished. Colonel Mundy has been appointed Governor of Jersey, and Sir Benjamin Hawes, the late Deputy Secretary-at-War, becomes the permanent Under Secretary of State. Mr Godley, the late Director-General of Stores, is appointed Assistant Under Secretary of State; Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B., is appointed Secretary for Military Correspondence; Captain Collin, at present Naval Director General of Artillery, is appointed Director of Stores and Clothing. He will be attached to the former office being brought into the public. Mr. Rainsford, who has hitherto been Assistant Paymaster-General of Clothing, will be Assistant Director of Stores and Clothing, and will, in consequence of the amalgamation, undertake other duties connected with army stores generally in addition to those hitherto performed by him. Sir Thomas Ironbridge is appointed Deputy Adjutant-General at Cork, and will under the directions of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, perform the multifarious duties connected with the [illegible] of all patterns of clothing, accoutrements, and necessaries. Mr. Godley, Captain Collin, and those purely military duties formerly undertaken by the Board of General Officers.

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE WAR.—A very interesting model of the British Cemetery on Cathcart's Hill, Sebastopol, has been presented to the Museum of the United Service Institution, by Mr. C. L. Curtis. This model has been constructed from authentic plans and elevations drawn by officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers. It shows the cemetery in June, 1856, with the several graves, tombs, and headstones; and Mr Curtis has caused to be engraved a key to the memorials, with the several inscriptions.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 120.)

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

PUBLIC BUSINESS. Mr. OLIVEIRA took charge of the private business of the House, and discharged the functions in that department formerly discharged by Mr. Brotherton. Several petitions were presented against the Income-tax

THE REPORT ON THE ADDRESS.

Mr. JOHN RAMSDEN brought up the report on the Address.

Mr. HADFIELD complained that there was no allusion in the Speech to the condition of India. The people there were in great distress, while the cultivation of cotton, which they could supply to any extent, was neglected. He charged the Government with not doing their duty in that respect, and reminded them of the frightful results which would happen if the supplies of cotton from America were stopped, a result which might happen on any day

Mr. WALCOTT called attention to the gallantry which the Indian [illegible] shown in the Persian expedition; at the same time that he lamented none of the Queen's ships had been employed in the expedition. With respect to the Chinese expedition, he thought the retribution inflicted upon the Chinese was too severe, but he believed it was not beyond the instructions issued from home.

Sir J. FITZGERALD reiterated the complaints of Mr. Hadfield with respect to the neglect of Indian agriculture.

Mr. V. SMITH admitted the importance of the question. The matter was under the consideration of the Government, and he did not despair of affording greater facilities to the cultivation of cotton by changing the rent-charge upon the land, which at present varied from year to year, into a permanent charge.

After some remarks from Mr. Kinnaird, the report was brought up and agreed to.

Mr. CRALFURD obtained leave to bring in a bill to render judgments or decrees obtained in any court in the United Kingdom valid in all other parts of the kingdom. The House then adjourned.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

CHINA AND PERSIA.—The Earl of CLARENDON, in answer to a series of questions put to him by the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Malmesbury, stated that the papers relating to the recent proceedings in Canton, including a map of that city, were now ready for presentation to their Lordships' House. The papers relating to the war with Persia were only delayed pending the negotiations that were now going on in Paris between the Persian Ambassador and Lord Cowley. The only instructions given to Sir John Bowring were those he received upon leaving this country for Canton, and had no special reference to the circumstances which had recently occurred. The Earl of Carlisle thought it would be desirable to have produced copies of the despatches that had been received and forwarded in reference to the affairs of China, from the date of the last treaty entered into with that Power

The Earl of CARLISLE, in asking a question of the Secretary of State for War, resating to the Army, took the opportunity of referring to a personal attack made upon him by a junior officer under cover of an anonymous publication. Lord PANMURE, while deprecating the practice of making that House a Court of Appeal in respect to points of discipline in the Army, thought that, considering the distinguished services of the noble Lord during the late war, for which he had received the special thanks of the late Lord Raglan, and the thanks of that House, the noble Earl could very well afford to allow those attacks to which he had referred to pass unnoticed.

Lord BERNERS moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty for a return of the number of tickets of leave issued to convicts in each year since the commencement of such practice; their original sentence, and unexpired time, showing the number of such convicts reappreheaded, for what offence, and the result of such apprehension.—Lord GRANVILLE, on the part of the Government, assented to the motion, and hoped there would be no discussion on the subject on that occasion.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW WRIT. On the motion of Mr. HAYTER, a new writ was ordered for Hull, in the room of Sir H. W. Watson, recently created a Baron of the Exchequer

A vast number of petitions were presented for the entire or partial repeal of the Income-tax

MAYNOOTH GRANT.—Mr. SPOONER gave notice that he would, on that day fortnight, move that the House resolve itself into Committee to consider the subject of the College of Maynooth (Laughter).

PORTUGUESE DRUGS. Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr Brady, said he intended shortly to introduce a bill to regulate the sale of poisonous drugs.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the state of the British Possessions in North America which are under the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company, or over which they possess a license to trade

Mr. ADDERLEY did not mean to oppose the motion, but suggested that its object might be attained by a shorter course. The question was one of territories was colonisation, to which the Hudson's Bay Company was entirely opposed. The United States now were bent upon extension and aggrandisement. If they succeeded in their projects they would be able to domineer over the world, and the aim of the Government of this country ought to be to create in their American territories a balance to the power of the States.

Mr. ADDERLEY supported the motion.

Mr. SAMUEL JONES, junior, defended the conduct of the Hudson's Bay Company, but without opposing the motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE contended that the Hudson's Bay Company had no valid claim to the possession of its exclusive privileges; and that it was alike unjust and inexpedient to place such vast territories under the sole control of a commercial polity.

After some remarks from Mr. Henley, Mr. Laing, Mr. H. Baillie, and Mr. Labouchere, in explanation,

The motion was agreed to.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS. Mr. LABOUCHERE obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable the inhabitants of the Ionian Islands to hold naval and military commissions under the Crown.

NORFOLK ISLAND.—Mr. LABOUCHERE also obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter the existing provisions relating to ecclesiastical government in Norfolk Island.

Mr. A. PELLATT obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of imprisonment for debt, to extend the remedies of creditors, and to punish fraudulent debtors.

NOTICES OF MOTION.—The following notices were given in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening:—Mr. A. Pellatt gave notice that he should move on Thursday that "the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the Income and Property Tax Acts, which were passed expressly to defray the expenses of the war with Russia, and that the House is of opinion that the war having happily terminated, the said Acts, or so much thereof, shall be repealed as to reduce the tax from 16d. to 6d. and that the same should cease and determine on the 5th of April next."—Major Reed gave notice of a similar motion for Tuesday next.—Mr Munts, to move resolutions against the Income-tax on Friday, Feb. 13.—Mr Ingram's motion for a Select Committee to "inquire into the method of collecting the Inland Revenue of the country, and to report any improvement they may recommend in this department of the public service," will be brought forward early in the session

GRAND INVESTITURE OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE ORDER OF ST PATRICK. A grand Investiture of the Knights of this illustrious Order was held on the 30th ult., under circumstances of unusual interest, in the Presence Chamber, Dublin Castle. The Knights invested were the Earl of Granard and Lord Viscount Gough, G.C.B.—the first remarkable for being perhaps the most youthful Knight that was ever admitted to the ranks of the order; and the latter renowned no less for the daunt[illegible] heroism and genuine chivalry of his personal character, than for the high military services which he rendered to the country in the memorable campaign of "the Tipperary Chief" in the remotest quarters of the British possessions, in either case a choice deservedly popular, and reflecting lustre on the Grand Mastership of the Earl of Carlisle. The present investiture was remarkable for three leading features—first, that it was followed, for the first time since the great installation of George IV., by a banquet, given by the Lord Lieutenant, in St. Patrick's Hall, to which nearly a hundred guests were invited; secondly, that it was the first that has taken place since the restoration of St. Patrick's Hall to its original splendour, when it justly acquired the reputation of being one of the most magnificent assembly-rooms in Europe; and, thirdly, from its being held contemporaneously with the Levee and Drawingroom—at a time when perhaps a greater number of the nobility and personages of distinction were assembled in Dublin than at any former period since the Union. (We propose giving next week an Illustration and a full detail of the above-mentioned magnificent Banquet in St. Patrick's Hall.)

THE KING OF OUDE.—A rumour having been spread, and generally believed, that the Oude question is settled by the grant of an hereditary pension, W. W. Bird and Mohl. Moore, two members of Parliament for Oude, state that his Majesty the King of Oude distinctly refused such terms as the above from the first, and that the rumour is entirely without foundation.

INCOME-TAX MEETING AT CHELSEA.—A crowded meeting against the Income-tax was held last evening at Lloyd's Assembly Rooms, Chelsea; Mr. R. Mullis, Q.C., M.P., in the chair. Resolutions in favour of the immediate removal of the "war tax," and condemnatory of indiscriminately taxing precarious and permanent incomes, were carried unanimously. Messrs. West, Hawkins, Archbott, and other gentlemen took part in the proceedings.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE PAPER DUTY.—DEPUTATION TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—On Wednesday last, at one o'clock, a number of gentlemen, most of them members of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, with Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., at their head, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of pressing on his attention the necessity of repealing the Excise-duty on paper. Mr. Milner Gibson briefly introduced the deputation to the right hon. gentleman, describing it as being composed of gentlemen belonging to the above-named society, and of others interested in the manufacture of paper, and also in trade generally. Their object, he added, was to bring under the consideration of the Government the necessity of dealing with the paper-duty on its own merits and as a matter of financial policy. The subject had been investigated by Parliamentary committees and commissions, and successive Ministers had held out expectations that this paper-duty ought to be dealt with; but it had been postponed from time to time, and the deputation had thought that no further delay should stand in the way of the question being seriously entertained by the Government. There were gentlemen present who would point out to the right hon. gentleman some of the evils of the tax, and he should not, therefore, occupy more time, except to say that many of the best friends of education throughout the country thought the primary thing to be done towards carrying out their views on that subject was to remove the obstacles which now stood in the way of the diffusion of knowledge. Mr. C. D. Collett, secretary of the Society for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, then read a memorial setting forth their views on the subject under consideration; after which Mr. Baldwin, of Birmingham, Mr. Rawlins, of Wrexham, and other gentlemen interested in the trade, entered into explanations regarding the peculiar hardship of the paper-duty. The Chancellor of the Exchequer promised, of course, to give the matter his best attention.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The half-yearly meeting of this useful institution was held on Thursday last at the Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho; Mr. W. T. Cooper in the chair. The secretary announced that the dispensary had afforded treatment to an increased number of applicants during the last half-year. The annual account of the new admissions, Mr. Harvey, the surgeon to the institution, stated to the meeting, were 1052 cured, 174 consisting of discharges from the ear, nine in the head and ear, nervous affections of the head, rheumatic deafness, diseases of the throat, with some aggravated forms of polypus in the ear, and other diseases of a kindred nature.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting on Monday next, the 9th inst., the following papers will be read:—1. Notes on the route from Bushire to Shiraz; by Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Monteith. To be followed by—2. Observations on the Geography of Southern Persia, with reference to the pending military operations; by Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson. 3. Commentaries on the Battle of Sellasia, &c.; by Lieut.-General Jochmus.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.—The number of patients relieved at this hospital during the week ending Jan. 31 was 2302, of which 730 were new cases.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.—On Thursday a meeting of the friends of this invaluable charity was held at the boardroom of the hospital, at Brompton. From the report of the committee it appears that the recent extension of the building, by which the number of wards were more than doubled, and the beds at once increased from 90 to 230, has enabled the committee to meet the urgent claims of the afflicted poor, without the tedious and dangerous delay of treatment otherwise inevitable. The hospital, being completed to the extent originally contemplated, now possesses every appliance necessary for the consumptive patient, and adequate funds are only needed to keep it in full and constant operation. Application has been made to some of the different medical examining boards in the metropolis to recognise attendance on the Hospital for Consumption as part of the medical practice required of candidates for examination. Favourable replies have been received from the University of London, the Apothecaries' Company, the Navy Medical Department, and the East India Company.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Tuesday a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi; Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. The gallant services rendered during the awful gales that swept the coast in the beginning of last month were reported to the meeting, and are as follows. The Hauxley (Northumberland) life-boat, on Peake's plan, saved the crew of eleven in sight of the brig *Sophie*, of Oporto. On the same day this life-boat also rescued the crew of five men of the schooner *Georgiana*, of Inverness. The Scarborough new life-boat, on Peake's plan, saved the crew, consisting of twenty-six persons, of the brig *The Thompsons*, of London; the brig *Northumberland*, of Whitby; and the brig *Wilsons*, of Shields. The Filey life boat rescued the crew of nine hands. The Lytham life-boat assisted in bringing the flat *Turner* and her crew from the dangerous Horse Bank Sands, near *Liverpool*. The Rhyl tubular life-boat rescued four men from the *Temperance*, of Belfast. The Kessingland life-boat saved the crew of nine men of the barque *Emma*, of North Shields. The Walmer life-boat (on Peake's plan) rescued fifteen persons from the barque *Reliance*, of London. Several members of the Royal Thames Yacht Club had generously contributed £160 to the National Life-boat Institution, towards the cost of the latter life-boat. The Ramsgate, Broadstairs, and Shields life-boats had also performed valuable services by rescuing numerous persons from many wrecks on that disastrous occasion. The gallant crews of the above-named life-boats have all received pecuniary rewards for their gallant services, either from the National Life-boat Institution or from Lloyd's. A Mr. William M'Kerrell has munificently offered the institution £180 towards the founding of a first class life-boat establishment. It appears from returns made to the Board of Trade that the number of wrecks was about 340, and the lives lost therefrom about 186. But it is a most gratifying fact that the number of lives saved on that disastrous occasion, chiefly by life-boats and the life preserving apparatus, was 362. The silver medal of the institution, and other rewards, were voted to several gentlemen in acknowledgment of their gallant services in saving life from shipwreck on recent occasions.

PUBLIC PARKS FOR THE METROPOLIS.—At a special meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Tuesday the report of the committee upon this subject was presented to the Board; and a deputation of ratepayers and ratepayers from Mile-end, Poplar, and Limehouse attended, with plans and estimates for a new road from the East Indiaroad to the Mile-end New-road, and for improving the Grove-road, to form a communication between Limehouse and Victoria-park. The plans were referred to the committee. Mr Wright moved, "That immediate measures be taken for the establishment of two parks, one in the southern, and one in the northern parts of the metropolis, as recommended by the Works' Committee; and that, apart from any contribution to be obtained from Government, the expense be equally assessed upon the whole metropolis" He observed that in the western portions of the metropolis there were seven parks, but in the eastern part there was but one open space, Victoria park. His motion would involve an outlay of £100,000, and £200,000 for Islington; but there was no doubt that the Government would contribute at least £50,000. Mr. Savage seconded the motion. Mr. Ayrton said that less than a farthing rate in the pound, spread over a period of forty years, would defray the whole expense of making these two parks. Mr. D'Ifinger moved as an amendment, that after the word "metropolis," in Mr. Wright's motion, that the [illegible] or the [illegible] of Hampstead Heath" be added. The amendment was [illegible] to 8, and Mr. Wright's motion carried by 10 to 8. On the motion of Mr Wright it was resolved to communicate with the Government upon the purchase of Hampstead Heath; and a resolution was also passed adopting the proceedings of the Islington vestry with reference to the Finsbury Park, and undertaking to promote the bill in the House of Commons. The City Commission of Sewers, at their meeting on Tuesday, unanimously agreed to oppose the Finsbury Park Bill, if it should attain to a second reading in the House of Commons, the ground of opposition is the additional charge on the ratepayers of the City which is proposed by the bill.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE SECRETARY OF THE REFORM CLUB. On Tuesday morning Mr Bedford, the coroner for Westminster, held an inquest at the Reform Club, Pall-mall, on the body of Mr. William King Norway, secretary of that institution. From the evidence adduced it appeared that some time since Mr. Norway broke one of his legs, and from that time had been in the habit of taking laudanum to allay the pain, which sometimes had been very severe. On Friday last he suffered acutely in consequence of the cold, and took more than his usual dose—a circumstance which unhappily resulted in his death. The jury at once returned a verdict of "Accidental poisoning." Mr Norway was greatly esteemed by members of the club.

WEST LONDON UNION.—The Guardians of this Union, on Tuesday last, on the motion of Mr. Joshua W. Butterworth, unanimously adopted a petition to the Legislature for London praying for the immediate establishment of Public Baths and Washhouses, as well as Model Lodging Houses for the Industrial Poor, on the site of Farringdon Market; and also for the beneficial appropriation of the numerous waste sites in the Union occasioned by the wholesale destruction at the hands of the Corporation of the dwellings of the poorer classes sought to be relieved by the building of the Model Lodging Houses prayed for in the petition. These unoccupied [illegible] were also shown to be at the same time most detrimental to the interests of the ratepayers of the Union, by keeping so considerable the amount of rateable property therein, and thereby causing such burdens which should be borne by the many to be severely visited on the few.

## THE UNEMPLOYED POOR.—THREATENED RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.

On Monday last large bodies of workmen, chiefly labourers, assembled in Smithfield, and afterwards draughted themselves off in batches or parties of 200 or 300 each, to the various parishes, for the purpose of obtaining relief. Shortly after three o'clock a detachment of between 200 and 400, chiefly Irish labourers, arrived in front of the vestry-hall, St. Pancras Workhouse, in the King's-road, and having been marshalled in line two or three deep, by a Mr. M'Heath, a coffee-house keeper in Weston-street, Somers Town, and two or three other leaders by whom they were headed, M'Heath and the leaders entered the department appropriated to relief, and headed by Mr. Clarke, the chief relieving overseer, a note signed by M'Heath, which stated that he and those with him appeared there to demand relief for themselves and those who were waiting outside; and expressed a hope that it would be at once afforded, in order to prevent a collision between the unemployed and the parochial authorities

On receiving the note, Mr. Clarke held a consultation with Mr. Hibbard, the clerk to the directors and guardians, the result of which was that the officers were engaged in relieving women, it being "female relief day," and that they would enter into an investigation of all the cases, and afford relief on the following morning. The moment the leaders made their appearance among the crowd outside there was a tremendous rush up the steps to the doors, and, on the reply being given, there were loud vociferations of "Shame, shame!" and murmurs, and it was with some difficulty that the police were enabled to keep the foremost men from forcing their way through the gates to the relief department. A shout, however, was raised, "To the police court!" and the mob began to move towards the police court, Clerkenwell. The majority of the men having been recognised as the same who had applied on the previous Monday, and who had been offered and refused employment three days during the week, Mr. Wiswould, one of the inquiring agents under the direction of Mr. Hibbard, at once proceeded to the Clerkenwell Police Court to inform the magistrate thereof, and take his advice as to what was to be done in the emergency. The advice received by Mr. Wiswould through the chief clerk was, that the authorities of St. Pancras should, instead of giving relief, as they had done last week, adopt the system which had been adopted by the authorities of Clerkenwell and Islington—namely, to apply the workhouse test by at once admitting all the applicants into the house. On Mr. Wiswould's return he was speedily followed by the men, who began to vociferate loudly; and it was the opinion of some of the police on duty that it only wanted the indiscretion of one or two leaders to cause a serious riot. Mr. Hadfield, the master of the workhouse, was communicated with to know what accommodation he could afford in the event of the event of the large body of men accepting the offer of admission which the Clerkenwell police authorities advised should be proffered to them. The governor of the workhouse refused to take any such responsibility upon himself. The casual wards were already overcrowded, and he would not run the risk of admitting 200 or 300 men within the walls of the establishment. Messengers were dispatched for the churchwardens, in order that they might take upon themselves the responsibility of ordering the men to be admitted. Ultimately the workhouse test, like the labour test, had its effect, for, when the men heard what had been determined upon, a great many went off, and scarcely any of those who remained accepted the offer of an immediate order of admission to the house. They were thereby at a late hour in the evening gradually dispersed.

At eight o'clock in the evening a very crowded meeting was held at the Institution, 22, Weston-street, Somers-town, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the deputations that had attended the various parishes after the meeting in Smithfield. Mr. John Brien occupied the chair, when the different reports were presented and read. After which the chairman addressed those assembled as to the propriety of maintaining order, and the meeting separated.

SALE OF THE WEST-END BRANCHES OF THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—On Tuesday last at Garraway's sale-rooms, the several leasehold buildings lately used as the West-end branches of the Royal British Bank, were offered to public auction by Mr. R. Chadwick, auctioneer, in four lots.

THE GOLD ROBBERY.—Mr. Clark, the clerk of the Central Criminal Court, has received a communication from Mr. Baron Martin, directing him to make out an order for the Turkish Bonds that were now in the possession of Pierce, one of the bullion robbers, to be delivered up to Mr. Rees, the solicitor to the South-Eastern Railway, in trust for Fanny Kay and her infant child.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday afternoon, between the hours of one and two o'clock, a fire, attended with fatal consequences, broke out at the residence of Mr. Burrow, Plumber, Market St. Giles's, on the first floor. Mrs. Lucy Andrews endeavoured to extinguish the flames, but her clothing became ignited, and she rushed on to the landing, where she dropped down. The unfortunate woman was taken to the hospital, but died on her admission. The engines of the London Brigade soon arrived, and the flames were extinguished.

THE DOUBLE MURDER IN WALWORTH.—Thomas Fuller Bacon and Martha Bacon, his wife, were again brought up from Newmonger-lane Gaol on Wednesday, to be further examined—the latter charged with the inquisition with the wilful murder of Edwin Fuller Bacon, aged two years and a half, and Sarah Ann Bacon, aged eleven months; and the former on suspicion of being the actual perpetrator of the crime, and upon which his unfortunate wife stands charged. The court was completely crammed. The male prisoner, who appeared pale and dejected, was brought in first. As on the former examination, he seemed almost to avoid the gaze of all present, and endeavoured to do so by hurrying to that part of the prisons' dock which he occupied on the former day a seat in which prevented a great part of the audience from having more than a mere profile view of his countenance. Mrs. Bacon continues to improve, and appears to be perfectly sane and rational. She was accommodated with a seat, with her friends in a position, as she herself requested, that her husband could not see her. When Bacon supposed she had entered the court he anxiously towards the place where she sat, in the hope of being able to see her. Finding that he could not do so, he sat down again, apparently gloomy and indifferent. Several witnesses were examined. Among others, Mrs. Ann Hyde, a witness who had been sent for to sit up in the house with the prisoner and Mrs. Payne and her daughter after the murder. Bacon had said to her on several occasions that he did not believe his wife had done it; but if she said anything to implicate him in the matter he would kill her. Two or three nights after going to the house, and at about three o'clock in the morning, Bacon was standing before a looking-glass, with his elbow on the mantelshelf, and his forehead on the palm of his hand—and it might be he was doing—when he exclaimed, "Good God! how was it I done it!" She added that Bacon appeared, in her rather sanguine opinion, in a mental state of misery. The two prisoners were remanded for another week.

THE CITY UNION FRAUDS.—At the Central Criminal Court on Thursday last, Solon Paul, aged sixty, late a clerk in the City of London Union, was found guilty of the fact, charged with numerous frauds upon the guardians of the Union; and to the various indictments he pleaded "Not Guilty." The first indictment proceeded with was a charge of stealing a cheque for £20 10s. 2d. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Heath, one of the guardians, that the cheque in question was handed over to the prisoner in the ordinary way of business to pay to Messrs. Kingsford and Co., the contractors for flour furnished to the Union, and which was drawn upon Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co. The prisoner, instead of paying the cheque to Messrs. Kingsford, paid it into his own bankers', and converted it to his own use. Several witnesses were called to prove the fact that the cheque was paid by the prisoner into the London Bank (the prisoner's bankers), and its amount paid to them by Smith, Payne, and Co. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine addressed the jury on the part of the prisoner in a most able speech, insisting that the conduct of the prisoner in dealing with the cheque, and paying it into his own bankers', was not in law a larceny, but merely a breach of trust. Mr. Justice Wightman, in summing up the evidence, said the sole question for the jury was whether they were satisfied that the prisoner, at the time of converting the cheque to his own use, intended to steal it. The jury, after an absence of fifty minutes, returned a verdict of "Guilty." The learned Judge ordered the prisoner to be called up for judgment, and sentenced him to be transported for fourteen years

THE SAWARD FORGERIES CASE.—On Thursday last James Townsend Saward and James Anderson, who stand charged with being concerned in a series of gigantic frauds and forgeries on Messrs. Smith and Co., Messrs. Gowing, and other bankers and merchants, were placed at the bar before the Lord Mayor for further examination. The evidence adduced was entirely of a corroborative nature in support of the main feature, which has been already published in the columns. The Lord Mayor remanded the prisoners until Wednesday next, when the depositions will be read over, and the prisoners finally committed for trial at the March sessions of the Central Criminal Court.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The deaths registered in the week that ended on Saturday last were 1209, which is nearly the same as the number returned in the previous week. In the ten years 1847-56 the [illegible] number of deaths in the week [illegible] was 1157:

[illegible] w

[illegible] ...ispersed

[illegible] ...births of

[illegible] ...London. In

[illegible] ...number was

Within the last fortnight Plymouth and its vicinity have been the scene of many burglaries.

CHINESE WOMAN GATHERING TEA.—FROM A DRAWING BY A CHINESE ARTIST.

## CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

THE last accounts from Central America represent General Walker's position as exceedingly critical; indeed, it seems very doubtful whether he will be able to hold out much longer. A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Greytown on the 6th January, gives some interesting information regarding the late proceedings in that quarter. It appears that Mr. Vanderbilt, the celebrated shipowner, has been planning lately how to regain possession of those river and lake steamers which he accuses Walker of having taken from him without rendering due compensation, and upon which the Filibuster General depends entirely for his supplies and reinforcements. For some weeks Mr Vanderbilt had been concerting measures with the Costa Ricans, and, on the 5th of December, a body of 200 men, under the charge of Mr. Spencer, Mr. Vanderbilt's agent, left San José, and, after a laborious march of 200 miles reached the San Carlos river. By means of flats and canoes they descended to Fort Serapiqué, which was garrisoned by 40 Americans, under Captain Thompson. This officer, although informed that rafts filled with Costa Ricans had been seen upon the river, through some unaccountable negligence, allowed himself to be surprised at midday on the 22nd December. Most of the American soldiers, panic-stricken, rushed into the water, where they were either drowned or shot. Others were bayonetted on the spot. Ten alone out of forty survive, and have been brought down here Immediately after this successful assault Spencer descended in his canoes to this place, where four of the river steamers were lying. These he surprised before daylight on the morning of the 23rd. The suddenness of the seizure, and the unexpected appearance of a number of armed Costa Ricans, rendered any attempt at resistance by the few unarmed men in charge hopeless; and in a few hours afterwards Spencer was steaming back again up the river with the four steamers which were intended to convey the reinforcements daily expected from New York and New Orleans to Walker

Reascending the San Juan to the fort of Serapiqué, Spencer left three of his steamers there, and placed a strong garrison in the place for his small force was now augmented by 500 men, and proceeded up the river to Toro, the commencement of the lake navigation, where a small steamer used for crossing the rapids and the lake steamer were lying. Thus Spencer found no difficulty in capturing, and in it he ascended to Fort San Carlos. Here he hoisted the usual signal, and invited some of the unsuspecting garrison on board, at the same time sending a party of 75 men to the rear of the fort. The principal officers of the fort were seized immediately upon their coming on board; and the Costa Ricans, rushing upon it from the rear, took the fort without the smallest resistance being offered to them. The lake steamer from Virgin Bay, with 400 Californian passengers on board, was next seized with the same consummate dexterity which had characterised all Spencer's proceedings.

Finding that, with the exception of thirty sick and wounded men from Walker's army, there were only Californians anxious to reach their destination on board, he ran his steamer alongside, and, to the astonishment of the passengers, informed them that he, together with fifty Costa Ricans, would be their escort to Greytown. He consequently arrived the day before yesterday at this place, and had scarcely landed his passengers when he perceived the *Texas* arriving from New Orleans. Knowing that she was bringing large reinforcements to Walker, he lost no time in preparing to escape up the river Before doing so, however, he determined to ascertain the amount of the force, and crossing over to Point Arenas anchored in shoal water, within 200 yards of the spot at which the *Texas* dropped her anchor On board this steamer 250 armed men, in the utmost excitement, were making preparations to capture the hardy little craft which had already achieved so much. The pilot had informed them as they crossed the bar of the state of affairs, and they perceived that unless they could succeed in effecting this all chance of reaching Walker was hopeless They had just decided on their plan of action when the little boat got up steam and vanished slowly round the green point which, covered with luxuriant foliage, stretches across the river at the head of the bay At this moment the disappointed passengers of the *Texas* are working indefatigably at sunrise and sunset with a few days' labour may render available for the ascent of the river Hay are hardy, determined men, led by officers who have already served in many a hard-fought field, and, if the recapture of the forts and steamers and ascent of the river is possible, they are not the men to be foiled. On the other hand, it is reported that Spencer is fortifying Serapiqué, and it is resolved to contest every point upon the river, and, if hard pressed, ultimately to burn the steamers. Walker, although his army is in good fighting condition, has no means of transporting it across the lake, and, moreover, is fully occupied in protecting Rivas. Everything, therefore, must depend upon the exertions of the last arrivals The steamer *Tennessee* is hourly expected from New York with a reinforcement of 150 men, but her non-appearance gives some ground for supposing that there is truth in the rumours of her arrest by the Government which were rife at New Orleans before the departure of the *Texas*

The English squadron, under the command of Captain Erskine, of the *Orion*, has abstained from taking any share whatever in these proceedings; the only desire on the part of the British authorities here has been to prevent bloodshed, and, while expressing their determination to this effect to both parties, they have not, fortunately, been obliged to take forcible measures against either

We have engraved a View of Greytown, sketched by a Correspondent. The place is interesting as the head-quarters of Captain Erskine's squadron In the Sketch you look to the west: the anchorage and harbour are out of sight, on the right hand; inside those weeds at the time the Sketch was taken, the gun-boats *Pioneer*, *Intrepid*, and *Vator*, with the corvettes *Cossack* and *Archer*, and the frigate *Arrogant* at anchor The *Orion* and *Imperieuse* were obliged to anchor outside the spit as there were only four-and-a-half fathoms of water over the bar.

GREYTOWN.—FROM A RECENT SKETCH.

## SKETCHES FROM CHINA.

### CHINESE WOMAN GATHERING TEA.

WE are not surprised to find in the volume of Drawings by a Chinese artist, which has recently been placed at our disposal, "A Woman Gathering Tea." To the cultivation and manufacture of this wonderful plant the Chinese mainly owe their world-wide celebrity. Its use, as collected from the works of the Chinese, is traced to the fabulous period of their history the earliest account of the plant being contained in the "She King," one of the classical works of high antiquity and veneration among the Chinese, and compiled by their renowned philosopher and great moralist, Confucius. In a set of illustrations of the characteristics of the country, the gathering of tea is, therefore, as appropriate as it is interesting. It has been for ages the theme of Chinese poets, the idol of their husbandmen, and the highest favourite of the Emperor and his Government; and in our own country the deprivation of the article of tea would prove a calamity of no slight importance. It affords a luxury to the rich, and a blessing to the poor; and the moral effect of this beverage, as preventing recourse to stronger stimulants, is indubitable.

From Mr. Ball's excellent work on the "Cultivation and Manufacture of Tea," we have the following from the chapter on the Time of Gathering:—

Cunningham states that the tea-shrubs flower at Chusan from October to January, and that the seed is ripe in September or October. Ting Hing, a respectable green tea factor, states that they flower from September to November; another green tea factor, so late as February. Kœmpfer observes that at Japan the shrubs flower from August until late in the winter. Von Siebold states from November to February.

A Chinese manuscript states:—

In the mild and temperate season of spring the shrubs shoot forth their leaves, when such as are young and delicate must be chosen. These that are partly unfolded, long like a needle and covered with down, must be gathered to be made into Pekoe. A few days after Ko Yu (20th April) the leaves become large, and are called the first gathering (Yeu Chun) These are thick and substantial, fragrant in smell, and sweet in flavour. When the leaves of the first gathering are exhausted, wait till they shoot out anew, about Chung (6th June), when they must be gathered and made. These are called the second gathering (Ul Chun), the flavour of which has no fragrance, and the colour of the leaf is of a dingy black. The leaves shoot out again at the summer solstice (Hia Chy); these are called the third gathering (San Chun), and are of a light green colour and coarse in smell.

The "Vû Ye Shan Chy" (the statistical work of the black tea country already alluded to) states that

The first gathering is fragrant in smell and full flavoured. The second has no smell and is weak in flavour. The third has a little smell, but is also weak in flavour

The Chinese say that the Yen or Padre Souchong tea must be gathered not only in clear and bright weather, but that those teas only are of the first quality which are gathered during a continuation of fine weather, and even after noon, during the greatest heat of the day. On the other hand, a Chinese manuscript states, that "those which are gathered in rainy weather are poor and tasteless, and unfit for Pao Chong or Padre Souchong; though they will, nevertheless, do for Sino Pocy and Ta Pocy, or fine Souchong

A further difference is also occasioned by the selection of particular shrubs, and of the best or most succulent leaves at the time of gathering

CHINESE MILITARY STANDARD-BEARER.—FROM A DRAWING BY A CHINESE ARTIST.

It is said to be a common practice among those merchants who are in the habit of frequenting the habitations of the Priests or Bonzes to contract for the produce of certain known shrubs These are labelled according to their supposed resemblance in flavour to particular flowers, and at the season of Baing Ming, in the early part of the year, they repair to these plantations, where they prepare the tea themselves. In these cases each leaf is said to be plucked separately from the shrubs; and the leaves of such shrubs as are known to resemble each other in flavour are mixed together and kept apart throughout the whole manipulation. They are also packed in small paper parcels, each weighing about eight or twelve ounces, sometimes bearing on them, in large flowing Chinese characters, the name of the flower they are supposed to resemble in odour; and sometimes the name of the hill of their growth in small neatly-written characters These symbols can hardly have escaped the observation of the dealer and consumer This care is, however, is only bestowed on the finest description of Paouchong tea, which is collected in very small quantities.

In the Illustration it may be supposed that some beautiful variety of the tea-plant is represented. The gathering is a process of great piety and importance. Each leaf is plucked separately from the stalk. The hands of the gatherer are kept carefully clean, and in collecting some of the fine sorts the gatherer hardly ventures to breathe on the plant. At a place called Udsi, in the islands of Japan, is a mountain, the climate of which is supposed to be especially congenial to the growth of tea; and the whole crop which grows upon it is reserved for the sole use and disposal of the Emperor.

### CHINESE STANDARD-BEARER.

IN our Journal for January 17 we detailed at some length the organisation of the Chinese army. We now engrave from our Artist's drawing a Standard-bearer. From a pole borne over the left shoulder hangs the standard: the ground bearing the characters is crimson.

# SCENES IN THE DESERT.

SIMOOM IN THE DESERT.

## THE DESERT ROUTE.

(*Continued from page* 83.)

IV. THE SIMOOM. V. HALT NEAR EL ARISH.

THE greater part of the distance has been accomplished, and the travellers are nearing the confines of the desert, when the wary and accustomed eye of the old grey-bearded camel driver recognises in the murky banks quickly rising on the hot horizon the near approach of one of those dreadful sand-storms more terrible in their approach than even the mighty hurricanes that rage on the tempest-tossed deep. The camels, with instinctive perception, quicken their pace to a fast trot, while the old man, putting his hand up to his eyes to shade them from the intense mid-day glare, runs on in front in the hope of yet meeting shelter before the fury of the simoom bursts over their heads and smothers them with intense clouds of dust. The strugglers now put their camels' speed to the test; and even the fair lady, in her great anxiety to reach a haven, is glad to furl her parasol and apply it, whip fashion, to the hard neck and shoulders of the camel. The straggling plants, whose long curving roots not unfrequently trip up the hurried foot-man, give indication of the near approach of the caravan to one of those oases of the desert which are strangely fertile and beautiful as the desert itself is arid and unseemly. A range of hills, composed of more ample matter than the desert sands now heave in sight. The travellers quicken their pace, they mount over the mountains sides and carefully descend the rather abrupt descent that conducts them to a valley, such as is presented in the Engraving. The dusky clouds rising high above the hills proclaim the simoom to be raging fiercely on the other side, but there is now a barrier placed between the travellers and the desert tempest. The high hills impede the progress of the sand-clouds; and the lady, alighting from her camel, spreads her parasol again us, seated, under the shade of some pleasant tree on the banks of the small river, she contemplates the beauty of the scene before her. On the other side of the river, where grow tall and graceful poplar-trees, is a small village built on the water's edge, there is a large mosque and a finely built minaret, and the whole town is perfectly reflected in the calm waters of the stream. On the side of the river are a party of Mahometans seated on a carpet spread on the ground, enjoying the cool of the evening and a whiff of tobacco, and waiting till the summons to prayer from the minaret shall be wafted across the water to warn them that the hour for orisons and their evening meal has arrived. Near them are a group of four or five

HALT BY A STREAM NEAR EL ARISH

camels that have evidently come off a long journey, as we may judge by their weary looks and attitudes; and further on are the small low tents of the Arabs who wisely prefer encamping outside of the village to being exposed to the heat and filth of a public caravansarai. Our engraving gives a good idea of what these caravansarais usually are, especially those of a more ancient date: a lofty building full of archways supported on rotten stumpy pillars, some of very exquisite workmanship, but which have the strange appearance of what was once a something lofty, suddenly sunk deep into the earth by some violent convulsion of nature. At the caravanserai gate hangs a large lantern, throwing a meagre light on the objects around. Camels and donkeys, men, women, children; an occasional goat, and a few stray hens, have here a common resting-place. Groups of travellers are assembled in various parts of the building making ready for the night; some have taken the wise precaution to mount up on the elevated platform in the building, to avoid as much as possible the plague of fleas; others, too weary to take this precaution, squat themselves down where they best can; some few are busy purchasing little requisites for their suppers from the scanty stalls of the venders many years established both outside and inside of the caravanserai.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE THEATRES, &c.

**Astley's.**—The management of this equestrian theatre seems bent on pursuing its course of Shakspearean revival and illustration, which, we presume, has proved profitable. To "Richard the Third" and "Macbeth" succeeds "Katherine and Petruchio," which, as our readers are aware, is an abridgment of the "Taming of the Shrew," after a version made by Garrick. The present management have probably been induced to adopt the subject from its recent production on the Islington stage; but the entire drama, with the induction of *Christopher Sly*, appears to have been beyond the resources of an undramatic company. The part of *Petruchio*, as played by Mr. Holloway, is perhaps, less stentorian in attributes than we have seen it when undertaken by more legitimate professors, and, indeed, does great credit to his judgment. The manner with which this performer has conceived would seem to indicate that a popular audience is not necessarily best pleased with rant and bombast; in fact, we have notable proofs to the contrary. Quiet acting is appreciated everywhere. Horses are, of course, introduced where possible—in a wedding procession through the streets of Padua, and in the discomfort experienced by *Katherine*, which is usually described by *Grumio*. The latter character was humorously acted by Mr. I. W. Anson. *Katherine* was effectively played by Mrs. Anson. In the circus we succeeded. By way of novelty, a M. Piege ascended from the pit to the back of the stage upon a broad wheel, conducted over a narrow plank—a perilous feat, beyond doubt, but skilfully and safely accomplished.

**Drury Lane.**—An old friend with a new face was produced on Monday, under the title of "The Black Book," a drama in three acts. The incidents are familiar to us as the dealings of a certain demoniac personage who many years ago sported his diary on the stage. But *Wemyss*; Mr. Charles Mathews wished to show his extraordinary talents in the supernatural, and this same dark journal was exactly suited to the purpose. The supposed demon turns out to be an honest lawyer, who undertakes the cause of *Mina*, the heiress of the Lilleburg barony, whose legitimacy is disputed; but *Wolf* (for such is the demon attorney's name) knows that the marriage certificate of *Mina*'s mother exists, though the place where is only known to one *Hans Casper*, a retainer of the family, whose conversation is reduced to the monosyllables "no" and "yes." The lady's relatives are over-anxious to obtain the lady's estate, and not at all particular about the honesty of the means. *Wolf* has intrusted to *Mina*s' care a black book in which it is supposed the marriage certificate is to be found. This they get hold of, and destroy; and, as it is supposed that *Wolf* has been killed in a quarrel, *Mina*'s case appears desperate. But the demon appears just when wanted; he is, nevertheless, as much at sea as the rest. *Hans Casper* is the appointed riddle-solver, and he cannot be got beyond the monosyllables until three articulate words are pronounced. *Wolf* hits upon them by accident—"The beast in my eye." This same lawyer is one *Sturm*, by whom the blank book was intrusted to *Wolf*, and whose dying instructions were left with *Hans*. The faithful domestic knocks a hole in the floor, and, lo, the marriage certificate! *Mina* gives her hand to *Wolf*, as a reward for his trouble; and the curtain descends on a successful *denouement*.

**Miss Catherine Hayes.**—This gifted lady has just concluded an extensive and triumphant progress through her native land. She left Belfast on Wednesday night, after having given a morning concert in aid of the funds of the General Hospital—a grateful requital for the kindness of her reception in that town. Her success has been shared by her countryman, Mr. Osborne, and also by the young vocalist Mr. Mullard, who first became known to the public by his excellent appearances at Jullien's concerts.

**Ferdinand Glover.**—The Neapolitan journals speak in the highest terms of the impression produced by the performance of the above artist in the new opera of "Elnava." The *Rondinella* of the 31st ult. concludes its notice of it by saying that, owing to the distinguished favour shown to him by the public, this brilliant young artist has been engaged as principal barytono for the Carnival of '57.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The publication of the six great handicap acceptances has put the racing men in a capital humour; and, taking them as a whole, they are very good, and number 313 out of 573 weighted. Darkie, the great mark, has disappeared from the Chester Cup, where the acceptances are 118 out of 188. Vengeance, 9 st., is now the head, while the lowest is only 4 st. 9 lb. Old Alonzo, who is now eleven years old, heads the 33 acceptances out of 93 at Northampton; Fisherman is top weight in both the Epsom handicaps, where each race retains about its entries; Jester, 9 st. 3 lb., gallantly says "contest" among 46 in the Great Northern Handicap, some wretched creature at 4 st. 4 lb. bringing up the rear; and, in the Newmarket Handicap, Aleppo, raised to 8 st. 12 lb., is in the van, so that the quality of the Heath acceptors is not very high. The Liverpool Steeplechase bids fair to have a large field, no fewer than 40 out of 69 have been scratched, and the rest, headed by Escape, 11 st. 9 lb., present, as has been remarked, a complete array of "thirty pound betting-office trash." Mr. Topham's determination to stand out against high weights is well known, and hence this once-famed contest has sunk into a mere lightweight scurry in hands. In fact, no gentleman will send a hunter or any value to run at such feather weights, in such wretched company. There was a time when sportsmen felt proud of having a horse in it; now they do not think it even worth going to see.

The £270 subscription has been distributed among the seven injured jockeys, all of whom are up and doing again. Bartholemew gets £80 for his "concussion of the brain," and the same is given to two others for "broken leg" and "severe injuries" respectively. Aubrey gets £60 for "a broken collarbone"—rather high considering his short illness; and four "contusions" receive £30 each. The liberality of the racing world, which was never yet known to fail, has shone forth especially here, and it is a most providential termination to what looked a most appalling accident.

Weatherbit's sensible at Tattersall's for 600 gs. on Tuesday; Fly-by-Night was bought in for 700 gs.; and there was scarcely one bid for Windex, whose reserve price was exceedingly high.

It is finally arranged that the present master of the Cheshire is to give up the country at the end of the present season, which is one season earlier than that which he took it originally. He has not been able to draw any of his best country, and hence Edwards and his celebrated whip, Tom Rance, have been perpetually obliged to stop the hounds in the midst of a run. The men are well up to the mark and very well mounted. Poor Mr. Shadwell, the Cheshire huntsman under Captain White, died last Saturday morning, after a year of severe labours. The gentlemen of the hunt were exceedingly kind to him; and, although he sufficiently recovered from his internal injury (received from a fall while hunting a Scotch pack last season) to come out of the Chester Infirmary in May, he never knew any real health afterwards. He was in earlier days a great man with Mr. Musters.

The wooden fox at Tattersall's looks down from the top of its pump, all tied round with straw, at hosts of frozen-out huntsmen and their "governors" beneath, who flock up there on Mondays for sheer lack of something better to do. They have not, however, much reason to grumble so far, as till the present frost commenced, there had hardly been ten non-hunting days. The *Sporting Review* (which has a capital engraving of Fandango after Harry Hall) states, with reference to Jack Morgan's resignation of his place as first whip to Lord Henry Bentinck next May, that he had the offer of being field-huntsman to his Lordship this season, while Dick Burton was to have been installed as kennel-huntsman, but that he declined it. The West Kent hounds (a fifty-couple bitch pack) and the stud will be sold at Tattersall's on Monday, unless a private purchaser steps in. A proposition to erect a memorial to "old Will Smith," of the Brocklesby, progresses steadily. It will be placed near Barnoldby Church, on the very spot where he met his death. The committee thought at first of erecting an obelisk, but we believe that they now contemplate a small pillar, inscribed with his name and the date of his death, and planted round with evergreens. Mr. Nunby, of Barnoldby, has generously presented the plot of ground for the purpose, and the requisite amount is being collected in small subscriptions. Four or five generations of Smiths have hunted these Lounds, and Tom, the present huntsman, bids fair to be as popular as his ill-fated father.

Thursday and Friday constitute the new fixture for the Oundle Steeplechases, which would have been a very merry affair if they had come off at the right season, as the "little town in the woodlands" was quite full of sheeted Lorses and "wasting" jockeys. The 1st has played sad havoc with coursing meetings; and, for the second time this season, the Newmarket meeting, which is fixed for next Monday and the following days, seems in sad jeopardy of being put off. The order has been so lost, and meetings have become so huddled together, that it is impossible at this moment to say how the list stands. The original fixtures, however, for the week include Bedlington, on Monday; Malton, Anthem, and Hall Place (Berkshire), on Tuesday; and Knipe Scar, on Thursday. Four of Mr. Randell's celebrated greyhounds—Reveller, Rhapsody, Radiant, and Archibald—are in the market, along with Raven, the dam of the two former, and a rare specimen of the Foremost and Black Fly blood. For those who desire to read about coursing and training there can be no more agreeable amusement than the letters of some celebrated greyhound-owners on the subject in the newest edition of the "Coursing Annual." It is there given as Mr. M'George's remark, that Rice was the best greyhound he ever rode to.

### TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY EVENING

Liverpool Steeplechase. 150 to 8 a.—Enchantment (off.), 15 to 1 Aggst Mines (1), 20 to 1 Aggst Fisherman (3) 25 to 1 Come On (4)

Cup. 11 to 1 Aggst [illegible] to 1 Aggst S[illegible] Colin 20 to 1 Aggst Rogerthorpe (5).

[illegible] 10 to 1 Aggst Sidesaddler (4).

Penrose—16 to 1 Aggst Town Mead (3), 50 to 1 Aggst Messenger (5).

**Hunting Jubilee.**—On the 28th ult., in the Assembly room, Blandford, a grand dinner was given to celebrate the hunting jubilee of J. J. Farquharson, Esq., who for fifty years has been sole master and entire supporter of a pack of foxhounds, totally independent of any subscriptions a circumstance unparalleled in the history of hunting. Two hundred and fifty guests sat down to a splendid entertainment; T. E. Daddaffe, Esq., the Sheriff of the county, in the chair; supported on his right by J. J. Farquharson, Esq., Lord Ashley, Gerald St.rt. Esq., M.P., J. J. Farquharson, Esq., jun.; on his left Lord Digby, J. Floyer, Esq., General Porter, Captain Sturt, M.P., J. D. Deyther, Esq., &c. The room was tastefully decorated with laurel and evergreens, and appropriate devices of fox-hunting—four hunting prints and two paintings. In a canopy erected at the head of the room was the elegant vase presented to Mr. Farquharson in 1834; and on each side were the candelabra presented on the present occasion. The usual toasts and speeches were enlivened by songs, kept it up to a late hour. Had the weather permitted there would have been a meet of the foxhounds on the following morning.

**Forty Degrees Below Zero.**—The terrible storm which began here on Sunday afternoon continued with unexampled violence until last night. It also extended for a great distance in every direction, reaching from the eastward to the lakes, and from the Potomac to Canada. The cold of Sunday night was intense, and in this region at least, within the present century. All along the northern frontier the mercury went down ten, twenty, and thirty degrees below zero; and at Watertown, in the State of New York, on the night of the storm below, while a spirit thermometer marked forty degrees below zero, *or seventy-two* degrees below the freezing-point of the "oldest inhabitant" is beaten at last. He cannot remember the equal of New York City in 1857. Around the [illegible] the snow [illegible] and continued to [illegible] Harbour navigation is difficult and dangerous, while the [illegible] [illegible] New York Tribune, Jan. 21.

**Night Skating-Match.**—The opening of the Houses of Parliament has caused a great influx of members of the nobility and gentry to the metropolis, most of whom have visited the different localities to witness the thousands of persons who were enjoying the exhilarating exercise of skating. From the early hour of eight in the morning the carriage-drives in Hyde-park have been literally studded with the rich equipages belonging to the aristocracy, filled with members of the nobility and their friends. The announcement that a night skating-match was to come off on Wednesday attracted a large number of ladies and gentlemen to the Serpentine; and never more than last night were they upon the ice. The reflection from the flambeaux had a very picturesque effect. Mr. Superintendent Williams, upon seeing so great a number of persons upon the ice, had a number of persons who were enjoying the exhilarating exercise of skating [illegible]

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—First Grand Ball.—The SURREY BACHELORS' SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL will take place in the Large Hall as above, on MONDAY, the 9th of FEB. NEXT. Tickets, 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d. double. Its 6d. at the principal musicsellers, the Walworth Institution, and at the Gardens.

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# OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE fifth Session of the fourth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened on Tuesday last by Royal Commission. The ceremony was, of course, of a purely formal character. The presence of the Sovereign, which gives éclat to all public acts of a ceremonial character, was wanting on this occasion; and the House of Lords presented anything but the imposing appearance which it always wears when Peers and Peeresses, the Diplomatic Corps, and the *Illustrissimi* of the land assemble to greet the Sovereign at the opening of a new Session. The severity of the weather also tended to keep away many who would otherwise have been present at the ceremony. The doors of the House were thrown open at one o'clock, when some fifty or sixty ladies were admitted to the third and fourth rows of benches usually occupied by Peers. The attendance of Peers was limited to six. Of these five took their seats on the lower bench nearest the throne on the Opposition side of the chamber; Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, Lord Berners, and the Earl of Erne were among the number. The only Peer on the Government bench was Earl Cowper. The Bishop of Lincoln attended in his place to say prayers.

At half-past one the great bell of Westminster commenced a rather solemn peal, and continued to thunder forth its summons in anything but jocund strains till two o'clock, when the Lords Commissioners, preceded by the Usher of the Black Rod, made their appearance in the house and took their seats in front of the throne. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Earl of Harrowby, and Earl Spencer. The Royal commission having been read, her Majesty's faithful Commons were summoned by Sir Augustus Clifford; and the Speaker, accompanied by Lord Palmerston, Mr. Bonverie, Mr. Rochuck, Mr. Bowyer, Sir S. Bignold, Sir W. Clay, Mr. Hindley, Mr. Scott, Mr. Swift, Mr. Oliveira, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Otway, Mr. Cranfurd, and about a hundred other members, appeared at the bar. The Lord Chancellor then read the following Speech:—

### THE QUEEN'S SPECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded to assure you that her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that difficulties which arose in regard to some of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, delayed the complete execution of the stipulations of that Treaty. Those difficulties have been overcome in a satisfactory manner, and the intentions of the Treaty have been fully maintained.

An insurrectionary movement which took place in September last in the Swiss Canton of Neufchâtel, for the purpose of re-establishing in that Canton the authority of the King of Prussia as Prince of Neufchâtel led to serious differences between his Prussian Majesty and the Swiss Confederation, threatening at one time to disturb the general peace of Europe.

But her Majesty commands us to inform you that, in concert with her august ally the Emperor of the French, she is endeavouring to bring about an amicable settlement of the matters in dispute, and her Majesty entertains a confident expectation that an honourable and satisfactory arrangement will be concluded.

In consequence of certain discussions which took place during the Conferences at Paris, and which are recorded in the Protocols that were laid before you, her Majesty and the Emperor of the French caused communications to be made to the Government of the King of the Two Sicilies, for the purpose of inducing him to adopt a course of policy calculated to avert dangers which might disturb that Peace which had been so recently restored to Europe.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you, that the manner in which those friendly communications were received by his Sicilian Majesty was such as to lead her Majesty and the Emperor of the French to discontinue their diplomatic relations with his Sicilian Majesty, and they have, accordingly, withdrawn their missions from the Court of Naples

Her Majesty has directed that papers relating to this subject shall be laid before you.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has been engaged in negotiations with the Government of the United States, and also with the Government of Honduras, which she trusts will be successful in removing all cause of misunderstanding with respect to Central America.

Her Majesty has concluded a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce with Siam, which will be laid before you.

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her regret that the conduct of the Persian Government has led to hostilities between her Majesty and the Shah of Persia. The Persian Government, in defiance of repeated warnings, and in violation of its engagements, has besieged and captured the important city of Herat.

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that a British naval and military force dispatched from Bombay has taken possession of the Island of Karrak, and of the Persian Fort of Bushire, with a view to induce the Shah to accede to the just demands of her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that the naval and military forces employed on this occasion have displayed their accustomed gallantry and spirit.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that acts of violence, insults to the British flag, and infraction of Treaty rights, committed by the local Chinese authorities at Canton, and a pertinacious refusal of redress, have rendered it necessary for her Majesty's officers in China to have recourse to measures of force to obtain satisfaction.

Those measures had, up to the date of the last accounts, been taken with great forbearance, but with signal success as regards the conflicts to which they had led.

We are commanded to inform you that her Majesty trusts that the Government of Pekin will see the propriety of affording the satisfaction demanded, and of faithfully fulfilling its Treaty engagements.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty has directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you

They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with a due regard to the efficient performance of the public service at home and abroad.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that Bills will be submitted to your consideration for the consolidation and the amendment of important portions of the law; and her Majesty doubts not that you will give your earnest attention to matters so deeply affecting the interests of all classes of her subjects.

Her Majesty commands us to recommend to your consideration the expediency of renewing for a further period the privileges of the Bank of England, the conditions imposed on the issue of bank-notes in the United Kingdom, and the state of the law relating to Joint-stock Banks.

Her Majesty commands us to express the gratification with which she sees her to witness the general well being and contentment of her people and to find that, notwithstanding the sacrifices unavoidably attendant upon such a war as that which has lately terminated, the resources of the country remain unimpaired, and its productive industry continues unchecked in its course of progressive development.

Her Majesty commits herself with confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care, and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and prosper your councils for the advancement of the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people.

At the conclusion of the Royal Speech the Speaker retired, and prayers were read by the Bishop of Lincoln. The ceremony did not occupy more than half an hour

Their Lordships met again at five o'clock.

NEW BISHOPS.—The Bishops of London and Gloucester took the oaths and their seats. The former was introduced by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester, and the latter by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Lincoln.

NEW PEER.—Lord Belper also took the oaths and his seat. He was introduced by Lord Overstone and Lord Glenelg.

THE ARMY.—The Earl of CARDIGAN gave notice that, on Thursday, he would put a question to the noble Lord the Secretary of State for War about matters connected with the Army.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.—Lord BERNERS gave notice that, on an early day, he would move for returns of the number of tickets of leave issued to convicts in each year since the commencement of the practice, with their original sentence and their unexpired term of imprisonment, and showing the number who had been reapprehended.

APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE.—The attendance of Peers was very considerable, and the spaces in front of the throne and below the bar were filled with strangers. The Ministers present were—Earl Granville, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Panmure, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Harrowby, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. On the Opposition benches we observed The Earl of Derby, the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Malmesbury, and Lord Colchester. The Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wensleydale, and Earl Fitzwilliam sat on the cross benches; and in other parts of the House there were Lord Brougham, Earl Grey, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Campbell, the Earl of Lucan, &c.

### THE ADDRESS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR having read the Royal Speech, and it having been again read by the clerk at the table,

The Earl of CORK rose to move the Address. After briefly referring to the success which had attended the diplomatic efforts of her Majesty's representatives at the Peace Conference, and expressing the terms of congratulation the failure of the attempt to disturb the peace of Europe by the Neufchâtel *émeute*, his Lordship proceeded to refer to the Persian war. The extreme step had been forced upon her Majesty's Government, not only by Persia's systematic duplicity, but by the reckless spirit of aggression which had characterised that State's attack upon the city of Herat. The despatches which had recently arrived showed the vigour and success with which her Majesty's Government had punished this unjust infraction of their international treaties. To almost the same cause—and the excessive spirit of the people, the disputes with the authorities of Canton might be traced. In spite of the heavy taxation which had pressed upon the resources of this kingdom, their Lordships must be glad to observe the general industrial prosperity which prevailed, and which was indicated by the export returns. He could speak more particularly with regard to the sister country, with which he was immediately connected, and which showed a greater diminution of the poor-rates than had existed for some time past. His Lordship concluded by moving the Address in reply.

The Earl of AIRLIE seconded the Address, and was understood to re-capitulate the various points touched upon in her Majesty's gracious Speech.

The Earl of DERBY regretted that he could not agree with the encomiums which had been lavished upon the Speech which her Majesty's advisers had presented to Parliament. It was most vague, shadowy, and unsatisfactory. The reference to the last Session of Parliament was meagre and unsatisfactory in the last degree; in fact, they were merely requested to make the formal financial arrangements which might be necessary for the public service. But those financial arrangements he thought Parliament would be wanting in its duty if it did not demand the fulfilment of its solemn pledge, that the Income-tax should cease to determine in 1860, and on the faith of which the public had consented to its imposition. But, meagre as was the Speech, it did not contain that formerly well-known paragraph in which the Sovereign congratulated the Parliament on the steady maintenance of peace. On the contrary, now the only Sovereign so alluded to was the King of Siam. The other parts in the Speech were almost equally unsatisfactory. It was mentioned with much satisfaction that, in concert with our august ally, we had put the Neufchâtel question in a fair way of being adjusted; whereas he quite believed that if we had not interfered with our august ally at all the whole matter would have been settled more speedily and amicably. But Lord Palmerston had such a peculiar skill in getting out of a difficulty that he seemed to seek such situations. Turning to another portion of the Speech which referred to our relations with Naples, did this country, he asked, always act uprightly? Did it never keep the "promise to the ear and break it to the hope"? Had we not played with the question of Italian liberty, while the principal result of the Paris Conferences was to make the Austrian rule in Italy more fixed and more permanent than ever? What was the object, and what result had been achieved by the Neapolitan difficulty, except that England and France had received at the hands of that petty State a deliberate and well-deserved affront? The cautiously delivered our policy of late had deprived this country of every friend in the world, except France. After dwelling at length upon each step which had produced the Persian war, he proceeded to comment upon the conduct of the Government in not calling Parliament together when that struggle became inevitable. It was useless to call it at Indian war; it was British, and as such should have been declared by the Sovereign of this country, with the concurrence and approbation of the Parliament. But such remarks applied with still greater force to the proceedings in China, which had filled him with amazement. Was the bombardment of the Canton city, and the indiscriminate slaughter of innocent and guilty in one common doom an act of forbearance, as it was termed in the Speech? He confessed he could not look upon the state of our foreign relations without distrust and misgiving. If he did not then move an amendment to the Address it was in the hope that the opinions which he should undoubtedly entertained would be modified by some papers or protocols which the Government were of course prepared to lay before their Lordships.

The Earl of CLARENDON was sorry that Lord Derby had not adhered to the usual practice, and refrained from any allusion to foreign topics until he was in possession of the full information which would shortly be laid before the House. Had he waited for these documents he would have saved from his the erroneous impression he appeared to entertain with regard to the Neufchâtel question. Neither the English nor French Government was concerned in any way with the resistance which the Swiss Government had met with to the demands of Prussia. It was, indeed, true that her Majesty's Ministers had taken advantage of the Paris Conferences to consider the question of the state of Italy, but the course which they had adopted in connection with the Emperor of the French had met with the cordial approval of the principal Governments of Europe. With regard to the Persian war, it was very far from being the groundless quarrel which the noble second quite to believe. The capture of Herat, a city of much importance, and surrounded by a territory of unexampled fertility, was one which could not be regarded with indifference when such a contest threatened at once the neutrality and independence of Afghanistan, both of which were necessary to the security of our Indian empire. He regretted much to hear the terms in which Lord Derby had spoken of the conduct of the English authorities in China. The course which had been taken was one which had only been resorted to when all other steps failed when, in fact, the refusal of the Chinese to hold communication with our officials had left the latter no other remedy.

Earl GREY could not characterise the war with Persia as other than unjust and impolitic. It could scarcely be contended that we had the right to dictate the course which an independent nation should pursue in vindicating its interests Yet such, in fact, was the right claimed by this country in the quarrel between Persia and Herat, without our Government even taking the trouble to ascertain which was in the wrong. If it was the bugbear of Russian influence which our Government professed to dread, the late war could hardly have been necessary, since the Government of that country had already [illegible] Russia was anxious to [illegible] that war [illegible] Russia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

-orse future occasion, his present object being to show how much it was we wasted—how much expense incurred—by this question that followed immediately after the Turkish difficulty, the Russian difficulty. What he asked, was the reason we were on the point of losing one of the very objects for which we went to war? He contended that it was owing to a blunder of our own negotiator, who was a principal member of the Cabinet. Yet, instead of an avowal of the mistake, every means were used to excite the passions of the people of this country against Russia, as if she desired to recede from the treaty. All these difficulties in foreign affairs, which occupied nearly a year, were attributable, he argued, to Ministers—to the question about Bolgrad alone. [illegible] a course [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## LITERATURE.

THE TRUE THEORY OF REPRESENTATION IN A STATE. By GEORGE HARRIS, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Longman and Co.

This is a very thoughtful publication. Its views are original and comprehensive. Boldly deviating from the beaten track, the author proposes the reconstruction of Parliament rather than its reform. *Stare super antiquas vias* forms no part of his political creed. With a vigorous hand he tears up the remaining roots of feudal institutions, preferring principles to precedents. Those who are not inclined to adopt all his details will hardly dissent from the fundamentals of his argument—of course excepting those who doggedly resist progress in every form.

The basis of the new system is that "the leading interests of the nation should be represented, not the mere predominance of numbers." Assuming that the House of Lords is coeval with the Norman Conquest, and that the House of Commons was called into existence by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester in the reign of Henry III., it is plain that the existing relations of classes and interests is widely different from what it was at those remote periods. Parliament is designed to represent all sects in society, property in all its ramifications, opinion in all its phases. Within its walls the voice of every column should be heard, labour is entitled to send its delegates to the national assembly; nor should art, literature, and science be excluded. By such a combination, material wealth, industry, and the intellectual, moral and social condition of the community would be represented, each in its due proportion, and the whole would be harmoniously blended together, and no acquire an unfair preponderance. This at least is the object to be attained; the difficulty is to classify and adjust those coexisting, and occasionally conflicting, interests. Mr. Harris enumerates them in the following order:—1. Virtue; 2. Intelligence; 3. Order; 4. Property; 5. The Professional Interest; 6. The Popular Interest. According to our author, though each member ought to be influenced by Virtue, that element in morals is specially represented in the Episcopal Bench in the House of Lords, and he quotes a sentiment from Lord Eldon justifying the presence of Bishops on that assembly, "not to make the Church a triad, but the State religious." To this part of the scheme the Dissenters will object, unless their several denominations contribute their quota of Virtue to hereditary legislation. Mr. Harris complains of the comparatively recent decision which limited the number of spiritual Peers when the number of Bishops was raised and seeks to justify his complaint by remarking that, "at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., the spiritual Lords consisted of twenty-one Lay Lords and Abbots and Priors, besides the Archbishops and Bishops, all together outnumbered the temporal nobility." But here he seems to forget his fundamental principle of "interests, not numbers," and interests are greatly changed since the reign of Henry VIII. Besides, originally, the spiritual Peers did not sit as representatives of Virtue but "*per baroniam*," hence, also the Conqueror commands the seizure of the uterine brother Odo, he said, "I seize not the Bishop of Bayeux; I seize my vassal, the Earl of Kent."

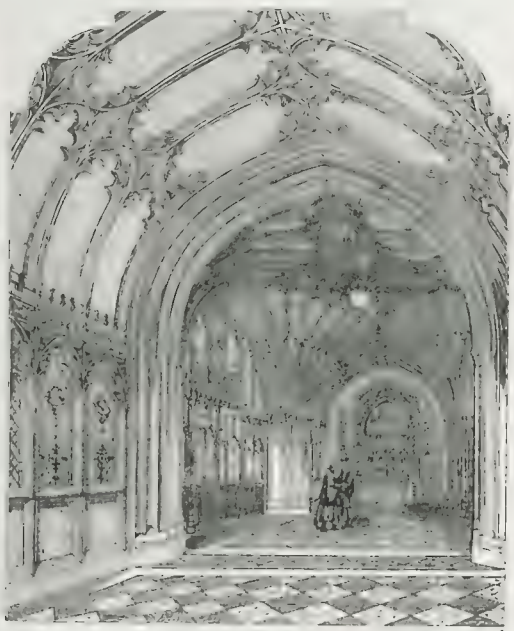
Special provision is at present very scantily made for the representation of Intelligence in the House of Commons. The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin among all the learned bodies of the United Kingdom alone are privileged to return members to Parliament, and collectively, they only return six. Mr. Harris, in the list printed at page 61, would confer eight members on Intelligence. He justly complains (p. 30) that "no intellectual test whatever, even the lowest, has ever been required by law either of the voter or member of Parliament." But which, adds "nor has it desirableness been contended for by any of the enlightened advocates of reform," he is in error, for we could mention many who have insisted on an educational test.

The interests of Order are represented in Parliament by all whose welfare depends on the continuance of regular government and the right administration of justice and the large property interest is a great guarantee against the perils of the Constitution being invaded. The representative peerage to be given to the learned bodies would, of course, consist entirely of their intelligence. Of the interest of Property Mr. Harris would give the lead for property in land predominant Parliament and to a less extent for property in personalty. A freeholder of £50 a year would be entitled to a vote, and a householder of £100 a year. The Property qualification Mr. Harris would raise but would reduce its amount. At present the Essex elector pays £40 for his vote, and £1000 in personal property for a city or borough member. We do not perceive what he considers the amount of property for a member representing the learned bodies, but he would clearly fix the qualification at a higher figure than for the county member, for he says at page 60:—"As regards the qualification required of members of Parliament, this ought to consist in all cases of a certain amount of property, so as to give that representative an actual stake in the country." The Professional Interest, as distinguished from the Property Interest, is treated by Mr. Harris as "forming a distinct and independent one of itself," and therefore, seems to demand a separate representation in the national assembly. If we rightly comprehend the enumeration of the new constituencies, as classified at page 61, we find it difficult to separate the learned bodies from the professional bodies by a sufficiently distinctive line of demarcation. We have already, stopping at the "English Royal Academy, given eighty-three members to the learned bodies; but we were aware, when doing so, that some classes so included might be arranged under the head of professional bodies, as attorneys and solicitors, physicians and surgeons and others. We merely hint at this possible confusion, in the hope that Mr. Harris may make the line more palpable in a second edition. In the department of Trades there are only four Chambers of Commerce mentioned as entitled to have representatives, but there are many more of those associations in London alone, and at least as a Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, will be missed.

The Popular Interest is not considered. It consists of all not included in the other five classes, which looks very much like manhood suffrage, but the term is not used. "I am not the deputy of the mob of all power, but I am resolute for dethroning him. I trust that he may be allowed to exercise his fair sway, but I will never consent to subject him into a despot." This is somewhat vague. However, the whole plan appears to us one of checks and balances to prevent the predominance of any interest. But at page 58 Mr. Harris comes down to the real question, should vote for members who are to represent the Popular Interest? "All those men of the country who are to represent the Popular Interest should be men of the age of twenty-one who can read and write, who are gaining an independent livelihood [illegible] rather than as principals, who are [illegible] workmen or labourers and who [illegible] in the country as occupiers of land [illegible] although the amount be rated as low as [illegible] but I am disposed to think that although the right to vote should be confined to those who are [illegible] the right to be elected should be extended to [illegible] A [illegible] the right to vote should be confined to those who are [illegible] the right to be elected should be extended to

# THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE PEERS' PORCH.



ENTRANCE HALL.

WE resume our Illustrations of the progress of the New Houses of Parliament towards completion, with the Engraving upon the front page of the present Number, namely,

## THE PEERS' STAIRCASE.

The view is taken from the upper landing, on the same level as the whole of the principal rooms, including the Houses of Lords and Commons. This is an elegant approach to the Upper House, having two flights of steps. In form it is nearly square. The ceiling is divided into nine parts, supported by four piers, upon which are rendered pillars, and deeply-recessed mouldings; from the pillars spring the fan groinings of the roof, at whose intersections are some small bosses and shields, all of which are gilded; the space between the groining is coloured azure. It is lighted by two large windows, or five lights each, with rich bold tracery, and enriched with armorial bearings of various nobles—among them those of Nelson and St. Vincent. The side wall is divided, like the windows, into five compartments, in each of which upon gold grounds are emblazoned arms, corresponding with the windows. The floor is of encaustic tiles, in lozenge forms, and varied in pattern. The rise of the steps is also fronted with tiles. The balustrade which surrounds the top of the staircase is divided into compartments, and filled with roses and quatrefoils of very bold design.

The approach to this staircase is from the west front in Old Palace-yard, by the porch (of which we give an illustration), thence through the entrance hall (represented also) and the Peers' hat and cloak room, at the farther end of which, at the side, is seen a rise of three steps, and, turning sharply to the left, we reach the first flight. Bearing again to the left we reach the next ascent. Again bearing to the left, there is a door which leads to the Prince's Chamber, and thence to the House of Lords. There are six other doors (all enriched with stained glass), which lead to various offices and corridors. At night the staircase is lighted by nine lamps, of globose form, surmounted by a regal crown of gilt brass, and suspended from the centre of each division, where the mouldings terminate with a circle.

## THE PEERS' PORCH.

This porch is in Old Palace-yard, on the west front of the Palace, facing Poets' Corner; and is of essential service to the exterior appearance of this front of the building. We give a close view of this picturesque porch, with its elaborate fan-groined ceiling and bold centre boss. By this porch the Peers will enter.

## ENTRANCE-HALL.

The entrance-hall has its fireplace, and large five-light window enriched with armorial bearings. The ceiling here will strike the stranger on entering by its richness: a lamp, en suite with the rest, will light this hall at night. A screen of oak, pierced with tracery, with a clock in the centre, and filled with stained glass, divides it from

## THE PEERS' PRIVATE ENTRANCE.

This apartment has the appearance of a handsome crypt, with its bold piers, arches, and deep mouldings. The entire length is upwards of eighty feet; its width, from wall to wall, about thirty; and its height about fourteen feet. It is divided into three portions in width, and four bays in length, by two rows of piers, three in each row. The bases of these piers are lozenge formed, from the flat of which rise columns whence springs the fan groining. In lieu of a large boss in the centre is suspended a lamp of the cinumbra form, surmounted by a regal crown in gilt brass. Four of these will light the centre avenue of this corridor, or entrance-hall, at night. Daylight is admitted by four windows from Old Palace yard front, and by two from the inner court: these latter are of five lights, the former two lights, each. All are filled with stained glass, with the shield, helmet, crest, and mantle of many noblemen among which are those of John Duke of Marlborough, Arthur Duke of Wellington, George Duke of Albemarle, the Earls of Oxford, Cadogan, Hertford,

THE PEERS' PRIVATE ENTRANCE

# THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—BAS-RELIEFS IN THE PRINCE'S CHAMBER.

Bedford, Sandwich, and others, upon a quarried ground, the middle of each quarry bearing a rose in outline. The fireplace end is divided into compartments; the lower range being filled with the rose, thistle, and shamrock coloured and gilt. the panels below these contain the names of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick. The upper panels have the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, sculptured in strong relief, and coloured and gilt according to the true heraldic style. These arms are each regally crowned with gilded crowns; the moulding lines are also relieved with gold

The floor is all of encaustic tiles, of the same pattern as that on the Peers' Staircase. In this room the members of the House of Lords will deposit their cloaks and overcoats Racks of brass, gilt, and in keeping with the style of furniture already in use in the various rooms of the palace, will be placed at intervals along the room.

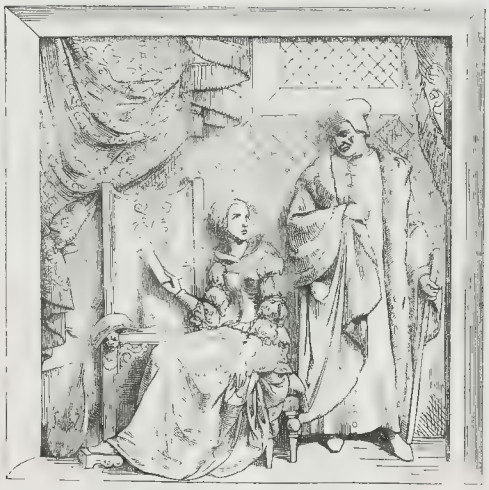
We agree with the art-critic in the 'Companion to the Almanack' that this lobby or entrance-room "is an excellent example of the artistic treatment of a low room so as to negative what would otherwise be the deficiency of height. The effect of the piers and arches which are introduced for this end, and the grouping of the wall decorations and chimney-piece, cannot be too highly praised. Few architects have shown the same artistic power as Sir Charles Barry, through many different mediums of style, above the trammels of which he has ever risen superior."

BAS-RELIEFS IN THE PRINCE'S CHAMBER,

being a continuation of the series of historic *tableaux* which enrich the walls of this elegant apartment.

LADY JANE GREY AND HER TUTOR.

The first here engraved represents Lady Jane Grey at her studies, the incident being her old tutor, Dr. Roger Ascham, discovering his pupil, and asking her how it is that she should be studying her books whilst her relations and friends are enjoying the sports of the field. She is here represented, in her meek way, listening; or it may be just answering her tutor's interrogation. The costume of the period has been adhered to in the treatment of the subject. The arrangement of the folds in Lady Jane's dress is simple and graceful. The walls of the room are



LADY JANE GREY AND HER TUTOR, ASCHAM.

hung with tapestry. The suspended curtain in the left-hand corner is not in keeping with arrased apartments of the period of this incident But the group is a clever composition.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS LEAVING THE SHORES OF FRANCE

In this composition, the lovely Queen is taking a last look at the French coast from the poop of a vessel on which she is reclining; behind her are two female attendants, and behind them is the flapping sail and sturdy mast. A young page also reclines listlessly on a cushion, at the foot of the tapestried dais upon which the Queen is seated. A sentinel stands somewhat lower than the other figures, and is evidently watching the receding shore with as much earnestness as his Royal mistress.

THE DEATH OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

This is the well-known touching incident of the gallant and accomplished Sir Philip Sidney refusing a cup of cold water, which had been brought to quench his thirst, in favour of one of his poor wounded soldiers, whom he declared required it more than himself. This noble act is well told in this bas-relief. The wounded General is seated at the foot of a tree, supported by a halberdier; two are bearing the body of the wounded man whose case had called forth the generous act of commiseration from the noble-minded Sidney.

THE GREAT CLOCK.

The history of this already famed Clock dates as far back as 1844. We have, however, only space for the leading details

The design was furnished Mr. Dent by Mr. Edmund Beckett Denison, Q.C., &c., who has devoted much of his valuable time to the study of clock and watch improvements

The clock has been going for upwards of four years in its present position. The wheels—with the exception of the escape-wheel, weighing half-an-ounce—are of cast iron, cast with the teeth. The large wheels of the going parts are 27 inches in diameter, and contain 180 teeth; the barrel is 23 inches in diameter; the second-wheel is 12 inches in diameter. The width of the frame for the striking machinery is nearly 5 feet; and the bevelled wheels are 16 inches

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS LEAVING THE SHORES OF FRANCE.

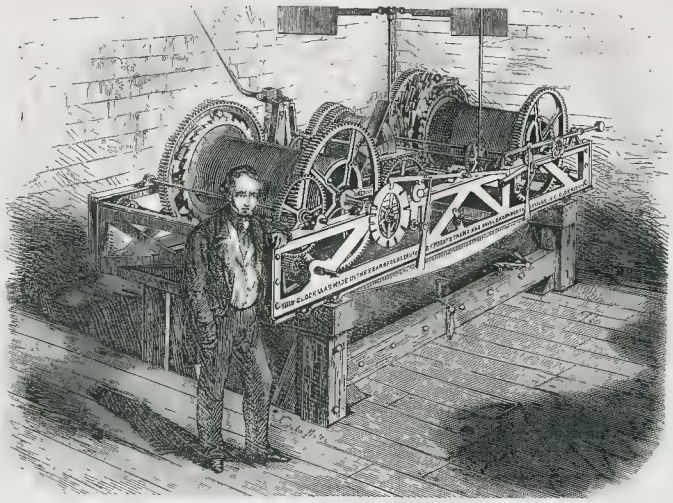
THE DEATH OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY AT ZUTPHEN.

in diameter. The pendulum is 15 feet in length, and weighs 662 lbs. It is composed of an iron rod inclosed in a tube of zinc; the iron is pierced with holes to allow the circulation of air, and also of contraction and expansion. The escapement used by Mr. Denison is a remontoir, or gravity escapement, being more independent of the causes of vibration for the position this clock will occupy. Wire rope has been adopted, as being more economical and occupying less space. The winding wheels for the hours and quarters are of the same size as the large wheels. There is a clever piece of mechanism for stopping the winding when the clock is about to strike. The winding of each of the striking parts occupies two hours. The second-wheels are rather more than 18 inches in diameter, and contain 105 teeth. The great wheels of the striking parts, the barrels, and cam wheels, weigh 17 cwt., and are 38 inches in diameter. The levers are 19 inches in length.

The weight of the hour-bell is 14 or 15 tons; the hammer, 4 cwt.; the largest quarter-bell, 5½ tons (about the size of the great bell of St. Paul's). The frame for supporting this mammoth of clock machinery is like the girders used at the Crystal Palace, 19 inches in depth, and 16½ feet in length. The dials are to be 22 feet in diameter, the minute-hand, on account of its weight and having to move nearly seven inches every half-minute, will require nearly twenty times the force to drive it as the hour hand.

The clock is capable of going eight and a half days, the striking part seven and a half days.

The accompanying Illustration



THE GREAT CLOCK AT WESTMINSTER.

has been engraved from a photograph by Mr. Freeman De la Motte. For the above details we are indebted to the present Mr. Dent, and his manager, Mr. Smith. A more copious description of this, the largest and most successful piece of clock machinery yet produced, will be found in the *Engineer*, for Oct. 31, 1856.

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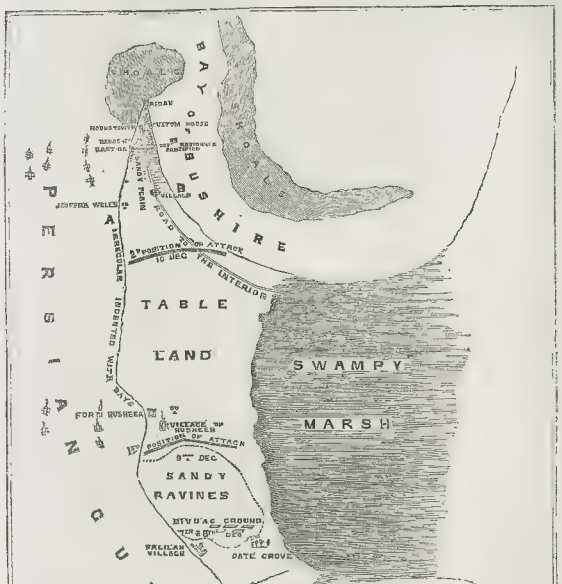
MR. CORT'S CLAIMS.—The following is an extract from the eighth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," by Mr William Fairbairn, F.R.S. "It would be a difficult task to enumerate all the services rendered by Mr. Cort to the iron industry of the country, sufficiently to express our sympathies with the descendants and relatives of a man to whose mechanical inventions we owe so much of our national greatness. It is, perhaps, not generally known that Mr Henry Cort expended a fortune or upwards of £20,000 in perfecting his inventions for puddling iron and rolling it into bars or plates, that he was robbed of the fruit of his discoveries by the villany of officials in a high department of the Government, and that he was ultimately left to starve by the apathy and selfishness of an ungrateful country. When these facts are known, and it has been ascertained that Mr. Henry Cort's inventions have conferred an amount of wealth on the country equivalent to £600,000,000, and have given maintenance and employment to 600,000 of the working population of the land for the last three or four generations, we are surely justified in referring to services of such vast importance, and in advocating the principle that substantial proofs of the nation's gratitude should be afforded to rescue from penury and want the descendants of such a benefactor."

## THE CAPTURE OF BUSHIRE.

The following letter is from an officer of the fleet who, from his local knowledge of Bushire, was attached to the army as guide:

CAMP, NEAR BUSHIRE, Dec. 10th, 1856.

I have just time to send you a few lines describing the march of the army from Halilah Bay to this place. Shortly after the boats had cleared away the enemy from the date groves, near the place selected for the disembarkation, the 64th Regiment, portions of the 2nd Europeans, 4th Rifles, and 20th Native Infantry, landed on the 7th safely, and myself amongst them. I immediately set out in search of the wells, and was delighted to find that they were within the position taken up by the troops. About a couple of hours afterwards six guns were landed, with their full complement of horses, and the force was put in motion towards a very large date grove, about two miles from the beach, where the men were tolerably well sheltered, but in which water could not be found. While our reconnoitring with some of the staff, and pointing out the places about the camp, an orderly came from the General, requesting me to proceed with a detachment of the Rifles in search of water. Away I went, and was not long in finding out some dozen wells, where sufficient water could be got for a much larger force. I reported to General Stalker the result, and was thanked for my trouble. After the men had rested about a couple of hours the camp broke up, and commenced moving towards the high ground above the village of Halilah. When the troops had arrived within sight of the village, the head man came running out to the General in a dreadful state of trepidation, kissed the nose of the General's horse, and went on as if he was out of his wits. The General told me to explain to him that he was not to be afraid of any one, as he would be taken care of, and a picket stationed at the village. I begged leave to proceed to the village and assure the people that they would be protected. When I got there I told them that they must go and bring their families in, and make themselves comfortable; and that whatever they had for sale in the shape of fowls, cattle, milk, eggs, &c., we would be very glad to buy from them. I succeeded in getting some fowls, and purchased some barley and straw for the cavalry.




PLAN OF THE OPERATIONS AGAINST BUSHIRE.

We bivouacked on the ground that night, and as I had only my Persian cloak I could not sleep for the cold. The men scoured the country for firewood, and made themselves as comfortable as they could under the circumstances. We remained there all the 8th, waiting for the remainder of the force, artillery, &c., and bivouacked again on the ground with as little benefit as before. However, I had plenty to do in the daytime and that kept me from thinking of sleep at all.

By 7 a.m. I had a small piece of beefsteak, and left with the advanced guard for Bushire. I was fortunate in picking out the best possible road for the party, which consisted of about 150 of the 3rd Light Cavalry, two guns, and about 200 of the 2nd Europeans. All went well till we neared a village about a mile and a half from old Reshire Fort. I fancied I saw a large body of men in that fort, and galloped into the village with two of the 3rd after us lest any of the enemy should be amongst the houses. I found the whole of the people in the market place and rode up to the chief. I asked him, first if any of the enemy were in his village? He swore by Allah that there were none. I then asked who the men were in the old fort, when he told me they were Turguinans. I asked their number, when he told me that the place was full, but did not know how many. He said there were no guns, so back I went as rapidly as possible to Captain Wray with the intelligence. I was told to point where the artillery could get it from; and the troops moved to about 600 yards from the fort. We prepared for action, when bang went a bullet at one of the officers who were near close to a lot of houses on the left of the fort. The enemy were in possession of these houses. Luckily they missed the man they were aimed at, and a shell was sent in amongst them. No sooner did the shell from the gun fire than, with a yell, the enemy fired from all the windows, exposing our rear and a small space on our right. Down went the guns, and we were ordered to the firing line—when bang—whurr—bang—whurr seems to be full of bullets, but thank God! I was not hit once. This was the first time I had been under fire, and as I had only my sword with me I had to wait patiently as a sort of target. I feel truly thankful to the Lord for my preservation that passed over I began to wonder what I could do to observing a poor wretch crawling along within a dozen yards, I rode up to him, and asked where he was hit? He told me he had a ball in the ankle. So I dismounted, put him on my horse, and took him to the surgeon, who was fully employed behind a wall a few yards further on. It was still the confounded ping—ping—bang—whurr, but they, somehow or other, did not bother me very much. Back went a heavy gun, and a cheer from our men followed. The heavy gun was from the navy, and soon were seen the shells popping into the fort. By this time four guns of the artillery were at work, and another cheer was heard. I looked round and saw the General behind me with the remainder of the force. The artillery by this time had cleared the houses of the enemy; and the cavalry, as well as I could see from the rising ground, were stretching away down to the right to intercept the enemy should they attempt to make for Bushire. Stormers were told off three. The 64th and 20th Native Infantry moved to the right of the fort; the 2nd Europeans to the centre; and the General, Staff, Rifles, and myself to the left. At this moment I saw the enemy come pouring out of the fort close to the sea, and saw that the 64th had just rounded the ruins. I knew the ground well, and saw that the enemy would escape; so I galloped to the front of the Rifles—the confounded ping, ping, still going on—and pointed out where they could harass the enemy. Colonel Trevelyan, of the Artillery, then came up to me, and asked where he could get two of his guns in a good position. The enemy by this time were underneath the cliffs on the edge of which we were riding; and as these cliffs were only about forty or fifty feet high. I could easily see what sort of people they were, and satisfied myself that they were the Turguinans—a tribe who are proverbially brave. The Rifles committed great havoc amongst them; and when the guns got to the position pointed out by their commanding officer, Colonel Trevelyan, the poor wretches were punished most fearfully. Again, as many of them had escaped round the cliffs, and would get to our rear, that officer begged of me to find out General Stalker, and get a body of cavalry sent to defend the baggage, and assist the rearguard, supposed to be on their way from Halilah by the same road that we came. My horse was so tired that I could not take him up the steep sides of the redoubt, but left him in charge of a sepoy, and went into the fort. Bodies were lying in all directions, and there was such an immense number of people in it belonging to our own troops that I could not find the General, but got a glimpse of Colonel Younghusband, to whom I stated Colonel Trevelyan's request. He gave me a pencil note, and off I went in search of the cavalry; but find them I could not. At last I met Major Hill, who went along with me and got some 150 of the 3rd Light Cavalry to go along the road to Halilah—I acting as guide. Off we went, and were joined by a couple of horse artillery guns; but the horses of every one were so fatigued that we could only walk, with a little bit of a trot now and then. After passing through the village we came upon the body of a poor camp follower who had been taken by the enemy and decapitated. As we ascended the ridge, some 300 or so of the enemy, who had been in the redoubt, and who had crossed the high ground, were observed wending their way slowly towards their homes in the hills in a wretched plight. It was impossible to follow them, as the cliffs were in many places sixty to seventy feet high, with immense ravines here and there. About halfway to Halilah we met some of the Poonah horse, and halted until it was ascertained that the last man had come up, and that all were safe. I had a weary ride back to the bivouac of the army; and I experienced great kindness. I could scarcely get away from the officers of the 3rd, who, I grieve to say, lost their Colonel on the beach below the cliffs, already mentioned by me. I was told that a villain who had been spared by him shot him; and that the cavalry revenged his death.

When I reached the General's tent both horse and myself were exhausted. I had the satisfaction of finding that the General had seen my conduct, and, in fact, I had scarcely spoken half a-dozen words, when Colonel Younghusband ran out and took hands warmly with me, and hoped I had not been hurt, thanking me for what I had done. I was so glad that I had been of service, that I could scarcely answer him.

I had some supper, and lay down on the ground in my cloak, and had just fallen asleep, when the alarm was given to arms. Little rest could be had that night, and the morning brought a most painful sight—the burial of Colonel Malet, of the Colonel of the 64th (who had been killed at the fort), and one officer of the 20th Native Infantry, with several men. On the 10th, after a slight refreshment, the force moved on, when a very heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of Bushire. When we got within sight we had the satisfaction of finding that the Indian Navy was engaged with the batteries in and outside the town.

A strong redoubt was observed full of men, but evidently, from the fire of the vessels, they were induced to leave it. On reaching it, I found one Persian soldier lying in the trench with the top of his head taken off by a cannon-ball.

We kept nearing the town but, after some parley, it surrendered. Several horsemen endeavoured to force their way through the line, but were all, with the exception of two, killed. One of them I had the pleasure to disarm of his matchlock, pouch, &c., and some person or other took possession of his horse. I presented the matchlock to the General, which he accepted, much to my satisfaction. Here ends my narrative.

---

FRENCH OPINION ON THE PERSIAN WAR.—Persia, in obtaining possession of the town and principality of Herat, has violated the Treaty of 1853, concluded between England and Persia. The latter Power alleges, in excuse for its conduct, that the terms of this treaty ought to have been submitted by England to the Prince of Herat. Now such an omission, if it took place, does not in the slightest degree affect the obligation of the treaty, for it was in the interest of the security of her neighbours, the Afghans, and of her Indian territory, that England stipulated that Herat should neither be attacked nor occupied, unless in the event of a foreign invasion. But no loyal discussion or moral engagements are possible with some barbarian Governments, whose only aim is derive arms from civilisation for the profit of despotism. England has on her side in this question that right and good faith which did not exist in her campaign against the Afghans in 1839. It does not suffice to be enabled to say, "I draw the sword in defence of my right;" it is necessary to add, as Englandmen now add, "and in defending this right I wound that of no other Power." It is not necessary to repeat that we form the most lively wishes for the confirmation of the pacific intelligence brought by the telegraph; but we must candidly admit that we do not rely on that intelligence. A genuine and solid peace can only be established on the basis of the Treaty of 1853, and we suppose that the occupation of the southern commercial ports has sufficed to produce so prompt and auspicious a result.—*Siecle.*

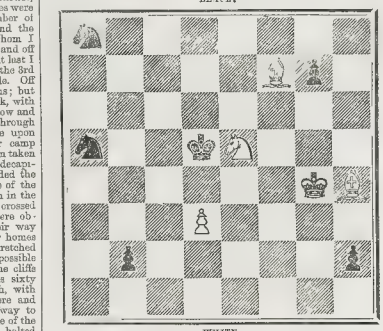
WARNING TO BOXKEEPERS.—The French Minister of State has written a circular to the managers of the theatres in Paris complaining that the boxkeepers are in the habit of stating falsely that places which it is desired to reserve on the chance of getting extra prices on particular nights are retained by the Minister of State or his household. The Minister affirms that neither himself nor anybody belonging either directly or indirectly to his office ever take a box at a theatre on any other terms than the general public, and desires that these misrepresentations may not be made in future.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE AMERICAN CHESS MONTHLY.—Tribner and Co., London. This new candidate for public favour has just reached us, and fully deserves a passing word of notice and encouragement in foreign and even in the Chess *Monthly* is to resemble the late *Chess Player's Chronicle*, and the present *Berlin Schachzeitung* but, as the programme informs us, "it is intended to occupy a much larger space than is usual with Historical and Literary Chess; this will include biographies of eminent players and classic writers, critical reviews and bibliographical notices of Chess works, illustrations of the game at particular periods and in different countries, anecdotes, tales, and so forth. All this is very well in a prospectus, and must be taken *quantum valeat*. We hardly ever knew a Chess periodical which was not heralded by a flourish, declaratory of the projector's intention to devote a considerable portion of its columns to articles illustrative of the history and literature of the game but somehow, after the first few numbers, the appearances of such articles has always seen like the eternally-quoted "angels visits" "few and far between." The truth is, nearly everything that can be said on the historical side of the question has been repeated over and over again. It is much the same with regard to Chess literature and defunct celebrities in the game. The staple pabulum, then, after all for a publication of this description must be original games and problems, and so long as a good supply of these (of first-class excellence) is kept up, the public will be reasonably content to abide by a very moderate proportion of historic and literary Chess information. The opening number of the *Chess Monthly* contains an amusing account of the once-famous Chess Automaton, which was destroyed in the great fire at Philadelphia, July, 1854; a humorous set of Anagrams, based on Staunton, Kling and Horwitz, known to the Chess world under his pseudonym of Cheltenham Selenus; a sprinkling of Chess Aphorisms; a short notice of American Chess, and a few good Games and Problems of which last, affording as they do a favourable proof of the advance the science is making in the United States, and a fair sample of the sort of Chess to be looked for from the new magazine, we shall present a few specimens to our Chess column from time to time.

PROBLEM No. 677.
*La Regence.*
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

### CHESS IN PARIS

The Chess season in Paris has been brilliantly inaugurated. During the past month the well-known German player, Harrwitz, has been twice engaged—once by Prince Napoleon, and then by the Count Casabianca, to exhibit before an illustrious assemblage his extraordinary powers in what is called blindfold Chess play. On each occasion he conducted two games *simultaneously* against opponents of no mean ability, and on each occasion was victorious; of the four games played winning three, and making a drawn battle of the fourth. The following are the games contested at the first sitting—his antagonist in the one being Prince Antoine Bonaparte, and in the other the Duke of Brunswick:

GAME I.
*(Sicilian Opening)*

| WHITE (Mr. Harrwitz). | BLACK (Prince Napoleon). | WHITE (Mr. Harrwitz). | BLACK (Prince Napoleon). |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to Q B 4th | 16. P to Q R 5th (e) | Q Kt to Q 2nd |
| 2. P to Q 4th | P to K 3rd (a) | 17. Kt to Q R 4th | P to B 4th |
| 3. P to Q 5th | P to K 4th | 18. Q R to Q R 3rd | K to K R 2nd (f) |
| 4. P to K B 4th | P to Q 3rd | 19. Q takes K Kt P | K Kt to K 1st |
| 5. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q B to K Kt 5th | 20. Q to K R 4th (g) | K to K Kt 2nd |
| 6. K B to Q 3rd | P to K Kt 3rd (b) | 21. Q R to Q Kt 3rd | Q Kt to K R sq |
| 7. P takes P | B takes Kt | 22. Q R takes P | K to K R 3rd (h) |
| 8. Q takes B | P takes P | 23. B to K 2nd | K to K Kt 4th |
| 9. Castles | P to K B 3rd | 24. Kt to Q Kt 6th | K Kt to Kt 3rd |
| 10. Kt to Q B 3rd | P to Q R 3rd | 25. Q R takes Q Kt | Kt takes Q |
| 11. P to Q R 4th | P to Q 3rd (c) | 26. Q takes Q | K to K Kt 3rd |
| 12. K to R sq | P to K R 4th | 27. Q R takes P | Q R to K Kt sq |
| 13. Q to K Kt 3rd | K Kt to K 2nd | 28. P to K R 4th | K R to K Kt 4th |
| 14. Q B to K 3rd | B to K R 3rd | 29. K to R 3rd | K R to K 2nd |
| 15. B takes B (d) | K R takes B | And White gave mate in two moves | |

(a) It is better to take the Pawn.
(b) Black has already a bad game, and this does not improve it.
(c) Threatening to advance the Q B Pawn, and, if White then took it, to win the Bishop by checking with his Queen at her Bishop's 4th.
(d) The spectators at first stared, as it would now take the Q B Pawn with the Bishop, but it appears to us very questionable whether the attack obtained would have compensated for such a sacrifice. At all events, considering that Mr. Harrwitz was conducting another game without sight of the board at the moment, it must be admitted that he exercised a wise discretion in choosing the surest road to victory.
(e) The importance of this apparently insignificant move will be manifest presently.
(f) This, we presume, was an oversight.
(g) Decidedly preferable to taking the K R Pawn.
(h) Black's game is irretrievable, it is, therefore, of no moment what he plays.

GAME II.
*(Evans's Gambit.)*

| WHITE (Mr. Harrwitz.) | BLACK (Duke of Bruns.) | WHITE (Mr. Harrwitz.) | BLACK (Duke of Bruns.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 14. Q to K 3rd | Q Kt to K 3rd |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 15. B takes Kt | Q takes B |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 16. P to K 4th | P to K B 4th |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | K B takes Kt P | 17. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | K B takes h1 |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | K B to Q R 4th | 18. Q takes B | Kt to K B 3rd |
| 6. P to K 5th | P takes P | 19. P to Q 7th (ch) | Q B takes P |
| 7. Q to Q Kt 3rd | Q to K 2nd | 20. Q R to K sq | Kt to K 4th |
| 8. Castles | P to K R 3rd | 21. Q to Q Kt 4th | P to Q Kt 4th |
| 9. Q B P takes P | P to Q 3rd | 22. Q to Q R 4th (b) | P to K Kt 4th |
| 10. P to K 5th | Q to Q 2nd | 23. Q R to Q 8th | P takes P |
| 11. Q B P takes P | Q to K to Q sq | 24. Q to Q B 7th | Q R to Q B sq |
| 12. P takes Q P | P to Q B 3rd (a) | 25. Q B P takes R P | K R to K R sq |
| 13. K Kt to K 5th | Q to R B 4th | 26. Q R to Q B 8th | R takes K Kt P |
| | | (c) | (ch) (d) |

And draws the game by perpetual check.

(a) It is very evident that Black would have lost a Piece if he had taken Pawn with Pawn.
(b) It was suggested afterwards Mr. Harrwitz might have played advantageously as follows—
25. Kt to K Kt 6th — P to Q B 4th
26. P takes P — P takes Kt
27. P to Q B 8th, with a splendid game.
(c) With the intent of moving away the Kt and opening the files with the Rook
(d) A clever and unexpected move, changing in an instant the whole aspect of the game, and forcing drawn battle, let White play as he will. To effect such a result is equal to winning many games.

ANNUAL MEETING AND SOIREE OF THE MANCHESTER CHESS CLUB.—The annual soirée of the Manchester Chess Club was held on the 21st ult., at Worsenden's, in Market-street, to which theclub has removed its members there assembling a strong array. Members of the club and their friends. Among the strangers present we observed the Rev. S. Burnell, of Warrington; Mr. Cinley and friends, from Ashton under-Lyne; Mr. Chadwick, the Rev. Mr. Owen, and a number of several Manchester gentlemen. The first game played in the afternoon was a consultation game, in which Mr. Kalli and Mr. Francis encountered Mr. A. Fisher and Mr. King. The former had the move, and played the interesting and adventurous Evans' gambit opening; but, after maintaining a strong attack, they unluckily made a move which enabled their opponents to win their Queen, and so brought the combat to a sudden close. Another consultation game was commenced between Mr. Pinder and Mr. Hamel, of Glasgow (formerly resident in Manchester), against Mr. Cohen, Mr. Prince, and Mr. Gregson. This *partie*, which was very equally conducted, had reached an interesting climax when the time arrived to adjourn to supper. Many spectators were engaged in observing these games; while others were carrying on combats between themselves. Mr. Burnell had among the number. Upwards of forty gentlemen sat down to supper, under the presidency of Mr. C. A. Duval, the vice chair being filled by Mr. Hasché. The usual loyal and other toasts were proposed, that of "The strangers" being responded to by Mr. Chadwick, who gave "Success to the Manchester Chess Club;" to which Mr. Duval replied in a highly humorous strain. The club, on removal to its present central position, receives a considerable accession of members, and as among the strongest in numbers, and it is believed in average play also, of any Chess association in the provinces.

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THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES SHAW LEFEVRE

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## THE CHINESE WAR.

THE first intelligence of the bombardment of Canton took the public by surprise. In the absence of authentic information, those estimable persons who prize above all things the truly British privilege of abusing the Government and its functionaries, at home and abroad, jumped to the conclusion that the Chinese must have been right in all that they had done, or refused to do; and that, consequently, the bombardment was a shameful and brutal massacre. It was not only the Peace-at-all-price party, who seem never to be so happy as when they are carrying on a paper war against their own countrymen, who indulged themselves in these fierce invectives, but a considerable number of more reasonable politicians were ready to condemn Sir John Bowring, Mr. Consul Parkes, Admiral Seymour, and Lord Palmerston, for precipitation and cruelty. The indictment gradually shaped itself into several distinct counts or heads, which a person no less eminent than the Earl of Derby undertook to set forth in his place in Parliament, and which may be thus classified.—Firstly, that the *Arrow* lorcha—the original cause of the whole dispute—was not under the protection of the British flag when boarded by the Chinese, her register, or right of trading, under that flag having expired, and that, consequently, the war was unjust and wicked. Secondly, that the offer of Governor Yeh to restore to British authority all the crew of the lorcha, with the exception of the alleged pirate and his father, was a sufficient satisfaction of British demands; and that a bombardment under such circumstances was wanton aggression and unpardonable cruelty. Thirdly, that, even if this concession on the part of Yeh was not all that might have been expected, it would have been wiser and more humane to have accepted it rather than resort to hostilities. There was yet another count in the indictment, which grew out of the previous three, to the effect that the whole of the proceedings were but a pretext to enforce compliance on the part of the people of Canton with a treaty which they had repudiated; and that the free admission into the city claimed by our traders would not tend to the advantage of British commerce, or the increase of legitimate British influence in China.

The publication of the official correspondence of our functionaries in China with the Home Government, which has just been presented to Parliament, will enable all Englishmen who are jealous of the honour of their country, and who desire that it never should be engaged in any war that is not only just but inevitable, to form a correct opinion upon the whole of this unhappy dispute. We believe the correspondence will satisfy all reasonable men, who look upon the case without prejudice, and who do not bedim the ordinary clearness of their vision by the foregone conclusion that the British Government must necessarily be wrong whenever it fires a gun, except upon parade, or as a holiday salute, that our officials in the East had no alternative but to act as they did, and that they performed a stern duty with remarkable forbearance and good feeling. Taking the indictment under the four heads above set forth, the public will be enabled to gather upon each sufficient information to justify it in granting to the Government, a full acquittal for the past, and cordial support for the future.

We shall take the charges *seriatim*. In the first place, it is clearly proved that the *Arrow* had legally obtained from Sir John Bowring at Hong-Kong a title to bear the British flag and to enjoy all its protection; and that, although the date of the register had actually expired, the document was legally in force until the vessel returned to Hong-Kong to renew it. It is further proved that the name of the vessel was inscribed upon its stern in British as well as Chinese characters;—that the British flag was flying when the *Arrow* was boarded by the Chinese;—that the captain, an Englishman, who had accidentally gone on board another English craft, the *Dart*, at the distance of fifty yards from his own vessel, distinctly saw the British ensign hauled down by the Chinese;—and that his evidence is corroborated by other Englishmen as well as Chinese. Lastly, it is proved that, although the registry of the *Arrow* was actually out of date, it was legally in force;—and that the Chinese authorities were not aware of the fact of its expiry until some days after the outrage had been committed. So much for the first count of the indictment.

As regards the second, that Yeh offered sufficient amends to satisfy the outraged honour of the British flag, and the unjustifiable breach of solemn treaty, we do not expect that public opinion will be quite so clear. It is difficult to say what is sufficient apology and reparation in cases of insult; for much depends upon the character of the aggression. The ungracious and tardy offer of Yeh to deliver up ten men out of twelve whom he had illegally seized was a begging of the question. The Chinese only alleged that one man was a pirate. Why should they have been permitted to retain two? And if the one man were accused of piracy, Consul Parkes, if applied to in the proper manner defined by treaty, would have been bound to deliver him up to the Chinese authorities to be dealt with according to Chinese law; so that Yeh had not the shadow of a justification for the retention of the supposed delinquent. It is obvious that under such circumstances the British authorities would have stultified themselves if they had accepted such an apology as this, which, while it would have settled nothing for the future, would have degraded and weakened them in the mean time, and rendered them powerless in case of any future misunderstanding with the Chinese.

As regards the third point, it is sufficient to allege that severity is not necessarily cruelty, but may be the truest mercy in the end. To put up with insult is wise and Christian to a certain extent, both on the part of nations and of individuals. Great Britain wisely and considerately did not resent the insult inflicted upon it by the Government of the United States in dismissing Mr. Crampton, because it had no reason to believe that the insult was malicious and premeditated, or that it would lead to future and increased misunderstanding. But the insult offered by Yeh was one of a long series. It was proof positive of malice and insolence. It would, if submitted to, have inevitably led to other insults grosser and more intolerable. The whole intercourse of the British and Chinese at Canton was of a most uncomfortable and explosive character. It was wise to take advantage of the wrong done by the Chinese, in order to stop future aggression and dry up the sources of quarrel. No one can say that Governor Yeh was not allowed ample time for deliberation. If he had had the slightest wisdom, the slightest good feeling, the slightest regard for the sanctity of a treaty which his Government, and consequently himself as its administrator, had solemnly undertaken to observe, he would have at least accorded to Admiral Seymour the personal interview which was demanded. Had he done so there would have been no bombardment. Everything shows how unwillingly this *ultima ratio* was resorted to both by our civil and military authorities; and everything proves in the same degree that Yeh—a man who is as bloody-minded as he is obdurate—was entirely to blame for all the evil consequences that have resulted.

As regards the last point, we may leave it to the English at Canton—and not to a Lord born in the pre-scientific age, and

FEROUK KHAN, THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

who, when a Minister for the Colonies, declared Demerara to be an island—to decide whether or not any advantage would accrue to British commerce from the admission of British subjects into the city of Canton. British merchants, if they know anything, know their own interests. Treaty accords them the right of free ingress and egress at Canton; and, if they can calculate the advantages derivable from it, their opinion must have due weight at home—far more weight than any opinion formed by the leaders, or by the rank and file, of her Majesty's Opposition in either House of Parliament, or of those persons out of Parliament who make it a point to disbelieve in the truth and patriotism of their own countrymen whenever a misunderstanding arises in any part of the world.

We trust, for the sake of the Chinese, and for the sake of humanity, that the war will speedily be brought to a conclusion. But, if the case should be otherwise, the correspondence shows that our officials have neither acted illegally, nor hastily, nor cruelly. Parliament, we have no doubt, will ratify their policy, and support them in all the ulterior measures that may be necessary to give effect to it.

## FEROUK KHAN, THE PERSIAN ENVOY TO THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

It was stated in some of the French papers that his Excellency Feroukh Khan was the first Persian Ambassador who had made his appearance in Paris for nearly a century and a half. This is a mistake. Envoys from the Shah of Persia have been received at the French Court at various times during the present century. Upon the preceding page we have engraved a Portrait of the Envoy now in Paris, sketched from a miniature painted by a Persian artist. His costume consists of a green tunic, crossed by a blue ribbon; a cashmere pelisse, lined with fur, and having on each side a diamond aigrette; his sword and belt are also studded with brilliants; and he wears suspended from his neck a portrait of the Shah of Persia, set in diamonds.

The movements of the Envoy in Paris have from time to time been recorded in our Journal. His Excellency was present at a magnificent ball at the Tuileries on the 29th ult., and divided the honours of the evening with the Russian Prince Yusupoff, whose display of diamonds fully rivals that of the representative of the Shah. Feroukh Khan was also the guest of the evening on the 4th inst. at a brilliant entertainment given at the Hôtel de Ville. He was attended by the principal members of his suite. After being formally introduced to Madame Haussmann, he was conducted through the ball-room to a reserved *salon*, from which he presently emerged, and went through the principal rooms, with the superb and tasteful decorations of which he professed himself much struck.

With regard to the object of the mission of the Persian Envoy, Feroukh Khan has, it seems, full power to negotiate with England, and is in communication with Lord Cowley (the Persians are abstemious at table, and may safely be welcomed to the embassy), and therefore Russia, true to her game of deception, is filling the Continental journals with her protests against the exorbitant demands of England; and, it is said, by instructing her Generals to make demonstrations along the Caspian Sea. The Shah has not studied under his Russian friends in vain, and has issued an account of the capture of Bushire, which fell, says his Majesty, "without a blow from the invaders, the defenders having had no orders to resist." *Apropos* thereof it seems, that towards the end of the war, even the Russians, comprehended the ludicrous side of their Government notifications, and used to make caricatures upon the subject. One of these pictures represented St. Peter keeping the celestial gate, and various soldiers of all nations who had fallen in the campaign coming to him for admission. A troop of French come, state their nation, and are sent in. Then some English come, and the saint, rather grudgingly, lets them in also. Some slain Turks are recommended to apply at some other door. Then comes a great column of Russians. "Who are you all?" "Ten thousand Russians who were killed at Inkermann." "Get out with you, you scoundrels and impostors!" shouts St. Peter (still irascible); "do you think I don't read the Russian papers, and that I don't know that not quite five hundred were killed there? Be off with you!"

The latest intelligence received from Paris states that Feroukh Khan was expected to leave that capital for London in a few days; where, adds the correspondent, "if we can credit the accounts just received from Persia, his task will not be difficult."

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

At the Palace of the Elysée preparations are going on for the reception of the Emperor and Empress, who are expected to pass the spring there, in consequence of the necessity of repairing the Pavillon de Flore and other parts of the Tuileries, which for a considerable time have been in bad condition. It is reported that the explosion which formerly took place of the powder-magazine at Grenoble had something to do with the crazy state of a large portion of the Palace, especially along the quay. Whatever may have been the cause of the damage, it is certain that the necessity of vast repairs, if not of reconstruction, becomes every day more urgent. Two plans have, at different times, been drawn out and submitted to the Emperor, either of which the state of the public finances prevented hitherto being put into execution. Now, however, delay becomes danger, and the required works are about shortly to be set on foot.

It is rumoured that there exists a set of memoirs, written and arranged in due form by the Princess Lieven; but better-informed chroniclers generally deny that such is the case, and affirm that the Princess only left notes, correspondence, and other documents suitable to form materials for a memoir, and that these, with the rest of her papers, were by her confided to M. Guizot, to be disposed of according to his discretion; that among them are a vast number of letters from Prince Metternich, the Duke of Wellington, Canning, and, in fact, most of the remarkable personages, including a number of the crowned heads, of the day; and that many of these papers are of so delicate and important a nature that the publication of them—at all events during the existence of the present generation—is impossible. It is even whispered that the Russian Embassy has interfered in the matter, and is endeavouring to obtain from M. Guizot the cession of a certain portion of the documents in question.

The speech of M. Guizot, at the Institute, met with the highest success as was anticipated; that of M. Biot was well received by those who heard it, which was not a very large proportion of the audience. A number of the chief members of the Institute, including MM. Thiers, Berryer, Montalembert, de Broglie, Duchâtel, &c., were present on the occasion.

There have been many assertions and contradictions relative to the fact of the Comte de Chambord having desired his adherents to refrain from voting in the approaching elections. The truth seems to be that the reality of the reports hung on a word; that the Count de Chambord has not *desired* his followers to adopt such a line of conduct, but has expressed his wish on the subject, and declared that he considered it the only one they could properly adhere to.

The controversies, religious and otherwise, respecting the assassin Verger, have risen to such a height that it is said the Government has interfered to put a stop to their publication. However this may be, it is certain they have suddenly fallen into silence within a few days. Crowds daily proceed to the Ecole de Médecine, to see the model of the criminal's head; and a few days since an encumberment took place in the Rue de l'Ecole de *Médecine*, before the stall of a marchand de plâtres moulés, to look at a cast which it was reported was that of the murderer. It has been forbidden by the superior authorities to execute any casts of the head for sale.

The nomination of the new Archbishop has been a severe blow to the Ultramontane party, which in all points loses ground in France. The *Univers* has lowered its tone in an extraordinary degree; and after for years leading the van in all polemics—attacking, abusing, decrying its opponents with a ferocity and virulence unequalled—it humbly withdraws from all discussion, and, after deprecating in meek regretful terms the bitter tone of controversy adopted by the religious press (!!!), declares that nothing shall induce it to enter in future into any such disputes! and this after the vehement attack made on the party of the *Univers* by M. de Montalembert in his article on the new edition of the "Mémoires de St. Simon."

Last week took place a magnificent ball at the Hôtel de Ville, at which figured the Persian Ambassador and the principal officers of his suite.

The *Revue de Paris*, in the persons of MM. Laurent Pichat editor, Pillet printer, and Flaubert author, has been acquitted in a trial brought against it for the publication of a work by the last-named defendant, declared to be an offence against religion and morals, entitled "Mdme. Bovary," the grounds of the accusation not being found by the Tribunal sufficient to support the charge.

The enormous reductions made on the total of the Budget allow of a small number of augmentations on certain points. Among the privileged bodies is that of the Legion of Honour, to whose resources will be added a sum of four millions of francs.

It appears that we are to be blessed with a spring and early summer such as have not been seen for a long time. A certain Abbé, whose name we cannot confide to our readers for the excellent reason that he is unknown to ourselves, has for a series of years applied himself with such success and attention to meteorological observations, that his predictions prove, so we are assured, almost unfailing. Well, the Abbé in question declares that, from March till July, we are to have an almost uninterrupted series of fine weather—warm, genial, and in all respects seasonable and favourable to agriculture. On the other hand, a German astronomer, said to be of high reputation and great erudition, assures us that the march of a comet now approaching the earth will compass its entire destruction; and he even fixes the day—the 16th June—for the said catastrophe to arrive.

It appears that Eugène Sue, in his retreat at Annecy, in Savoy, has become the object of the peculiar animosity of the clergy of the place, whether on account of his general principles, or from any more definite and recent cause, does not appear. However this may be, we are assured that the peasants who have been in the habit of supplying his wants and working for him are now interdicted by their spiritual adviser from so doing, and that some of those who have rendered him the most ordinary services have been refused absolution in consequence.

The dance which alone finds favour in the sight of the beau monde this season has been borrowed from the choregraphic répertoire of our barbarous island: this is the *Lanciers*, our old Lancers, quadrille, somewhat decked up and revivified, and two or three new steps and figures thrown in, but, notwithstanding these alterations, in the main the same as the dance that was quitting the dancing-school about the time we were entering it. This is a feather in the cap of us poor insulars, who hitherto have been supposed to have no indigenous Terpsichorean exercise but "le jigue."

At last the "Question d'Argent" of A. Dumas, fils, has made its appearance, and been crowned with success. It is a most clever piece, full of wit, sparkle, and observation; but the characters excite neither interest nor sympathy; many of them are very indifferently sustained; and, instead of any of the passion and dramatic interest the subject admitted of, the thing is cold, hard, business-like, and full of the details of the every-day life of speculators and worshippers of the golden calf in general. Many of the materials for the piece were furnished by a certain *spiritual* physician, as well versed in finance as in medicine.

### THE WAR WITH PERSIA.

It was confidently affirmed in the early part of the week that the Persian difficulty was all but settled. The interviews of Ferouk Khan with Lord Cowley and resulted in a satisfactory basis of arrangement Persia was to evacuate Herat, and England to restore Bushire, on the condition that we should be allowed an establishment on the Isle of Karrak, and the right of way through Fars, Kerman, and other provinces, for the purposes of the Euphrates Railway. The report has not been confirmed, however, although the prevailing impression is that the war will not last.

The *Press d'Orient* of the 2nd inst. gives the following as items from its latest letters from Teheran, down to the 1st January:—"The most important point is the despatch of an Ambassador to the Shah of Persia from the Khan of Khiva. The intelligence of the fall of Herat had excited a great sensation among the Turcoman population to the south-east of the Caspian Sea. The Khan of Khiva, whose territories border on Khorassan, and who had been guilty of some acts of hostility against Persia, hastened to send an Embassy to Nasser-ed-din Shah. He charged his own brother with this mission, in conjunction with the brother of the chiefs of the demons, a powerful nomad tribe. Accounts had been received at Teheran of the arrival of these chiefs at Astrabad. In order to secure a good reception for his Embassy, the Khan of Khiva had sent back into Persia 10,000 Turcoman families of Khorassan, and 1000 Persian families who had been reduced to slavery. The Kokhans, a Turcoman tribe established on the Oxus, had also re-entered Khorassan, where a district near Kariesla had been assigned them. In consequence of a quarrel, however, between these Kokhans and other Turcomans, the Governor-General of Astrabad had dispatched a force, and removed the tribe near to Kalpanch. Among the Candahar chiefs who have made their submission to the Sultan is (says the *Teheran Gazette*) one of the most important men in the country, Ahmed Khan, son of the Sirdar Mehemed-Azam Khan."

The *Teheran Gazette* of the 24th of December contains a kind of "*exposé des motifs*" in answer to the declaration of war received from Calcutta. This document throws all the blame of the Herat affair on the people of that city, and on Dost Mohammed whom, however, it accuses England of exciting and sustaining.

The Governor of Tabriz had called for the garrison from Maraga to put down an insurrectionary movement of the population; and, as soon as the troops had quitted Maraga, that place was attacked by the tribes of Bakarlou and Moukadoum, and the mosques sacked. The town of Maragu is in the extreme north-west corner of Persia, and is situated on the Saffie, not far from the spot where that stream falls into Lake Urmia. It is about fifty miles south-west of Tabriz. It was formerly a place of some importance, but of late years has greatly declined.

The statement made by the Russian Embassy at Berlin, that the Persian Court, on learning the fall of Herat, had manifested an intention to push hostilities to their utmost verge, and had declared a holy war, is contradicted by the *Pays*, which says, the only step taken by the Court of Teheran, on hearing of the occupation of the Persian Gulf, was to order its army of the south to put itself in motion so as to cover Ispahan. That order was immediately carried out. The vanguard of the first division, commanded by Yezdan Khan, already occupies the defiles, and in the first week of February Meerza Mohammed Khan will occupy Shiraz, the chief town of Farsistan, where he will establish his head quarters. Notwithstanding these orders the Persian Government has not ceased to evince a disposition to treat for peace, but in taking these defensive positions it clearly intends to provide for its own interests while negotiating for a restoration of peace.

The news from Constantinople states that the latest intelligence received in that city from Asia announced that the Russians "appeared to be about to march into Persia."

Fifteen English vessels were at anchor off Bender-Abbas, and received supplies from Bagdad.

By letters from St. Petersburg, dated Feb. 11, we have the following items of news from Teheran to the 3rd of January:—

Since the taking of Bushire the English have attempted nothing. A squadron had appeared off Port Muhammerah, at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab. Its operations were only for the present. The Persians are sending cannon to its neighbourhood. Feridh Khan the Governor of Herat, after having defended that city meritoriously against the Persians, has been assassinated by the Afghans.

### THE UNION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.

It was reported at Constantinople on the 29th that the Moldo-Wallachian Divans would propose the union of the two Principalities into one, by a considerable majority. It was also said that the Porte would altogether relinquish its resistance to the scheme, and content itself with stipulating that no foreign Prince should become the Sovereign of the new State.

The article in the *Moniteur* of the 4th, relative to the future organisation of the Danubian Principalities, has produced a very unpleasant impression at Vienna. The *Vienna Presse* observes, that the recent policy of France in the Eastern question cannot excite astonishment, if it is considered that Count Morny is to pass the winter at St. Petersburg, and the Grand Duke Constantine to visit the Emperor Napoleon in the spring. The most remarkable passage in the article in question is the following:—

The mask has now been laid aside, and the question of the Principalities is to be made an affair of the highest importance. The declaration of the *Moniteur* will give fresh vigour and courage to Russia, for the union of the Danubian Principalities will be the first great step towards the breaking up of Turkey—it will be a positive encroachment on the sovereign rights of the Sultan, and an act of hostility towards the Powers which closed up the land and sea route from Russia to Constantinople.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—

There was a rumour at one time that a certain high functionary, who, no doubt, thinks he is the best judge of his own deserts, had cast his eye on the Moldo-Wallachian crown, even if the crown were some degrees below a Royal one. The rumour was, no doubt, an absurd one, and it may therefore be dismissed. There is, however, now in Paris one of those petty Princes who roam about, like wandering stars, in the political horizon. The Duke of Nassau has, it seems, come highly recommended by the Queen of Holland to some members of the Imperial family, as well as to the Emperor himself. Her Dutch Majesty is reported to have said, or written, in a charming off-hand sort of way, adverting to the Principalities:—"Voyons, est-ce qu'on ne peut pas faire quelque chose pour ce pauvre petit Nassau." The Duke would probably make as good a Prince of Moldo-Wallachia as any one else; and if it be true that he is betrothed to a daughter of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the niece of the Emperor of Russia, and cousin of the Emperor of the French, Russia would not any more than France pronounce him ineligible, in the event of the Principalities being united and a foreign Prince placed over them.

The Vienna journals express themselves strongly against the note in the *Moniteur* relative to the Principalities. The *Ost. Deutsche Post* is particularly remarkable for its violence. As to the *Augsburg Gazette*, its language, as becomes an official organ, is less violent.

Accounts from Bucharest of the 5th and state that the Austrian troops in the neighbourhood were making preparations to depart, but that for the moment no idea of moving could be entertained, as the cold was intense, whilst the high grounds were too deeply covered with snow to permit the transport without a heavy loss of artillery and baggage.

### AMERICA.

The Cunard Royal Mail steam-ship *America*, which left Boston on the 29th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday. Owing to the severity of the weather when she sailed from Boston, the harbour was covered with ice, and a passage had to be cut through it for a distance of several miles, before the *America* could proceed to sea. The ice was two feet thick. The merchants of Boston were at the expense of the operation. The *America* appears to have suffered considerable damage, having a large quantity of copper torn from her hull, and many of her paddle-floats broken or carried away. It was just thirteen years before when a passage of two miles had to be made for the *Britannia* steam-ship, of the same line, to enable her to proceed to sea from Boston harbour.

In the House of Representatives, on the 27th ult., Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a modified Tariff Bill. It embraced the following features:—Schedules 5, 10, and 15 per cent of the Act of 1846, with few exceptions, are observed by the free list; the 40 per cent schedule, principally silks, is also, with the exception of a few items, carried to the free list, which reduces the revenue about 6,000,000 dols.; the 100 per cent schedule, spirits, is brought down one-half. Sugar, molasses, lead, salt, wool, and hemp are put at 10 per cent, reducing the revenue about 7,000,000 dollars. Iron, cotton, woollen, and silk manufactures are retained as now. The old 20, 25, and 30 per cent schedules are not materially changed, but some items in them are carried to the free list. The direct reduction of the revenue annually will be about 13,000,000 dollars, which, it is supposed, will be increased some millions by the effects of the measure in substituting home manufactures for those imported.

The President elect, Mr. James Buchanan, arrived at Washington on the 27th ult. There was a number of his friends awaiting his arrival, but no public reception took place.

The Hon. Preston R. Brooks, well known as the "caner" of Mr. Sumner, in the House of Representatives, died at Washington on the 27th ult., at Brown's Hotel. He had been in bed a day or two, suffering from the effects of a severe cold. His was telling his friends he had passed the crisis of his illness, and felt considerably improved in health, when he was seized with violent croup, and died in about ten minutes afterwards. He expired in intense pain. Perhaps an American journalist's record of the event may fittingly be substituted for a foreigner's obituary. The *Atlas*, of Boston, observes:—"The sudden death of Preston S. Brooks, by one of the most virulent and painful diseases that afflict humanity, can scarcely fail to impress the public as a signal instance of Divine retribution for atrocious and penal crimes. A bold and arrogant man, while yet boasting of his dastardly outrage—while yet swaggering with the baronite honours showered upon him by a brutalised constituency his lips still quivering with threats against the friends and associates of his victim—is seized by the throat by an invisible and irresistible grasp, and strangled to death. He died, says a despatch from Washington, a horrid death, suffering intensely, and endeavouring to tear his own throat open to get breath."

In the House of Representatives, the Submarine (European and American) Telegraph Bill had been referred to a Committee of Ways and Means.

New Orleans advices state that the recent snowstorm did not prevail with any violence further south than Columbia. The cold and been intense, and the railroads were stopped, owing to the impossibility of getting water.

The British steamer *Thames* arrived at Aspinwall Jan. 19, from Greytown, bringing thirty-five of Walker's men, who were transferred to the steamer *Grenada*, which immediately left for Greytown to receive the Filibusters brought out by the *Texas* and *James Adger*, and convey them to New Orleans. Walker had evacuated Rivas, and was at St. George's, surrounded by the allies, who had offered him terms of surrender; and, as he was cut off from his supplies, it was hourly expected he would surrender. It was reported that the steamer Sierra *Nevada* had been captured by the Costa Ricans.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments have been made at the Colonial Office:—Hayes Lee, to be a member of the Executive Council of the Falkland Islands; and A. H. Rainbow, Bart., to be President of the Council of Nevis. A. Price, Esq., to be President of the Council, in the room of Captain Pemberton, Esq., to be a member of the Council of Nevis; J. Judons and W. Forgan, Esq., to be members of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island; John J. Robinson, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick; and E. W. Alexander, Esq., to be colonial surgeon at St. Helena.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEBHOY.—A deputation—consisting of Colonel Sykes (Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company), Sir George Anderson, Mr. John Abel Smith, M.P., Mr. G. Moffatt, M.P., and Sir H. B. E. Frere, Chief Commissioner of Scinde—had an interview with Lord Palmerston on the 29th ult.; the object being to represent to the Premier the distinguished merit of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejebhoy, of Bombay, and to request that his Lordship would submit for Her Majesty the additional honour of a Baronetcy for that [illegible] A Life and Memoir of Sir Jamsetjee appeared in [illegible] 8 for December 6, 18[illegible].

WE regret to learn (says the *Brechin Advertiser*) that Mr W. F. Baxter, M.P., has been confined to bed by a severe attack of illness, and is therefore unable to resume his Parliamentary duties.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE House of Commons is prone to finishing the week with a hard night's work. The sittings on Fridays are generally the most prolonged, and often the most important, of the week; and the vitality of members is always so apparent on that night that it leads to a notion that they wish to show that they have earned their holiday on Saturday. It could only have been the influence of this feeling which led to the attenuation of the debate on the Bank Charter Act on Friday last. The character of the discussion may be sufficiently indicated by the fact that Lord Overstone (who, when he forsook the name of Jones Loyd, was supposed to have also forsaken everything but the theory of banking, which he has recently been illustrating in the well-known letters to the *Times* signed "Mercator") was in the gallery, and was fast asleep for the greater portion of the evening. The subject was money, and the theories which were occasionally broached were sufficiently startling; but, nevertheless, the number of somnolent members bore a very remarkable proportion to the small number that wakefully sat out the debate. Certainly, its inception by the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was calculated to act like "drowsy syrups" on his hearers; and there was nothing afterwards to rouse them except, perhaps, the sharp intelligence of Mr. Glyn's ejaculation seemed to be elicited from the proceedings, that, if the Bank of England succeeds in getting one more renewal of its charter in its present form, that must be the last.

Soon after his accession to the Premiership it became the fashion to liken the position of Lord Palmerston to that of Lord Chatham; and the phrase of the "modern Chatham" is a favouritesirony of Mr. Disraeli, when he is in wordy combat with the Premier. It would seem as if the Prime Minister was destined to carry out the parallel with even physical exactitude, for his fits of the gout are becoming more frequent; and he evinces quite as great an aptitude for governing the country from his couch, with his "flannels gracefully arranged," as did his great prototype. Although absent from the House from the second day of the Session until Tuesday last, his spirit has, nevertheless, animated the conduct of the Government business; and it has been observed that temporary responsibility has actually roused Sir Cornewall Lewis out of his usual apathetic manner. It could hardly have been anticipated that the Government had such a bold measure in contemplation for taking the wind out of the sails of their opponents as the bringing on of the Budget on the thirteenth day of the Session. There was a lurking mischief in the usually downcast and inexpressive eyes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and almost a chuckle in the tone of his voice, when he announced that fact to the gentlemen who, a few hours before, had so haughtily refused to bate an hour of the time they had fixed for bringing on their motions on the subject of the Income-tax. Mr. Disraeli was anticipated by a fortnight; and Major Reed felt his political capital for the Session collapse in his grasp. Even Mr. Gladstone looked discomfited; and a sort of restlessness with which he seems to have become troubled, and which appears as if it were neuralgic, was visibly increased. In short, as Christopher North said of Wellington and the French at Waterloo, if the Opposition intended to surprise the Government, the Government contrived to astonish them.

The earnestness with which Mr. Disraeli had inquired when he should have the pleasure of meeting Lord Palmerston face to face on the subject of the "Secret Treaty" very naturally caused a large gathering of members on Tuesday to witness a favourite diversion of our legislators—a personal encounter between two of its celebrities. The outward world, too, mustered thickly in the Strangers' Gallery; the seats appropriated to Peers were thronged, among the most notable members of the Upper House being Lord Derby, Lord Malmesbury, Lord Eglinton, Lord Stanhope, Lord Wensleydale, &c., &c.; while in the Ambassadors' Gallery the diplomatic corps was fully represented Conspicuous among them sat the sable Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Hayti, in curious juxtaposition to Mr. Dallas, the American Minister—a sufficiently suggestive spectacle. Mr. Disraeli was evidently impatient, for he came into the House a minute or two before four o'clock, and he wore an air of calm triumph that was but little prophetic of the result of the occasion. At this time it was whispered about the House that Lord Palmerston was still unable to attend; but the rumour was practically contradicted by the large attendance of those who were sure to know whether the expected feat of intellectual gladiatorship was really to come off. Accordingly, at twenty minutes to five the First Minister appeared, looking pale, his pallor set off by a suit of deep black. He was still slightly lame, and leaned heavily while he was speaking on a fine specimen of stalwart Irish blackthorn. The usual preliminary questions and answers were listened to with visible impatience; and at length, amidst the profoundest silence, Mr. Disraeli rose, and commenced, in low, measured, and even tremulous tones, the first sentence of his address. But he was doomed to the greatest misfortune that can happen to an orator in a set speech—an early interruption. Whether Mr. Thomas Duncombe's interposition was spontaneous, or whether it was part of a plan, the effect was the same. Although no longer the "Tom of Ten Thousand"—although his manly beauty has, alas! been somewhat changed by time and sickness Mr. Duncombe still has the power of making the House listen, and, if the object was to disconcert Mr. Disraeli, to a certain extent it was successful. It seemed as if the heaviness—not to say ponderosity—of the greater part of his observations was caused by this interruption of his ideas in their first flow; and, what was worse, in a few moments he must have perceived that the House was not with him. He got angry, for he got paler and paler—he never reddens with rage, because his rage is always suppressed and inward—but more, he got irritated, because he saw that Lord Palmerston was listening to the whispers of the Attorney-General instead of to him; and he uttered a parenthetic rudeness on that point, which was not lost on the House; and, when Lord Palmerston (probably with a sinister view, like that which instigated the contemptuous throwing away of his notes of Erskine's first speech by Pitt) actually left the House for a short time at the most critical conjecture of his speech, Mr. Disraeli's mortification must have been complete. The manner in which he endeavoured to prove his reiterated charge was so vague and unsatisfactory that the House after a while ceased to preserve entire silence; while Lord Derby, watching with intense vigilance the proceedings, was observed to look grave, then to grow fidgetty, and then to whisper ominously to Lord Malmesbury. The cheers from the Opposition benches which greeted what were intended to be the striking points of the speech were neither frequent nor hearty; while the attempt at pathos at the conclusion was without doubt a failure.

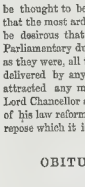
With every advantage, then, Lord Palmerston rose to reply, and certainly his address smacked neither of gout nor water-gruel. The matter of it may have been to a certain degree open to the objection, that it was rather a specimen of his skill in getting out of difficulties; but, as a mere reply to that of his opponent, it was triumphant, and that because he succeeded in doing that in which Mr. Disraeli failed and which is everything in a House of Commons' discussion—he carried the House with him. If there be anything in the opinion of the generality of those who witnessed this "keen encounter of wits," it is not at all probable that there will be a third performance of the drama of the "Secret Treaty"

The vacant seats in the Commons are fast filling by the termination of most of the new elections; and in connection with that subject it may be mentioned that the loss which the conductors of the private business of the House sustained by the death of Mr. Brotherton has been supplied by Mr. Duncan, the member for Dundee, who has undertaken the arduous duty of introducing and carrying through their first stages most of the private bills (more numerous by three by than they have been for the last three years) of the Session. It is understood that Mr. Olrein Labouchere is to succeed himself for this part; but he has appar ntly yielded to the claims of the most assiduous and regular attendant in the House, Mr. Duncan.

The House of Lords has been distinguished principally by the fact of the reappearance, in vigour as unimpaired as it was last year of Lord Lyndhurst, who still takes a part in its discussions, which, under all the circumstances, must be called active. It is not improbable that his Lordship will again deliver one or two of those orations which have made him the most famous octogenarian of this or indeed of most times. It may, perhaps, be thought to be starting an unkind heresy if it were to be hinted that the most ardent well-wishers of the noble and learned Lord must be desirous that he should abstain at least from that species of Parliamentary duty. It cannot be disguised that last year, wonderful as they were, all things considered, yet if his set speeches had been delivered by any one but Lord Lyndhurst they would not have attracted any marked attention. With the observation that the Lord Chancellor seems to have stumbled almost on the very threshold of his law reforms, the Upper House may be left to the comparative repose which it is accustomed to enjoy at this period of the year.

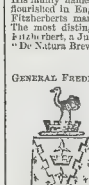
## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### MR. FITZHERBERT.



THOMAS FITZHERBERT, Esq., of Norbury, in the county of Derby, and of Swinnerton, in the county of Stafford the head and representative of one of the oldest and most important untitled families in the empire, was the eldest son of Basil Fitzherbert, Esq., of Norbury and Swinnerton, and the nephew of that Mr. Fitzherbert whose name was the celebrated and universally respected Mrs Fitzherbert of the time of George IV. Thomas Fitzherbert, the subject of this notice, was born the 21st Jan., 1789, and succeeded his father the 23rd Nov., 1796. He married the 15th July, 1809, Mary Anne Sophia, daughter of John Palmer Chichester, Esq., of Arlington, Devonshire, by whom he leaves one only son, Charles, his successor. Mr Fitzherbert died on the 4th inst., at his residence, 15, Clarges-street, Piccadilly. He was the twenty-ninth lord of the manor of Norbury and the tenth lord of that of Swinnerton. His family name appears on the roll of Battle Abbey, and his race has flourished in England ever since the Conquest We find among these Fitzherberts many a renowned knight, cavalier, soldier, and civilian. The most distinguished of the house was the great lawyer, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, whose learned work, "De Natura Brevium," is a famous and favourite tome with jurists.

### GENERAL WALKER.



GENERAL FREDERICK WALKER, of the Manor House, Bushey, Herts, K.C.H., Colonel of the 7th Battalion of the Royal Artillery, whose death occurred on the 3rd inst., entered the Royal Artillery in 1794. In 1794 he joined the army under the Duke of York in Holland, where he won renown on several occasions, especially (when engaged with Count Hammerstein's Hanoverian troops, under the command of Count Walmoden) at the passage of the Rhine near Arnheim. Walker there covered the retreat of the army with the artillery under his command. In doing so he received three wounds, one of them very severe. A complimentary allusion to his conduct appeared in the despatches of the time. The late King of Hanover conferred on Walker the Guelphic Order in 1837. General Walker served in various parts of the British dominions, and was actively employed during the Rebellion of 1798 in Ireland. The brave veteran was the second son of Major Nathaniel Walker, and the brother of the late distinguished General Sir George Walker, G.C.B., who filled many high military stations, and was created a Baronet in 1838. General Frederick Walker married Henrietta, only daughter and heiress of Captain Bagster, R.N.; and by her (who is deceased) he leaves issue one son, Lieut.-Colonel R. W. F. Walker, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, who is married to Jane, only daughter of the late Earl of Seafield; and four daughters, the youngest of whom is the wife of the Rev. Percy Monro General Frederick Walker's nephew is the present Sir George Ferdinand Radzevill Walker, Bart., of the Coldstream Guards. In fact, for now more than a century nearly every man of this gallant family has been in the British or East India Company's army

WILLS.—The will and two codicils of Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., one of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Councillors, has just been proved in London, the personalty within the province of Canterbury being sworn under £70,000. The will was executed in London, dated 17th July, 1855; the codicils at Malta, 21st Dec., 1855, and 26th Jan., 1856: the executor for India being Sylvester Douglas Birke, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service; the acting executor for England being Sir Frederick W. Pottinger, Bart., the son, the other executors having renounced. The service of plate presented to him by the merchants of Malta, the silver salver by the inhabitants of London, Manchester, and Liverpool, the gold armlet by his Excellency Keyling, on his negotiating the Treaty of Nankin, and the clock and two vases by the Indies of Madras, are to be held as heirlooms with the baronetcy, and the possession of the plate-chest in Eaton-place. Sir Frederick is appointed residuary legatee of both real and personal estate —The will of the late Richard Lee, Esq., of Weymouth-street has been proved in Doctors'-commons as under £200,000. The bulk of this large property is settled by the testator upon the family of the late David Bevan, Esq. (who married a sister of testator), and their children after them

CRUELTIES ON BOARD AMERICAN SHIPS.—A special report from the managing committee to the members of the Liverpool Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress calls attention to the sufferings inflicted upon foreigners by the system in force at some of the ports of the United States for supplying the American mercantile marine with sailors. All sorts of confrivances, it appears, are resorted to at New York to obtain crews for the American packet-ships. For instance, the New York shipping agents advertise, in English and in German, for "young men, who need not have been at sea before, to work as deck labourers at fair wages." Under this pretext they are decoyed on board, and when once there they are retained by force. Others engage of their own accord as ordinary seamen, cooks, carpenters, &c., but are also deceived; others again are enticed into public-houses, made drunk, and thus betrayed on board It is on record that many have been offered work on board a steamer in the river, or to unload ships, and are thus prevailed upon to step into a small boat to be carried on board, which leaves them as soon as they are put on the deck of the ship, where they are retained forcibly. Among the applicants for relief there had been coopers, carpenters, cooks, waiters, clerks, and surgeons, who have been carried off in the nefarious way. Very soon after they are on board they are robbed of most of their effects, and there is no redress to be obtained, their remonstrances are laughed at or answered by ill-treatment, and the same means are employed to force them to go aloft and to do all that able seamen are expected to do.

It is stated that, out of 110 articled clerks who attended for examination as attorneys, as many as 30 were sent back.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

REDUCTIONS on an extensive scale are ordered to be put into execution in the Government Departments at Woolwich at the end of the present financial year. In addition to the dismissal of the various clerks classed as extras during the late stress of work, the services of the whole of the temporary clerks, a number of whom have been always attached to the establishment, are ordered to be dispensed with. With a demand for the reduction of the Income-tax, and with a strong desire of corresponding with the rigid instructions of economy which have been issued, about 2000 artificers and labourers are likewise to be discharged at the end of March -namely, 1000 from the Royal Laboratory, 500 from the Carriage Department, and about 500 from the Storekeeper's and the Gun Factory Departments. Reports are current to the effect that the majority of the Artillery officers employed in superintending the departments of Woolwich Arsenal are to be superseded by civilians experienced in the duties of the departments; the services of the military officers having been demanded by the Commander-in-Chief. Other important changes are likewise to be made in the Store branch of the War Department, which will add greatly to the efficiency of the establishment. Many of those who are advanced in life are to be allowed to retire on the superannuation list.

THE *Northfleet* freight-ship, of 1200 tons burden, arrived at Woolwich on Saturday last, and commenced shipping a heavy cargo of 18-inch mortars, battering guns, shot, shell, ammunition, artillery waggons, and other war stores for China. The freight-ships *Hyperion* and *Shannon*, in the London Docks, are likewise chartered for the same purpose.

RECRUITING for the several infantry regiments having on the present suspended, it has been determined that the Indian establishments in want of men to complete their strength augmented from regiments which are above their proper establishment. A number of men belonging to various inf try regiments at Aldershot have volunteered for the 38th, 70th, and 94th Regiments, and will proceed to Chatham to join the depôts of those corps at that garrison.

IT is reported that the *Nimrod*, 6, is to be commissioned and proceed to China, to relieve the *Barracouta*, 6.

THE *Renown*, 91, screw-steamer, having been completed at Chatham Dockyard, preparations are being made for launching her, which event is expected to take place during the ensuing month.

A LIFE-BOAT intended for presentation by Government to the Government of Chili, in consideration of succour rendered by the Chilians to British mariners in distress, is lying on the boathouse wharf at Woolwich, awaiting an opportunity for conveyance to her destination.

A GREAT deal of activity prevails among the troops at Chatham garrison, where there are at present about 500 men, belonging to the various branches of the service, daily undergoing a course of rifle instruction. As the season is approaching when nearly 2000 young soldiers will leave Chatham to join the head-quarters of their respective regiments in India, great pains are being taken to have each man instructed in the use of the Enfield rifle previously to his landing in that country.

THE Admiralty yacht *Vivid* has been placed gratuitously by Government at the disposal of the Royal Mail Packet Company for three months, to run between Dover and the Continental ports.

## THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 11, 1857

| Day. | Barometer reduced to 32° and at Sea Level. | Barometer at Temperature of Mercury. | Temperature of Air. | Temperature of Dew Point. | Mean. | Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Direction of Wind. | Amount of Cloud (0-10) | Rain in Inches |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | | | |
| Feb. 5 | 30·155 | 29·6 | 39·2 | 21·4 | 29·3 | 36·3 | 29·5 | S. | 10 | 0·013 |
| ,, 6 | 29·881 | 29·3 | 44·5 | 29·1 | 36·8 | 39·0 | 33·9 | S. | 10 | 0·000 |
| ,, 7 | 29·726 | 29·0 | 43·4 | 31·1 | 37·3 | 39·8 | 32·5 | S.W. | 10 | 0·017 |
| ,, 8 | 29·695 | 29·4 | 43·8 | 32·1 | 37·9 | 39·1 | 32·5 | S. | 10 | 0·051 |
| ,, 9 | 29·845 | 29·4 | 42·6 | 32·4 | 38·0 | 39·3 | 37·4 | S. | 6 | 0·000 |
| ,, 10 | 29·699 | 29·0 | 48·6 | 35·4 | 42·0 | 40·4 | 39·6 | S. | 2 | 0·036 |
| ,, 11 | 29·824 | 29·3 | 48·8 | 31·9 | 40·4 | 41·3 | 40·2 | S.W. | 0 | 0·000 |
| Means | 29·814 | 29·6 | 44·3 | 29·4 | 37·3 | 39·3 | 37·4 | | | 0·112 |

*The range of temperature during the week was 27·4°.*

A little drizzling rain fell on the night of the 5th and on the afternoon of the 8th, and it was showery on the morning of the 9th and afternoon of the 10th. The thaw was proceeding rapidly during the day and night of the 8th, and the snow had altogether disappeared by the following day.

A fine halo was visible round the moon at 8h. 30m. p.m. of February 4; the stars Aldebaran and Capella were just situated within its interior border. A faint halo was likewise perceptible at 8 p.m. of the 10th

The sky remains considerably overcast, but was partly clear on the days of the 9th, 10th, and 11th, and on the nights of the 6th and 10th. The wind has been blowing freshly since Feb. 7.

J. BREEN.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOMETER. | | WIND. | | RAIN in 24 hours, ending at 10 A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barometer corrected and reduced to 32°. | Thermometer (Fahrenheit's scale). | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Maximum at 10 P.M. | Minimum at 10 A.M. | General Direction. | Movement in Miles. | |
| | Inches | ° | ° | | 0-10 | ° | ° | | Miles | Inches |
| Feb. 4 | 30·108 | 42·2 | 23·4 | 30 | 4 | 49·9 | 33·3 | N.N.W. | 179 | 000 |
| ,, 5 | 30·108 | 32·4 | 24·6 | 87 | 10 | 41·3 | 42·1 | S.W. | 175 | 060 |
| ,, 6 | 29·807 | 42·9 | 41·1 | 94 | 10 | 50·5 | 45·8 | S.W. | 238 | 007 |
| ,, 7 | 29·727 | 41·7 | 37·1 | 86 | 10 | 44·1 | 42·5 | S.W. | 326 | 000 |
| ,, 8 | 29·684 | 46·5 | 37·3 | 80 | 10 | 47·4 | 44·6 | S. | 331 | 009 |
| ,, 9 | 29·836 | 42·5 | 34·6 | 76 | 8 | 48·5 | 46·1 | S.S.E. | 481 | 015 |
| ,, 10 | 29·718 | 41·0 | 39·6 | 87 | 6 | 49·1 | 40·8 | S.W. | 372 | 072 |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m. and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-registering Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

THE SNOWSTORM IN THE UNITED STATES.—The weather continues excessively cold, and everything is resuming the intensely Polar condition from which we thought we had escaped. With the thaw of the second week the buildings, at least in the city, is not a pleasure, and for the last two days the brilliancy of the first dash into it has been departing. It has taken the business-like appearance of a necessity. The severe cold has preserved the snow, but following, as it did, a partial thaw on the 22nd, it has coated everything with ice, and walking is attended with peril to the limbs, or requires as much caution that it is impossible to move rapidly enough to keep the blood from congelation. The railways have begun to run again, though very irregularly. The first train from Washington since the 30th came in last night, having been four days and nights achieving 240 miles. Travellers who left any city on a distant journey on the evening of the severe Sunday (the 18th) were not expected to arrive any now till at intervals at the points of arrival, publish dismal accounts of their sufferings in drifts and cuttings, in which they were snowed up for twenty four hours at a time, depending on forays in the vicinity for food and on the scattered trees for fire. The storm threw all the mercantile machinery of the city out of gear; none of the distant mails for the steamer to Europe of the 21st came in; draughts, bills, and advices were missing; and the telegraphs were hard at work, doing their confusion right as well as it could be done.—*Letter from New York, Jan. 24.*

AN ARCHBISHOP IN A FIX.—A funny story has found its way to Paris of the way in which even Archbishops may be embarrassed by the multitude of the female fashions of the day. A letter from Milan says that the Archbishop of Milan, meeting the Empress of Austria on the staircase of the Duomo, by some unlucky accident became so entangled in the Empress's drapery as to be extricated only by carrying away some ells of the redundant folds, to the immense diversion of the young and august victim, whose smiles, at last lapsing into downright laughter, increased the embarrassment of the venerable prelate.

POISONING BY MISTAKE.—A case of poisoning by mistake in preparing a prescription has occurred at Baltimore, but with an additional and very singular tragical result. The prescription was for a child, which it killed instantly. The physician took the remainder of the medicine to the druggist, and told him he had made a dreadful error. The druggist perceived he had not, and was so confident in his accuracy that he swallowed a portion of the mixture himself. It was a fatal confidence; his drugs were quick; in five minutes he was a dead apothecary. On analysis it appeared he had mixed a preparation of prussic acid strong enough to kill fifty men.—*Letter from New York.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY, FULHAM.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY, AT FULHAM.

This handsome edifice was erected in 1848, from the designs of the late A. W. Pugin; and the steeple (of comparatively recent erection) may be considered one of the best works of that lamented architect. The edifice, of Kentish rag and Bath stone, was built at the sole expense of Mrs. Elizabeth Bowden, mainly with the object of providing a fitting place of worship for the poor Roman Catholics labouring in the large market-gardens of the district, numbering nearly 2000 souls. There is no endowment, but the seats of this church are entirely free, and the attendance is very numerous.

The high altar is richly carved with an enthroned figure of the patron Saint, attended by angels; and the altars and reredos of the Lady Chapel and the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, together with the font, the sumbries, and the pulpit (of strikingly unique design), are all exquisitely carved in Caen stone from Mr. Pugin's designs. The chancel is divided from the aisles by a traceried parvise, or side-screen, of oak, and from the nave by a low communion-rail, to be surmounted by a rood. The tower is 142 feet high to the top of the cross, and is intended to contain a good peal of bells, two of which (a fine tenor of 20 cwt. and a treble of 5 cwt.) are already hung.

Contiguous to the church, and surrounded by a large playground, are the schools, capable of holding 300 children; and a late report of her Majesty's Inspector of Schools speaks favourably of their organisation.

The church, with its spacious cemetery, schools, and rectory, seen amidst the semi-rustic labourers' cottages of Fulham fields, form a highly-picturesque group of buildings, creditable to the munificence of the foundress.

Here has been established a sick and burial guild, and a very efficient choir of poor boys educated on the spot; and here, during the late winter seasons, regular lectures on astronomy and sacred history, illustrated by dissolving diagrams and views, have been delivered gratuitously by the resident priest, and have been attended by crowds of the poor; so that (apart from doctrinal considerations) much practical good has been effected since the opening of the church and schools.

## ALTAR-TOMB IN LEDBURY CHURCH.

This altar-tomb and group of sculpture have been executed by Mr. Thornycroft, and erected in the chancel of Ledbury Church, to the infant son of Mr. John Martin, M.P., of the Upper Hall, Ledbury.

The child reposes in the placid sleep of infancy, its little hands trustfully crossed on its breast. Angels grouped at the head guard sleeper—one bearing the crown of immortality, waiting the approved the architectural arrangement of the Middle Ages, combined with sculpture of a higher order. It bears the following inscription:—

John Hamilton, the beloved infant son of John Martin and Maria Henretta, his wife, born April 23rd, 1850, died March 18th, 1851.

"Them which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him."

## LANCASHIRE MILITIA DEPOT.

This building presents a favourable specimen of the superior accommodation provided of late for our militia force. It has been built as the dépôt for the 3rd Regiment of the Royal Lancashire Militia, at Preston, under the superintendence of Messrs. Cawley and Radford, of Manchester. The plan contains an armoury, store-room, room for clothing and accoutrements; orderly-room and office; guard-room and five prison cells; and dwelling for thirteen sergeants, to each of whom is allotted forty-two square yards of floor. The bastions flank the several sides of the building, which can thus be easily defended by a few inmates. A spacious yard surrounds the edifice, and sheds are provided under which, in bad weather, the men are drilled.

THE LANCASHIRE MILITIA NEW DEPOT, AT PRESTON.

## ANCIENT ARCH IN ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.

The chief point of interest about this venerable and time-worn church is the tower, of which the whole is Saxon, although a modern door, and, indeed, window over it, have been inserted. This tower, however interesting to those having sufficient architectural knowledge to appreciate its peculiarities, was to the majority, until very lately, an old and rather ugly structure attached to a nave and chancel, in that unsightly style which Cole, the antiquary, designated as "beautified in the true meaning of the term." Recently a handsome north aisle has been erected, which is appropriate and in good taste, and this addition has led to the removal of many of the hideous "beautified" windows. The corners of this tower—which consists of three stories, each story being smaller than the one beneath it—exhibit fine specimens of the "long and short work" so characteristic of these ancient edifices—a succession of long and short stones alternating. The original windows still remain in the upper story of the tower, and, from their singularity, are often

ANCIENT ARCH IN ST. BENEDICT'S CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.

pointed out to strangers. On each side, in the middle of the wall, and resting on the square-edged string-course which divides the story from the larger story below it, is a double window, with semicircular arched heads, and divided by a ballustar shaft; this shaft is encircled about the middle of its height by annulated mouldings, which serve to divide it into two parts, each of which exhibits the entasis, or swelling, found in other window shafts of coeval date, and forming one of the peculiar features of the style. The shaft thus described sustains a plain projecting square-edged impost, or abacus, of an oblong form, which appears to extend through the whole thickness of the wall. The double window arches are hewn out of a single block, and rest on the impost or abacus of the ballustar shaft and the projecting abace of the window jambs, which latter are of ashlar. On each side of these double windows, but higher up, is a plain semicircular-headed window, with straight-sided jambs; and in the wall above each of these, but not disposed quite regularly, is a circular orifice or aperture formed in a square block of stone, the use or meaning of which is not very apparent. The tower has no staircase in the interior.

On entering the church we at first see nothing more than a plain building communicating with the interior of the tower by a low broad arch, which is almost choked up. It is this arch which we have represented in the Engraving above; and it is there depicted, not as it at present stands, nearly hidden by an ugly organ-loft, but in the condition to which there is good reason to believe it will shortly be restored. The reader will observe that the arch shows some approach to, but is far ruder than, Norman work. The peculiar flat band, or "label," upon the face of the wall, and extending al round the arch, is not supposed to exist in any Norman building. The Engraving will convey a far better idea of the series of mouldings —if they may be so called—which follow the curve of the arch, but hardly seem as if they formed part of it, than any description. It will be observed that these "mouldings" consist of a semi-cylindrical band, situated at a distance of sixteen inches from the square edge of the arch, followed by a chaunel, and that succeeded by the flat band before spoken of, which is more than five inches in breadth, and not raised more than about two inches from the face of the wall. At the spring of the arch upon each side is a curious capital, quite unlike anything Norman, just above which an animal is rudely sculptured in low relief.

ALTAR-TOMB AND SCULPTURE IN LEDBURY CHURCH.

ALGERINE WOMEN.

## THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ALGERIA.

A very interesting lecture was delivered at the Literary and Scientific Institution of Frome, on the evening of the 23rd ult., by the Hon. Major Boyle, M.P., on "The French Occupation of Algeria." The chair was occupied by George Wood Sheppard, Esq. The attendance was large, and comprised an unusual number of the *élite* of the town.

The Hon. Major Boyle, on coming forward, was greeted with cheers. He said that, in selecting a subject, he naturally desired to fix upon one that would enable him to do justice to that noble body of men, the French army, of whom he had formed a high opinion from his experience in the Crimea. He then proceeded to give a history of Algiers, now called Algeria. The origin of the quarrels by which France had gained Algeria, and thus obtained a large accession of territory bordering on her own, had been extremely simple, but the earlier proceedings of the French Government were frightfully cruel. He intended on that occasion to confine himself to the French occupation. The Moors, notwithstanding the severe lesson they had received from the bombardment in 1816, by Lord Exmouth, were still the terror of the sea, a horde of pirates, to whom plunder was trade from their youth, and honour was unknown. The immediate cause of the dispute was a sum of £18,000, alleged to be due from the Bey, which not being forthcoming at the appointed time, he was waited on by the foreign Ministers, and in the heat of his anger the Bey struck the French Consul with his hand. As an insult to a representative is always, and justly, regarded as a sign of contempt for the country represented, the French Minister of War determined on an expedition by land and sea. On the 14th of June, 1830, a landing was effected with an army, than which there was never one in better condition. On the 4th of July the army attacked Algiers, and, aided by the fleet, brought to bear on the devoted city an immense force of artillery. A destructive explosion in the principal fort at length, after repeated overtures, induced the Bey to accept terms, which included the safety of all lives and of private property. The French had also the privilege of releasing from slavery a number of their own countrymen

The lecturer then described the peculiarities of the country, and its adaptation for colonisation. It was, he said, one of the finest wheat-producing countries in the world, and near the coasts the scenery is very beautiful. The climate in the north is cold and bleak all the year round, while in the south precisely the reverse is the case. In the summer months, so great is the heat and so scarce is water, that vegetation is parched and dried up, only to revive with the

ALGIERS.

CAFE AND DIVAN, ALGIER

copious rains of October and November. No event of importance occurred till the year 1833, when the Arabs, gaining courage from the reduction of the numbers of the French troops, raised an insurrection under the renowned Abd-el-Kader. The lecturer gave a narrative of the extraordinary career and achievements of this veteran warrior, and the various successes and reverses of the French armies, which were dispatched for the purpose of subduing his infuriated followers.

The formation and career of the various African troops which figured prominently in the Crimea, the Zouaves, Chasseurs d'Afrique, Foreign Legion, and others, were related with much spirit, illustrated with coloured diagrams and characteristic anecdotes.

The remaining history of **Algeria** was a catalogue of wars and bloodshed the main memorable **exploits** and disastrous encounters of the Arabs and the French the lecturer graphically related, ending with the barbarous suffocation of **500** men, women, and children in a cave in which they had taken **refuge,** and the surrender of Abd-el-Kader. By the unfaithfulness of **Louis** Philippe, the engagements with him, however, were not kept, and he was imprisoned for five years, when he was set at liberty on the **accession** of the present Emperor of the French.

The lecturer **in** gave an able review of the life and character of those two eminent French Generals, Marshal St. Arnaud and Marshal Pelissier, supplying many new facts and data derived from their recently-published letters. The condition of the Algerine colony was contrasted with our own colony in Australia, greatly to the advantage of the latter. Algeria contains 134,000 European inhabitants, of whom about two-thirds inhabit towns; and also about 10,000 military. The French farmer dislikes to remove, and this accounts for the poor condition of the agricultural interest. The towns present a very curious appearance, being divided into European and Arabian. The streets of the former are wide, clean, and well paved; the latter narrow, and dirty. After describing the civil, military, and religious customs and institutions of the inhabitants, the lecturer concluded by stating his conviction that, if the colony were not in a prosperous condition, its youth was the only cause, and that Algeria was destined ultimately to produce all the benefits of a great colony to France.

The interest of the lecture was greatly increased by a large map of Algeria, on which the lecturer pointed out the chief spots of interest, and a large coloured picture of modern Algiers—for which, as well as well as the many other excellent drawings which were exhibited in the course of the evening, the lecturer was indebted to the kindness of the Hon. Mrs. Richard Boyle.

The Chairman then observed it was cause for congratulation that such a lecture had been delivered by a foreign officer, and that there had not been a syllable uttered that he could have wished suppressed and the room been half full of British officers; being, in that respect, such a contrast to the meeting which had recently been held at Paris in the hotel of the Prince Napoleon.

The thanks of the meeting were then presented to the lecturer, and to the lady who had so greatly added to their entertainment by the views of places and persons.

The original sketches from which the drawings were executed were given to the lecturer by Lord Cranbourne, who was travelling in Algeria during the summer of 1856. We have engraved one of the Sketches

We add two accompanying scenes of Algerine life from Sketches by a Correspondent.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 15.—Sexagesima Sunday. French enter Naples, 1806.
MONDAY, 16.—Melanchthon born, 1497.
TUESDAY, 17.—John Martin, painter, died, 1854.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Emperor of Austria stabbed, 1853.
THURSDAY, 19.—Galileo born, 1564
FRIDAY, 20.—John Howard died, 1790. Dr. John Moore died, 1802.
SATURDAY, 21.—Louis XVI beheaded, 1793

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1857

| Sunday. | Monday | Tuesday. | Wednesday | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A M | A M | A M | A M | A M | A M | A M |
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 5 0 | 5 48 | 6 15 | 6 35 | 7 0 | 7 27 | 7 55 |
| P M | P M | P M | P M | P M | P M | P M |
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 5 18 | 6 6 | 6 33 | 7 0 | 7 25 | 7 53 | 8 20 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, February 16, and during the week, the New and Successful Comedy, in Three Acts, of DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE. After which a New Drama, in One Act, entitled A WICKED WIFE. Concluding with the Pantomime of the BABES in the WOOD; or, Harlequin and the Gruel Uncle.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Saturday, The CORSICAN BROTHERS. the PANTOMIME Every Evening. Mundo assume a celebrated Costume to "Midsummer Night's Dream" Will commence Five Minutes before seven

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, a New Drama, in which Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS will appear, called BARNEY the BARON "A Night at Notting-hill," by Mr. Wright. "Our Gal," and the Farce of Lawyer. Thursday and Saturday, Customs of the Country," "A Night at Notting-hill," "Barney the Baron," and Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—MONDAY, FEB. 16, the Operatic Drama called ROB ROY, with Mr. W. Cooke's Equestrian Illustrations and the original Music. Rov Roy, Mr. James Holloway. Also, the EQUESTRIAN SCENES in the CIRCLE; and Mr. J. H. Cooke's Broken Arm. To conclude with the Equestrian Comic Pantomime called PAUL PRY on HORSEBACK. Commence at Seven o'Clock

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—NEW DRAMA and the Grand Comic PANTOMIME at Half-price, with its great effects, Every Evening. The original General TOM THUMB will appear on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next. No advance in price

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN, EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'Clock

MISS P. HORTON'S POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will give their Entertainment at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, with a new and original Programme, entitled GERMAN REED'S MUSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS, introducing English, French, and Italian Songs, every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'Clock. A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Saturday at Three. Admission 2s. and 1s.; Stalls, 3s. May be secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

SALLE VOUSDEN, 315, Oxford-street (ten doors from Regent-circus).—MADAME VALENTINE VOUSDEN, the great Polyphonist and Mimic, will make her First Appearance in this Country in her Original Entertainment, the UNITY of NATIONS, Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Seats 3s., 2s., and 1s. may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street. A Day Performance on Saturday, at Three o'Clock

MR. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON will give their New Musical Entertainment, entitled ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS, at the REGENT'S GALLERY, Quadrant, every Evening at Eight o'Clock. Stalls, 3s., and 2s. Commencing at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three o'clock. Stalls only at Chilley's, 67, New Bond-street.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear on MONDAY, Feb. 16, and every Evening during the Week, at the CONCERT HALL, Lord Nelson-street, LIVERPOOL.

GENERAL TOM THUMB has scarcely undergone the slightest change, in features, voice, or size, since he appeared three times before her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, thirteen years ago. He has received $20,000 of the nobility and gentry in London. Hundreds who knew him intimately at that time recognise him easily. His intellect has vastly expanded. His Songs, Dances, Stories, Imitations, &c., in his native costumes are peculiarly enchanting. His miniature equipage pronounces the prettiest. The Comic Pressgang received from her Majesty and the Crowned Heads of Europe are exhibited in his various. THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY DAY and EVENING, at the beautiful PRINCE of WALES OPERA-HOUSE, 266, Regent-street, near Cavendish-street, HOURS CHANGED—From 12½ to 2½, 3½ to 5, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open half an hour in advance.—Admission, 1s., regardless of age. Stalls, 2s.; Children half-price.

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.—The above Magnificent HALL is Open Every Evening for Musical Entertainments, supported by Artists of Celebrity.—Commence at 7 o'clock precisely.—Suppers, &c., until 1 o'clock.

GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA of the LATE WAR will continue to be exhibited at the Music Hall, SHREWSBURY, until Saturday, 21st Inst.; after which it will visit Oswestry, Stafford, Nottingham, and Grantham.

MILLINERS' and DRESSMAKERS' PROVIDENT and BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 32, Sackville-street.—The SEVENTH ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT to the Members and Friends of the above Institution will take place at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY Evening, February 19 to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists: Miles Lemmens (late Miss Sherrington), Miss Messent, Miss Lascelles, and Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wells, and Signor Belletti. The Members of the Orpheus Glee Union will also sing some of their most admired glees, part songs, &c. Instrumentalists—Pianoforte, Mr. Lindsay Sloper and Mr. Harold Thomas; Violin, Mr. Distin; Violoncello, Mr. H. Cobb. Conductors, Messrs Harold Thomas and W. G. Cusins. The names of other distinguished artistes will be shortly announced. Reserved Seats, 7s. each, which may be secured by early application to the Committee, Mr. R. Gilvier, 91, Old Bond-street, and of the Hon. Sec. Mr. WILLIAM SHARES, 32, Sackville-street.

MADAME GRISI and Madame GASSIER, Madame Amadei, Mlle. Sedlatzek, Sig. Vobjus, Sig. Lorini, Mr. Tennant, M. Gassier, Sig. Alboni, Sig. Ivanhi, Sig. Gregorelli, and Herr Formes Conductors, Sig. Li Calsi and Sig. Sanucci.—LEAMAN, BEALE, and CHAPPELL beg to announce that the above eminent artistes, supported by a Band and Chorus selected from those of the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre, will perform in Operas during FEBRUARY and MARCH, at the Theatres Royal Liverpool, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, and appear in Concerts at Bradford, Durham, and Edinburgh during the same months

ST. MARTIN'S-HALL.—HANDEL'S JUDAS MACCABÆUS will be performed on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18 under the direction of Miss Pyne. Mr. Hine Reeves Mr. Lawler Mr. Thomas. Tickets 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. Subscription to the series of eight concerts, 20s. 30s., galleries, 10s. Now subscribers will be enrolled to three extra tickets for this performance.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS' GRAND EVENING CONCERT will take place MONDAY, 2nd MARCH, at EXETER-HALL. Full Particulars will be duly announced. 4, Kensington-street, Russell-square

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Office, 198, Strand

THE BUDGET.—The Town Edition of this week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will contain the Financial Statement for the year 1857, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1857.*

It is a maxim of Party Government that it is a good and a wise thing to damage a political opponent. But it is also, or ought to be, a maxim that it is a bad and an unwise thing to accuse a political opponent of that which is not. Of course no gentleman would make a charge against a Parliamentary adversary, or against any other person, publicly or privately, if he knew it to be false. When Mr. Disraeli, on the first night of the Session, charged Lord Palmerston and the Government generally with being cognizant of, or parties to, a secret treaty between France and Austria, guaranteeing to the latter Power the undisturbed possession of Lombardy and Venice, the country as well as Parliament acquitted the right honourable gentleman of the charge of inventing and fabricating the story. He made it and insisted upon it, honestly, but maliciously. The explanation was that Mr. Disraeli had been somewhat too credulous, and had allowed his judgment to be imposed upon. Although this was in a high degree damaging to him in his character of a Parliamentary leader, it left his reputation as a gentleman unsullied. Nobody believed in the charge, but at the same time nobody believed that Mr. Disraeli was not thoroughly convinced of its accuracy. Mr. Disraeli, however, with a simplicity of good faith, and an almost heroic reliance upon the probity and sound judgment of the unnamed individual or individuals from whom he derived his information, reiterated on Tuesday night the accuracy of his allegation. Smarting under the ridicule with which Lord Palmerston had disposed of the charge — ridicule which he designated as "ribald"—he challenged the contradiction of the Government. He got what he wanted; and succeeded a second time in vindicating his honour and veracity at the expense of his personal discretion and his political generalship. Lord Palmerston, who would not do him the favour to be angry, as invited, showed Mr. Disraeli the manner in which he had been imposed upon, and the real dimensions of the great "mare's nest" which he had discovered; and satisfied Parliament, and the country at the same time, that the policy of the Government towards Austria, Italy, and France had been fair, open, honest, and above board in every particular. Mr. Disraeli saw—for he says he saw—a document which he imagined to be a secret treaty. But the plain tale told by Lord Palmerston proved that the document was not a treaty, but the draught of a proposed military convention, which was intended to meet certain circumstances which had never occurred, and which consequently had never been signed. When, at the end of the year 1854, it was hoped that Austria would have had sufficient dignity and courage to unite with Great Britain and France against the Czar, Austria very naturally inquired of France what course would be pursued towards her in Italy if Russia, as was probable, should endeavour to stir up revolution in Lombardy and Piedmont. Had Austria joined the Anglo-French and Sardinian alliance at that time, England, France, and Sardinia would, as a matter of course, have united to foil any Russian machinations tending to the overthrow of Austrian dominion in her most vulnerable provinces; but, as Austria never carried her good intentions into effect, the draught of the convention remained a draught—a mere piece of waste paper, of no more historical value or legal efficiency than a leader in a newspaper three years old, or a speech delivered by Mr. Disraeli in a bygone Session. Thus failed the great *coup* which the chief of the Opposition aimed and reaimed at the jaunty Achilles of the Ministry. For a man in his eminent position, and with his unquestionable abilities, Mr. Disraeli is by far too liable to make mistakes to be considered a good general. Were he one of the rank and file of his party such mistakes would be of no particular consequence; but, coming from the Commander-in-Chief, they are fatal to his influence and his efficiency. It is not enough for a Parliamentary leader to be honest and eloquent. Such qualities are great and essential; but, if not associated with prudence, skill, and foresight, they may fit a man to serve, but will not qualify him to command, a great party.

GOVERNMENTAL measures have been introduced into both Houses of Parliament. Sir George Grey has brought in a bill the main feature of which is that it admits that the principle of transportation of criminals is a salutary one, and that the practice cannot be dispensed with. Its own operation is limited. Western Australia is willing, and indeed desirous, to avail itself of convict labour, if we will send out able-bodied labourers; but it will not hear of female convicts being introduced into its population. The bill will enable the Government to forward the supply required, and Sir George Grey states that the Irish female convicts are much less objectionable than those of England or Scotland; and that, it being absolutely necessary to forward a proportion of both sexes to the colony, he will endeavour to meet Australian views by sending out Irishwomen. The penal-servitude sentences are also to be made more real. Sir George considers that the country entertains exaggerated ideas as to the amount of crime at present rampant. Another bill which the Home Secretary has brought in is for enabling—not compelling—localities to found reformatory institutions. This is, of course, an excellent step. It could be wished that the Home Secretary would make it part of his duty to discourage and rebuke country magistrates who sanction prosecutions for the most trivial offences, as turnip-pulling, stone-throwing, and the like, and who thereby fill the gaols with young candidates for these very reformatories. We have had too much of "Justices' justice," and require a little more of the justice of common sense.

The Lord Chancellor has brought in a bill upon the subject of the Ecclesiastical Courts. He proposes to establish a Queen's Court of Probate, with thirty district courts for proving country wills, but all disputed cases to come to London. One of the Vice-Chancellors he would make the head of the Court, and increase the number of proctors, retaining their exclusive privileges, on the ground that they do their business better than any one else could do it. His Lordship also deals mildly with the Divorce question. He adopts the most important parts of the bill of last year. A woman who has been deserted for three years is to be entitled to a divorce and to her own property. A third bill is for the better punishment of heretical or immoral clergymen, and proposes to try an offender of that class before a mixed jury of clergymen and laymen, leaving to the Bishop who summons them the duty of pronouncing judgment. There are grave objections to all three measures, on the ground of their incompleteness. The Divorce Bill is the weakest, and especially for the grave if not fatal, defect of the non-abolition of the disgusting action for damages. Lord Brougham also complained, most justly, that the hardship of refusing a woman the right to be heard in a case involving the happiness or misery of her whole subsequent life was not to be remedied. The best that can be said of these measures is that they condemn the existing systems, and prepare the way for real reforms.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty had a Privy Council on Saturday last, at which Viscount Castlerosse, Comptroller of the Queen's Household, was sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; and the Earl of Yarborough was confirmed in his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln

On Sunday the Queen and Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and the Princess Feodore attended Divine service in the private chapel. The visitors staying in the Castle were also at the service. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, walked and drove in the Home Park. Her Majesty visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore. His Royal Highness Prince Albert attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, went to the Wellington College, and inspected the works in progress. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales rode out hunting. Their Serene Highnesses the Princess of Hohenlohe, Princess Feodore, and the Prince of Leiningen dined with her Majesty in the evening.

On Tuesday (the anniversary of her Majesty's marriage) the band of the 1st Life Guards played several favourite airs on the terrace at an early hour in the morning. In the evening a selection of choral and other music was performed in the music-room. The principal vocal and instrumental performers were Mdme. Clara Novello and Mdme. Bassano, Mr Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince walked in the Home Park His Royal Highness afterwards rode on horseback, accompanied by the Prince of Wales. The Princess Alice rode in the riding house. Prince Leiningen and Princess Feodore took a carriage drive. All the visiting company left the Castle in the forenoon; viz., the Duke of Wellington, the Earl and Countess Spencer, the Earl of Westmoreland, General Sir Robert and Lady Gardiner, and Col. Francis Seymour, C.B.

On Thursday afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Princesses Helena and Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, left Windsor Castle, and travelled by special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and proceeded in several of her Majesty's carriages, escorted by a detachment of the 3rd Light Dragoon Guards, to Buckingham Palace. In attendance on the Royal party were Lady Churchill, the Duchess of Wellington, Lord Canoys, General Sir Edward Bowater, the Master of the Household, Mr. Gibbs, &c. The directors and various officials received her Majesty at the railway. On arriving at Buckingham Palace the Royal party were received by Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Ernest Bruce, and others of her Majesty's household. Her Majesty will, it is believed, remain in London about three weeks, returning to Windsor some days antecedent to an approaching interesting event.

Lady Churchill has succeeded the Duchess of Wellington as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Canoys and General Sir Edward Bowater have relinquished Lord Derby and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West as the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

The Prince de la Moskowa, accompanied by the Baron de Vidil, arrived at the residence of the French Embassy, on Monday, from Paris. The Prince is father of the Countess de Persigny.

Lord and Lady Colville have arrived in town. The noble Lord and his amiable lady have been absent from England some months on a yachting excursion in the Mediterranean.

Baron Alphonse Rothschild has arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Paris. The marriage of the Baron with his cousin, Miss Rothschild, daughter of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, will take place at Gunnersbury on the 4th proximo.

Sir Charles Wood gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday evening, at his residence in the Admiralty. All the Ministers were present except Lord Panmure.

THE NEUFCHATEL CONFERENCE.—The *Presse* gives as a piece of news the fact that Paris is definitively fixed upon as the place where the Neufchâtel Conference is to be holden; but, although the Plenipotentiaries may possibly meet towards the end of the month, it thinks that the day of meeting is not yet fixed.

THE ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.—The sum asked for the expenses of the Navy for the present financial year amounts to only £8,189,163, in place of £15,812,127, the estimate for last year. The reductions effected in the Army and Ordnance Estimates are not less striking. The total sum demanded for the year is little more than £21,600,000. The Navy and Ordnance Estimate for 1856-7 was no less than £24,998,854, and even the revised estimate when the war closed was £20,249,900. Thus, even compared with the past year of peace, the reduction is no less than £9,600,000. The cost of our military and naval defences is, therefore, reduced from £36,547,239 for 1856-7 to little more than £19,600,000 for 1857-8. The saving effected is, consequently, upwards of £17,000,000, a million more than the sum produced by the whole income-tax of 16d. in the pound.

SPEAK OUT.—The following notice has been printed with the House of Commons' votes: "To ensure accuracy and facility in taking divisions it is requested that every member, whether personally known to the division clerks or not, will give his name, distinctly and audibly, as he passes the division desk."

WE regret to announce the premature demise of the Rev. Robert T. Wilberforce, late Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire, which took place on the 3rd inst., at Albano, in the vicinity of Rome, from an attack of gastric fever.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 144.)

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Right Hon. W Cowper took the oaths and his seat on re-election for [illegible] consequent upon his appointment to the new office of Master of Education.

MERSEY CONSERVANCY AND DOCK BILL.—The second reading of the Mersey Conservancy and Dock Bill was opposed by Mr Horsfall on the ground that it would greatly increase the Dock Dues to be raised, and was a public grievance already felt very heavily by the shipowners of Liverpool. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the other hand, [illegible] Mr Gibson was prepared to admit that the measure was attended [illegible] to the recommendations of the Select Committee. [illegible] Lord Palmerston, as one of the Members of the House of Commons, [illegible] notice of an Act of Parliament for consolidating Liverpool and Birkenhead Docks into one Trust. Mr. Disraeli regretted that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not given a more decided opinion on the subject. He [illegible] the House that the question in dispute involved a sum of £13,000,000, and affected the commerce of the whole civilised world. This was surely a question for the careful consideration of a Select Committee.—After a few words from Mr. Vernon, Mr Spooner, and Mr. J. Ewart, Mr. Horsfall withdrew his opposition, and the bill was read a second time.

JUDGMENTS EXECUTION BILL.

The second reading of the Judgments Execution Bill was opposed by Colonel French, who objected to the proposal for giving judgments issued by an English court validity in Ireland. He moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.

Mr Mahon and Mr. Bland also condemned the bill, of which Mr. Hadfield strongly approved.

Mr George and Mr Hughes opposed the bill.

The Attorney-General for Ireland supported it, believing that it would remove an anomaly which had hitherto been a disgrace and blot upon the legal system of the United Kingdom.

After some remarks in opposition to the measure from Mr. Napier, and in its defence from the Attorney-General, the House divided—For the second reading, 56; against it, 42: majority, 10.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Greece.—The Earl of Clarendon, in reply to the Marquis of Clanricarde, said it was quite true that orders had been given for the evacuation of Greece by the English and French troops, as the motive which induced the Western Powers to send those troops into the Piræus no longer existed. The Greek Government had offered to pay a small annual instalment of the loan, and had laid before the three protecting Powers a statement of its finances. In consequence of the Greek Government challenging an inquiry into the truth of this statement, it was agreed upon that a commission should be appointed, to be composed of the representatives of the protecting Powers—France, England, and Russia—to make such investigations, and, with the concurrence of the Greek Government, which had acted in the most frank and cordial manner in the business, to advise such financial reforms in the country as should be effective for the most advantageous results. As the commission had not as yet sat, he thought it would be premature to lay the papers connected with the subject before the House.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

New Members.—Sir W. Codrington took the oaths and his seat for the county of Wexford, for Southampton; and Mr. Kennard for Newport Isle of Wight).

The Nelson Monument.—Sir B. Hall, in reply to Mr. Warren, said it would cost about £5000 to complete the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar-square; but he was not prepared at present to ask the House to vote that sum.

The British Bank.—The Attorney-General, in reply to Mr. Bath, said he intended to introduce a bill upon the subject of the winding-up of Bankrupt Companies, and to prevent conflicts of authority between the Court of Bankruptcy and the Court of Chancery, as had occurred in the case of the Royal British Bank.

Our Relations with China.—Mr. Cobden gave notice of his intention, on an early day, to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the nature of our commercial relations with China.

### SIR R. PEEL'S SALTLEY SPEECH.

Mr. A. Stafford inquired of Sir R. Peel whether the report of a speech delivered by him at Saltley, near Birmingham, on the 7th January, and reported in the Times newspaper, was correct; and particularly those portions of it which referred to the Count de Morny, the Grand Duke Constantine, and the Prince de Ligne?

Sir R. Peel said he did not think that that House was the tribunal by which he should be called to account for any expressions which he might have used upon matters altogether unconnected with the business of the House; but he was quite willing to accept the challenge of the hon. member, and to give every information in his power upon the subject referred to. He was not in the habit of reading reports of his own speeches after they were delivered; and it was very difficult for him at that distance of time to judge of the correctness of the report of every particular word, inasmuch as he had spoken for an hour and a half without making use of a note of any kind. Such, however, was the justice and candour which gentlemen generally reporting for the public journals, that he was quite prepared to accept the responsibility of the speech, with the exception of one particular phrase of a personal nature which was put into his mouth, but which he certainly did not use. He protested against the construction which had been put upon some of [illegible] it was very far from his nature to inflict pain upon any individual. With regard to the Count de Morny, he did say that the Count was one of the greatest speculators in Europe; but he had no intention of saying a single word against his character (Laughter). With regard to the Grand Duke Constantine, he certainly did say that his Imperial Highness did not impress him with the feeling of his being a frank and open-hearted sailor. The House must recollect that those words "frank and open-hearted sailor" had been first used by a gallant Admiral who sat in that House (Laughter). As regarded the Prince de Ligne, he certainly did say in rather a familiar tone that he was "stiff and starched" (Renewed laughter, but not with a view to pain him; and it seemed to him (Sir R. Peel) that he had not used a single word which might not have fallen from the lips of the most strait-laced member of that House. He did not believe that he had, if he had, he begged to offer the most ample expressions of regret for having done so (Cheers).

### THE SECRET TREATY.

Lord Palmerston wished to correct a statement made by him on Tuesday night in reply to the right hon. member for Bucks (Mr. Disraeli). He said that the convention between France and Austria had never been signed, and he believed so at the time. But, upon further inquiry, he ascertained that it had been signed (Opposition cheers). Being, however, in the nature of a military convention, and having for its object the [illegible] of military matters between the two countries, and the French [illegible] the contingency arising of Austria joining in active operations against Russia, and Austria never having done so, the convention became a dead letter, and never had any force whatever.

Mr. Disraeli wished to ascertain from the noble Lord whether any of the statements made by him on Tuesday night and the counter-statements made by the noble Lord, the First Minister of the Crown, on those statements made by the noble Lord, the First Minister of the Crown, on those statements made by the noble Lord, the First Minister of the Crown, on those

thereby falling into all the old lady's economical habits; thirdly and lastly, if the girl is not good-tempered, industrious, and respectful in her demeanour to her intended husband and his parents, she is very quickly sent about her business without the attendant fuss which ensues when a wife is sent back to her family for misconduct after her marriage.

The parties about to contract a marriage never see each other, the whole affair being arranged by their relations, or go-betweens, which are old women, who describe the lady in the most glowing terms, or the reverse, according to the presents which are made to them. One of their customs before marriage, although synonymous with our fashion of sending a lady's portrait, is most extraordinary. As the damsel cannot be seen her shoe is sent to the gentleman, that he may be enabled to judge of the dimensions of her crippled foot—the smallness of the foot being a Chinaman's *beau-ideal* of perfection.

Daughters have no fortunes in China; but the man who is about to marry agrees to give a certain sum, which is laid out in clothes and jewels for the bride. The sums of money vary according to the rank of the parties; the Mandarins frequently giving six thousand taels for a wife (a tael being six and fourpence sterling), and the bride is invariably selected from a family of equal station.

The presents given to the female's parents, in the middle and lower ranks, are sometimes of a ludicrous description, according to our barbarian notions, being fat pigs, dried fish, live poultry, chests of tea, sugar-candy, preserved fruits, and such like unromantic gear; the quality and quantity of these presents is invariably agreed upon when the bargain is first struck.

The ceremony of the marriage is gone through at the bridegroom's house; upon the nuptial day the bride leaves her father's home, accompanied by a numerous train of attendants; the bride is placed in a sedan-chair, most profusely gilded, and decorated most gaily with artificial flowers of brilliant hues; attendants, bearing torches and flambeaux, surround the chair, the servant who bears the key of the precious casket walking nearest the sedan—for we must state, that no sooner is the lady seated in the chair than the door is locked by her father or nearest male relative, the key being given to the confidential servant, who has orders to deliver it only to the bridegroom. Numerous attendants precede and follow the bride's chair, carrying flags, magnificent lanterns, beating gongs, and sounding wind instruments; the ladies of the two families are in sedan-chairs, which follow the bride's; the male relatives and friends walking in the procession. There is a great display of presents of all kinds, which are to accompany the bride to her new home—these consist of ladies' dresses, borne on stands; carved chests, which are to be supposed to contain all sorts of treasures; stands, in which are placed jars containing sam-shoo, wine, and preserved fruits; cages containing the mandarin ducks, fowls, and frequently a fine fat pig, in a gaily-decorated bamboo cage, bring up the rear of the presents. The grandeur of a marriage procession is measured by the number of attendants.

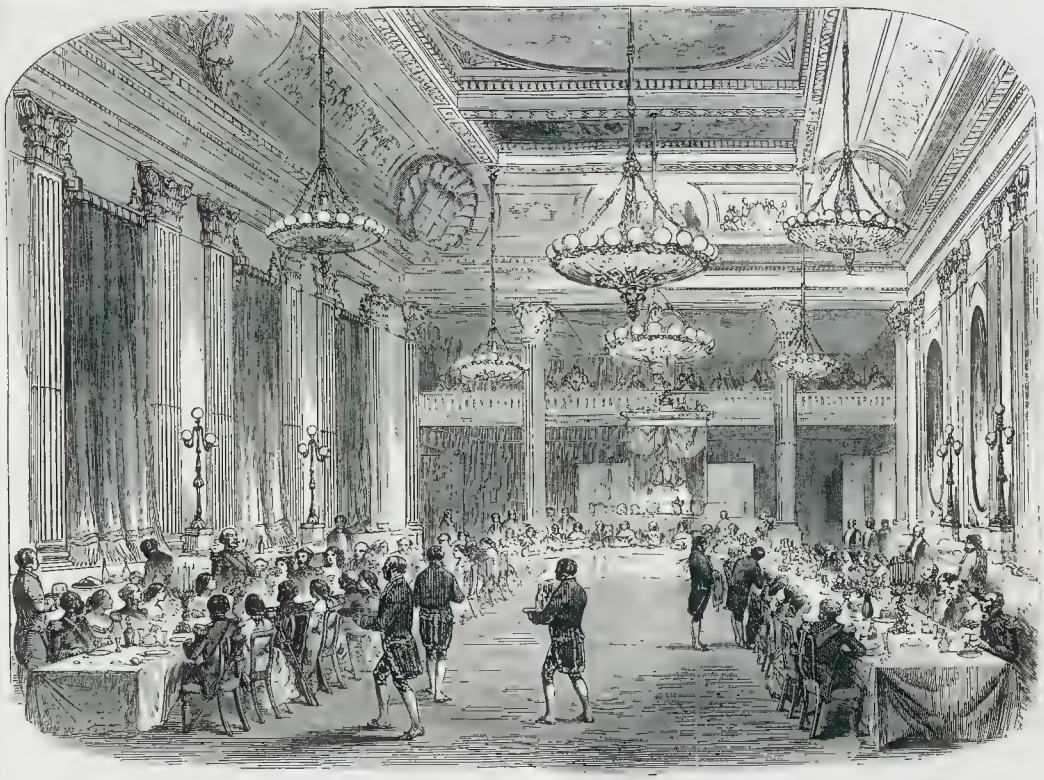
FORM OF A TREATY OF MARRIAGE IN CHINA.—FROM A DRAWING BY A CHINESE ARTIST.

## CANTON WITHIN THE WALLS.

IN our Journal for Jan. 31 we illustrated the foreign quarter of Canton, where, according to a letter from the Chinese seas, dated the 16th December, and published in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, some new details are given relative to the late affair at Canton, showing that the damage sustained by the foreign merchants was not as great as had been stated in the first accounts. It appears that, of thirteen quarters, of which Chy-San-Hang, the residence of the Europeans, is composed, five have been destroyed. It was said that, of the eighty foreign factories and stores which existed at Canton, only nine, including the British Consulate, escaped the conflagration. This, it states, is an error. Of the eighty establishments twenty-one have been burnt down. This is a considerable loss, no doubt, but it is much less than that reported. It appears that there existed at Canton a floating population of from 25,000 to 30,000 thieves and vagabonds—refugees from all parts of China. When the English ships commenced fire, these men, taking advantage of the alarm, rushed in large bodies into the Chy-San-Hang, and having first pillaged the European stores set fire to them. The British Admiral, seeing what was going forward, brought two of his ships to bear on the pillagers and sent some shells among them, which caused them to fly. Unfortunately the shot from the British ships increased the fire lighted by the vagabonds. The Captain of the French frigate *Virginie* sent a detachment of 150 men on shore, with four light howitzers, to complete the discomfiture of the pillagers, who fled in every direction, leaving a number of their body dead in the streets. The French seamen were labouring indefatigably in extinguishing the fire, which they in a great measure accomplished. As to the Chinese town, it suffered horribly, as well by the fire of the English ships as by the native robbers. Of the twelve great factories belonging to the Hong merchants, and which were situate near the Tartar town, nine were destroyed by the first attack. The English merchants interested in these establishments suffered considerably by that disaster. At the latest dates, the British Admiral, having occupied the Chinese military positions, had no more opposition to expect. A great number of merchants had emigrated to Shanghai, but the 500,000 inhabitants of Canton cannot so easily dispose of themselves.

Of the city within the walls we engrave a View from a drawing by a Chinese artist. In the left-hand foreground is the sedan, which is a general conveyance used by persons of quality in China. Of the physiognomy of the street the following is a picture: "The shops, being principally open in front, and the whole of the merchandise being thus exposed to view, present a most showy, alluring appearance to the spectator. The interior of these shops are neatly fitted up, and the goods tastefully disposed for inspection; whilst the intermixture of various-coloured paper inscriptions hanging on the walls, and variegated lanterns pendent from the roof, have an extraordinary and pleasing effect. The inscriptions and notices are generally to the following effect:—'Much talk injures business.' 'Having once been cheated, we are made cautious.' (Cheat a Chinaman in money matters! what European could accomplish a feat of that description?) 'No credit can here be given.' 'All here is sold at its true value and being good, praise is needless,' &c.

STREET WITHIN THE CITY WALLS, CANTON.—FROM A DRAWING BY A CHINESE ARTIST.



GRAND BANQUET TO THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK, IN DUBLIN CASTLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

LONDON. EDINBURGH. DUBLIN.

THE NEW INLAND REVENUE OFFICE.—STATUES JUST PLACED ON THE NEW FRONT OF SOMERSET-HOUSE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

### INVESTITURE OF KNIGHTS AND GRAND BANQUET IN ST. PATRICK'S HALL, DUBLIN.

George IV., in the autumn of 1821, during his famous visit to Ireland, held, on the occasion of an installation of Knights of St. Patrick, a banquet in St. Patrick's Hall, in Dublin Castle. George's St. Patrick's Banquet was one of surpassing magnificence. It was the last given until now, when Ireland's brighter and better days seem to be coming. The loyalty of the Irish people grows naturally warmer, if possible, with its fortunes; and, therefore, to celebrate the dawn of Ireland's prosperity with the restoration of the St. Patrick's Banquet in a truly sumptuous way is an additional mark of the sound sense and elegant taste of his Excellency the present Lord Lieutenant—"the good Earl of Carlisle"—to use his now not uncommon designation in Ireland.

A grand Chapter of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick was held last Friday week in the Presence Chamber, Dublin Castle, for the investure of the Earl of Granard and Viscount Gough, as Knights of the Order. The occurrence of a time when the Viceregal Levee and Drawingroom drew to the now thriving city of Dublin from all parts of the country an unusually large number of nobility and gentry served to give it additional importance. Still further to enhance the éclat of the investiture arising from the worthiness of the new Knights chosen, and the presence of such an array of visitors, his Excellency, who is Grand Master of the Order, determined to restore the ancient and time-honoured custom of giving a grand banquet in St. Patrick's Hall, a practice suffered to fall into disuse since the Royal entertainment by George IV. In this revival the Lord Lieutenant afforded an additional proof of his anxiety to maintain, with national sentiment, the dignity of his high position, and at the same time to strengthen the general tone of prosperity in Ireland. It should be also mentioned that heretofore the rich flowing mantles of the Knights were made of foreign manufacture, notwithstanding that the statutes of the order prescribed they should be of material produced in Ireland. His Excellency, adhering more rigidly to the statutes, caused his own Grand Master's mantle to be made of beautiful Irish poplin. His example was followed by several of the Knights, and it is to be hoped will be soon by them all.

The ceremony, which commenced at three o'clock, was brief, but of an impressive character, and was in every particular conducted under the direction of Sir Bernard Burke, the Ulster King of Arms, in strict accordance with the statutes and precedents. The investiture fills the number of Knights prescribed—all nobles—namely, twenty-two. At the appointed hour the Lord Lieutenant, wearing the ribbon and badge of Grand Master, entered the Presence Chamber, and took his seat in the chair of office, which was placed on a dais at a table covered with crimson. At each side were the sedilia for the Knights. The Knights present were the Earl of Howth, the Marquis of Headfort, Lord Farnham, Lord Massareene, and the Marquis of Londonderry. They wore their mantles, collars, and badges. Ulster King having, by the Lord Lieutenant's command, read the Queen's letter authorising the holding of the Chapter, the Earl of Granard and Gen. Viscount Gough were forthwith invested Knights of St. Patrick.

At the close of the proceeding Ulster called over the several Knights, and they retired in the same order as they entered, bowing to the Grand Master on withdrawal

His Excellency the Grand Master then broke up the Chapter and with attended as he had entered.

The [illegible]ore in taking their departure delayed to observe the preparations which were being made in St. Patrick's Hall for the banquet that took place in the evening; and all admired the splendour and beauty of the new decorations of this noble apartment of the Castle of Dublin. The entire hall has been recently painted and ornamented and the effect produced by the soft white colour which prevails, and which is relieved by the rich gilding of the pillars, pilasters and cornices, and stucco work, is most striking. A number of large oval mirrors have been set in a corresponding numbers of panels of the inner wall, and serve greatly to enhance the general gorgeousness of this stupendous room, unequalled by anything of the kind in Buckingham or St. James's Palaces. The colouring of the frescoes and the paintings on the ceiling, known triumphs of art, have been revived. At night these artistic and tasteful decorations stand out with extraordinary brilliancy under the flood of light thrown upon them by myriads of gas chandeliers and branches bearing wax tapers.

The magnificent banquet in the evening (of which we give an illustration) was attended by little short of a hundred of the nobility and gentry. Several members of the Order of Patrick were present, including the newly-invested Knights, whose healths were proposed by the Lord Lieutenant, and drunk by the company. Amongst the company were—The Earl and Countess of Howth, Lord and the Ladies St. Lawrence, the Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort, the Marquis of Kildare, the Earl and Countess of Miltown and Lady Barbara Leeson, Lord and Lady Farnham and the Misses Stapleton, Viscount and Viscountess Massereene and the Hon. Miss Skeffington, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl of Granard and Viscountess Forbes, Viscount and Lady Gough, Hon. Captain and Mrs. Gough, and the dignitaries and officers of the Order and of their ladies.

## SOMERSET HOUSE.—THE NEW INLAND REVENUE-OFFICE.

We now complete the illustration of the Statues which adorn the new or west front of Somerset House, intended for the Inland Revenue-Office. These statues represent the three principal cities of the United Kingdom—London, Edinburgh, and Dublin.

*London* is represented holding a sceptre in her right hand, and in her left a wreath of laurel: she is murally crowned, and the hair falls upon the shoulders in large curls. The drapery is very boldly treated, the outer garment passing from the right arm over the shoulders, and enveloping the left arm; it is then passed over the right hip, upon which it rests, falling thence in great breadth.

The figure of *Edinburgh* is gracefully treated. She is attired in a rather close dress, over which is thrown a mantle, terminating on the left arm; in the left hand she has a spear, which she holds in a quiescent manner, thrown slightly forward. Like her sister, London, she is crowned with a mural crown.

*Dublin* is perhaps the least successful of the three statue personifications of the cities—the drapery does not hang so well. She holds in her right hand and supports on the right hip the harp of Erin; in the left hand she bears a scroll, partially unrolled. The hair is confined behind by ribbons, the ends of which fall upon the shoulders. She is also murally crowned.

The statue of *London* is by Legrew; and those of *Edinburgh* and *Dublin* are by Theed.

The three companion statues of Manchester, Glasgow, and Belfast, were engraved in the Illustrated London News for Nov. 1, 1856.

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An Eagle amongst Cranes.—The *Athhar*, of Algiers, relates a strange story. A number of cranes, some days ago, alighted on the road from Orleansville to Teniet, near a spot where some soldiers were at work; and presently a large eagle, sweeping down on them, attempted to seize one; but the cranes defended and rescued their unfortunate companion. The eagle then tried to seize another, but all the cranes defended themselves vigorously, and a regular battle ensued. After it had raged for some time two ravens arrived and took the part of the cranes. The contest continued with redoubled fury, and there was no saying what would have been the result, if a soldier had not dispersed the combatants by killing one of the cranes with his sword. The fury of the conflict may be judged of from the fact that the soldier was able to get close to the cranes without being noticed. Although, however, the conflict was put an end to, the eagle seized one of the cranes and bore it off in triumph.

A Narrow Escape.—An old lady residing in one of the suburbs of Paris had complained for some short time past of pains in the head, which she could attribute to no special cause. Two days ago she pronounced to be positively unwell, and sent for her daughters, who was engaged to marry a young man who had recently left the corps of Pompiers. On the appointed day the young couple presented themselves at the residence of the old lady in the Rue de la Pompe. They found her in bed, complaining of indisposition. The young man had not been in the room many seconds before he exclaimed "Silence!" and to the astonishment of the persons present stretched himself on the floor and appeared to listen to some slight sound. This astonishment was transformed into consternation on his rising and informing the company that the rafters were on fire, and had been probably burning for days past. Water was instantly supplied in abundance, the flooring torn up, and the fire extinguished. It was found that several of the beams were completely calcined, and that in a few hours more very probably the flooring would have crumbled away. The indisposition of the old lady must have been caused by the heaviness of the air produced by the smouldering fire.—*Siècle.*

## MUSIC.

The brilliant and successful concert of the Amateur Musical Society, on Monday evening, afforded a fresh proof of the progress made by the fashionable world in the cultivation of music. Without going back to the days of Lord Chesterfield, who, while gaming, drinking, dancing, flattering, and debauching were quite *comme il faut*, denounced music as an amusement unfit for a gentleman, and advised his son, if he wanted music, to "hire a fiddler, but never to fiddle himself"—without going quite so far back, we can remember the time when "a concert of amateurs" was never mentioned, but as the subject of satirical jokes—as the type of everything that was tiresome and ridiculous. Nowadays *nous avons changé tout cela*. Amateurs, male and female, make themselves prédécents in the art without derogation to their position in the world, and the practice of an elegant and refined accomplishment enters largely into the social pleasures of high and fashionable life. The most illustrious modern musicians have studied them art as amateurs—Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer are two out of many instances. And in London, at the present time, we have amateurs, both ladies and gentlemen, who are able to contest the palm, as composers and performers, with our best professional artists. The orchestra of the society we are speaking of—nearly a hundred strong—is filled with men of rank and wealth—men eminent in the arts and the liberal professions, who willingly obey the baton of the gifted young amateur whom they have chosen to "rule over them." The result of their practice and discipline is more and more apparent. Without having as yet acquired all the *aplomb* and precision of regular troops, they are not greatly deficient even in this respect, while their own ardour imparts a warmth and freshness to their performances which is exceedingly agreeable. We must observe, however, that this society make a mistake almost universally prevalent. Their orchestra, like every other great orchestra that we know, is too large, and would be too large even if made up of professional players. The well-known dictum of Beethoven (on such a subject an authority without appeal) is quite decisive—that a concert-room orchestra, even for the grandest of his own symphonies, ought not to be more than sixty strong. This number is quite sufficient for real power to exist; it is only to produce noise, confusion, and real weakness. Were the society to diminish their band—not by excluding any of their performing members altogether from the orchestra, but by employing them in turn—they would soon discover the great advantages of the measure. At the concert of Monday last the great features of the evening were Haydn's symphony in B flat (No. 8 of the Salomon set), and Rummel's panoforte concerto in A flat, performed by "Angelina." The symphony was played with a degree of fire which made up for occasional clumsiness in smoothness and delicacy. Had a few of the superfluous violins and basses been absent, the performance would have been irreproachable. When the band came to accompany Hummel's concerto, the stringed instruments were considerably thinned, and the effect was most satisfactory. The fair young pianist (whom we have often mentioned, and who is now well known in the musical world) made good her claim to be regarded as an artist of the first class. In tone, execution, expression, and style, her performance was exquisite, and well deserved the thunders of applause with which it was received. Miss Leffler, a young vocalist of great promise, sang Flatti's pretty canzonet, "La Ricordanza," with an obligato accompaniment on the violoncello, very gracefully executed by Lord Gerald Fitzgerald, son of the Duke of Leinster. A march, composed by this young nobleman, was performed with great spirit and effect. It brought to mind Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," and the March in "Athalie;" but it showed no small skill in the difficult art of orchestral writing. Several fine part-songs, admirably sung by the male voices of Mr. Leslie's choir, formed the remainder of this very excellent concert. The room, as usual, was crowded with the most fashionable company in London.

Miss Arabella Goddard has begun a series of *soirées* at her residence in Welbeck-street, and the first was given on Tuesday evening. We need scarcely tell our musical readers that this young lady has proved herself one of the greatest pianists of the day, not in England only, but in Europe. In some particulars, executive power especially, we are inclined to regard her as actually unrivalled, while she is largely gifted with the genius, intelligence, and feeling of a true artist. Her various performances on this occasion were delightful specimens of her versatility and intellectual *culture*. Three of the greatest masters in the most various styles; and in the works of Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Chopin, and Heller, she was equally at home. Her great selection Beethoven's sonata in E major, Op. 109—a performance which filled the room with wild admiration, but with unbounded astonishment. In the concerted music she was assisted by Mr. Blagrove, Herr Goffrie, and Mr Horatio Chipp; and several classical vocal pieces were beautifully sung by Madame Endersohn

The Queen had a great concert, at Windsor Castle, on Tuesday evening, which calls for special notice, not only on account of the splendour with which it was got up, but of the taste and *recherché* shown by her Majesty and her Royal Consort in the selection of the music. The performers were about 60. The instrumentalists were the Queen's private band, reinforced by some of the principal performers of the Philharmonic Society; and the chorus was selected from Her Majesty's Theatre, the Royal Italian Opera, and the Sacred Harmonic Society. The principal performers were Madame Clara Novello, Madame Bassano, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Mrs. Anderson was the pianist. Mr. Anderson, the director of the private band, conducted the concert. The first part was made up entirely of [illegible] compositions. Part II. was [illegible] great and [illegible] which [illegible] little known to the public. The second part consisted of Weber's overture to "Tancredi," Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," sung by Madame Clara Novello, and Beethoven's Choral Fantasia for the pianoforte, solo voices, and chorus. This last piece, remarkable for the peculiar manner in which Beethoven unites for the first time the powers of instrumental and vocal music, used to be often played by Mrs Anderson before the long interruption (caused by her severe accident) to her appearance in public. From this performance at Windsor we may presume that the cause of the interruption no longer exists, and that we may hope for the reappearance of one of our most accomplished artists.

An excellent concert was given at Eton College on Monday evening last, by Mr. W. G. Cusins, the organist of her Majesty's private chapel. There was a numerous assemblage, including Dr. Hawtrey, the Head Master of Eton, M. and Madame Van de Weyer, and all the notabilities of the neighbourhood. The principal pieces were Mendelssohn's trio in D minor for the piano, violin, and violoncello, played by Messrs. Cusins, Remenyi, and Schroeder; Mr. Cusins's barcarolle, "Gently row, gondolier," sung by Miss Dolby, and encored; Thalberg and De Beriot's duet from the "Huguenots," played by Messrs. Cusins and Remenyi; Beethoven's great trio in B flat for the piano, clarinet, and violoncello, performed by Messrs. Cusins, Williams, and Schroeder; and a violin fantasia of Ernst's, played by M. Remenyi. This young performer is principal violin in the Queen's private band. He is not yet known to the public, but his powers as a violinist are of the highest order.

Beaumont Institution.—The third concert under the direction of Mr. D. Francis took place on Monday, Feb. 9, and gave general satisfaction to a crowded audience. The principal artistes engaged were Miss Poole, Miss Poole, the Misses Brougham, Miss St. Amand, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Rosenthal, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Carder, and Mr. Frank Mori as conductor. Miss Poole gave in a charming manner "The Young Mountaineer," by Auber; also the Irish old song, by Dr. Arne, "Fair Young Goody." Miss L. Vinning sang very effectively "Ernani involami," and was loudly applauded in "The Syren's Song," by Frank Mori. Mr. Sims Reeves, in "All is lost," displayed intense pathos and refinement in "Dalla sua pace," by Mozart. The magnificent voice and manly style told with an effect rarely heard in the concert-room. It was loudly redemanded; and, notwithstanding the immense exertion, he substituted "My pretty Jane." Miss St. Amand showed great promise in a solo on the piano; and "Blow gentle gales" was effectively sung by Miss Poole, the Misses Brougham, Mr. Rosenthal, and Mr. Thomas.

Mdme. Grisi has just concluded a brief series of performances at Liverpool, under the direction of Mr. Beale. The success of Mdme. Grisi in the "Trovatore," aided by Signor Vaipini (the new and already-distinguished tenor), has been triumphant.

Rossini, after his long and brilliant career, is said to have ended by losing all interest in the art to which he owes everything. This we hope is not true; and, indeed, is contradicted by an occurrence mentioned by the Paris correspondent of the *Musical World*, that Rossini has just presented Madame Alboni with his portrait, enhancing the value of the gift by the following graceful inscription:—"Offert à Marietta Alboni, Contessa di Pepoli, par son maître et ami, Gioacchino Rossini. Paris, le 15 Janvier, 1857."

## THE THEATRES, &c.

Haymarket.—A new three-act drama was produced at this theatre on Saturday, and promises to achieve a more than ordinary popularity. Not that it is an original piece, or novel in its elements, but that it illustrates with more than usual variety the opposition growing in modern life more and more intense between the material and intellectual instincts that govern the different classes of society. We have here the monetary interest antagonised by the artistic, and at last yielding, not only to its moral superiority, but its physical triumph. The title of the new drama is "Double-faced People, and it is indebted for its plot and incident to a French vaudeville by MM. Théodore Barrière and Ernest Capindu, entitled "Les Faux Bonhommes." The social antagonism at which we have hinted is mainly carried on between *George Medley*, an artist (Mr. W. Farren), and *Mr. Jonathan Vastle* (Mr. Chippendale), a speculator, whose daughter *Emily* (Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam) has won the affections of the portrait-painter. He has, however, a rival in a *Mr. Augustus Pike* (Mr. E. Villiers), more to the liking of the father from the similarity of his pursuits. *Pike*, with his friend *Snipp* (Mr. Braid), engages in a bubble company, which, of course, fails; but, meanwhile, in the paternal estimation he is the favourite wooer. *Medley* has a temporary advantage in having a millionaire for his uncle, one *Moneyles* (Mr. Rogers); but the latter, preferring the Stock Exchange to the studio, withdraws his patronage from his nephew until *Medley* consents to take his place among the competitors of Capel-court. By this time, according to the prevailing taste he obtains *Vastle's* acquiescence in his marriage with *Emily* and a dowry of twenty thousand pounds. *Pike*, accordingly, puts up for the younger daughter, *Fanny* (Miss Reynolds)—whom, however, he is not able to wed, owing to the unfortunate affair with *Scrupp*. She falls to the share of *Mr. Scrummill*, a caricaturist (Mr. Buckstone), who employs his time in taking eccentric likenesses of "double-faced people," and these form the materials of an interesting scrap-book. Old *Vastle* is ultimately ruined by his speculations, and becomes dependent on the bounty of *Medley*, who has saved his wife's dowry and succeeded in his profession. We could have wished that the moral, however successful, had been less of an art-drama. The exceptional nature of the artist's work deprives the moral of the piece of that universality which we should have preferred on account of its wider usefulness. Work versus Speculation would have been a more sympathetic theme, and the heart of the commonality would have beat in response to its appeal. It is time to come out from studios, libraries, and laboratories, and mingle with the people in the ordinary occupations of life. The drama will yet do this. Suffice it for the present that the play before us is good, is well acted, and wholesome both in its tone and spirit.

Olympic.—A new farce, by Mr. Bayle Bernard, was produced on Wednesday, and achieved an extraordinary triumph. It is entitled "A Splendid Investment," and has the merit of being as original and not a translated production. The scene is the Belle Vue at Ramsgate, to which *Titus Fulgent* (Mr. Robson) comes for pleasure, and meets with various annoyances, all connected, however, with his own domestic and pecuniary arrangements, which are thus ultimately settled at a place of public resort. All this is naturally enough brought about, and exhibits Mr. Robson in various phases of comic emotion, and many odd situations, some of a farcical and others of an almost tragic character. *Titus Fulgent* has, in fact, invested the sum of a thousand pounds on the chance of a *Mr. Rockingham* (Mr. G. Vining) being married to a certain young lady, having been induced to make the advance by the offer of fifty per cent and the representation of a regular lawyer. *Rockingham*, however, is not married; but comes, in fact, to Ramsgate in the company of one who has eloped with him, and pleads with *Titus* to assist them in escaping from their pursuers. *Titus* sees there is little probability of getting back his loan unless the marriage is accomplished, and becomes a party in the affair. Then follow the jealousy of *Titus Fulgent*, and his interview with the young lady's aunt (who turns out to be his best customer), and a number of other perplexities, all of which keep Mr. Robson in a perpetual motion and the house in constant laughter. At length *Fulgent* is worked up to the pitch of tragic rage with *Rockingham*, and a scene ensues which must be seen to be appreciated. In a word, the farce is a capital one, and is capitally acted.

Astley's.—The equestrian transformation that our Shakspearean drama has been doomed to undergo at this house has at length extended beyond the legitimate five-act play, and now includes the musical production of "Rob Roy," which has been placed on the stage with great completeness, the choruses and songs being given in their entirety, and many effects and a peculiar mode of illustration adopted. *Captain Thornton* now boasts of a well-mounted troop, and *Rob* himself has a real horse to leap from on making his escape across the river. However irregular such a plan of reproducing the favourite pieces of the stage may be, its tendency is beneficial, inasmuch as it raises the standard of histrionic ambition at a theatre not previously celebrated for its exhibition. Mr. Holloway showed his usual judgment in the performance of the character of *Rob Roy*, and the songs were capitally sung by Mr. Rhodes in the part of *Francis Osbaldiston*. The *Dougal*-creature, also, was correctly impersonated by Mr. Hemmings; while the *Bailie* found a good representative in Mr. Anson. That the dramatic education of the people is in progress may be proved by the felt expediency that induces the management at all theatres to make choice of the best dramas for their various methods of illustration.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, who have just concluded a lengthened and prosperous engagement in Birmingham, are announced to give their comic and musical entertainment, "Patchwork," in Cheltenham on Friday evening next.

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The "Revue de Paris."—A Paris correspondent of the *Cross*, assures the readers of that journal that Count Hatzfeldt had no share whatever in the "suspension" of the *Revue de Paris*. He says that the suspension was ordered exclusively by the Minister of Public Safety, and submitted direct to the Minister of the Interior on the day when the article against Prussia appeared. This denial, the origin and object of which is sufficiently evident, needs with no comment at this place. It is well known to all persons connected with the press, and having the slightest knowledge of literary police arrangements on both sides, that both governments have come to understanding in regard to all articles unpalatable to one or the other as will ensure repression without the necessity of application to that effect on the part of resident envoys. It is undeniable, meantime, that the change in the constitution guaranteeing freedom of the press in Prussia has become a dead letter, and that the arbitrary proceedings of the literary police, under the immediate command of the Home Minister, are more arbitrary, vexatious, and repressive than they were when the censorship was in full bloom.—*Letter from Berlin.*

France and French Politics in the Present Day.—The present feeling in our days is to see on all sides only hopes baffled, illusions destroyed, and disappointments; and, in truth, all that we have seen and experienced is of a nature to give us a sad notion of social and human destiny. Where we look for strength we have found weakness. A premature decay or a violent end has overtaken all that appeared as a long future. The greatest warriors have been vanquished; the wisest politicians have failed; the noblest institutions have been overthrown. We have lived in the midst of ruins. But the passion for love of science and of truth has not been weakened; the conquests of mind alone have remained durable, and the power of intellect has alone stood erect amid fallen greatness. It is a clear indication of the way by which we may always be sure of security and of solid success. France has more than once seen her fortune fall her in her agonies, and found a free government. Sad, but not disheartened, she has sought and found for a space in the strength of her moral activity other sources of gratification.—*M. Guizot's Speech of the Prince Peschini.*

The Austrian Paper Currency.—Advices from Vienna state that the stock of bullion in the Austrian Bank has received [illegible] during the last [illegible] The bullion is [illegible] Bank [illegible] Bank [illegible] Bank

## THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

MR. LABOUCHERE, the Colonial Secretary, has received the sanction of the House of Commons to appoint a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the monopoly enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay Company over one-half of the North American Continent. It is a remarkable fact that the privileges of exclusive trade should be continued to an association having a capital of only £400,000, held by about 232 proprietors, after Government deemed it just and politic to extinguish the charter of the East India Company. So monstrous a grievance would not be tolerated for a single Session if the true state of the case were known to the constituencies. Many complaints have been made against Scottish landowners for shutting up the Highland glens, that they may amuse themselves with the sport of deer-stalking during a few weeks in the year; but what terms of censure are too strong to be applied to a company who retains millions of acres in the state of a wilderness that they may derive profit from selling the skins and furs of wild animals? It ought to be made known to the working classes of this country, who desire to improve their condition of emigrating to a British colony, that in the regions over which the Hudson's Bay Company exercise unlimited sway there are within the reach of industry 500,000 square miles richly endowed by nature, and capable of sustaining in comfort the whole population of the United Kingdom. It is true that in the districts proximate to the Arctic Circle life can only be sustained under perpetual hardship, but there is no necessity for man to seek a new home so far to the north. Experience has proved the extreme fertility of the land in the neighbourhood of the Red River, and thence to the frontiers of Canada, along the line of rivers and lakes which connect Lake Winnipeg with Lake Superior. Of that district Sir George Simpson speaks in the strongest language, as rich in the varied produce of the earth in its wild and uncultivated luxuriance. Of the country between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Superior, Sir Alexander Mackenzie says:—

> There is not, perhaps, a finer country in the world for the residence of civilised man than that which occupies the space between Red River and Lake Superior; fish, venison, fowl, and wild rice are in great plenty; the fruits are strawberries, plums, cherries, hazelnuts, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, pears, &c.

Mr. James Edward Fitzgerald gives the following information:—

> The Saskatchewan River is navigable for boats and canoes, almost from its source in the Rocky Mountains, throughout a course of 1400 miles, to the mouth, where it discharges itself into Lake Winnipeg. There is, it appears, but one rapid throughout the whole course, and this could readily be overcome. Along this magnificent river, then, is manifestly the highway to our possessions on the shores of the Pacific; and thus we have a communication opened which no other part of the continent possesses. With the exception of a few obstructions, which labour and ingenuity would soon overcome, there is water carriage the whole way from London to the Rocky Mountains; and the sources of the Saskatchewan on the one side, and of the Columbia on the other, are so close together, that Sir G. Simpson could fill his kettle for breakfast out of both at the same time. He says they are not above fourteen feet apart. It can not but be obvious to all that there is a vast object to be gained by opening up the interior of the American continent, and securing, as soon as possible, an overland communication with the Pacific.

The forty-ninth parallel of latitude, running straight across the continent from the Lake of the Woods to Vancouver's Island, separates the British possessions in North America from those of the United States; and Vancouver would form the terminus of the great overland route from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—an enterprise of the greatest importance, as the whole line would run through British territory; and without such a communication from Canada to the Pacific it is difficult to believe, knowing the spirit of annexation which animates our republican neighbours, that we can retain our rule over that portion of the North American continent known as the "Indian territories."

What obstructs the execution of such a work? Why do these naturally fertile lands remain sterile? How happens it that the steam-vessel does not navigate these noble lakes, or pass up and down these mighty rivers? Because it is the direct pecuniary interest of the Hudson's Bay Company to perpetuate the solitude that now exists, to retain the land in forest and in jungle, to exclude man and propagate wild beasts. All their anxiety centres in an annual supply of furs and peltries; and crops of corn on the fields and commercial steamers on lake and river are incompatible with the growth and extensions of beavers and squirrels, foxes and polecats. Hence, that they may reap dividends from their monopoly, 500,000 square miles of cultivable soil are retained in the condition of a wilderness. Sound policy would unite the whole country to Canada.

The company pretend to hold the territory by virtue of a charter from King Charles II., dated in the year 1670, in which he gave to certain individuals a huge tract of territory vaguely denominated "Rupert's Land," with the geography of which the royal donor was unacquainted; and the company have interpreted the charter to mean unacquainted; and the company have interpreted the charter to mean that they may reap dividends from their monopoly, 500,000 square miles of cultivable soil are retained in the condition of a wilderness. Sound policy would unite the whole country to Canada.

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> In America, France retained all Hudson's Bay, and all the places of which she was in possession at the beginning of the war; in other words, with the exception of the eastern moiety of Newfoundland, France retained the whole coast and adjacent islands from Maine to beyond Labrador and Hudson's Bay, besides Canada and the valley of the Mississippi.

It is then clear that, from the date of the Treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, down to the treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1714, the territories of Hudson's Bay remained in possession of the French. By the Treaty of Utrecht they were made over to England. These facts prove, beyond doubt or cavil, that these pretensions of the Hudson's Bay Company, based on the charter of 1670, are unfounded. Nor should it be forgotten that their original privileges were qualified by the condition of their attempting to discover a north-west passage into the Pacific Ocean, and that duty they grossly neglected.

Shall this company retain its monopoly in these days of Free-trade? We have seen that its whole capital is but £400,000, to develop the resources of one-half of the North American continent. They only employ one thousand white servants. All the imports and exports annually of the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains are contained in two ships of about 300 tons each; and two ships more are employed on the north-west coast. The Russian Fur Company are far more active, for they have in their service twelve armed vessels. We shall watch the proceedings of the Select Committee with deep interest; nor can we doubt that, in their report, they will disapprove of the renewal of the exclusive license to trade with the Indians, and recommend that the whole country be thrown open to the invigorating competition of unfettered enterprise.

## THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE exhibition of the works of British artists opened on Monday to the public. This being the first exhibition of the year is always to us fraught with pleasant anticipations. Mr. Haghe calls "Nature's second course;" here, however, it is a foretaste of the fine abundance that Nor'land can bring and imagination. The opening of the gallery to the involuntary prisoner in London during the winter is regarded very much as our country friends look upon the promise of the early blossom, and he seeks the sunny side of Pall-Mall with somewhat the feelings as they go to look for the springing of the first snowdrop and the ring of the earliest crocus. The present collection requires, we must confess, something above its ordinary excellence to enhance its value and render us unmindful of its general mediocrity, but we welcome it for the earnest it gives of the rich May-wreath we shall have by-and-by.

That the exhibition is less exclusive and no longer an arena-room to the R. I. alone now was intended to be, was established by the association, when there being now many other galleries where artists can exhibit, so that the average quality of this collection is not, and, consequently, first-rate pictures are rarely to be met with, and second-rate works here. One consequence is that a great many in the catalogue have no names on the frames to which they belong. In our remarks, therefore, we shall not exactly follow the order of precedence which the numbers given to the pictures confer, but notice those pictures first which have the most novel interest—which will furnish subjects for conversation—to those, we the "news" of the Exhibition.

The picture, then, displaying most invention is, perhaps, "Mr Pope Reciting his Couplets to his Housekeeper" (126), by Mr Hall. Boileau tells us that Molière used to read his comedies and farces to Laforêt his housekeeper (whom he selected from his goodly train of domestics for her good sense and judgment), and when he perceived the reader's laughable situation did not cease but humbly to attend or rebuke, he took the mark of her approbation never had any success. In the picture Mr Pope is just read a passage which has driven the worthy housekeeper into a violent fit of laughter that she is obliged to hold her sides, and it threatens to destroy the prim propriety of her stiffly-starched cap, &c. She is altogether a very piquant figure with her various appointments and official bunch of keys. The sly delight of Molière, and the domestics stealthily listening at the door, are equally felicitous. Breadth is somewhat sacrificed in the amount of individualised detail, but the accessories are of the period, and well and carefully painted. This artist's amusing picture of last year, "Swift and the Messenger," may be remembered, but this is a considerable advance.

"The Pliant Hour" (180), by Mr. Frith, R.A., represents *Desdemona* giving the modest hint, upon hearing *Othello's* story, which first gave him hope. The intensity of passion with which the Moor leans forward and gazes with suspended breath into the downcast eyes, trying to read in them the depth of meaning he scarce dares attach to the words he hears, is very happily expressed.

"A Moment of Royalist Cavalry at the Battle of Edgehill" (76), Mr. Gilbert has surpassed all his recent efforts. The spectator (at the proper distance) cannot fail to appreciate how cleverly the figures are subdued in force, from the rich group of trumpeters and kettle-drummers on the left, whose bold impasto brings them at once forward, to the most indistinct figure in the distance, through an immense number of intermediate gradations marked with fine feeling for aerial perspective. The soldiers' expectancy of the impending order to charge is also admirably conveyed.

Mr. Louis Haghe gives us a part of a soldiers and ladies seated at an old-fashioned casement, through which a chequered sunbeam pours after struggling through the surrounding foliage. Each one of the group is engaged singing, playing, chatting, or flirting, and the artist has given the picture the appropriate title of "Sunny Hours" (2).

Mr E. A. Goodall presents us some fruits of his recent journey to the Crimea. In No. 32—a view in Constantinople—there is a rich flush of Eastern colour mantling over the scene; and in a larger picture, "The Fish-market, Rome" (30), there is some fine Southern suffused light. Mr Rubio makes Tom resp..nting of a fish in one of his pictures the first evidence of his sense of colour, and here we might make Mr. Goodall's fishes with their opalescent tints a touchstone for his artistic discolour. The old brick wall, with its stucco scaling off, was evidently painted on the spot.

Mr. H. Weigall sends from Rome a painting (No. 443), with a quotation from Dante, which, paraphased in plain English, expresses the sentiment that "there is no more bitter ingredient in the cup of misery than the remembrance of a happier time." To illustrate which this promising young artist has painted a female figure of that noble type which one likes to imagine was ancient Roman. She has sought in the sadness of evening some ivy-covered ruin on the Campagna, and the thought of her country's former greatness contrasted with its present abjectness, causes a tear to start and tremble even in the fire of that haughty eye. The artist has chosen his model probably from the Trastevere, at Rome, where one may now occasionally see such forms, and our readers will remember that the Trasteverini cherish the notion that they are direct descendants from the ancient Romans. This, therefore, makes the emotion of the figure the more touching and probable. "A Water-Carrier of Cervara (434) and "Corinne" (42), by the same artist, are well worthy of attention.

Apropos of Romans, Mr. Buckner sends a "Roman Boy" (343), very sweet in expression, and the long silken fringes of eyelashes are true enough, but otherwise there is little of local character or even of actual out-of-door nature. It has too much of the mere conventional prettiness of fashionable portrait-painting. In amusing contrast to this is the very unsophisticated "Italian Boy" (390) of Mr George Lance. In another picture by Mr Buckner, "The Pet Rabbit" (22), we find the artist much more at home, containing as it does three portraits. The composition is strictly *en règle*, and the style of portraiture founded on the best authorities.

"Rain Coming On" (82), by Mr. Dawson, has some striking natural effect. The earth is quivering in the warm exhalations from the recent rain, the water trembles from the patter of which has broken its surface into small dancing wavelets; and the leaves reflect a thousand watery twinkling lights as they catch the cool rays from the azure opening in the sky. We can only object that the retiring distance looks too much like a distant mountain.

Mr. Fisher, in his picture of "Norma" (486), is ambitious in attempting to represent such intensity of passion. His work contains, however, indications of high qualities. Some artists are above advice; but we intend anything but being uncomplimentary when we suggest that the lips of "Norma" are scarcely retracted enough to express the writhing of her agony. Some very apposite remarks upon the importance of this retraction of the lips in expression may be found in Sir C. Bell's "Anatomy of Expression." Perhaps, also, the mastoideus muscle of the neck is a little too prominent—the head being thrown back. We expect still better things from Mr. Fisher.

A painting (No. 255) by Mr. Wolf shows extraordinarily close observation of nature. Its subject is a "covey" of grouse seeking shelter and warmth under a stunted shrub, the ground being covered with snow. All the objects visible have a peculiar stark distinctness which is very noticeable sometimes in severely cold weather, especially when seen near and against the spotless snow. The nestling of the birds, their watchful, half-closed, dusky, ringed eyes, and the hardy goldfinch, still lustily leaping about, are all astonishingly true to nature.

Mr Jutsum's picture is clear in atmosphere as ever; as pure in colour, and as thoroughly English in character. Such a piece of scenery as his "Hayfield" (197), with its green swaths, its translucent tints of air, and its sea of distance, is quite refreshing after the brown horrors which used to be ticketed, "English Landscapes." "The Devonshire Coast" (3), by the same artist, is enough to improve one's health even to look at.

Mr. Johnson's "Amalfi" (310) is a very forcible representation of that bold and precipitous coast, gradually eaten away by the hungry waves, which formed, together with the surrounding mountains, the great defence of the once proud and powerful mediæval Republic.

There is some spirit in the "Roll of Battle Abbey" in "Lunching Scene in the Highlands" (96), by Mr. Bottomley. The colour is good, and the freedom of handling imitative of the hair of the dogs' coats is very suggestive.

Mr. Duncan has given us one of the gallant tough old-fashioned sea-fights—the action between the frigate *Penelope* and the French national ship *Guillaume Tell* (75). We regret that Mr. Duncan could not find an equally stirring incident in our more recent naval annals; but we fear he could not.

Mr. Telbin shows great command over the resources of his palette and extreme vigour of manipulation. Some of his effects in "Venice" (462) are quite Turneresque in their beautiful passages of colour.

Mr. Dillon's picture, "The Colossal Pair, Thebes" (1), will not fail to attract attention. One of these Colossi is the celebrated vocal statue of Memnon. It has now, however, no utterance, real or imaginary, for the sun has sunk behind the distant hills. It seems, indeed, never to have welcomed him or mourned his departure, one only of the innumerable days in the three thousand years of its existence; but to be, on the contrary, the very type of eternal silence and death. The camel's (?) skeleton in the foreground, the wide desolation of the desert, the long murky shadows gradually rising, all heighten this effect. The only ray of hope seems to emanate from one bright star shining clearly in the dark blue sky. Another picture by Mr. Dillon, "A Scene in Cairo" (280), did not please us so much, chiefly in respect to its horny colouring. Surely the grand Cairo of the Caliphs has a brighter sun than this, and is even now something more picturesque and animated!

In "Beautiful in Death" (32)—a dead peacock, by Mr Lance—is a feat of imitative skill which the artist has often performed. One cannot, however, help admiring afresh the patient and faithful rendering of the gradual rise of the rich flood of feathers from where they closely overlap each other, like fish-scales, to where the green eyes begin to peep out; and thence to the fully-expanded feather, wantonly waving its green and orange light, and radiating its golden filaments. "Fruit" (109) by the same painter, is also, as usual, gorgeous and rich in colour, massive and forcible in effect. By Mr. Duffield there is, too, a picture of "Fruit" (268), of rare excellence.

While speaking of still-life we must not forget Miss Mutrie's "Cactus, &c" (295). There is a story of Titian—too poetical, though, we fear, to be true—that, when a mere child, he commenced painting by expressing the juice from flowers for his first colours. Miss Mutrie, however, must, we think, have extracted from the great Mexican cactus its very blood to have realised its flaming intensity so perfectly. It "kills" outright, as artists express it, all the unlucky pictures in its vicinity, or makes them look very sickly and feeble.

Mr. Cooke, A.R.A., contributes several little views in Italy and Venice, painted with more or less finish; but some of the latter are as clear and truthful as Canaletti, and resembling him also in tone. There are a few more works, chiefly landscapes, which have equal claims upon our attention, but want of space compels us to defer further remarks till next week.

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SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—We have the satisfaction to learn that, on Monday last, Mr. Samuel Read (with whose picturesque drawings our readers are familiar) was elected a member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours.

## THE HAUNTS OF LOVE.

A VALENTINE.

THE wintry winds have breathed their last,
New songs are sung in the caves;
Old snows along the roof-tree melt,
Feeding the unborn leaves:
A soul of gladness, banished long,
Breathes out from glade and glen;
And Love, the Spirit, glides abroad,
Haunting the paths of men.

I dare not meet that face divine
Alone, where mortals throng;
Clasp thine unsullied hand in mine,
Then shall my soul be strong.
We two upon his steps will steal,
By moor and tangled maze,
Nor leave one haunt of Love unsought,
Through all his spirit-ways.

There beats no heart in nature's world
But owes him tender duty;
No spot of all the earth but owns
The magic of his beauty.
Where dwells the eagle, mountain-born,
His voice the upland thrills;
The clondlands roll beneath his feet,
For Love is on the hills!

The fretted boughs in forests hoar
No more in angry seeming
Lash the dead silence into storm;
They mark his radiance streaming:
A quickened hum of stirring leaves
On all the branches broods;
Sweet rivers flood their sapless veins,
For Love is in the woods!

In ocean's bed the raging seas
Strong in their stormy will,
Sink, awed before his mighty wing;
They hear him, and are still:
With heaving bosom, rapt and mute,
The charmèd waters sleep;
They feel his power through all their tides,
For Love is on the deep!

But closer dwells in human hearts
The all-immortal spirit;
There, clothed in youth eternal, lives
The Love we all inherit:
Quits he the mountain eagle's haunt,
Leaves he the forest bare,
Yields he the wild waves to their will,
We'll seek, and find him there.

E. L. HENRY.

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THE ALLEGED RUSSIAN NOTE ON THE AFFAIR WITH PERSIA.—*The Nord*, which speaks with some authority upon matters involving the policy of the Russian Government, says:—"Certain journals have asserted, but during the last few days, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg had addressed to its representatives at foreign Courts a circular note relative to the affairs of Persia. As for such a circular note, it does not exist. We do not certainly mean to say, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg may not have spoken of that matter, as of many other matters, in its ordinary diplomatic correspondence, or that it may not have expressed the view which it takes of that question. A partial or entire communication of these despatches may have been made to the Cabinets which are interested in the question, by the Russian representatives who are accredited to them; but as to a circular note, setting forth a plan of conduct and a fixed decision, there has been no such thing."

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## MR. HART, THE AMERICAN SCULPTOR, AND HIS INVENTIONS.

THE public is well acquainted with the name and the works of Mr Power, who is now located in Florence, and whose admirable busts are considered superior to those of Bartolini, his predecessor in the Tuscan capital; to say nothing of the "Greek Slave," and other works of an ideal character. Unless we are much mistaken, Mr. Hart, the subject of this notice, is also a man of extraordinary faculties, uniting conceptions of truth and grace in his profession with powers of mechanical ingenuity that reach far beyond the limits of the ordinary sphere of the artist.

Mr. Hart was born in Clarke County, Kentucky, and has sprung from a race of hardy backwoodsmen, who, in that region, have none of the division of labour which exists in Europe or in the more settled portion of the Atlantic seaboard. Able and willing to turn his hand to anything, Mr Hart practised successively agriculture, carpentry, turning, brassfounding, and, subsequently, drawing and sculpture; so that he is not only an artist, but a mechanic, practical and inventive, and a very ingenious one. When we add that his leisure time, instead of being spent at the tavern, as is usual in those woodland communities, was devoted to the highest departments of literature—poetry and ethics—our readers will perceive that we are describing no ordinary man. From Clarke County Mr. Hart proceeded to Lexington, which became his second home; and it was from here that his fame gradually spread over all the Union. He was selected by his fellow-countrymen to execute the bust of General Jackson, the most popular man in the Union since Jefferson; and, on Mr. Hart's departure for Italy, Henry Clay sent him a sort of moral passport addressed to all the Americans in Europe, highly eulogistic of his genius and personal character. It may well be believed that the six years spent in Italy were not lost on a man of his genius.

As he advanced in the practice of his art he conceived the idea of

overcoming by mechanical means two of the greatest difficulties that beset the sculptor—that of poising from the first every statue in embryo so as confidently to relate all the lines to the centre of gravity; and secondly, even in busts, in which the laws of gravity do not require so much study, to determine the masses in an easy and certain manner, so as to effect a great saving in time. The admirable works that Mr. Hart has produced in half the usual time are a proof that he has succeeded in this object.

In order to make our readers understand the nature of this invention we may state, first of all, that a framework is applied to any part of the body; that for the face, for instance, is in the form of a large mask, through which are perforated blunt pieces of iron like the needles of a compass. These needles, movable at will, are intended to fathom the depth of space from the mask to all the protuberances and sinuosities of the human face, such as the point of the nose, the bridge of the nose, eyebrows, and chin, down to the hollowest parts of the eye. These needles being blunt give no inconvenience to the skin. By a turnscrew each can be fixed in due relation to its neighbour perfectly indicative of the sinuosities of the human face, and, when completed, can be withdrawn as conveniently as a door opened and shut on its hinges.

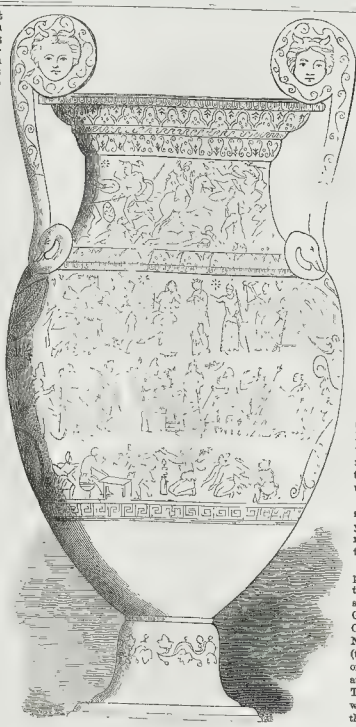
But, in order to effect this very delicate operation, the sitter must not only be perfectly at his ease and comfortably placed, but the artist must also be secure of his immobility. This is managed in an equally ingenious manner by a mechanical chair, every portion of which can be elevated or depressed, closed or expanded, so as perfectly to fit the sitter, be he Daniel Lambert or the living skeleton. The principle of this machine can be applied to any part of the human body. A strongly-developed shoulder-blade or a genuflexion corded with strong muscle can be taken as easily as a face. Once the figure poised, any number of points may be taken, showing the exact relation of each to every other point of the human form, and the whole in relation to gravity.

Mr. Hart adopts one hundred and eighty points, but, the principle once evident, they may be increased, and, when the sitter is relieved from the perfectly-fitting cuirass of blunt needles, the space down to the surface of the living figure is for a certain distance filled up with clay. Thus, the undulations are obtained with mathematical precision, the basis is certain, and established at once. But great exception has been taken by the Italian sculptors to this invention, on the ground that it attempts to supersede art by mechanical invention. This is, however, not the case; all the most delicate art of the sculptor in seizing the evanescent elixir of expression comes afterwards, and has the fullest scope that the most transcendent idealist can desire. Such an invention, by most materially abridging labour, will enable sculpture to be more generally used, and the sculptor to employ on elevation of expression time which has been hitherto expended in establishing the relation of the masses to each other by the mere guesswork of the eye. Nothing, in our opinion, can be more absurd than this outcry against the marriage of mechanics with art. It is condemned by all that we know of art-history. John Van Eyck, who first made effective the use of drying oils, was at the same time the first Flemish artist of his age; and, if Leonardo was a great hydraulic engineer, he was in expression as an artist surpassed by none of his contemporaries and equalled by only one of his successors.

Nor can we omit in conclusion giving, as nearly as we can express it in our own language, the opinion of a great living artist on this invention, which perfectly agrees with what we have already laid down. "If the Creator, as is admitted, has seen proper to express all the character which the sculptor can give to his works through form alone in the human body, whatever means may be employed more perfectly to render that form is likely to realise the most accurate expression and afford a basis for the highest ideal."

A specimen of Mr. Hart's powers is to be seen at Messrs. Graves'—a female figure of great elegance and refinement; the anatomy of the breast, such as in the first cartilage of the thorax, showing a science in which the antique was not always adept. But we do not think the statue well named. La Penseroso suggests a more unconscious absorption in thought than we find here. To the bust of Dr. Southwood Smith exhibited at Lord Shaftesbury's had been read the tributes of a recognition of great excellence and truth; and our readers will not be displeased at our quoting the lines of Mr. Leigh Hunt which are to be inscribed on this memento of one of the most philanthropic men of his age:—

Ages will honour in their hearts enshrined
Thee, Southwood Smith, physician of mankind;
Bringer of air, light, health, into the home
Of the sick poor of happier times to come.



THE DARIUS VASE, FOUND AT CANOSA.

But to return to Mr. Hart after this digression, we are happy to learn that his invention is going through the office of patents in this country, and we trust that a man who has spent so much valuable time on a complicated machine will reap the pecuniary reward to which he is entitled. Without knowing the originals of his busts, we can vouch for the extraordinary air of vitality and individuality which they present.

## THE PAINTED VASE OF DARIUS FOUND AT CANOSA.

This exquisite work of antique art is of the form of the Apulian Amphora, and is the largest that has ever been discovered. It is made of the finest earth, and for its historical subject, in which we find fifty figures, is perfectly unique. Just under the neck of the vase is described the combat of the Greeks with the Amazons. Then follows a representation of the principal subject of the vase, the war of the East against the West—of civilisation against barbarism. The figures are distributed in three several series. In the first is Asia, under the form of a beautiful woman, who sends against Greece the Genius of War armed with burning torches. Greece takes refuge between Minerva and Jupiter, and the latter presents to her a young winged Victory, who announces to her the happy termination of the war. Then follow Apollo with a swan, and Diana on a stag—both protectors of Greece. Whilst this scene is passing on Olympus, in the second series of figures may be seen Darius, King of Kings, seated on a throne, with his robes and his tiara richly embroidered and jewelled. A guard, who bears a dagger or sword in one hand and a lance in the other, stands behind the throne in the act of guarding the great Monarch of Asia. On his right and left are seated the satraps, who form the grand council, which discusses whether the war is to be carried into Europe or not. One warrior, who is on foot in front of the King seems to counsel and persuade him to undertake such an enterprise. Immediately below, in the third series of figures, there is a satrap, who receives the tributes of the provinces and kingdoms of Asia in money, precious objects—such as pateræ, candelabra, &c.—wherewith to defray the expenses of the war. These provinces are represented under the emblems of young and beautiful women.

In the posterior part of the vase is a figure of Bellerophon, who is seated on Pegasus and fights against the Chimæra. Many Asiatic youths, with slaves in their hands, assist that hero to overcome the monster Pan. Juno and Neptune, protectors of Greece, are painted in the upper part of the scene.

Under the neck of the vase, and still in the posterior and less important part, are represented sacred mysteries. All the figures on this wonderful vase have their names inscribed above them. The design and the composition are of the most beautiful epoch of Magna Græcia. It was found during an excavation made by the Cav. Carlo Bonucci, Inspector-General of the Monuments of the Kingdom of Naples, in the Necropolis of Canosa. The site is close to the Ofanto (the Aufidus of the ancients), about four miles distant from the ruins of Canusa, where Hannibal obtained his great victory over the Romans, and it was within the walls of Canosa that the fugitives took refuge. The Pres. D. Salvadore Fenicia, of Ruvo, in Puglia, merits, together with Bonucci, the praise and the gratitude of the world, for it was at the suggestion of the former that the site was opened where this great archæological discovery was made. In the same tomb where this vase was found, other rarer vases of classical merit were discovered; as also a complete armour of bronze, with which the deceased warrior was still clothed. We have only to add that the "Vase of Darius," the largest and the most remarkable in the world, forms one of the brightest ornaments of the Museo Borbonico, in Naples, and that it *has never before been published.*

Henry Wreford.

FIGURES FROM THE PAINTED VASE OF DARIUS. 1.—COMBAT OF THE GREEKS AND AMAZONS. 2.—THE WAR OF THE EAST AGAINST THE WEST.

FIGURES FROM THE PAINTED VASE OF DARIUS. 1.—PROCESSION OF APOLLO, DIANA, ETC. 2.—DARIUS ON HIS THRONE, AND ATTENDANTS. 3.—SATRAP RECEIVING TRIBUTES.

FIGURES FROM THE PAINTED VASE OF DARIUS. JUNO AND NEPTUNE, AND BELLEROPHON UPON PEGASUS. SACRED MYSTERIES, ETC.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE doors of the grand stand at Lincoln will be once more unlocked on Wednesday and Thursday next, and the racing of the 1857 season inaugurated under Mr. Johnson's auspices. The cross-country work comes off on the first day, a sport to which Tuesday and Wednesday will be duly devoted in Carmarthenshire. So far there has been but little betting on the great spring handicaps. Skirmisher—who is, be it remembered, a savage and unsuitable horse for any lad to ride (a thing many betting wiseacres seldom stop to think about)—has been backed for the Northamptonshire, and mentioned for the Great Northern; Minos is also first favourite among the "jumpers" for the Grand National at Liverpool, where Mr. Topham's handicaps do not range higher than 8 st. 7 lb.; Leamington stands at the head of the Chester Cup odds, for which Mineopie, the miler, is quite out of favour; and Blink Bonny just contrives to keep the lead of the Derby favourites, and finds a stable support at 13 to 1! It will be remembered how we warned every one after Wentworth's Newmarket victory last year that they were to pay no credence to the attempts to "bonnet" that horse for the Derby, as his make and slovenly style of running that race palpably proved he could never get a Derby distance; and we believe that the public are now beginning to coincide with us in the distrust we expressed of Blink Bonny, owing to temper and lack of winter development, some six weeks ago. Weatherbit has gone down to Easly Abbey, where Emilius died, and Birdcatcher first won his stud fame. Hungerford and King of Trumps have retired in the ripeness of their age to the stud, after very long working and chequered careers. A little brother to Schiedam has arrived at the Rawcliffe paddock, where the Dutchman "is full;" and Colonist and Tasmania show much more promise than any three-year-olds at Malton.

The hunting men have been relieved from their frost troubles much earlier than they expected. The Duke of Rutland's hud a very nice gallop on Saturday, and a splendid day on Monday, killing four foxes. Lord Stamford's had also a capital thing on that day, so that Leicestershire, at least, is making up for lost time. Melton was never so full of hunting men, and fifty scarlets left it on Tuesday morning to meet the Cottesmore at Tilton Wood. In fact, the good old times of this "little hunting metropolis" seem quite revived, under the Stamford, Forester, and Trollope dynasties.

Mr. Assheton Smith, who met, we believe, with a slight accident in his house, is better, and will be out shortly again. Hunting literature is very quiet, but we observe that the "Druid" has announced for next Tuesday a "hunting edition" of the "Post and the Paddock," in which the Leicestershire reminiscences of the renowned Dick Christian are a very leading feature. We trust that something will be done by foxhunters, in the shape of an annuity, for this fine old emperor of roughriders, who is in his seventy-eighth year. Now that his remarkable history is coming before the world, the subject has a good chance of being renewed in earnest. Dick is a hardy old fossil, knows not fear, and still trains hunters wonderfully well. In fact, he was to have gone down this October for seven months for that purpose (an engagement which he had regularly fulfilled there during 1841-56) if Lord Scarborough had not died. Hence he is at present living in Chapel-street, Melton, and occasionally getting a horse to tutor. Rather hard lines for an old man, who had had such a good home at Rufford so long.

Coursers are beginning to think about the Waterloo Cup, and the meetings of this month are rather shorn of their flyers, who are being kept in lavender for the plains of Altear, where Mr. Nightingale once more headed the pull on the election for judge The meetings of the ensuing week are Bywell and Belsay, on Monday; Springkell, on Tuesday; Biggar Champion, on Tuesday, &c.; Limerick, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Hewell and Hindley, on Wednesday; Eveley, on Wednesday, &c.; Baldon (O.), on Thursday, &c.; and Tinsley, on Friday and Saturday. Stonehenge has just published the first part of a "Coursing Calendar and Review," which will appear regularly every four months. Speaking of greyhound stoutness, he says—"I believe there is considerable difficulty in getting sufficient stoutness; but in combination with the blood of Bugle, as in Riot, Rantet, Ajax, &c., and also in the descendants of Blue Light, who has the Bugle and Streamer blood combined, it appears that the two qualities are as far as possible presented together.

### TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.—8 to 1 agst Muros (off.), 11 to 1 agst Feigrant (off.), 20 to 1 agst Little Charley (t.), 20 to 1 agst Hopeless Star (t.), 100 to 8 agst Iron du Quesne (t.), 100 to 8 agst Rosine (t.), 20 to 1 agst Black Swan (off.), 20 to 1 agst Sailor (t.)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—7 to 1 agst Skirmisher (off.), 14 to 1 agst Adamas (t.)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.—25 to 1 agst Drummer (off.)

CHESTER CUP.—14 to 1 agst Leamington (t.), 50 to 1 agst Stockdale (t.), 1000 to 15 agst Cotswold (t.)

DERBY.—16 to 1 agst Blink Bonny (off.), 1000 to 35 agst Sprig of Shillelagh (t.), 1000 to 35 agst Lady Hawthorne (t.), 1000 to 15 agst Strathnaver (t.)

PRICE OF COUNTY VOTES.—Last week two rent-charges of £50 each, secured on the Collegiate School, Camberwell, were offered to public auction at the Mart, by Mr. Marsh—each of them conferring a vote for the Eastern Division of the county of Surrey, and paying £2 each per annum—sold at £60 the two.

THE AUTHOR OF "ORION."—Mr. R. H. Horne, the well-known author of the biographical sketches entitled "The Spirit of the Age," as well as of the remarkable epic, "Orion," and several other works, various in kind, but of more than average literary merit, having been an Australian for the last few years, offered himself as candidate for a seat in the Legislative Assembly of the province of Victoria, at the late general election Although he did not at present happen to be the representative of the electors of Rodney district, it is quite evident that he has a great many staunch friends there. We find in the *Melbourne Herald*, of Oct. 29, a report of the oration with which he was greeted in the township of M'Ivor. A gentleman named Shakspeare the proprietor of "a rich quartz reef" is named as one of his chief supporters. There was another quartz proprietor, Mr. Lyttleton, referred by him on the left hand, upon which the *Herald* says: "Such luck in here never yet fell to the lot of poet, ancient or modern, except in the case of Mr. Samuel Rogers, through Mr. Hope, between the two Mr. Hope's reefers, might have turned amalgamator, and secured the gold on both sides."

THE LATE MR. T. SEDDON.—A meeting was held on Monday evening, the 2nd inst., at the residence of Mr. Holman Hunt, to express the sense entertained of the merits of the late artist, Mr. Thomas Seddon. The chair was taken by Lord Goderich: and the meeting was attended by the Hon Arthur Gordon, M.P.; Mr. Ruskin, Prof. Donaldson, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Wonder, Mr. Alex Munro, Mr. Watts, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Ford Brown, Mr. Dante Rossetti, Mr. Young (late Consul at Jerusalem), Mr. Vernon Lushington, the Rev. Mr. Maurice, and several other gentlemen. Lord Goderich commenced the proceedings by alluding to the high aim with which Mr Seddon entered upon the treatment of Eastern landscape—not in the spirit of a mere picturesque artist, but in the hope of expressing the absolute truth of nature, followed by the most sacred associations, and to the genuine self-sacrificing devotion which his career had evidenced, both in postponing the professional practice of art at an earlier period for the benefit of his family, and in afterwards undertaking two Oriental journeys, the former of which gave promise that it was forbidden to the latter to realise more completely.—Mr Ruskin moved, and Mr. Hunt seconded, the first resolution: "That an exhibition be held during the present season of the works left by the late Mr. Seddon, which shall be open to sale." The self-devotion of such men as Bellot, or those who lay down life for their native country in war, is recognised by public monuments; but these are not the only forms of self-devotion A man like Mr. Seddon no less gave his life for a worthy cause; there was nothing but good in his aim; and this he pursued with a courage worthy of it.—Mr Tom Taylor moved the second resolution:—"That out of the public subscription which it is proposed to raise 400 guineas be given for the purchase of Mr. Seddon's principal work, the oil-picture of Jerusalem, from his widow, for presentation to the National Gallery; and that if any surplus remain after the purchase and payment of the necessary expenses of the exhibition, &c., Mrs. Thomas Seddon's acceptance of it be requested." Mr. Taylor dwelt upon the value of art pursued, as Mr. Seddon pursued it, for the sake of truth; upon the resignation to the will of Providence with which he had entered upon a task both arduous and perilous; and upon the authentic excellence of the picture which it is proposed to purchase. The Society of Arts have presented to hold the exhibition from the 6th May to the end of the month.—Professor Donaldson, in seconding the motion, dwelt at some length into circumstances which exhibit the unaffected worth of Mr. Seddon's character, and his exertions for promoting art-education among the working classes—reading extracts from some of his letters, and speaking from an intimate knowledge of his family and career. Mr. Ruskin has consented to act as treasurer, and Mr. W. M. Rossetti, of 45, Upper Albany-street, as secretary. The committee includes, besides the gentlemen present at the meeting, Dr. Acland, Mr. Bruce, M.P.; the Hon Richard Cavendish, Earl Grosvenor, M.P.; Mr. James Fergusson, Mr. George Godwin, Mr. Grove, Mr. Bereseford Hope, Mr W. Marshall, M.P., Mr. Theodore Martin, Mr. Palmore, Canon Stanley, Mr. Alfred Tennyson, &c.

### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

AYLESBURY.—The election for the borough of Aylesbury took place on Monday, when Sir R. Bethell, the Attorney-General, was returned without opposition.

CLONMEL.—The election for this borough will take place on Monday next. The only candidate who has taken the field is Mr. Bagwell, of Marlfield; and it is probable that he will be unopposed

DOWNPATRICK.—The polling-booths were opened on Wednesday morning at eight o'clock, and shortly after that hour the agent of Mr Johnstone raised a technical objection to the mode of voting. The sub-sheriff stated that the objection could only be decided by a Committee of the House of Commons. One vote was then recorded for Mr. Johnstone. For Mr. Ker three votes (137 votes polled.

GREENWICH.—The first hour of the polling, which took place on Tuesday, showed that Colonel Sleigh had not the slightest chance. Sir W. Codrington took the lead from the beginning, and kept it up to the close of the poll, when the numbers were—Codrington, 2078; Sleigh, 1643. A disturbance was apprehended amongst the "roughs" at one time. They asserted that they had been employed by Colonel Sleigh's committee and, not receiving any beer or payment, they went to the tent of polling down the bar at the tap of the Portland Tavern, the headquarters of Colonel Sleigh's party. The police were called in, however, and prevented any further rioting.

HULL.—On Wednesday morning the election of a member for Parliament for this borough consequent upon the elevation to the Bench of Sir W. H. Watson, took place in front of the Exchange, at which time the nominations were assembled. Mr. Clay was the only candidate, and was returned; but considerable interest is manifested in the town as to whether the House of Commons will reject Mr. Clay as unqualified to sit in the present Parliament, on the ground that he was unseated for "bribery and corruption" in 1852

NEWPORT (ISLE OF WIGHT).—On Tuesday Mr. Kennard was returned by a majority of 20 271 to 251; over Mr Seeley in his speech on the hustings Mr. Kennard expressed his opinion that it was desirable to preserve our national institutions in the highest state of efficiency and vigour, so that this country might maintain its present position among nations.

SOUTHAMPTON. The polling took place on Tuesday, and resulted in the return of Mr. T. M. Weguelin, the Governor of the Bank of England Near the close of the poll the Liberals, who had reserved their votes for the purpose of giving them to either of the Liberal candidates who might require them, to prevent the success of a Tory, commenced polling for Mr. Weguelin, and his majority over Sir E. Butler readily increased. The following was the return at the close:—Weguelin, 1000; Butler, 868; Andrews, 119.

WEST KENT.—The nomination for a representative of this division of the county of Kent is fixed to take place at noon on Monday next at Penenden-heath, near Maidstone. The polling will take place in the various districts on the following Thursday, and, by a recent Act of Parliament, will be confined to one day only.

COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT arrived at Brussels on Saturday in time to be present at the last moments of the Count F. de Merode, his father-in-law.

A MARRIAGE is to take place a few months hence (says the *Scotsman*) between Lady Susan Harriet Innes Ker, the elder daughter of the Duke of Roxburghe, and James, eldest son of Sir George Grant Suttie, of Preston-grange.

WR (*Edinburgh Courant*) understand Mr. Thackeray is to deliver his promised lecture here for the benefit of the widow of Mr Angus B. Reach on Saturday, the 28th March 14.

CHURCH-RATES.—The amount received as Church-rates in England from Easter, 1852, to Easter, 1856, was, as reported to the Government, £465,000. The sum spent was £443,000; and the sum borrowed, £313,000.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

OWING to a large arrival of gold from Australia, and to the great reduction in the Army and Navy Estimates, we have had a much firmer feeling in the National Stocks this week, and prices have steadily advanced. The falling off in the demand for gold on Continental account, and the decline in the value of silver, have had their accustomed influence upon the large operators in the Funds, who have shown more confidence in receiving the future. Indeed, the improvement which has taken place in our public securities during the last few days has been more than we could have anticipated, and is a fair prospect of better times than we are at present experiencing; and I only regret to say, that a very few-hands are reaping the benefit of the recollected reverses we have had to carry through, for many months of which we were subjected.

The approaching discussion on the Bank Charter is looked forward to with more than usual interest, but the pretty general impression in the City is that, in consequence of the opposition already shown both by the Government and the Bank of England to any change in the present monetary system, no alteration will be attempted. It is quite clear, however, that the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the question will be guided by the wants and intelligence of the age, and not by antiquated theories.

The purchasers of money Stock have considerably increased, and the time bargains have been both numerous and extensive. Of the £840 000 in gold received from Australia, about £300,000 has been sold to the Bank of England; but most of the remainder is expected to be sent to Paris. The shipments have been small, if we except about £70 000 forwarded to Rio. Silver is there may be chiefly attributed to an abundant supply of silver, the prospect of large arrivals from Mexico, and to a further decline of 1d. per ounce in the quotations—the last price paid for bars being 61d

The Bank of England have intimated that those customers who bank exclusively with them may have the privilege of sending in longdated bills for discount; and we understand that it is contemplated to allow interest on cash balances These changes will, no doubt, bring an increased business to the Bank; but we may fairly assume that there will be more competition for paper offered. This week the applications to the Bank for assistance have not been numerous, yet we have no decline to notice in the rates of discount. In Lombard-street short-dated bills have been taken at 5½ to 6 per cent

The Consol Market was steady on Monday, and prices were firmly supported The Three per Cents were done at 93⅝ ½; Consols, for Money, 93⅞; Ditto, for Account, 93⅞; New Three per Cents, 93⅛; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76½; Long Annuities, 1885, 18⅛; India Bonds, 2ss. pm.; Exchequer Bills, 5s. 6s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾ ¼; Bank Stock Stock was 216 and 217½; India Stock, 215. There was a firmer feeling on Tuesday, and the quotations were on the advance. Bank Stock marked 216 and 217½; India Stock, 215. The Reduced Three per Cents realised 93⅝; Three per Cent Consols, 93⅞ ⅜ 93⅝ for Money, and 93⅝ ⅜ ⅞ for the Account. New Three per Cents were 93⅝ ⅜ ½; New Two-and-a-Half Cents, 76¼; 2½ Ditto, 58; Ditto, 1885, 18 3-16. India Bonds marked 1s. premium; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. premium; Ditto, Bonds, 98¾. Prices almost generally were higher on Wednesday, and the market was somewhat buoyant. Reduced Three per Cents marked 93⅝; Consols, for Money, 93⅝ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 93⅝ ½; New Three per Cents, 93⅜; India Bonds, 2s. to 1s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. premium; Exchequer Bonds, 98¼ The was a further improvement in the market on Thursday, both as regards the business done and the quotations, the rise in the latter being about ⅛ to ¼. The directors of the Bank of England made no change in the rate of discount. Consols for Money were 93⅞ to 94; and for Account, 94 to 94⅛. The New Three per Cents were 93⅝ to 94⅛; and the Reduced, 93⅝ to 94⅛. Bank Stock was steady, and Exchequer Bills realised par to 3s. prem; and Exchequer Bonds, 98¾

There has been an increased business doing in most Foreign Securities, and prices have had an upward tendency Transactions have taken place in Danish Three per Cents at 85; Ecuador, New Granada, New Active, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, Greek Mexican Three per Cents, 21¾; Russian Three per Cents, Sardinian Five per Cents, 90¾; Turkish Six per Cents, Four per Cents, Guaranteed, 105¾ ex div.; Spanish, Three per Cents, 40; Spanish Passive, 5; Portuguese Four per Cents, 43 per cent. Venezuela Four-and-a-Half per Cents, Three per Cents, 65¾; Belgium Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63; Dutch Four per Cents, 99¾; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 85; Brazil Five per Cents, 104; Austrian Five per Cents, 91; Brazilian Five per Cents, 100¾; Ditto Four per Cents, 90¾.

The annual statement of the Bank of France for the month, published, from which we learn that the amount of specie held at the end of January was 11,000,000 sterling, being an increase during the month of 1,200,000 sterling. The advances on Public Shares, &c., were £20,280,000; and the total profits of the Bank were £283,322 sterling.

The Peel River Land and Mineral Company have declared a dividend of 1s. per share, free of Income-tax.

All Joint-Stock Bank shares have been very firm, and the following prices have been realised:—Australasia, 96; Bank of Egypt, 1⅝; Bank of London, 36 ex div.; City, 65¾; Colonial, 24½; London Chartered of Australia, 18¾; Ditto, New, 18¾; London and County, 31⅞; London Joint-Stock, 22 ex div.; London and Westminster, 47 ex div. and bonus; New South Wales, 45¾; Oriental, 37; Ottoman, 13⅝; Union of London, 26⅝; and Western Bank of London, 41.

Miscellaneous Securities have been firm in price; but the business doing in them has not been extensive Land and West India Dock have marked 118; London, 100; Victoria, 19⅝; Australian Agricultural, 21¾; Canada Company's Bonds, 134; Canada Government Six per Cents, 110¾; Copper Miners of England, 33; London Omnibus, 34; National Discount Company, 5⅞; Ditto New, 8¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2¾; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 114; Royal Mail Steam, 114; Van Diemen's Land, 14⅞; Bar o Waterwork, 5¾; East London, 1 ½; Grand Junction, 75; Lambeth Ditto, 90; West Middlesex, 130

## NEW BOOKS, &c.

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The Charity is supported by voluntary contributions, which are earnestly solicited, and is [illegible] funded property or reserve fund.
The following are sums received during the past week are gratefully acknowledged:—
Adcock, Thomas, Esq., £1 1 0 | Gladdish, T. N., Esq.
Grant, Lieut.-Admiral, [illegible] (an.) £1 0 0
Richards, [illegible] 5 5 0 | Lewis Edward, Esq., [illegible]
[illegible] 2 2 0 | M. R. [illegible]
Grissell and [illegible] 10 10 0 | [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]
A collection of 29 Gutlemen and Friends, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on the anniversary festival of the Institution, on Wednesday, 28th January, 1857, [illegible] Esq., M.P., in the chair.
Subscriptions and donations are received by the Treasurer, John Masterman, Esq., M.P., [illegible] Lombard street; or by the Secretary, Mr. James Fell; Wilshire, at the Hospital, City-road, E.C. February 10, 1857.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, Haverstock-hill.—Instituted in May, 1758, for Children of Book Boxes, and from any part of the Kingdom.—FIFTY VACANCIES are DECLARED for the PRESENT YEAR. The next ELECTION will occur in APRIL, all applications for which must be to before the 1st March. Forms may be had at the office. No Children will be [illegible] received. JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.
Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

THE COMMITTEE of the BELFAST GENERAL HOSPITAL feel that it is only due to their gifted country woman, Miss Catherine Hayes, to express their high and grateful sense of her good and benevolent spirit which induced her to give a Morning Concert in aid of the funds of the Hospital.
To Miss Hayes, therefore, and to Mdlle. Corelli, Signor Millardi, Signor Lablache, and Mr. G. A. Osborne, the Committee record their feeling of benevolence and liberality, co-operated with her on the occasion, the Committee beg, on behalf of the Charity, to tender their most grateful thanks.
Signed on behalf of the Committee,
JOSEPH ABBOTT, Chairman.
WM. ALLINGHAM, } Hon. Secretaries.
JAS. M'C THOMPSON, }

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.—Matriculation in [illegible] 1857.—The ANNUAL COURSE of LECTURES and EXAMINATIONS in preparation or in the Examination will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 23rd, 1857.
[illegible] Lecturer on [illegible] Natural Philosophy, [illegible] Lecturer on Chemistry.
By Order of the Senate, [illegible] Registrar.
W. W. JAMES, D.D., Principal.

LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY (Limited),
7, Duke-street, Adelphi, Strand, London.
Money Advanced without Sureties. Loans from £5 to £500 with or without Securities. Loans from £5 to £200 without Securities

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—Elementary Collections, arranged and classified for the use of beginners, can be had from Two Guineas to One Hundred; also single specimens. of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

WAX FLOWERS.—Prize Medal, 1851.—Messrs. MINORS, Modellers of Flowers to the Queen, 106, New Bond-street, beg to announce that their Spring Stock of Models and orders forwarded to the country. French Paper Flowers. Every Material at 106, New Bond-street, and Pembroke Manner, London.

THE AQUARIUM—Living MARINE and FRESHWATER ANIMALS, Ornamental Vases, glasses, and every requisite on sale. An illustrated priced and descriptive list on application. The Trade by Dealers and Workers, at their premises, 2, ALFORD LOUIS, 19 and 20, Portland-road, Regent's-park, London, W

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS for early sowing. 1s. post-free, at 1s. 6d. per annum prize.—100 fine Hardy Annuals, 1s.; 100 fine Biennials and Perennials, 1s.; 100 fine Greenhouse, 1s. A sample packet, 2s.—FROM WILLIAM KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Battle Sussex

DEAFNESS.—The Best and Cheapest Instruments are to be obtained at 309, REGENT-STREET, 311, Strand. The Auricular Reflector, the Tympanum Vibrator, and Acoustic Coreoca Descriptions (with prices,

ASTHMA.—Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, for ASTHMA, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Chemists.

THE QUEEN'S THEATRE AND OPERA-HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

## THE QUEEN'S THEATRE AND OPERA-HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

This newly-built theatre, designed by Mr. Bryce, is considered to be creditable to the taste and skill of the architect, both as regards the picturesque frontage of the building, and the commodious and convenient construction of the interior. The house is seated for about 1700, having three tiers of boxes and galleries. The front lines of the different tiers form a semicircle, with an ogee curve outwards; while the stage boxes between the Corinthian columns of the proscenium curve inwards, their line of vision embracing rather the front stage and the body of the house than the usual perspective of the scenery. There are two stage boxes on each side, from the omnibus box to the box crowning the arch of the pillars. The dress circle consists of open boxes, seated for 260; the second tier accommodates about 400; and the third circle consists of a capacious gallery, comfortably seated for above 600 persons. The stalls and pit, accommodating nearly 500, fill the wide area below, along with the orchestra. From every part of the house a complete view of the stage is to be obtained, while from the great majority of the seats almost the whole house is to be seen. The adoption of the semicircular, instead of the horseshoe, form of the house greatly foreshortens the distance between the centre boxes and the stage, and thus enhances both the power of the voice and the effect of the scene. Indeed, from the furthest seat of the gallery the line of vision is perfect, and the actor or vocalist will be distinctly heard in every corner. The work of painting has been executed by Mr. D. R. Hay; and the fitting up of the dress circle, stalls, &c., has been intrusted to Messrs. Potts, Cairnie, and Ray.

The arrangements for the stage were intrusted to Messrs. Grieve, Telbin, and Co., London—the working department being conducted by Mr. Bare, who fitted up the theatre for her Majesty at Windsor. The proscenium curtain and the act drop have been painted by Mr. Grieve.

The Queen's Theatre has been leased from the shareholders by Mr. Black, whose management has been characterised by great spirit and enterprise.

## THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It would be difficult to point to any edifice, ancient or modern, in which the style and character of the architecture are more completely carried out than in the new Houses of Parliament. Every apartment and means of communication throughout the vast edifice has its characteristics of the Tudor palatial style, which Sir Charles Barry has adopted. We engrave two examples of this uniform adherence to design. First is a Vestibule communicating with the Library of the House of Commons. The door panels are filled with glass and brass trellis-work; and the side and upper windows are charged with armorial badges of the Red and White Roses and Portcullis. The second instance is one of the south end Committee-rooms in the river front of the Palace: it has a beautiful window, and a ceiling divided into compartments by deep mouldings, and somewhat Holbeinesque in character. The scene shows the form in which a Committee sits.

VESTIBULE TO THE LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COMMITTEE-ROOM, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

# SCENES IN THE DESERT.

NOONDAY SHELTER.

## THE DESERT ROUTE.

(*Continued from page* 116.)

VII. NOONDAY SHELTER. VIII. WAYSIDE CAFE.

We are supposed now to have past El Arish—the Egyptian quarantine station, on the Syrian frontiers. The road before us still continues hot and dusty, though not quite so monotonous as heretofore; for every two hours or so we come upon a stump of trees and a wretched little village consisting of six or a dozen hovels, and almost invariably another village just opposite to it, and as far away as you can see upon the horizon. When that direful malady the plague used to be of frequent occurrence, then one or the other of these villages would be entirely deserted, and allotted for the residence or death-place of such unhappy creatures as were stricken. On the movements of these unfortunates a strict watch was kept from the other village. The people left food and water for the use of the sick at some distance; and such among the sufferers as were able fetched it for their use. The dying buried the dead; and the plague-village was desolate and deserted for many succeeding months. Here we come upon a wild son of the desert, who, together with his camel, is luxuriating in the shade afforded by the hut and the palm-tree. Enveloped in his loose *mezhlah* (cloak), he avails himself of the favourable opportunity offered for airing his dubiously-washed wearing apparel, which the good woman of the house has washed for him and hung out to dry on the roof of the house. This is the last village we encounter before arriving at Khan-Younes, the Syrian frontier, from which the sanatory cordon extends to the sea on one side, and Hebron on the other. Here we meet with a group of guardians belonging to the establishment at Gaza, enjoying themselves at a wayside coffee-house (*caffenè*). The proprietor of the shop is amusing his guests with a tune on the Syrian banjo; the group of guardians are partaking of coffee and pipes; and one more on the alert than the others has discovered the approaching caravan of travellers, and is scrutinising it with the assistance of a veritable Dollond. This open cool *caffenè* is the favourite resort of native travellers; and the two camels standing in front of the house with their pack-saddles on proclaim the presence of other travellers besides those of our own caravan, which we have escorted safely from the outskirts of Grand Cairo to the Syrian frontiers, and there we must now bid adieu to them, leaving the dragoman and the guardians to battle the watch together, wrangling incessantly the whole way from Khan-Younes to Gaza, where all this squabbling terminates by the gates of the Quarantine being heavily closed and bolted upon the travellers, who remain in durance vile five days under the special charge of Doctor Gilbert Esperon, the medical officer under whose supervision this vast establishment has risen into existence.

RUINS OF CARTHAGE.—Accounts from Tunis announce that the Rev Mr. Davis, who, a few months ago, obtained from the Bey permission to explore the ruins of Carthage under certain conditions, and who has been engaged during the last two months excavating in that locality under the auspices of the British Government and the Museum, has made some valuable discoveries. An Arab having found a piece of elegant mosaic, Mr. Davis was induced to direct his excavations to that spot, and his labours were rewarded by the discovery of the remains of an ancient building, which is believed to be the Palace of Dido. After cutting through two layers of flooring, which must have been laid down at lengthened intervals, he came on a most splendid piece of mosaic of many square yards in area, and in which were delineated two heads, each three feet high, supposed to be those of Dido and Juno; besides several graceful Eastern figures, and a number of elegant devices and ornaments. Of these very interesting relics we hope, by favour of the reverend antiquary, Mr. Davis, to be enabled to engrave specimens.

WAYSIDE CAFE

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

PRIVOLOUS SUITS.—Lord BROUGHAM brought in a bill which he described as being intended to put a stop to frivolous suits, and establish cheap and speedy justice.

THE TURKISH PRINCIPALITIES.—The Earl of CLARENDON, in reply to Lord Lyndhurst, stated that under the terms of a recent firman the Turkish Divans were empowered to discuss the union of the Danubian Principalities, or any other question connected with the future administration of those provinces, in conformity with the ascertained wish of the population. He declined to express any opinion himself on that subject at present, as he was in possession of the firman, which had, he believed, been communicated confidentially to the Government.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—In answer to a series of interpellations from Lord Lyndhurst, the Earl of Ellenborough, and other Peers, the Earl of CLARENDON promised to produce a variety of returns and correspondence relating to the late proceedings at Canton.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE CANADIAN LOAN.—Mr. DISRAELI and LORD PALMERSTON.

MR DISRAELI: I observed with great regret and respect shared, I am sure, by the entire House that the noble Lord the First Minister of the Crown has not been in his place since the discussion on the Address Hear, hear). I hope, therefore, his colleague will be able to inform us whether there is any immediate prospect of the noble Lord being in his place. (Hear, hear).

SIR C. GREY: I saw my noble friend yesterday, and he told me he hoped to be in his place to-day. He is not here, I regret to say; but I have every reason to believe he will be here to-morrow. (Hear, hear).—Mr. DISRAELI. I wish to state that in case the noble Lord is able to be in his place I will ask for the last and largest premission of the House, before the commencement of public business, to make some observations upon a communication which I received from him on the first evening of our meeting on a matter of great moment. (Hear, hear).

THE BUDGET.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that he intended to bring forward the annual Budget on Friday next.

THE WAR WITH PERSIA.—Mr. V. SMITH, in reply to Mr. Layard, stated that the Persian Ambassador in Paris was fully empowered to arrange all the questions now in dispute between his own Government and this country.

TRANSPORTATION.

Sir G. GREY moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act 16 and 17 Vic., c. 99, entitled "An Act to substitute in certain cases other punishment in lieu of transportation." After describing the circumstances under which the experiment of the ticket-of-leave and licensing system had been tried, and the extent to which they were carried, the Home Secretary cited returns showing the operation of the present law. When the Act of 1853 passed there were 8000 convicts under sentence of transportation. Of that number 1055 were transported to Western Australia; of the remaining 6000 not less than 2000 have been discharged on expiration of the pressing clause, and 1250 are employed at present at Bermuda and Gibraltar; and the number actually in this country remaining, and under sentence of transportation, and who will receive tickets of leave in the course of the next few years, is about 600. It must be remembered, however, that the 1200 at Bermuda and Gibraltar will come back to England and receive their tickets of leave here. The number of licenses that have been revoked for misconduct is 466, but there is to be added to that number the licenses held by persons who have been reconvicted, and the term of whose sentence exceeds the original sentence under which they were lying, and in whose cases of course the revocation of the license can have no effect. That number is 583, and there are 95 who have been reported for misconduct, and note whose case an investigation is being made. Taking these numbers altogether and reading them as revocations of tickets of leave we have a grand total of 1144, or about 16 per cent upon the whole number of persons to whom licenses have been granted. A great many schemes have been proposed for the employment of convicts, but the truth is that there are not convicts enough to do all the work in which, if they could be profitably engaged; the real difficulty is not what they are to do while working out their sentence, but what they are to do after it has expired. The Government believe it to be their duty to make use of every facility which exists for the removal of convicts from this country. Now, Western Australia is the only colony which at present is in a condition to receive convicts under sentence of transportation; and it has been shown that in future years 250 is the largest number which we can calculate sending abroad, owing to the small number of persons now sentenced to transportation. That is the rate at which we can supply convicts to a colony, and at the same time avail ourselves of those facilities recommended by the Committee of great many witnesses, including the Governor, the Controller, Captain Henderson, Mr. Frederick Moore, Mr. How, and other men of property and influence in the colony, who were not only asked for their opinion, but were invited to deliberate upon the questions themselves, state that its natural capabilities are very great, it is very large in extent, its climate is good, it is almost entirely cut off from the rest of Australia, there are only three ports from which it is possible for convicts to escape; they cannot get across the land, and the ports are of a character that those would be very difficult to escape from. The country itself is a good producing country, growing good crops of wheat, barley, and potatoes, while the breed of horses is so excellent that they form a considerable item of export—being sent to India, whom they are considered; there is abundance of timber, of every growth, and suitable for any purpose, while, at the same time, large tracts of land are in the hands of private persons, who there would be no want of employment for labour (Hear, hear). There have been large grants of land obtained by private individuals under the impression that the land must necessarily prove a source of wealth, but it has proved, of late years, a source of [illegible] valueless, and it is only after the convict labour has been obtained that it has begun to yield a profit. There is a belief that even now from 800 to 1000 convicts might be advantageously [illegible] Western Australia and that [illegible] would be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## THE CHINESE WAR.—OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The papers relating to the proceedings of her Majesty's naval forces at Canton, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, were published on Saturday. They include the despatches from Sir John Bowring to the Earl of Clarendon, Admiral Seymour's despatches to the Admiralty, the respective correspondence between Sir John Bowring, Admiral Seymour, and Consul Parkes, and with the Chinese authorities; documents relative to the proceedings of the French and American representatives; together with a variety of papers, the substance of which has already been made known. There is also an appendix, composed of papers dating from 1848, respecting the right of British subjects to free entry into Canton. The only expression of opinion on the part of the home Government contained in the papers will be found in the following despatches:—

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO SIR J. BOWRING

Foreign Office, Dec. 10, 1856.

SIR,—I have received your despatches of the 13th and 16th of October, reporting what had passed in regard to the seizure, by the Chinese authorities at Canton, of the crew of the lorcha *Arrow*, sailing under British colours.

I have consulted the law officer of the Crown on this matter, and I have now to state to you, that I am of opinion that this act of the Chinese authorities constitutes an infraction of Article IX. of the Supplementary Treaty.

The only possible defence open to them appears to be, that the *Arrow* was not "an English merchant ship" within the true intent and meaning of the Treaty; but Article XVII., Rule I., in Supplementary Treaty, recognises and includes this particular class of vessel; she had a British register, British colours and papers; and even if her license had been improperly granted in August, 1854, this was a matter of British internal regulation, and to be dealt with by the British authorities. This point is evidently an after-thought on the part of the Chinese, and the only evidence of it is the uncorroborated assertion of one of the crew while in custody. No British lorcha would be safe if her crew were liable to seizure on such grounds.

I have further to observe that there do not seem to have been any such circumstances of urgency in this case as would afford any justification or excuse for the arbitrary conduct of the Chinese authorities, who were probably emboldened by the absence of any of her Majesty's ships from Canton. The *Arrow* was bound to Hong-Kong, and if any of her crew could be identified as having been guilty of piracy, or were even suspected of it, there would have been no difficulty in securing their apprehension and delivery, had the Chinese authorities taken the course indicated by Article IX., viz., communicating with the British Consul. Only two of her crew were charged with piracy, viz., Lam-ting-lae, and Liang-kien-foo; the third detained (Woo-a-jen, is, apparently, only wanted as a witness; and there was not the slightest pretext for seizing the other nine, who were afterwards released.

The accidental and temporary absence of the British master on board a neighbouring vessel could not affect the question. The British flag is clearly proved by the deposition of Kennedy and Leech to have been hauled down by the Chinese Mandarin crew, notwithstanding the denial of this fact by the Imperial Commissioner; but even if the thing had not been actually flying at the moment, it is obvious that the national character of the lorcha was well known to the authorities.

The expiration of the *Arrow*'s sailing license on September 27, previous to her seizure, does not appear to have been known to the Chinese authorities; and this, again, is a matter of British regulation which would not justify seizure by the Chinese.

The principle involved in this case is most important, and the demands made by Mr. Consul Parkes appear to me to be very moderate under the circumstances. I consider that the redelivery of the three men still detained and a subsequent formal demand for their extradition before they are given up again, should be insisted on as a *sine qua non*. They must be considered as having been forcibly taken in breach of treaty, and without any just distribution or excuse, from on board a British vessel, and illegally detained in custody by the orders of the Imperial Commissioner, with full knowledge of all the circumstances, and in defiance of a formal demand by the British Consul.

Under all the circumstances of the case, I approve of the intention to seize and hold as a temporary security for the redress which the British commander has demanded upon Canton, if that is not obtained.

I have only to add, that I conclude you will have caused a strict inquiry to be made into the circumstances connected with the grant of the license to the lorcha in the year 1854.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) CLARENDON.

THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY TO MR. HAMMOND.

(Received January 7.)

Admiralty, January 3, 1857.

SIR, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you copies of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, and of such of its inclosures as have been received at this office, Foreign-office, detailing the operations at Canton; and, in laying the same before the Earl of Clarendon, I have to request that you will move his Lordship to inform my Lords what instructions are to be sent to the Admiral by the mail of the 10th instant.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOS. PHINN.

R. HAMMOND TO THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.

Foreign-office, January 10, 1857.

I have laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 3rd instant, inclosing Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour's report of the late operations in the Canton river, and requesting to be made acquainted with the instructions which should be sent to him on the subject; and, in reply, I am to request that you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Lord Clarendon is of opinion that the Admiral's conduct should be entirely approved, and more especially the judgment, firmness, and moderation with which he has acted, and the respect which he has shown for the lives and properties of the Chinese people.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO SIR J. BOWRING.

Foreign-office, Jan. 10, 1857.

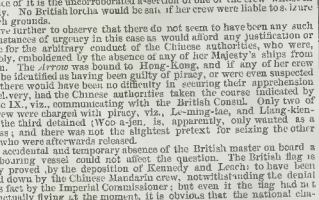
I have received your despatch of the 22nd of October last, with a report of the operations in the Canton river; and I have to acquaint you that her Majesty's Government entirely approve the course which has been adopted by Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour and yourself; and I have to instruct you also to convey to Mr. Parkes a similar approval of his conduct.

Count de Courcy, the French representative, expresses to Sir John Bowring his "moral adhesion" to the course taken by the British authorities, and his recognition of the fact that our common interest direct us towards the revision of our treaties with China.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 09″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.



The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew Points" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Table of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that recorded from midnight to midnight.

## "MANAGEMENT" OF THE DEBT.

"THE value of a thing," says a hard-mouthed proverb, "is what it will fetch." The makers of this stern saying forgot to include a proposition as to the kindred consideration—namely, what it costs to fetch the thing. We have recently been apprised, by no meaner an authority than the *Quarterly Review*, that, if Mr. Briggs goes to the Tweed and catches a salmon, that fish costs Mr. Briggs from £3 to £5. We have also been edified by an anecdote of two titled sportsmen who rented a Scottish moor, and who, calculating in presence of a Highland innkeeper that each grouse they slew cost them £6, were heartily congratulated upon being such bad shots as they had proved themselves. These, however, are what are called fancy prices; and although Mr. Briggs and the other noble sportsmen cheerfully pay them when out for enjoyment—always heightened, to an English mind, by its expensiveness—they would be very much disgusted if asked to pay at the same rate for the ordinary gratifications of life—for instance, on the obtaining their dividends from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. It is fortunate, therefore, for their peace of mind that this special gratification is paid for at a preposterous rate without the knowledge of the parties most interested.

It might not be charitable to enlighten the rich man upon the subject. In fact, as we shall speedily show, although he has, abstractedly, a right to complain, and that loudly, of the particular abuse to which we shall refer, he is, comparatively, in an advantageous position. But inasmuch as this position is incompatible with the recognised ideas of justice, and as a rectification of the abuse in question will be a positive benefit to Dives, as well as to his poorer brethren, we shall venture to lay before the public a brief explanation of what it costs to fetch a dividend. There is a peculiar propriety in inviting attention to the subject just now. The Bank Charter, which has been renewed thirteen times, is now before Parliament for a fourteenth renewal, and though, under ordinary circumstances, a recommendation to reform an objectionable feature in a system is received with singular coldness by those who work that system, a similar suggestion, by some peculiarity of human nature, meets with curiously-respectful treatment when the system itself is being overhauled by a superior power. Availing ourselves of this fact, let us produce a few figures in illustration of the proposition we desire to establish; namely, that advantage by Mr. Ingram, in the debate on Friday night (upon Sir G. C. Lewis's motion for a Select Committee on the Bank Act), that the management of the National Debt demands reform. The question is an administrative one, and may be considered entirely apart from the complex terrors of the Currency dogmas; and, indeed, it chiefly affects those to whom the most ordinary truths of finance are about as familiar as the cuneiform character, or the Homeric hymns.

The first point to which it would direct attention is the following tabulated statement. It contains a reliable estimate of the number of persons who, in 1840, received dividends on the Debt; of the number of those who, in 1850, received it; and a classification of the amounts of such dividends. A comparison of the varying numbers, in reference to amounts, at the two periods is both interesting and suggestive, in a social point of view; but our immediate object is within a more limited and arithmetical range of consideration.

| In receipt of Half-yearly dividends. | There were in 1840 | To 1850 |
|---|---|---|
| Under £5 | 86,238 persons | 89,238 persons. |
| £5 to £10 | 15,393 ,, | 12,293 ,, |
| £10 to £50 | 29,015 ,, | 23,372 ,, |
| £50 to £100 | 2a,153 ,, | 18,770 ,, |
| £100 to £200 | 14,883 ,, | 15,016 ,, |
| £200 to £300 | 3,378 ,, | 3,929 ,, |
| £300 to £500 | 2,809 ,, | 2,683 ,, |
| £500 to £1000 | 1,317 ,, | 1,181 ,, |
| £1000 to £2000 | 581 ,, | 505 ,, |
| Above £2000 | 198 ,, | 210 ,, |
| | 220,177 | 229,236 |

Remarking, in connection with a previous observation, that it will be seen from the above table that, though the gross number of stockholders will be found to have diminished during the ten years from 1840 to 1850, the smallest class of holders had increased by upwards of three thousand during that term, we now proceed to show what charge the Bank of England makes to the country—that is to say to the taxpayer—for handing to these persons, twice in the year, the dividends payable upon their stock. The cost of the machinery which keeps in daily action these alphabetised gentlemen, whom Mr. Weller the elder conceived to be what he was pleased to call Reduced Counsels, and whom he justifiably regarded as alive, is shown by the following detail: In 1845 the gross amount of "management" charges made by the Bank of England to the month of March was £252,051; in 1850 it was £251,457; in 1853 it was £247,853; in 1855 it was £252,000; and in the current year it is £247,339. The previous tabulated statement is calculated to 1850, when 229,736 persons took dividends, and as sufficient approximation to precision it may be said that it costs nearly £1 per head to hand over the dividend.

Now, in the first place, it may seem to be doing business a little in the way of Mr. Briggs and his salmonicide to make the payment of ten pounds cost one pound. The machinery which requires so much oil must surely resemble that which Lord Palmerston, we recollect, amused the House of Commons by describing, in his inimitable way, a few years ago, an American contrivance, by which a steam-engine, we forget how many horse-power, and certain horses, combined their forces for the purpose of drawing corks from bottles. When the Duke of Piccadilly, weary of wheel ratile, runs down to his ancestral mansion for a day or two of quiet, a system of stewardship and swindleship comes into action; and his mutton-chops during that repose cost him ten times as much as the best dinner he could give at the Reform Club. But these splendid feats are not for every-day life, nor even to be performed in the case of Brown and Jones twice a year. If those persons had to pay out of their pockets a tenth of their dividend for receiving the rest, the Bank, which owed its existence to one revolution, would certainly end it in another. But why do Jones and Brown look calmly on and see the Bank paid, out of the taxes to which they contribute, at that extortionate rate? This is one thing for Brown and Jones to consider. But there is another. Not only is the dividend paid in a very costly but in a very incommodious and clumsy manner. Lord Palmerston's machinery did draw the cork, the Duke does get his chops at their weight in sovereigns, and the dividend is paid, but in how troublesome and roundabout a way! Either the stockholder must personally attend, and be identified (a very inconvenient proceeding, as a thousand matrons and elderly maidens will witness, and as any man of business who does not happen to have his business near the Bank will confirm), or he, or she, must give a power of attorney, which is duly stamped, costs a great deal of money, and requires elaborate signatures and attestations, and which leaves one's income at the mercy of a second person—a proceeding which is at all times disagreeable, and which has of late years been occasionally found to be equivalent to self-ruin. Add to this that those who reside at a distance from the Bank, and receive their dividends secondhand, have to incur either the risks of postal transmission or the expense of banker's commission, which, upon the half of the attorney's commission, makes a very appreciable percentage upon income already heavily taxed.

The Bank dividend system, therefore, is at once very costly and very clumsy. Before we adduce an instance or two of a different kind of management, let us meet an objection which will, no doubt, be urged to our estimate of its cost. It will be said—indeed the fact is patent even upon the ill-arranged accounts by which it is sought to mystify the national auditors—that the Bank returns to the nation, under the 7 and 8 Vict., c. 92, the sum of £180,000 for exclusive privileges, and that this reduces the management expenses to an average of about £90,000. Probably, on second thoughts, this excuse will be kept out of the case, for it is not one to which the Bank will find it very politic to call attention. A worse bargain was never made for the nation—a bold word, too—than this. There is not a great private bank that would not gladly give four times the amount for a concession of the exclusive privileges now in the possession of the Bank of England.

But look for a moment at the case of other associations where a dividend has to be paid. Compare the cost of managing the department of railway administration. We will take two instances. The Manchester and Sheffield Railway Company had at the last closing of the books 4900 shareholders, and a capital of £9,000,000. The entire cost of making out all the necessary documents making these shareholders to draw their income for half a year is under £63; and for a year, £125 13s. 2d. This represents, instead of the Bank cost of a pound, the sum of sixpence to each shareholder. Now, take the Midland Railway, its share capital is £16,147,714, and its debenture debt £4,838,866 (the principle involved in dependents of amount; but we give these formidable figures because the Bank of England is supposed by thousands to represent an ever-springing fountain of gold and silver not to be measured by ordinary rule); and it has about 10,000 shareholders and 2400 debenture-holders. In 1856 the total expenses of the dividend department were £366. In addition to this extraordinary difference of expense, the shareholder's income is received without personal attendance, without expensive documents, without risk, and without inconvenience. The railway warrant is the railway banknote.

The attention of the public need only be called to the difference of the two systems to insure an expression of popular feeling upon the subject. The present is the time for such expression, and the room in which the Committee is about to sit is the place in which suggestions upon the point will be considered, unless the House itself should be compelled to take the matter up. It is impossible that in a practical country so ridiculous an anomaly as the dividend system will be permitted to last. There are, of course, many reasons why it will be defended by the great company which works it. The more difficulty there is thrown in the way of removing money, the longer it is likely to accumulate; and no commercial man need be reminded how valuable even a few days' retention of small sums, multiplied by thousands, in the present delicate and sensitive state of our money system. The unclaimed dividend books show that the Bank raise no ideal and imaginary obstacle in the way of timidity, indolence, or want of knowledge of business. And that the dividend system has worked for many years is reason enough with those who call themselves safe men to resist its reformation. The case which we have made out, however, is too strong to leave it probable that the system can survive even a cursory examination by those to whom the subject is instructed. Without unduly pressing these remarks by the suggestion of substitutes for the existing arrangements (the nearer the approach to the simplicity of a well-checked and vigilantly-watched railway share department the better), we would express a hope that the Committee will give its attention to a proposition formerly brought forward by Mr. Ingram, and the justice and convenience of which must strike all who will give a moment's thought to the point. His proposal was that the dividend warrant should be for all practical purposes a bank-note, and that, at all events, it should be made a legal tender to the tax-gatherer. The series of savings which would be gained by this arrangement, so completely in conformity with the spirit of the Bank constitution, will be evident to a man of business; and if we do not trace it here it is only because we wish to exclude from this article all detail which will not have value for the mass of readers. Mr. Ingram's proposition, however, will probably be submitted, in due course, to the House, and we shall then take another opportunity of showing the advantages it offers. In the mean time we would urge upon all who are, or who hope to be, interested in the National Debt, to give consideration to the question what it costs to fetch a dividend.

## SKATING IN HYDE PARK.

JACK FROST is rather a popular visitor with Londoners. You may know when he has come to town by the way in which men and women in the streets hurry along, as though they expected to overtake him in one direction or another. They are sure he is thereabout, for he has blown in their faces, and turned their noses red or blue by his breath. He has shaken them by their hands, and trodden upon their toes, and they feel his civility and incivility at the tips of their extremities. But they are good friends for all that; for the pursuit of the invisible visitor has stretched the muscles and set the blood flowing briskly through the veins, which will diminish the sale of nauseous pills some thousands of boxes, and send people to their homes with such appetites that the plainest fare will be received with cheers, and any little error in cookery be overlooked or forgiven. Jack Frost stands very high in favour with the boys of London, and to attend him they generally "full dress," in monstrous worsted comforters and close-eared caps. They call aloud his praises to each other—"Here's a jolly Frost, Bob Brown!" and, "O, aint this hammy?" They find his footsteps on the pavement, and cut out slides upon them, to the peril of feeble and careless pedestrians. They hold great feasts round baked-potato and kidney pudding cans; and of late years pour down their own throats libations of a curious mixture, enticingly named "Hot Spiced Elder-wine." What can it be? Let us hope that they are no worse cheated than the buyers of fine old crusted port at two and a penny a bottle. Jack Frost is not on good terms with the cabmen. He plays them sad tricks. Coming unexpectedly, when they are not "roughed," and running away again as soon as they are so. He tries the tempers and the coachmanship of those honest fellows, who scarcely find consolation in their tribulation by charging treble fares and drinking many pints of purl and dog's-nose. Of course without saying (to reply), "If one warms you for a week, what would a pound do?" Peppermint lozenges are in great request; and ginger-rock and "thin drops are "hot i' the mouth" too. Roasted chestnuts crackling over glowing charcoal are irresistible to boys with cold hands and a penny. And yonder battered merchant, henceforth immortalised by Mr. Leech's pencil, will, thanks to Jack Frost, perhaps have a supper of tripe from the guins of the morning.

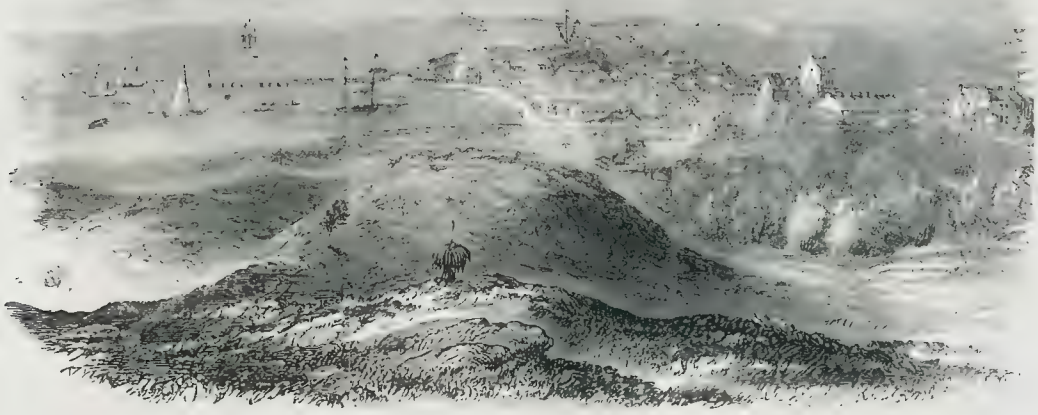
A happy New Year is this Son of Winter! for see how the rogue has kissed those pretty lips and dainty cheeks until they are red as summer roses. What would not those guardsmen give for the same privilege, even though they should kiss through a wedding-ring!

Hark! a dull, continuous cracking of the ice! a crumbling of its surface, and then more flawsand bubbling up of water. Jack Frost is away again! Those who are wise will follow his example and quit the dissolving floor, unless they wish to give trouble to the Humane Society and obtain a plunge-bath, a warm ditto, and a glass of brandy-and-water gratis.

M. L.

SKATING IN HYDE-PARK.—DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS AND TICKETS OF LEAVE.



FREMANTLE, IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA ROTTNEST ISLAND, THE PROPOSED NEW CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT, IN THE DISTANCE.

By reference to the report of the important measure introduced to the House of Commons on Monday night, by Sir George Grey, it will be seen that Western Australia is the locality for the Government experiment of the deportation of convicts sentenced to penal servitude. The colonists, we are assured, really desire the services of convicts of the mother country, as we gather from the following statement, numerously signed by gentlemen connected with the colony of Western Australia, which has been read and presented by a deputation to Mr. Labouchere:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. HENRY LABOUCHERE, HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, &c.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, having an interest in and knowledge of the resources of Western Australia, feel it a duty we owe both to that colony whose real capabilities do not appear to be understood) and this country to put before the Government a few plain facts to prove that it is peculiarly adapted for a penal settlement:—

1. Because the expense of planting a convict establishment (which is always very great) has been already incurred, substantial prisons and depôts have been built, and the necessary offices prepared to receive a large number of convicts.

2. The free settlers (unlike those of other parts of Australia) are willing to continue to receive convicts, to employ them, and to pay them great wages; they merely require some modification of the present system. The convicts can be beneficially employed in the advancement of the colony, such as making roads, bridges, and tramways into the timber forests and to the copper and lead mines.

3. Convict labour has been the means of producing the necessaries of life, which formerly were very scarce and dear, in abundant supply, and on reasonable terms. The convict establishment has also created a market for food, which is amply supplied by the settlers, and at cheap rates. Flour, as an instance, was formerly from £35 to £40 per ton, now (in October last) a contract was taken at £20 per ton, delivered at the dépôt, and the contractor is prepared next year to supply it at £16 per ton.

4. Western Australia also possesses a fine climate, and is unconnected with other parts of Australia (at present) except by sea, and is as much an island as if surrounded by it. Convicts can only escape by sea, and the natives would very soon bring them back if they attempted the bush; indeed, the convicts well know it.

5. Rottnest Island, about fourteen miles from Fremantle, is well adapted for the refractory convicts; and there is ample room for a large number, and employment for years to come in erecting forts and other necessary public works, raising salt, cultivating the land, gardens, &c.

6. That a large establishment may now be carried on at a very reasonable rate, as the heavy outlay in the colony has been increased principally for buildings, plant, &c.

We have the honour to remain, &c.,
(Here follow the signatures of the deputation.)

The accompanying View of Fremantle, already a convict settlement, shows the Island of Rottnest in the distance, opposite the Lighthouse and Signal Station, nearly in the centre of the picture. The convict establishment is situated further to the right of the town than is included in the View. From among a variety of evidence of the approbation of the colonists we select the following from one of the old settlers who had opposed the importation of convict labour:—

We trust that Government do not intend to discontinue the introduction of convicts seeing the great amount of benefit that has resulted to the colony from its having been made a penal settlement under the highly improved system at present in operation, and how little trouble and annoyance the ticket of leave population gives under the existing regulations, for not only are by far the majority of the ticket holders reformed and better men as now treated, but we receive, free of charge to the colony, an important number of free labourers both now to an equal amount. Good and certain markets are found for everything the settlers are able to produce or rear, and property of every description has acquired a value which it could not previously pretend to.

Lectures on various subjects have been delivered by the more enlightened portion of the convicts to their humbler companions in misfortune; while a manuscript weekly publication, called the *Family Herald*, conducted by the convicts, is stated to be got up creditably, and to strengthen the hope that there are many among them who, under the able management now exercised, may be restored to society, and do it good service.

We need scarcely add that the above circumstances invest Western Australia with immediate interest; and we are happy to add that the Sketch-book of a recent explorer (Captain Harrington) will enable us to present to our readers a few scenes of native and emigrant life from its least-known province. Of emigrants to Western Australia it

KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

used to be said, "They are gone to the Swan;" and the nominal locality of a picturesque but unimportant river is still commonly enough applied to an immense western and south-western territory, whereof these Views have been directly sketched.

The accurate maps of the earliest explorers of the western coast of Australia were of the most inaccurate character, as attested in the details of the discoveries of Endracht's, Edel's, and Leweirin's Lands, between the years 1616 and 1622. It was examined by Dampier and Vlaming, and afterwards by Flinders, Baudin, Péron, and Freycinet; but by all without any cheering or promising discovery. They stated it to consist almost everywhere of a ridge of low steep rocks, bordering on a sandy shore, accessible to boats only in a few points. There are occasional openings, or rather rifts, in these rocks, through which torrents sometimes pour, but without any enlivening or fertilising influence. But Captain Flinders, whose general accuracy can be relied on, did not in this case observe the sandy inlet by which the Murray River, since discovered by Captain Sturt, finds its way to the sea, although this river surpasses the Rhine in the length of its course.

On this dreary shore, extending for 800 miles, there was, however, found by the early explorers an important opening to a land of promise. Such was the Swan River, to which a little naval expedition, under Captain Stirling, took refuge in 1826, and whose fertile stream was explored for fifty miles; and the report made of the country on its banks was so favourable, that a Western Settlement, which had always been a desideratum, by reason of its much shorter distance from England, was formed there in the year 1829, under the government of Captain Stirling; and was, by a temporary Act of Parliament, erected into an independent colony, by the name of Western Australia, and regular grants of land were made to capitalists who took with them free labourers. But the fertility of the soil had evidently been exaggerated. After three years' experience, Lieutenant-Governor Stirling stated the only products of this country of any value to be its timber, which was inexhaustible, and of excellent quality; and its grasses, affording feed of superior quality for sheep, horses, and cattle He adds

"There is a good species of tobacco and perennial flax, similar to the kind usually cultivated in Europe; but these are as yet only valuable as indicative of the capabilities of the soil.

"For some time back the weather have been kept at King George's Sound, and at Perth, the capital of Swan River: in the latter district the climate may be said to be exceptionable only in the months of January, February, and March, when the heat and drought are as disagreeable as they can be without affecting the health. The district of King George's Sound, being exposed to southerly winds in summer, and frequently visited by showers, is the most equable, perhaps, in the world, and the most temperate. The heat on the west coast is certainly intense; and the musquitos, which abound there in the summer, are serious evils in their way, and have caused some dislike to this part of the country as a place of residence. But, notwithstanding these and other local and trivial objections, the climate, the ports, the position, and extent of the country are such as to fit it to be the seat of a wealthy and populous possession of the Crown; and I feel justified in saying, in this stage of its occupation, that it will not fail to become such from any natural disqualification of the soil."

The subject of the View is situated not far from the south-western extremity of the Australian continent. It consists of an outer sound and two inner basins or harbours, which are perfectly landlocked, and afford every security for ships. The basin, called Princess Royal Harbour, and situated on the west side of the sound, can be entered by vessels of considerable size, which ride at anchor close to the shore, in perfect security. The other basin, called Oyster Harbour, is not so secure. As there is no harbour within a great distance of it, either on the eastern or western coast of Australia, which offers such advantages as King George's Sound, colonists were sent there from Sydney as early as 1826; and this settlement has been of great advantage to the colony of Swan River, settled at a later date. It is very conveniently situated for the purposes of refitting and refitting vessels bound to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and is frequently resorted to by such vessels. The natives resemble those in the neighbourhood of Sydney, and are friendly to settlers.

The country, though rocky, is very picturesque. The hills are strewed with a profusion of beautiful shrubs, flourishing about immense blocks of granite: *Banksiæ*, one of which is called by the colonists wild honeysuckle, one of extraordinary beauty, grows trees are abundant, and the forests consist of gum-tree (*Eucalyptus*) and gum-trees (*Eucalyptus*), the timber of which is, however, usually decayed at the heart. No grass fit for pasture grows on the plains, which are overrun with a coarse herbage. Here occurs a singular exception to the almost universal law in the vegetable kingdom, that truly parasitical genera are incapable of growing in the earth; on all the coasts of Australia the *Loranthus* is found growing sparingly, like mistletoe, upon the branches of *Eucalyptus*, *Casuarina*, *Acacia*, and *Melaleuca*, but in King George's Sound a terrestrial species occurs, forming a small tree fifteen feet high.

"King George's Sound was discovered in 1791; and is an extensive bay, on the south-western coast of Western Australia, and eastward of Cape Leeuwin (Lioness); the principal town is Albany. In 1826 it was taken possession of by the Sydney Government: it was intended to form a penal settlement there: indeed, a detachment of troops and some convicts were in possession at the place when the charter for Western Australia was granted; the settlement was consequently abandoned by the Government of New South Wales, and the troops and convicts were withdrawn."

Mr. Melville, from whose able work, "Australasia and Prison Discipline," we quote the above, describes the aborigines of this part of the continent as a very harmless race, and, generally speaking, willing to be employed by the settlers. To the credit of the white population, it should be mentioned that they have always acted kindly towards these black people, and the latter, in return, usually maintain friendly terms with the Europeans. "These natives are not fitted to work as labourers: the children of nature are not educated to other toil than that necessary to obtain food, the limits of their happiness are other wise circumscribed than labour, whereas it is considered, sport by the natives. Little danger is there of any disturbance with the blacks; and, should one is it likely that the territory will be invaded by any hostile foreign power. Under these circumstances, the Home Government considers five officers and 125 privates of the 21st (Royal North British) Regiment quite sufficient protection for all Western Australia."

*(To be continued.)*

The Late Princess Lieven.—The body of the Princess Lieven has been embalmed and sent to Russia. A funeral service was performed over the corpse on the 4th inst., at the Lutheran Chapel, in the Rue Chaublat. The deceased Princess did not belong to the orthodox Greek Church. She has left behind her a valuable country of seclusion to M. Guizot. This, considering his advanced age (sixty-eight), is a very modest legacy; and it is reported that the family of the Princess propose to pay the original capital sum named, so that M. Guizot's family may be benefited. It is most confidently said in some quarters that M. Guizot was privately married to the Princess. At all events, his daughters as well as himself have gone into deep mourning for her. She was not extremely rich, her whole income never having been more than £3000 a year; but out of this, although she kept a liberal house, she managed to put by something annually.

The Russian Railways.—The *Nord* has a long communication from St. Petersburg of the 24th ult., which contains the following particulars respecting the lines of railway that are carried out by Messrs. Salt, Brassey, Peto, and Betts. It also details the arrangements which have been made for the completion of the Moscow line, particularly signed, but will be so, probably, during the present month. It adds that the seat of the company will be at St. Petersburg, under the direction of a committee consisting of a president, seven directors, and seventeen members. This committee is already formed. M. Lebrun, *attaché* of the Home Minister, is named president, and MM. Stieglitz and Thomas Baring, vice. The members are selected from the leading manufacturing and commercial houses of the capital. The latter throws no light upon the tracing or direction of the four lines on the eve of being officially recorded, and is silent on financial details. It states, however, that these four lines are regarded as insufficient for the necessities of the country, and that divers branches or connecting lines are spoken of as under consideration; all, of course, to be set up and opened to traffic by the aid of foreign capital.

Children in Workhouses.—A Parliamentary return, just printed, shows that on the 25th March, 1856, there were in the workhouses of all Unions in England and Wales 31,586 children, viz., 15,429 boys and 16,157 girls. Of these 19,497 were girls who were old enough for service. In all, 12,759 were illegitimate, 12,862 were orphans, 2738 children of able-bodied parents in the workhouse, and only 769 of the children of the same class of parents out of the workhouse. In the workhouses of Middlesex were 3421 boys and 2934 girls; in those of Lancashire 2764 boys and 2549 girls. The counties of Kent and Surrey have the next largest numbers.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Argus; L. L.; J. P. P.; and others.—Our Problem No. 627 is exactly copied from the [illegible], but, as the Black King is in check, to begin with, we suspect [illegible]. We await the arrival of the next Number of the French magazine to rectify the position.

F. H., Dunmow.—It is the custom of the leading players—unless an arrangement to the contrary has been made by the parties beforehand—for each player to retain the same coloured men he began with throughout a sitting.

J. D. M. P. 1. The blank Chess diagrams published by Messrs. Ashbee and Dangerfield, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, are the best and cheapest we have met with. 2. They can be sent by post, like any other printed matter, 4 on. for a penny.

R. H. W., Brighton. A very smart little problem.

E. A. K.—Simplicity itself! Admitting of the easiest possible solution in *two* moves.

R. G.—The Automaton Chess-Player, mentioned in our last as having been destroyed in the conflagration at Philadelphia, 1854, was the same figure that created so great a sensation in London and the Continental cities many years ago.

A Subscriber.—There is good reason to hope that the Birmingham Chess Meeting will be delayed a short time in order that it may be held the same week with the expected gathering at Manchester during the Art-Treasures Exhibition.

Spectator.—Arrangements are in progress for a renewal of the Consultation Games at the St. George's Club, or in some other equally eligible arena. Their temporary cessation has, no doubt, been prejudicial not only to the interests of the club but to Chess in this country generally.

Berean.—The difficulty you and others complain of in distinguishing the King's and Queen's Bishop's Knight is completely obviated by the Staunton men, in which the King's pieces are designated by a small crown on the top.

T. M.—In playing games by correspondence, you will find one of James' "In Statu Quo" boards and men of inestimable service. Indeed, for conducting games of this description without [illegible] we know [illegible] can this ingenious novelty.

A. M. H.—The amended version shall be examined.

Joyeux.—Take a six months course of Tomlinson's useful little book, "Amusements in Chess," and you will be astonished to find how little you knew of the game before. When thoroughly grounded in all that manual can teach you it will then be time to tackle the more difficult treatises you mention.

R. T. F.—We propose resuming the Chess Enigmas very shortly, as I are [illegible] a collection for publication.

Solutions of Problem No. 676 by Omega, Peru, Simple Simon, Argus, Belle-Chess, J. D., W. H., Gregory, A. Clark, Will o' the Wisp, A German, Alpha, Little Dorrit, The Original Northern Girl, Carr, Pawn, Ernest, A Gendun of Nicnias, Puto, Wilfred, Henrician, Tortoise, Rustic, F. R. Crampton, Box and Cox, A School Boy, Antony, Mungo, F.R.S., Big Ben Lovell, Diggory, H. P. W., F. G. W., M. Austin, Buxton, R. P. G. S. S., A Highlander, G. Mason, Old Salt. One of the third, Barnacle, G. P. Q., A Casual Player, A Boarding-school Miss, D. D., Mallock, Peter, Chemicus, Fox-prove, are correct. All others are wrong.

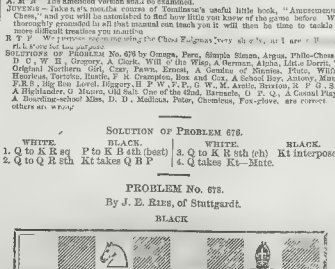
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 676.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q to K Kt sq | P to K B 4th (best) | 3. Q to K R 8th (ch) | Kt interposes |
| 2. Q to Q R 8th | Kt takes Q B P | 4. Q takes Kt—Mate. | |

### PROBLEM No. 678.

By J. E. Ries, of Stuttgardt.

BLACK

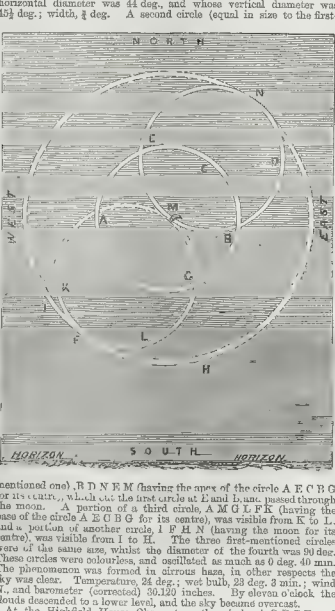


WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

## REMARKABLE LUNAR PHENOMENON SEEN AT THE BEESTON OBSERVATORY, FEBRUARY 4th, 1857.

The Lunar phenomenon seen here yesterday was so splendid a spectacle that it seems desirable to place a sketch of the appearance on record. It was visible from 6h. 30m. p.m., until nearly 11 p.m.; and consisted of a circle A E C B G (having the moon for its centre), whose horizontal diameter was 44 deg., and whose vertical diameter was 45½ deg.; width, ⅔ deg. A second circle (equal in size to the first-




mentioned one), R D N E M (having the apex of the circle A E C B G for its centre), which cut the first circle at E and B, just passed through the moon. A portion of a third circle, A M G L F K (having the base of the circle A E C B G for its centre), was visible from K to L, and a portion of another circle, I P H N (having the moon for its centre), was visible from I to H. The three first-mentioned circles were of the same size, whilst the diameter of the fourth was 90 deg. These circles were colourless, and oscillated as much as 6 deg. 40 min. The phenomenon was formed in nitrous haze, in other respects the sky was clear. Temperature, 24 deg.; wet bulb, 23 deg. 3 min.; wind N., and barometer (corrected) 30.120 inches. By eleven o'clock the clouds descended to a lower level, and the sky became overcast.

At the Highfield House Observatory the circles A G B C E and B D N E M were visible; and the apex of A G B C E (near C) was prismatic. The phenomenon being very brilliant attracted much attention.

E. J. Lowe.

Observatory, Beeston, near Nottingham, 1857, February 5th.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. William Monsell to be President of the General Board of Health.

The Emperor of the French has ordered twenty five magnificent opera-glasses (some of them to be ornamented with 2000f. worth of diamonds), which he intends to offer as a present to the Grand Duke Constantine when he arrives in Paris.

The Queen of Spain's visit to Andalusia is definitively given up, out of a desire, as stated, to spare the expenditure of the public money.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Henry Darling, Esq., Governor of Newfoundland, to be Governor of Jamaica.

The report current some time back has been revived that the Emperor of Russia will pay a visit to the Emperor of the French this spring.

The Grand Duke Michael of Russia has left Nice for Genoa. His Imperial Highness embarked at Villa France in a Russian vessel.

The Earl of Mansfield had a battue over his grounds at Scone last week. There were seven guns on the field, and about 750 head of game were killed, consisting chiefly of hares, pheasants, and woodcocks.

The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Dresden on the 3rd of February, in the evening. His Imperial Highness was present, incognito, the same night at the representation in the Theatre Royal.

The majority of the papers and letters left by the Princess de Lieven are said to have been claimed by the Russian Embassy at Paris.

Sir Alexander Bannerman has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

Owing to the illness of Count Hatzfeldt, it is believed that Colonel Canitz will be dispatched from Frankfort to Paris on a private mission, in relation to the Neufchatel affair.

The English Consul General at Venice is expected at Milan under, it is said, special instructions from his Government.

The Emperor Napoleon has sent to the Emperor Alexander II. a magnificent copy of the "Imitation de Jesus Christ," printed at the Imperial printing office in Paris. It was sent to Count de Kisseleff by the Minister of Justice. The Imperial Library of St. Petersburg purchased a copy of this work in 1855 at a cost of 6000f.

The Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas have sent a superb church lamp to the temple of the Archangel Michael at Mistegnel, in commemoration of the time they had passed in prayer in that church. The lamp was accompanied with a complimentary letter to the Vice Admiral Boutakoff, one of the surviving defenders of Sebastopol.

M. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador to England, having received the firman of the sultan granting the concession for the Euphrates Valley Railway, Major General Chesney and Mr. Andrew had an interview on Tuesday with his Excellency, with reference thereto.

Intelligence has been received at Alexandria of the death of King Theodore, who not long since proclaimed himself independent in the districts in the south of Egypt.

An Imperial decree in the *Moniteur* opens an extraordinary credit of 100,000f. for the expense of collecting and publishing the correspondence of the Emperor Napoleon I.

The Marquis Ferdinando Incontri, who married Miss D'Arcy Irvine, sister of the Viscountess Dungannon, a few years ago, died at Florence on the 24th ult.

The *Faedrelandet* states that the King of Denmark had been confined to his room by a severe cold, but that he is beginning to mend.

The *Presse* and *Estafette* both contradict the statement of the *Revue Britannique* that Ledru-Rollin had left London for the United States. The great democratic tribune continues to inhabit the lodging where he has long lived in London.

General Count Osten-Sacken, who commanded the troops at Sebastopol towards the end of the siege, has, with General Sumarokoff, just been appointed a member of the Committee of the Invalides. This is a similar position to Veterans who have grown infirm in the service.

The Liverpool Town Council has resolved to invite Mr. W. Brown, M.P., to lay the foundation stone of the new free library in the Exeter Parliamentary recess.

The annual balletten from Harewood House have within the last two days been of a more charming character, and sanguine hopes are now entertained that the noble Earl will recover from the severe accident that befell him on the 24th ult.

Prince Paul Esterhazy has left Vienna for Pesth, to take part in the deliberations of several members of the Hungarian nobility on the ceremonies for the reception of the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

It is stated in a letter from St. Petersburg, of the 31st ult., that the Emperor on the previous day paid a visit to the Countess de Morny, the new French Ambassadress, at the hotel of the French Embassy.

Mr. W. H. Schneider has withdrawn his claims to the representation of Hull, and Mr. James Clay is now the only candidate.

The Prince de la Moskowa, father of the Countess de Persigny, accompanied by the Baron de Turckheim, arrived at the residence of the French Embassy on Monday, from Paris.

Great sensation is created in Austrian diplomatic circles by the statement that Aide-de-Camp General de Grunne, who exercised great and irresponsible influence over the Emperor of Austria, has been placed in retirement.

The execution of the statue for which £1000 was left by Turner's will has been given by the trustees to Mr. MacDowall, R.A. It is to be erected in St. Paul's. The competitors were all Royal Academicians.

The Porte, considering the degrees of banishment issued by the Hospodar as illegal, permits all exiles from Moldavia and Wallachia to return to their country.

A Commission, to be composed of the resident Ministers of the three protecting Powers Russia, France, and England, has been appointed to inquire into the state of the Greek finances.

A Royal decree from King Ferdinand convokes the District Councils of Naples on pro hac not meeting Sat[illegible] for the 15th April, and their sittings are not to last [illegible] days. The Provincial Councils are to assemble on the 5th May, and sit till the 25th.

M. Flandrin, a member of the Institute, has been selected to replace M. Paul Delaroche as Professor of Painting at the Ecole des Beaux Arts.

It is stated that the East India Company will shortly invite tenders for the conveyance of upwards of 2000 troops from England to Madras.

The Department of Agriculture at St. Petersburg has published a notice that the Ministry of the Domains of the Russian Empire intends to organise exhibitions of agricultural productions and domestic animals during the ensuing summer in different parts of the empire.

The accounts from Spain as regards the food question are again becoming very alarming, and fresh *emeutes* are expected in the large towns.

A slight shock of earthquake was experienced on the night of the 31st ult. at Venice, Padua, and other towns of the Venetian territory. The motion was undulatory, from N.E. to S.W., and lasted about five seconds. No accidents causing any damage.

The subscription in aid of the fund in course of collection for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the *Violet* now exceeds £3000.

On the 12th of March a great Free-trade meeting is advertised to take place at Clarkrop, which is hoped to be the heart of the iron industry of Belgium, and on the 26th a similar meeting to be held at Namur.

Mr. Van Winkle, an American, has invented a machine which will make from fifty to sixty bolt nuts per minute, of any size, shape, or weight.

Terrible ravages have been caused in the neighbourhood of Lisbon by the larvæ of the Bombyx Monacha. Between Lisbon and Pombal whole forests have been destroyed by the insect, and the proprietors have cut down all the trees attacked.

The Madrid journals of the 4th mention that a secret society of Communists exists at Madrid, and that its distinctive signs are a domino and a pomard.

The Progressists party in Spain are actively organising their measures in reference to the approaching election of Deputies to the Cortes.

The Danish Council for the whole kingdom will be convoked for the beginning of March, for which purpose the present Session of the Danish Chambers and of the Schleswig Diet will be shortened by a week.

The cold was recently so intense in the south of France that the navigation was interrupted in the Canal du Midi, which was frozen over. Not fewer than 500 men were engaged in that city in filling the various ice-houses

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See Reports by Judges at the Great Exhibition, 1851 :—"Of all the objects manufactured by the exhibitors the Billiard Table is perhaps the most important, as being decidedly superior to all as construction of any other kind." To this satisfactory the Jury have had no hesitation in awarding the Prize Medal, in acknowledgment of his admirable and solid construction and appliances."

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 846.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE BUDGET.

If the Budget be looked upon as a mere party triumph, there are few persons who will not admit that the triumph is a great one. Never within living memory was a Parliamentary Opposition more bravely met, or more completely foiled. Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, and their friends stood upon the ramparts of what they considered to be an impregnable fortress, and waved aloft two banners—one bearing the magic word "Retrenchment!" in the possibility of which they did not believe; and the other bearing the equally potent syllables, "Down with the War Ninepence!" But the Chancellor of the Exchequer, like a very Paladin in his heroism, stormed the fortress, took it by a *coup de main*, and seizing the twin banners from the hands of his opponents adopted them as the insignia of his own party and the emblems of his victory. The retrenchment—deemed to be impossible—he proved to be not only possible, but easy; and showed, to the discomfiture of the too confident Opposition, that the "war ninepence" might come down, without bringing down Lord Palmerston along with it.

Considered on its own merits, and without reference to the strategy of the Parliamentary arena, the public will accept the Budget with a cordial approval, nearly approaching to unanimity. As a timely concession to the general wish of the people—as a wise adaptation of means to an end—and as a statesmanlike mode of dealing with the national resources, present and prospective—it demands and will receive the support of Parliament; and will, doubtless, be accepted as a settlement of the Property and Income Tax until the time fixed by itself for the reconsideration of that question. Fortunately for the country, it is not often that a Government has it in its power to make such a relinquishment of taxation as between nine and ten millions sterling, and such a sweeping reduction in its expenditure as thirteen millions; for European wars and their burdens do not afflict every generation. Though in some of its details the Budget just proposed may not satisfy all the necessities of party strife—though it may by its omissions, as well as its commissions, not be exactly suited to all the interests of trade and manufacture—it has one great merit which will make amends for all minor deficiencies. The magnitude of the relief which it will afford to industry will be sufficient to overbear all opposition that may be raised against it by those who see the part, and not the whole, and who would rather that all the world should go unshod than that they should be condemned to wear a shoe somewhat tighter than is consistent with their perfect ease and comfort.

When a budget, good, bad, or indifferent, is proposed, there are always many powerful interests which clamour for the remission of taxes, and which think themselves aggrieved if the relief be not afforded. Taxation, whether direct or indirect, is so great an evil that wherever it falls it is unwelcome. But, as money must be had, the Englishman, as is his wont, resigns himself to necessity, with as good a grace as his pocket, his temper, or his digestion will allow. He grumbles, but he pays. Thus he will grumble, as of old, in his own person or in that of his representatives, at the duty on Fire Insurances which Sir Cornewall Lewis has not proposed to repeal; but he will pay it. He will grumble at the non-reduction of the Tea and Sugar Duties, but he will remember the liabilities created by the war, and he will consume tea and sugar as before, and pay the prices demanded. He will perhaps vent a growl at the Excise-duty upon paper, but he will buy as many books as usual, subscribe to as many newspapers, and use as much paper in packing his wares as ever he did; nay, more, if trade increases. The State will derive its usual million from the paper-mills, and no one will be appreciably the worse. If any one remain malcontent he will have the satisfaction of knowing that the Budget is not like Magna Charta, or the Bill of Rights—a thing, that once agreed upon, is to be considered as settled in perpetuity—but that in the following year he may agitate as much as he will against ny impost that may happen to press with undue severity upon him; and that a good, sound, wholesome agitation is in this country invariably crowned with success. If not this year, the next; if not the next, the year after. The triumphant and speedy success which attended the agitation for the repeal of the "war ninepence" will show him what force or what persuasion to bring to bear upon the members of the present or a future Parliament; and Fire Insurance-duties, the Paper-duties, and even the sevenpenny Income-tax itself, impregnable as they seem, will yield at the right moment if John Bull will but lay formal siege to them, and determine to win.

The great, if not the only, questions to be decided this year are whether the reduction of the expenditure upon the Army and Navy and the general expenses of the State have gone far enough. If this be decided in the affirmative the Government cannot well be called upon to make any greater sacrifice of revenue. If, on the contrary, it be decided that retrenchment can be carried to a greater extent without impairing efficiency, injuring the public credit, or forestalling unduly the resources of future years it may become a question whether the continued payment of a sevenpenny rate upon Property and Income is not unnecessary, and whether it would not be better to reduce it to the fivepence at which it would have stood according to the terms of Mr. Gladstone's Budget of 1853, if no war had broken out in the interval to disarrange all previous calculations, and entail very onerous burdens upon all classes and interests in the commonwealth. It remains for Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, and their friends, to show both the practicability and the desirability of such reduction and such relief. The public, if they succeed, will be grateful to them, without inquiring too critically into their motives. But of such a result we confess we see no chance. The Budget of Sir G. C. Lewis has

CHINESE MANDARIN AND SOLDIERS.—(SEE PAGE 170.)

come upon the country with a pleasant surprise. If no one considers it perfect, almost everybody deems it sufficient; and even those who may have reason to be dissatisfied with it will be content, for the sake of the immediate abolition of the war tax, to postpone till another year the consideration of the peace taxes which they may feel to be either unwise or oppressive. Besides, there is not a member on either side of the House of Commons who would not look upon a general election this year as a nuisance and an evil, and as a consummation most earnestly to be deprecated. So the Budget will be accepted; and Lord Palmerston's Government, if it do not thereby secure a new lease of power, will have to be assailed upon some more vulnerable side than its finance. We do not assert that there is such a side;—but if there be, it is the duty of the Opposition to discover it and make the most of it.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

PARIS has caught cold. It spends the mornings, consequently, in its dressing-gown and slippers, swallows much nasty tisane, and pities itself immoderately. It is quite unable to go out, or to support a breath of air, is altogether incapacitated from any useful or active employment, and *s'ennuie à périr* from the suffering and the confinement. The evening, however, brings quite a new state of things, and we become admiring witnesses of the noble and self-sacrificing devotion of which the Parisienne especially (the women are great on these occasions, to the utmost limits of feminine disinterestedness) is capable towards friendship and society—*le monde*—that sovereign which, Jove-like, is at once divinity, tyrant, and roué. The Parisienne has promised Madame A——, with whom she was brought up *au couvent*, to appear in her box at the Opera. She has sworn to Madame B——, who is the friend of her childhood, to be present at her ball. She is engaged to the reception at the Tuileries, and the Empress would persuade the Emperor to turn her husband out of his place if she did not appear. And, besides all this, *le monde* expects her to do homage; *le monde* is waiting impatiently to see her new gown with the thirty-six breadths, fifty flounces, and eighty yards of lace and ribbon. *Le monde* does not care about colds: it ignores influenzas, it demands that the Parisienne shall show herself in the place it has assigned her. Filled, therefore, with a sense of her duties and responsibilities, the Parisienne exchanges her dressing-gown for the above-mentioned new robe, which is *très decolletée*; she has no notion, the Parisienne, of doing things by halves; cobweb stockings and gossamer shoes take the place of wadded slippers, and bravely forth she goes into the frost, into the snow, into the fog, into the dreary night, to immolate herself on the altar of friendship and *le monde*. She danced the other night at the *bal intime* of the Empress till morning, among some five hundred other guests, many of them victims like herself. The Empress wore on this occasion a white tulle dress, ornamented with green foliage, and clasps of diamonds, and a green wreath, with a lace veil attached to the back hair, and falling to the waist, according to a fashion becoming highly popular. The dress of the Maréchale Serrano, gown and veil of white tulle, with gold stars. That of the beautiful Comtesse Castiglione, white, with crimson velvet knots and leaves; and some others, were particularly admired. The Parisienne, ever true to her duty, also appeared at the ball of the Prince Jerome Napoleon, at that of the Maréchal Magnan, at the *bal costumé* of the Countess Walewska (where the Russians wouldn't hear of a Polish quadrille, and the Poles set their faces against a Russian one), at the small ball of the Hôtel de Ville, and at all the Ministerial, Ambassadorial, and other official fêtes, to say nothing of such private ones as are here and there being given in the Faubourg St. Honoré and the Chaussée d'Antin. She has even gone so far in her devotion to the good cause as to make one or two furtive and masked appearances at the *bal de l'Opéra*, where her presence was unknown, and her absence would have remained equally concealed. This *is* doing things conscientiously!

It is said that the papers which were represented as having been confided by the Princess de Lieven to M. Guizot are still in the possession of her family, who do not seem disposed to resign them, alleging that, whatever may have been the private agreement entered into between him and the Princess on this subject, she has left no precise or positive directions which would give him a virtual right to claim them. The report that the Russian Embassy interfered in the matter is contradicted. Among the legacies left by Madame de Lieven is an annual one of 8000 francs to M. Guizot, with the express condition that it is to be employed in the purchase and keeping of a carriage; the poverty of the late Minister of Louis Philippe denying him this almost necessity even during the worst weather—a circumstance which used to be a subject of great regret to the Princess, who, as much as possible, kept her own at his service.

The Prince Imperial has again been ill, but not seriously, and is now convalescent. An alarm was last week created by a report that an attempt had been made on the life of the Empress. The story, however, soon resolved itself into the simple fact that she had been suddenly accosted, with some vehemence of words and gesture, by a man who, on his being arrested, proved to be insane, as she was passing through the public portion of the Tuileries gardens to reach the private inclosure.

Great preparations are being made at Toulon for the reception of the Grand Duke Constantine, who is expected there the second fortnight in April. A maritime fête is to be given; and it is ordered that the new vessels now in progress, the *Fontenoy* and the *Foudre*, shall be advanced as much as possible, so as to be launched in the presence of the Imperial visitor.

The Emperor has presented the great bell of Sebastopol to Notre Dame, but, the fastenings by which it is hung having been purposely broken off by the Russians, it is now undergoing the repairs required for its suspension. A part of the metal of the cannons taken at Sebastopol is to be devoted to the creation of a colossal statue of the Virgin, on a rock named the Mont-Corneille, overlooking Puy. The figure is to be sixteen feet in height.

### THE WAR IN PERSIA.

The accounts from the Persian Gulf to the 25th of December announce that the steam-frigates *Chusan*, *Singapore*, and *Pottinger*, belonging to the East India Company, had quitted the Bay of Bushire to anchor in the port of Karrak. The Admiral had commissioned the commanders of the *Euphrate* and the *Tigris* to make a survey of the island and port of Karrak. Two transports from Bombay had brought the materials necessary for the construction of docks and storehouses. The port of Karrak is described as one of the finest in the world. 800 merchant vessels may be safely anchored there. The British Admiral dispatched on the 21st December the *Coulanar* and *Elphinstone* to the Island of Ormuz, situated at the entrance of the Persian Gulf. A vast maritime position is about to be established there, and a dépôt of coal. It is said that he likewise intends to place himself in communication with Bussorah by means of a service of steam-boats on the Euphrates.

The *Indépendance Belge* states that the bases of the arrangement in progress between Feroukh Khan and the English Government are the mutual restitution of Bushire and Herat, and the establishment of a free port at Karrak.

It is also said that France has given up her claims on the Island of Karrak, as her contribution to the settlement.

Letters received from Persia on Tuesday state that Feslah Khan, who commands the advanced guard of the Persian army in Farsistan, had sent forward on the 25th of December a strong reconnoitring party of cavalry as far as fifty miles in advance of Shiraz. This demonstration, though so far from the British camp, had given rise to a report of an approaching attack on the English lines by the entire Persian army; but this is impossible, for the Persians, who have been joined by the Turcomans, have none but irregular cavalry in the province of Fars, with which it would be impossible to make an impression on the well-fortified position of the English army at Bushire.

### AUSTRIAN REFORMS IN ITALY.

A few months ago it was announced that the Archduke Ferdinand Max would take the oaths as Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom on or about the 12th inst.; but it now appears that his Imperial Highness has expressed his disinclination to accept so important an office without previously ascertaining the exact extent of the powers with which the Emperor proposes to invest him. The Archduke is aware that the rigid system of centralisation which has been introduced by the Minister of the Interior is one of the principal causes of the discontent of the Italian subjects of his Imperial brother. At present the inhabitants of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom are in an excellent humour, because they can apply directly to their Sovereign for the redress of their grievances; but it is feared that they would relapse into their former sullen disaffection if they were again made so entirely dependent on the Central Government. The youthful Archduke is said to have expressed his conviction that he would be able to discharge the important duties of Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom to the satisfaction either of his Majesty or of his subjects, unless some important changes were made in the system of government. During the last few years the Minister of the Interior has been intent on centralisation, in order to render more complete the unity of the empire, but many experienced statesmen are of opinion that he has overshot the mark, and will, sooner or later, be obliged to leave very many matters of minor importance to the management of the provincial authorities. Persons who are generally well informed on such matters affirm that the representations of the Archduke have been received favourably, and that he is likely to receive from the Emperor much more extensive powers than were held by the Archduke Reignier, who was Viceroy up to 1848. The following are said to be the principal features of the proposed plan of administration:—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Ferdinand Max to be the *alter ego* of his Majesty, and as such to receive his instructions direct from him. One of the Aulic Councillors of the Home Department, who is to have the management of matters connected with the organisation of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, to be attached to the Governor-General. Judicial matters to be under the more immediate direction of the Supreme Court of Justice for Lombardy and Venice, which, as a matter of course, is responsible to the Minister of Justice for its actions. The Governor-General will have to do all in his power to maintain the unity of the empire, but he will be at liberty to take into consideration any wishes of the people that are not antagonistic to it. His Imperial Highness may, should he deem it advisable, give employment to persons who, though disloyal during the revolution, have since behaved well.

The advocates of violent measures assert that the Emperor has seriously compromised his dignity by his "excessive condescension;" but persons who have had an opportunity of seeing how the Emperor treats his Italian subjects state that he displays extreme tact—as much as he is friendly with all and familiar with no one. Shoals of petitions, which have been presented to the Emperor during his sojourn in Italy, have been forwarded to Vienna for examination, and almost all of them bear the signature of the Emperor, which in Austria is equivalent to an order to the Minister to whose department the matter treated of belongs to grant (if possible) the request of the petitioner.

### RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN ASIA.

The ratifications of the treaty signed between Russia and Persia on the 5th of January last were exchanged at Teheran on the 18th of the same month. This treaty secures to Russia a tract of land on the frontiers of Turkey. This tract is situate between Bayazid and Nakhchavan. This new possession will give Russia a complete command of the strategic road from Trebizond on the Black Sea to the Persian frontier by Erzeroum. The importance of the new territory may be estimated by the persevering efforts which Russia has made to obtain possession of it ever since her war with Persia, which was brought to a close in 1828. It comprises a great part of the Persian province of Azerbaidschan, and will be useful to Russia, by consolidating her dominions in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea, as well as giving her the command of one of the principal avenues of Asiatic commerce. It is asserted that orders were immediately sent from St. Petersburg to construct a line of fortresses on the territory lately ceded.

A letter from the Black Sea of February 3 states that Lieutenant-General Sokoloff, of the Russian army in Asia, had left for Erzeroum on a military mission confided to him by Prince Baratansky, the Commander-in-Chief. The object of this mission is said to be to settle the boundary of the fortresses which Russia is about to build in the territory ceded to her by Persia.

### THE INDIAN MAILS.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Pera* arrived at Southampton on Thursday, with the heavy portion of the Indian mail. She left Alexandria on the 7th of January, Malta on the 11th, Gibraltar 15. She brings no specie. On the 16th she passed the *Ralph Thompson*, waterlogged and abandoned. The *Pera* has made the shortest voyage on record.

### WEST INDIA MAILS.

The *Magdalena* steamer arrived at Southampton on Thursday with the West India mails. She left St. Thomas's on the 1st Feb., and has on board 880,104 dollars, and diamonds to the value of £10. The sugar plantations at Jamaica were improving.

On the 20th December a slight earthquake was experienced at Mexico. A fearful storm occurred the same day at Vera Cruz: seven vessels were lost, and eighty persons perished. The Costa-Ricans had taken possession of Virginia Bay and all the river steamers. California was quiet. A strong earthquake was felt at Lima on the 27th of December.

AMERICAN COPYRIGHTS.—Letters from Washington report that the international copyright treaty has been published, and that a movement is on foot by American authors to obtain the passage of a bill by Congress that will secure to authors in England similar rights for their productions. It is expected in the United States, provided that the works thus copyrighted shall be published in those states within four weeks of their appearance in England. American authors are also endeavouring to obtain a similar law on the part of England. The proposal has, of course, met the approval of English authors, but not that of publishers who will most certainly oppose it.

THE PEERS OF THE REALM.—A roll of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in the fifth Session of the sixteenth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has been printed. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales heads the list, and Lord Talbot de Malahide ends it. The total number of Peers amounts to 459. According to the usage of Parliament, when the House names a Select Committee, the Lords selected are named in the order of their rank; but when a whole House is called within the House, or for the purpose of proceeding to Westminster Hall, the call begins with the junior Baron. The Archbishop of Canterbury ranks immediately after the Duke of Cambridge, and then follow the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, the Archbishop of Dublin, the President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Earl Marshal of England. The Bishops rank between the Viscounts and the Barons.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—Postmasters are now prohibited from aiding any attempt to conceal from those to whom letters are addressed the knowledge of the place where they originate—which knowledge is, under ordinary circumstances, obtainable from the postmark. Accordingly a number of valentines which had been sent this year to country postmasters at a distance from the place where they were written, with a request that they might be posted at those remote offices, have been sent to the dead-letter office, and thence to the parties for whom they were destined, accompanied with a statement showing where the valentines were written, and the means that had been taken to elude detection.

### SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

ONE of her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers, who is usually a grave man, created a laugh by using the words, "In the present state of the Session," on the 9th of February; the point of the jocoseness of the observation being that that phrase is ordinarily current in Parliament only from about the 15th of July. Nevertheless, any members of the House of Commons who may have arrived in town in the last few days must have been greatly struck by the apt resemblance which the aspect of the House bears to its condition in the last days of summer. There is a prevailing listlessness and languor which is usually associated with the dog-days; and the curt manner in which the sittings on almost every evening lately have been cut short evidences a very singular state of things. Yet there have not been wanting subjects which in other years would have roused the somewhat dormant sympathies of members. To say nothing of the renewal of the celebrated intellectual duel between the two leaders of the House on the "Secret Treaty" question, and their dispute about "instigation" and "advice," and "signed" or "not signed;" the jocose apology of the peccant "civil" Lord of the Admiralty, which was no apology at all, but an admirable mimicry of the Palmerstonian manner of getting out of a difficulty—a copy of his master, made with an exactitude of style and demeanour which was palpable to every one; and the solemn expulsion of a member of the first deliberative assembly in the world for offences against honour and morality; the Budget has been brought forward on the thirteenth day of the Session—a circumstance which has not occurred since Sir Robert Peel (the other Sir Robert, be it remembered) introduced his great financial policy! And yet the House of Commons adjourns at early hours. The Government declares that, "in the present state of the Session," they cannot promise to introduce any more measures; and private members withdraw their motions; or, like Captain Scobell on the Administration of the Navy, bring them on shortly and feebly, and suffer them to be disposed of with but a shred of discussion, probably because they cannot help themselves.

The solution of this unusual state of things is, perhaps, to be found in two facts. Firstly, the present Parliament is getting old, for a Parliament. In August next it will have attained the mature age of five years, and certainly the symptoms of enervation it exhibits might furnish excellent arguments for the advocates of triennial elections. Again, the course taken by the Government in their adroit attempts to check-mate the game of their opponents;—that triangular "tactique" which is opposed to them from the front Opposition Bench, the second bench below the gangway on the Ministerial side, and the fourth seat behind the Treasury Bench, and which receives its inspirations from Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord John Russell respectively—has been so far successful as to have rendered it necessary for time to be gained for a reorganisation of purpose and of plan. The lull which has consequently taken place does not, however, seem ungrateful to members generally. They wander about the House in admired disorder—anybody sitting anywhere—and the rigid discipline of party which is generally observed, so far as regards the appropriation of seats, is for the while disregarded. It is particularly to be noticed that Lord Stanley does not habitually, if at all, assume a place on the first seat of the Opposition. He is much more frequently in the gallery; and, when in the body of the House, he often sits on the second bench, below the gangway, exactly opposite that invariably occupied by Sir James Graham on the Ministerial side. All sorts of intruders get alongside of Mr. Disraeli, who preserves his persistent attendance in the House, but who is not so regularly supported as was his wont by Mr. Walpole.

Sometimes Mr. Gladstone creeps on to the lowest seat on the Treasury Bench, and seems as if he were trying its capabilities by anticipation; or perhaps he is desirous of once more getting near Mr. James Wilson, his ancient coadjutor, who appeared in his place in Parliament the night before a paragraph appeared in all the papers announcing that he was still in the country suffering from the effects of an accident, but that he would return to his duties in a few days. In short, nothing more unsatisfactory or unsettled than the state of the House of Commons can well be imagined; and it is really time that some show of getting to business should be made. Take the occasion of the Financial Statement. When the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose there was but a thin house, and, though the numbers increased, yet there was sometimes tedium, sometimes impatience, expressed; and as soon as the simple fact of the reduction of the Income-tax was announced there was a rush of members to the door, and, what is worse, they did not come back for the remainder of the night; and yet the exposition of Sir Cornewall Lewis was far above the average of those who have held his office. To be sure it had not the prepared elaboration of Mr. Disraeli's or the nervous vigour of Mr. Gladstone's grand financial orations; but it was clear, well delivered, and for him, animated. Tried by the test of a financial speech of Sir Charles Wood, Sir Francis Baring, Mr. Spring Rice, Lord Althorp, or even of Mr. Goulburn, "it struck fiery off indeed;" and the complaint that it was unnecessarily long was only justified by a remembrance of the strict brevity of his previous speeches in introducing Budgets. One thing is certain, that his critics and rivals expressed a very remarkable readiness to take time to prepare their onslaughts upon his financial scheme.

The formality of expelling a member from the House of Commons is in its very nature a grave, not to say a solemn, proceeding, and one which in these days has the merit (if such a word be applicable under the circumstances) of novelty. Nevertheless, the House was by no means superabundantly tenanted on the evening of the degradation of James Sadleir from the honour of representing a constituency; and, if an observer had been compelled to state his candid opinion as to the mood in which the House took the matter, one could have said that they viewed it, on the whole, rather from a lively and jocose point of view and this notwithstanding the constitutional gravity, amounting to melancholy, and almost to the lachrymose, which distinguishes the oratorical efforts of the Attorney-General for Ireland. There was actually some laughing when Mr. Roebuck was indignantly stigmatising the offender on whom justice was at length being done by the simple titles of "thief" and "swindler." Then take the reception which was given to the introduction of a measure for education, which has been somewhat pompously announced, as having solved the difficult problem of a system of national education, and of which the cohesion of Sir John Pakington and Mr. Cobden as its political godfathers is the outward emblem. The House was very full for two or three hours, when the subject of discussion was the Judgments and Execution Bill (to be sure, all the Irish members had mustered to oppose it); but when Sir John Pakington rose there were not fifty members present; even Mr. Cobden, with Lord John Russell in prospect, failed to bring a hundred together. Why, last year Mr. Henley got a better audience to hear him speak a violent antagonistic speech in the very ear of his ex-colleague, and whilom fast friend and coadjutor, Sir John Pakington—a spectacle not less peculiar than the seconding of a motion of that right honourable gentleman by the *facile princeps* of the Anti-Corn-law League. Who can say whether next week may not produce events which will rouse Parliament from the chronic apathy into which it seems to have fallen by its sudden immersion into the depths of a dissolution? It is quite certain that Mr. Hayter looks very careworn and fatigued and anxious, and that is a symptom not without significance.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition calling the attention of the House to the case of Davison and Duncan, and the law of libel as it now stood. The noble Lord expressed his opinion that the law ought to be altered, though, as the Judges had sat on the case, they could make but little to declare the law, it was impossible for them to come to any other decision than that given in the case in point.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

A new writ was ordered for Colchester, in the room of Lord John Manners.

EXPULSION OF JAMES SADLEIR.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND, in moving the expulsion of Mr James Sadleir, who had fled from justice, adduced precedents in support of that course. He adverted also to the circumstances connected with Mr Sadleir's abscondment, and mentioned that he had received a note from Mr. James Scully, asserting that he had just seen him in Paris, and advising his arrest. The treaty, however, did not authorise that step.

Mr. G. BUTT seconded the motion.

Sir F. THESIGER supported the motion, but thought there was no necessity for the delay which had taken place. Mr. Roebuck adduced last Session sufficient reasons why Mr. Sadleir should at once have been expelled. No additional information had been supplied upon this occasion.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in allusion to his motion of last Session, which was resisted by the Government, remarked that he was so much accustomed to be told—"We know that you are right, but you are always too soon" that he was not in the least surprised at what had taken place.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL (Sir Stuart Wortley) defended the course taken last Session in resolving to allow the most ample time to the accused person to come forward and meet the charges against him

After some further discussion the motion was agreed to.

### THE BUDGET.

On the question that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply,

A conversation arose as to the inconvenience of the order of business put down by the Government on the paper—preventing, in fact, the House from passing an opinion upon the Budget as a whole, by interposing the Navy Estimates.

With the view of obviating the difficulty, Lord PALMERSTON mentioned that the Navy Estimates would not be proposed that evening.

The Speaker having left the chair

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER after explaining the provisions of his Budget, moved that a sum of £2,000,000 be granted to the Chancellor of the exchequer.

After a short discussion the motion was agreed to.

It was arranged that on Friday the Income-tax resolutions should be taken, and that Mr. Disraeli would move his amendment

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

CANTON.—The Earl of CARNARVON said it had been stated in certain journals that Admiral Seymour, at the time at which the last mail had left China, had thrown hot shot into the town of Canton; and that being considered a very extreme proceeding in civilised warfare he was anxious to ascertain from her Majesty's Ministers if that information was true?

Earl GRANVILLE said he was happy to be able to inform the noble Lord that there existed no foundation whatever for the statement.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE INCOME-TAX.—Mr MUNTZ postponed, until next Friday, his motion on the subject of the Income-tax

THE AFFAIRS OF NAPLES.

Mr. GLADSTONE asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Neapolitan papers presented to Parliament comprised all the despatches from Lord Clarendon to the British mission at Naples between the 10th May when her Majesty's Government recommended the Government that it would be desirable to grant a general amnesty, and October 10, when the British mission was instructed to leave Naples? Also at what period and on what conditions her Majesty's Government was to resume diplomatic relations with the kingdom of the Two Sicilies?

Lord PALMERSTON said: In answer to the first question of the hon. gentleman I have to state that the papers presented to the House do not contain all the despatches, but they contain all the despatches that bear upon the matters that the papers are meant to elucidate. There are many other despatches which contain instructions with reference to contingencies that may arise, and therefore have no bearing upon the case but relate to what are now unimportant points. With regard to the second question, perhaps I may without offence be allowed to answer it by putting another question, namely, whether the hon. gentleman has full powers from the King of Naples in this matter? (Hear, hear," and laughter.) If his answer should be in the affirmative, I would suggest that his question had better be put to my noble friend, Lord Clarendon, in Downing-street, than to me in the House of Commons. I believe that on reflection, the hon gentleman will feel or at least the House will feel (A laugh.) that it would be quite improper upon my part to attempt to answer such a question here (Hear, hear,

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—In answer to questions from Lord Goderich and Sir J. Pakington, the PREMIER denied the truth of the report that Canton had been bombarded, and promised some additional papers on the subject of the recent proceedings in China.

IRISH FISHERIES. Leave was given to Mr M'MAHON to bring in a bill for assimilating the law as to the sea coast fisheries of Ireland with that of England.

NAVAL ADMINISTRATION.

Captain SCOBELL moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the Naval Administration, especially with regard to the lists of officers, the patronage, promotions, the retirements, and the efficiency of the service in all its grades. The gallant member supported his motion by a recitation of numerous instances of injustice and favouritism in the promotion of officers to the higher ranks of naval service, and insisted that the evils of the present system had attained a magnitude which required a searching investigation, with the view to the inauguration of a sounder principle

Sir C. WOOD questioned the correctness of the inferences drawn by Captain Scobell. The performances of the navy during the late war sufficiently attested the ability of the officers and the general efficiency of the system. He repudiated the charge of favouritism altogether, declaring that promotions in the navy were accorded solely upon considerations of desert, unbiassed by any surreptitious bias, whether derived from a Parliamentary, a family, or a political origin.

Mr LINDSAY believed that the state of the naval administration demanded inquiry. One great cause of deficiency in that service, in his opinion, was the fact that the head of the Admiralty, unlike the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, held his office upon temporary conditions, having to resign his functions upon every change of administration

Admiral WALCOTT also supported the motion

After a brief reply from Captain SCOBELL, the House divided. For the resolution, 76; against, 97: majority, 21.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS ACTS. Viscount PALMERSTON said that doubts had been expressed in the course of last year with regard to the operation of the Bribery Acts. He thought, therefore, that the best step to adopt would be to appoint a Committee, with a view to discover whether any parts of the existing law could be altered or suggested for improvement. It would therefore move for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Act 17 and 18 Vict c. 102, intituled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Bribery, Treating, and undue Influence at Elections of Members of Parliament."—Mr. WILLIAMS was glad that the noble Lord was about to refer the question to a Select Committee. He was convinced that the measures referred to had been ineffective than any other plan that could be devised short of the Ballot, for the prevention of bribery and corruption. Mr. H. BERKELEY trusted the noble Lord would take care that the Committee was so constituted as to secure a full and fair inquiry into the Act, which was generally spoken of as a pompous profession, but intended to be inoperative (Hear, hear.—The motion was then agreed to.

Mr BOUVERIE obtained leave to bring in a Bill providing for the Relief of the Poor in extra-parochial places.

The Royal Marine Forces Bill was read a third time and passed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

JUDGMENTS EXECUTION BILL. The motion for going into Committee on the Judgments Execution Bill was opposed by Mr. HUGHES, who moved as an amendment that the committal of the bill should be deferred for six months. After a prolonged and miscellaneous discussion, the House divided on this amendment. Ayes, 80; noes, 147. The House then went into Committee on the bill; but before any clauses were passed the Chairman was ordered to report progress, and further proceedings were suspended for a week, in order to give time for the consideration of certain amendments.

The Chief Commissioner of Police Bill was passed through Committee

The Public Health Supplemental Bill was read a second time

A new writ was ordered to issue for Liverpool in the room of Mr James Sadleir, who had been expelled the House.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved for leave to bring in a bill for the promotion of elementary education in cities and corporate towns, and said he had taken care that in no case should his bill contravene the decision of the House last Session upon the resolutions of Lord John Russell. His present bill was permissive and not compulsory, and was local instead of being general in its operation, although it was his opinion that a bill both compulsory and universal in its operation would be far more satisfactory in its results. But his respect for the House induced him to shape his measure to meet the views to which the House had already given expression, but he hoped, nevertheless, that though permissive it might become pretty general in its operation, for it appeared that the Police for Counties Bill, though a permissive one, was yet adopted by more than half the counties of England. His bill was founded on those three principles—religious freedom and toleration, local contribution, and local management and control over the funds. He also added that there was no intention to interfere in any way with the management and conduct of existing schools He off-red the bill to the House as his contribution to a great cause, and felt that the discussion of it could be productive of nothing but good, even if it should not pass into law

Mr CORDEN seconded the motion

Mr. COWPER believed no one could oppose the introduction of such a bill, and the House would have time to consider its provisions prior to the second reading

Mr E. BALL thought that education without religious teaching was hurtful rather than beneficial, and he therefore regretted the introduction of this bill.

Lord R. CECIL objected to the bill, as being too hasty, and thought the existing system should be allowed a longer trial

Mr. CORDEN said the bill could scarcely be called hasty, inasmuch as the subject had, to his knowledge, been three times seven years under consideration. He thought the measure now under review was the one best calculated of any he had ever heard of to get rid of the religious difficulty pertaining to this question of education

Mr. HENLEY objected to the bill as ignoring religion altogether under the guise of religious freedom.

Lord J. RUSSELL was glad the subject of education had been again brought before the House; and perhaps the night hon. Baronet had acted prudently, under the circumstances, in making his bill permissive instead of compulsory; though, for his own part, he thought education should be both national and compulsory.

After some observations from Mr HADFIELD and Mr. W. EWART,

Sir J. PAKINGTON shortly replied; after which

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE PRIVILEGE OF REPORTING. Lord CAMPBELL gave notice that on Thursday next he should move for a Select Committee, to consider whether the privilege now enjoyed in reporting the proceedings of Courts of Justice might be safely extended to reports of the proceedings of the two Houses of Parliament, and other assemblies and public meetings; and, if so, under what circumstances and restrictions.

THE CHINESE WAR.

The Earl of DERBY gave notice of his intention to move the following resolutions on Tuesday

"Resolved—That this House has heard with deep regret the interruption of amicable relations between her Majesty's subjects and the Chinese authorities at Canton, arising out of the measures adopted by her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade to obtain reparation for an alleged infraction of the Supplementary Treaty of 8th October, 1843

That in the opinion of this House the occurrence of differences upon this subject rendered the time peculiarly unfavourable for pressing upon the Chinese authorities a claim for the admittance of British subjects into Canton, which had been left in abeyance since 1849, and for subjecting the same by force of arms.

That in the opinion of this House operations of actual hostility ought not to have been undertaken without the express instructions previously received of her Majesty's Government, and that neither of the subjects adverted to in the foregoing resolutions afforded sufficient justification for such operations."

The remainder of the evening was occupied by a discussion upon India, which was originated by the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, who moved a resolution condemnatory of the present system of governing that empire through the medium of the East India Company.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBERS.—Mr Monsell took the oaths and his seat upon his re-election for Limerick; and Mr. Bagwell for Clonmel in the room of Mr John O'Connell

Sir R. PEEL AND ADMIRAL NAPIER.—Sir C. NAPIER gave notice that on going into Committee on the Navy Estimates, he should call attention to the speech recently delivered by Sir R. Peel.

CORPORATION OF LONDON. Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. Hankey, said he should introduce a bill for the reform of the Corporation of London if the earliest possible opportunity.

WAYS AND MEANS.—Mr LOWE in reply to Mr. Hankemore, said he did not intend, during the present Session, to introduce any bill for the collection of Agricultural Statistics.—Mr. BLAKE moved for papers not relating to the Sound dues, but they contain all the despatches that bear upon the matters that the papers are meant to elucidate. There are many other despatches which contain instructions with reference to contingencies that may arise, and therefore have no bearing upon the case but relate to what are now unimportant points. With regard to the second question, perhaps I may without offence be allowed to answer it by putting another question, namely, whether the hon. gentleman has full powers from the King of Naples in this matter? (Hear, hear," and laughter.) If his answer should be in the affirmative, I would suggest that his question had better be put to my noble friend, Lord Clarendon, in Downing-street, than to me in the House of Commons. I believe that on reflection, the hon gentleman will feel or at least the House will feel (A laugh.) that it would be quite improper upon my part to attempt to answer such a question here (Hear, hear,

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After a brief reply from Captain SCOBELL, the House divided. For the resolution, 76; against, 97: majority, 21.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS ACTS. Viscount PALMERSTON said that doubts had been expressed in the course of last year with regard to the operation of the Bribery Acts. He thought, therefore, that the best step to adopt would be to appoint a Committee, with a view to discover whether any parts of the existing law could be altered or suggested for improvement. It would therefore move for a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Act 17 and 18 Vict c. 102, intituled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Bribery, Treating, and undue Influence at Elections of Members of Parliament."—Mr. WILLIAMS was glad that the noble Lord was about to refer the question to a Select Committee. He was convinced that the measures referred to had been more eff

"THE ROVER'S BRIDE" ABANDONED AT SEA.—BOAT OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER "ATRATO" BOARDING.

## THE "ATRATO" AND THE "ROVER'S BRIDE."

The fine mail steamer *Atrato*, on her last voyage from St. Thomas to Southampton, fell in with the abandoned vessel, the *Rover's Bride*, as thus detailed in the steamer's log:—

Jan. 24, 1857. Lat. 39° 39′ N.; Lon. 41° 52′ W.; distant 1707 miles from the Lizard. 12.15 p.m. Observed a vessel on port bow dismasted, bore down upon her, lowered mail-boat in charge of chief officer and boarded her. She proved to be the ship *Rover's Bride*, of St. John's, N.B. Official No., 22976. Waterlogged and abandoned, and decks swept by the sea. No papers or other particulars found on board.

The *Rover's Bride* appeared to be about 1000 to 1200 tons, and to be almost a new ship, the rigging was also new; her sails were all in ribbons, jibs and staysails hanging from bowsprit and jibboom; foretopmast gone, and mizentopmast and mainmast gone at the head. The broken spars were all hanging over the ship's side, port-anchor and cathead gone, boats all gone; captain's cabin bulkheads all washed away. In the mizentop there was a bed or nest made up, and sundry other things there, showing that some of the crew must have lived there after being washed out below. From the appearance of the spars and sails, it is supposed a squall carried all away at once.

S. Moore, Purser, *Atrato*.

The accompanying Illustration is from a sketch by H. B. Johnson, second officer of the *Atrato*.

## CASTELLO DELL' UOVO.

It is a fine autumnal evening, and we will linger on the balcony of the Villa di Roma, one of the most prettily-situated hotels in Naples. The bright blue sea is beneath us, and just opposite, forming as it were, one of the boundaries of a vast lake, is a spur of the Appenines, which, leaving the main branch capriciously enough, runs out into the sea, as if to make an attack on Capri. Like some spoilt child of Nature, there is no site on which the imagination so much dotes as on that line of mountains. There once lay Herculaneum, Pompeii, Stabia, Surrentinum—the property of romance rather than of history; and there still they are, with other names, whilst Vesuvius is at this moment vomiting out his fires. The purple shades of evening are clothing the mountains in their regal garb; Capri is becoming dim in the distance; and we fix our eye at length on the main subject of our Sketch Castello dell' Uovo. It is situated on a small rocky island, once called Megari, and derives its name from its shape. It was built by William I. in 1154. King Frederic, on 16th April, 1218, held a general Parliament there, and in 1221 completed and much strengthened the building. In the fifteenth century King James fled to this castle from the persecutions of his wife, the Queen Johanna. Without, however, giving in detail all the facts of its history, it is sufficient to say that it has always been deemed an important point by the Sovereigns of this country. Weak for external resistance, it is strong for the maintenance of the order of the city, and to such an object it seems now to be appropriated. Standing at the apex of an angle it commands both Santa Lucia and Chiatamone, and its outer walls are prepared with holes for musketry. Castello dell' Uovo is one of the main props of the throne of King Ferdinand, and perhaps no other part of the city gives a better idea of the security of the King or of the contentment and affection of the people!

MOLO, MOLOFALCONE AND CASTELLO DELL' UOVO, N. NAPLES.

# THE DESERT ROUTE.

CARAVANSERAI, NEAR EL ARISH.—(SEE PAGE 116.)

(*Continued from page 143.*)

## HEBRON.

ALMOST as welcome as Hebron was in days of old to the flying Israelite, who sought refuge within its sanctuary from the fierce wrath of such as sought retribution for the accidental slaying of some near blood relation, is Hebron nowadays welcome to the weary, sunburnt, and desert-dried English traveller. His red face brightens up under his dusty calico-covered beaver as the distant tall minarets proclaim the near approach to shelter and repose; and the verdant aspect of the surrounding country—hills, valleys, and dales—speak volumes to the mind's eye of rich store of wines and fruits in preserve whereon to feast till the days of durance vile in quarantine shall be past; whilst the surrounding scenery in no way lacks those beauties of bounteous nature which promise amply to afford occupation and amusement for the mind. As we approach the town with its numerous domes and minarets the guardians of the quarantine are very loquacious, and point out what spot exactly indicates the last resting-place of the patriarchs and their wives, telling you, by way of parenthesis, that Abraham was a Moslem, and many other alike startling ideas, much to the indignation of an old Jew from Cairo, who does not, however, dare to give utterance to his feelings, as it was once a common practice amongst the Turks to grill any Jew that differed publicly on a point of faith, and the descendant of Isaac is not quite sure but that they may still carry on the same practices in private. There are two remarkable features on approaching Hebron: one is the vast quantity of prickly-pear bushes that grow in the neighbourhood, yielding abundant supply of very delicious fruit; the other is the endless number of elderly Jews and Jewesses who are congregated in every turning of every lane, reclining under every available shrub or bush that holds forth promise of affording the slightest shelter. These ancients are gathered here from all the kingdoms of the earth; and as they have come to die, and are far advanced on the shady side of life, they are bent upon enjoying what remains of it as much out of doors as possible; and surely there is nothing that can better turn the heart towards the mercy and wisdom of the Creator than to study nature and the works of His creation in uninterrupted mid-day silence. The cry to mid-day prayers resounds from the lofty minarets as the travellers draw nigh. There are a parcel of blind beggars collected at the main entrance; and a powerful-looking goatherd, with his long-barrelled duck-gun supported on his shoulders, is trudging home to his mid-day repast, driving a few meagre goats before him, on whose abundant supply of milk, however, both himself and family are mainly dependent for support; sometimes a stray hare or a partridge falls a victim to his rusty old gun; and these he barters away for a few charges of powder and shot or a miserable pittance of money. Hebron boasts of a fine bracing climate in the winter, though its summers are often oppressive, and at times accompanied with fevers of a malignant form.

HEBRON.

## GATEWAY IN THE WALLS, BEYROUT.

In all hot countries the favourite resort of the natives during the heat of the day are the dark arched gateways which almost invariably are constructed through walls of the city. Here there is, at all hours, a gentle eddy of air whose value is beyond price to the panting, languid inhabitant; and here parties of travellers and villagers congregate to sleep, or chat, or smoke the sultry portions of the day away. Perhaps few places can boast of a greater number of long, dark, arched, black-vaulted gateways than Beyrout, the rising capital of Syria. Some of these are so long and so obscure that even at midday those uninitiated in their curves and windings find great difficulty in groping their way about, and are not unfrequently brought up by stumbling over some prostrate form, deep wrapt in slumber, despite the legions of fleas that love to dwell in all such dark and damp unhealthy nooks. In the picture before us the artist

CHRISTIAN OF NAZARETH.

GATEWAY IN THE WALLS OF BEYROUT.

has well delineated one of the numerous gateways pierced through the walls of the old town of Beyrout, through which we catch a glimpse of the white sands outside, the prickly-pear hedges beyond the sands, and, further back than these, one of the new mosques, and some few of the other new edifices that are being rapidly constructed in this part of Beyrout. Under the gateway, seated on that inseparable companion of his journeyings—his carpet—is a Turkish gentleman smoking his pipe of repose, and inhaling with gusto the cool zephyr that creeps ever and anon over his parched features. Near him is seated some young acquaintance, possibly a hummumgee, or bathman, belonging to one of the neighbouring vapour-baths. He has brought in a leaden girglet, or jar, containing cold water, from which they alternately wet their parched lips and then resume the pipe, passing it from mouth to mouth after well wiping the fine amber mouthpiece. The horse of the Turkish gentleman stands quietly dozing a little distance off, and ruminating over its evening provision of corn. Its trappings are numerous and unseemly; a couple of small travelling bags swung over the wooden saddle contain the rider's market purchases of that day—vegetables, and fruit, and bread—for most probably the Turk lives at some village many an hour's ride from Beyrout; after these come the bags containing the horse's own provender, and from which he has ever and anon a small portion given him; over the whole is flung a large loose bearskin, or a couple of sheepskins stitched together, and, in addition to all this, when the rider makes a start again, the carpet is carefully folded and placed in the seat of the saddle, so as to make the seat less hard for the horseman. The bridle has been removed from the head and is swinging over the horse's head, while a piece of cord with leather strappings at each end is passed round the fore and hind fetlocks of the animal, who is thus secured from indulging in any such caprice as trotting home to his stable without a rider. The four o'clock (evening) summons from yon minaret warns the Turk that time is stealing on; and, first going through all the necessary forms attendant on his orisons, he prays, then tightens the girths of his saddle, mounts, and so rides away homewards.

*(To be continued.)*

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 22.—Shrove Sunday. Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792.
MONDAY, 23.—Duke of Kent died, 1820.
TUESDAY, 24.—Shrove Tuesday.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Ash Wednesday. Sir C. Wren died, 1723.
THURSDAY, 26.—Napoleon embarked from Elba, 1815.
FRIDAY, 27. Dr. Arbuthnot died, 1735.
SATURDAY, 28. Montaigne born, 1533.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1857.

| Sunday. | | Monday. | | Tuesday. | | Wednesday | | Thursday. | | Friday. | | Saturday. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A |
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 0 25 | 0 55 | 1 20 | 1 46 | 2 2 | 2 30 | 2 44 | 3 3 | 3 25 | 3 43 | 4 0 | 4 20 | 4 40 | 5 0 |

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, February 23, and Every Evening during the week. Wednesday (positively) last night but one, the Pantomime of the FAIRIES in the WOODS; or, Harlequin and the Cruel Uncle.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Last Week of the PANTOMIME.—MONDAY, 100th time (for the Benefit of Mr Shalles). Open Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Pantomime. Wednesday (being Ash Wednesday) there will be no Performance. Tuesday, February 24th, being a Juvenile Night, the Performances will commence with the Pantomime

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Second Week of Mr. and Mrs BANNEY WILLIAMS, the celebrated Irish Boy and Yankee Gal—MONDAY, and during the Week, "Ireland As It Is," in "A Night at Notting-hill;" "In and Out of Place," to conclude with "Barney the Baron"

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY FEB 23, and all the week (Ash Wednesday excepted), MORNING and EVENING Equestrian Illustrations, invented by Mr W Cooke, and with all the original Master Boy Boy, Mr James Holloway. After which the ACTS of EMULATION in the ARENA To conclude with the Equestrian Comic Pantomime of PAUL PRY on HORSEBACK Commences at Seven o'Clock.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Engagement for SIX NIGHTS of the original General TOM THUMB, who will appear on Monday and Tuesday, 23rd and 24th; Thursday, 26th, and Friday and Saturday 27th and 28th With a NEW DRAMA of great interest; and the Opening of the Grand PANTOMIME Prices as usual

MISS P. HORTON.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, with entirely new part—Our Wards, Governesses, and Guardians—Introducing NEW PERFORMANCE every Saturday at Three. Admission 3s. and 1s. Stalls 3s. May be secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

MR. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON will give their New Musical Entertainment, entitled ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS, at the REGENT'S GALLERY, Quadrant, every Evening during the Season, at Eight. Commencing on Easter Monday. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three o'clock. Stalls only at Cadby's, 42, New Bond-street.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear on MONDAY, FEB 23, and every Evening during the Week, at the CONCERT HALL, Lord Nelson-street, LIVERPOOL.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with New Costumes and various parodies, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured without extra charge, at the Box-office.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Hall has been entirely redecorated

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.—The above Magnificent HALL is Open Every Evening for Musical Entertainments, supported by Artists of Celebrity.—Commence at 7 o'clock precisely.—Suppers, &c., until Twelve.

GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA of the LATE WAR will be exhibited at OSWESTRY next week; after which it will visit Wellington, Stafford, Nottingham, Stamford, and Grantham

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC.—The Public is respectfully informed that the EGYPTIAN HALL is CLOSED for the present

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB, who appeared Three Times before her Majesty in 1844, performs Three Times daily at the PRINCE of WALES BAZAAR, 209, Regent-street—from 12h to 2h, 3h to 5h, and 7h to 9 o'clock. New Songs, Dances, Costumes, Imitations, &c.—Admission, 1s., regardless of age. Stalls 2s.; Children half-price

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. FRIDAY next, 27th FEBRUARY, 1857, COSTA'S ELI. Vocalists Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Lockey, Mr. Charles Smith, Mr Weiss and Herr Pischek. Pianoforte Herr Ignaz Brüll. Organ Mr. Benedict, with Orchestra of 700 Performers
Tickets, 5s., and 10s 6d., and the Society's Oratorios, Nos 8 in Exeter-hall, where also may be obtained the Music of the Oratorio, Handbook 1s. cloth, 2s 6d

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—In reply to the numerous letters daily received from various parts of the country, the Committee have much pleasure in stating that a limited number of Tickets will be reserved and acknowledged, further particulars than those already published can not be furnished.
The dates of the Rehearsals in London, and the order of the Performances, with the full programme for the Orchestra and other preliminary arrangements, including those concerning the Chorus, participant of the several country districts, will shortly be definitively settled. Full information will then be forwarded to all who have applied, as regards the extent of and the terms and conditions upon which Orchestra assistance can be accepted, from each locality
6 Exeter hall, February 11th, 1857

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS' GRAND EVENING CONCERT at EXETER HALL, on MONDAY MARCH 2, 1857.—Last Appearance but One previous to London before Easter; and first appearance this season of M. Piccolomini, the Parisian Minstrel, the Orchestral Union, and Madame Anna Thillon, assisted by the following Artistes.—Mdme Rudersdorff, Mdme Weiss, Miss Winning, and Miss Allen Irving Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. W. Ball, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Frank Bodda, Mr. Swift, and Mr. Brinley Richards (Grand Pianoforte Recitals in the Wellington Gallery). Tickets may be had of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and of Mr Brinley Richards, 6, Torrington street, Russell-square

MUSICAL UNION, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—SOIREES.—TUESDAY, MARCH 3. Chamber Music, Instrumental and Vocal. Haydn, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Spohr, Onslow, Alkan, and Wilhelm. Artistes: Sainton, Goffrie, H. Blagrove, Piatti, and Herr Derffe. Pianists, from Vienna, Mr. Lidel, and a Select Cast. For other particulars inquire at Cramer and Co.'s, Chappell and Co.'s, and Olivier, by letter addressed to the Director. Reserved seats, 10s. 6d. Admission, 5s. Programmes 1d.

MR. CHARLES SALAMAN'S SECOND LECTURE on MUSIC and the DANCE during the MIDDLE AGES to the EIGHTEENTH CENTURY, on TUESDAY Evening next, at the MARYLEBONE INSTITUTION. Eight o'clock Reserved seats, 3s.; Area, 1s.—At the Institution, 17, Edward-street, Portman-square.

MUSIC and SINGING.—A Young Lady who has been taught by eminent Professors, both in Paris and London, will GIVE LESSONS on moderate terms, at the pupils' own residence.—Address to Z. Y., at Mr. Nicks's, 12, Davies-street, Berkeley-square.

MR. W. R. BRAINE, Composer of "Nearer to Thee," &c., continues to give PIANOFORTE and SINGING LESSONS.—Address, Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; or 7, Pembroke-square, Kensington, W.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE (Association for Promoting the Repeal of).—The SIXTH ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING will take place at ST. MARTIN'S HALL on WEDNESDAY, February 25. The Chair will be taken by Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P. The Meeting will be addressed by Dr Epps, T. Milner Gibson, M.P., Herbert Ingram, M.P., Sergeant Parry, Henry Rawlinson, and Dr. John Watts. Doors open at Seven. Chair taken at Eight.—Tickets for the Platform may be had of J. A. Novello, 69 Dean-street, Soho, and of Mr. Pontifex (Booksellers'-row), at St Martin's-hall, and at the Office of the Association, 10, Ampton-place, Gray's-inn-road.

KENNINGTON AGRICULTURAL and CHEMICAL COLLEGE, Lower Kennington-lane, near London.
Principal, J. C. NESBIT, F.G.S., F.C.S., &c
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BY JOHN FAED, R.S.A.
SUBJECTS

No. 1 (Frontispiece).
THE HORRORS OF WAR.
"Many a sweet babe fatherless,
And many a widow mourning.
Engraver, HENRY LEMON.

No. 2.
THE HERO AND HEROINE
(Before his Enlistment and Departure for the War)
"'Tis trysting thorn,
Where Nancy aft I courted"
Engraver, LUMB STOCKS, R.A.

No. 3.
HIS RETURN FROM THE WAR.
"At length I heard the bonny glen
Where early life I sported."
Engraver, JAMES STEPHENSON.

No. 4.
HIS RECOGNITION OF HER.
"Who stood I but my ain dear maid,
Down by her mother's dwelling:
And turned me round to hide the flood
That in my een was swelling."
Engraver, JAMES STEPHENSON.

No. 5.
THE MEETING
"See wistful o'she gazes on me,
As, fearful, yet wishing to know,
Gin she's a stranger or no'tis,
Longin baun shall ha'e't."
Engraver, LUMB STOCKS, R.A.

No. 6 (Finale)
HER RECOGNITION OF HIM.
"His gaiest she reckoned like a rose,
Syne pale as ony lily:
She sunk within my arms and cried,—
"Art spoken my ain dear Willie?"
Engraver, HENRY LEMON.

The Engravings will be the same size, and the Work will be brought out in a similar manner to that of "Tom o' Shanter."
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CHRIST TEACHING HUMILITY.
BY ROBERT SCOTT LAUDER, R.S.A.
Those desirous of becoming Members for the current year are requested to furnish their names without delay to the Clerk in the Exhibition Rooms of the Royal Scottish Academy, to the Collectors employed by the Association, to the various Honorary Secretaries in their respective localities, or to the Secretary, Mr. J. A. Bell, No. 69, York-place, Edinburgh, February, 1857.

PICTURE FRAMING.—J. MACHIN, of MANCHESTER, LONDON NEWS, 14 in. by 10 in., with a highly-polished frame, gold slip, and sheet glass, at the low price of 8s. each, in quantities of not less than half a dozen. Larger sizes in proportion. Every description of Picture-frame made to order; all frames securely packed for conveyance to any part of the world. Post-office orders to be made payable to John Machin, 43, Angel-street, Strand.—Manufactory, Manchester

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CAMDEN HOUSE SCHOOL, BRIGHTON. Principal, Mr. WILLIAM GLIDING.—As there were no Vacancies, and constant applications were received, Mr. GLIDING has, at a considerable outlay, enlarged the premises. The next quarter commences Wednesday, March 25.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN in the country is willing to ADOPT one or more CHILDREN, on receiving an equivalent. Address, J. C. Clarkson, 21, George-square, Edinburgh.

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GENEALOGICAL and HISTORICAL SOCIETY of GREAT BRITAIN, 18, Chandos-street, St. James's-square.
This Society was founded in 1853, by several Noblemen and Gentlemen, to Promote the Study of Genealogy and Historical Research, and for the Elucidation and Compilation of Family History, Lineage, and Biography, and to Authenticate and Illustrate the same
By order of Council,
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THE CONTINENTAL WINE COMPANY, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, continue to supply their ALTO DOURO PORTS at 42s. per dozen. Pale or Gold Sherry, at 30s. and 36s. Country orders must contain a remittance

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THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—MARKING LINEN.—The most easy, permanent, and best method of marking all kinds of linen, silk, or books, is with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. Any person can use them. Initial plate, 1s.; name plate, 2s.; set of moveable numbers, 2s.; street, 2s.; with directions, sent post-free for stamps. Movable alphabets, and stamps with shifting dates.—T. CULLETON, Patentee, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen, 2, Long-acre (one door from St. Martin's-lane), W. C.—No travellers employed.

Next week we shall Illustrate the New Great Western Docks, at Plymouth; the Opening of the Barnsley Railway; the site of the Buried City of Brahmunabad; and the Persian Expedition, from sketches by an officer engaged.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1857.*

It is an old complaint that Royal Speeches in England are vapid and unmeaning. It is, however, a sufficient answer to the objection, that they are intended to be so. But no one can allege these faults against the Speech which the Emperor of the French has just addressed to the *Corps Legislatif*. While a Queen's Speech in this country takes care to avoid the language of controversy, steers clear of philosophy, is guiltless of eloquence, and never ventures upon anything so daring and so unusual as a flight of poetic diction,—that of the French Emperor is as controversial, philosophic, eloquent, and poetical, as an oration at the tribune of the late Chamber of Deputies, and not only details facts, but argues principles.

Its statements of fact will be gratifying to Englishmen as well as to Frenchmen. The more France prospers the more will Great Britain rejoice; and the more stable the form of government, and the satisfaction of the French people, the more enduring will be the alliance between the two nations. The allusions of the Emperor to foreign affairs are slight, but emphatic. His Majesty records the final signature of peace with Russia; expresses hopes of the favourable solution of the dispute between the King of Prussia and Switzerland—which, if the King of Prussia be of sane mind, he will hasten to realise; announces the approaching evacuation of the Grecian territories by the British and French forces; and declares that the intervention in Naples was dictated in the interests of humanity and civilisation; and then, taking the peace of Europe as a thing settled, passes to the consideration of the domestic politics of his Empire.

In this part of his Speech his Majesty makes some strange declarations. We cannot tell what effect they will have in France, but in this country we are confident that they will excite surprise. Not that any one will blame or harshly criticise their spirit; for the Speech is characterised by benevolence and good feeling. But many will question the soundness of the doctrine and the correctness of the philosophy which are enunciated with such authority, and we may add with such novelty. "Civilisation," says the Emperor "has for its objects the moral improvement and material welfare of the greatest number of people." Jeremy Bentham said long ago that this ought to be the object of civilisation; but between that which ought to be and that which is in the matter of government there is a wide difference. Civilisation is yet far from having attained so high an elevation of purpose; and in France, as well as in Great Britain, the rule of civilisation, so far from being the happiness of the community, is each man for himself, and God for us all;—or, in other words, the principle of individualisation, kept within bounds by the strong arm of the law, of custom, and of religion, lest it should degenerate into anarchy.

But the most remarkable passage of the Speech is that in which the Emperor declares that "Credit is an inexhaustible source of wealth," and that it is the duty of the Government to make the most of it. M. Mirès, the Messrs. Pereire, the Count de Morny, and M. Fould may be of this opinion and act upon the principle to their own enrichment, but it is strange to see such a doctrine maintained by the chief of a State. As if dubious of the truth of the dictum, immediately after he had given it utterance, the Emperor went on to say that as speculation, when carried to excess, ruined many an individual, it became necessary, "without staying its progress, to come to the aid of those who could not follow its accelerated march; to stimulate the energies of one class, to moderate those of another; and to aliment the activity of that breathless, restless, and clamorous society which, in France, expects everything from the Government; but which it is a duty to confine within the bounds of practicability and the calculations of reason." But who taught the French people this fatal habit of relying upon the Government for everything, if it were not the Emperor himself? And why, instead of combating this unhappy propensity, does not the Emperor endeavour to make the people rely upon themselves? Why does he not imitate the example of the English Government, which leaves speculation free, and takes no other note of it than to punish the fraudulent? When the State, in the person of one man, attempts so herculean a task as the stimulation or the moderation of enterprise, the direction of speculation, and the alimentation of a "breathless, restless, and clamorous society," it attempts too much for safety. Such a Government is a Government for fair weather only; and in the day of perplexity, distress, and storm, will be held responsible for the non-fulfilment of the impossible duties which it blindly undertook to perform; will be judged by its own words, and condemned out of its own mouth for disasters which it was powerless either to prevent or to modify. The State disease of France is too much government. It is a determina-

tion of blood to the head, and threatens apoplexy. To attempt to secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number by means like these—to move men as if they were pawns upon a chess-board—to take no account of the reason and of the passions of humanity, and their free action upon the destinies of each individual—to regulate the State as if it were a steam-engine, and the Emperor the engineer, is to undertake a task beyond the power of the greatest hero, the greatest philosopher, and the greatest sage, that ever did or ever will exist. Yet the Emperor seems to have no misgivings; and the world will admire his courage, if it doubt his wisdom. In the same lofty spirit of self-reliance he speaks of the inundations which last year afflicted such large districts of his Empire; and, having announced that he has every encouragement to hope that science will be so far enabled to control nature as to prevent the recurrence of such calamities, declares "that it is with him a point of honour that in France the rivers shall be made to return—like Revolutions—to their channels, no more to leave them." It strikes us that a boast like this is somewhat presumptuous. The strongest dykes and dams of great rivers may give way in extraordinary floods; and Revolution may burst out suddenly where no one expected it. Who among the Sovereigns of Europe seemed so strong as Louis Philippe? Yet, where is his dynasty? We most cordially hope that the throne and dynasty of Napoleon III. may long endure; and we ground our hope upon the belief that the Emperor is very much wiser than the Speech which he has made, and that in proportion as his power becomes more firmly fixed he will relax the severity of his present system, and allow some little scope and room for the intelligence of his people.

## BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

THE Board of Trade tables for 1856 were delayed till Thursday, when they were published in order to make up the landing accounts and include all cargoes properly appertaining to the year. They are now tolerably complete, and give us details of the Customs and Excise duties for the year, as well as the usual statements of the imports and exports. As the most significant and concise expression of the national prosperity, we will mention first the value of the British manufactures and produce exported in 1856, £115,890,857, against £95,688,085 in 1855, an increase in 1856 of £20,202,772. So the total shipping entered inwards and outwards engaged in the foreign trade was, in 1856, 17,904,216 tons; in 1855, 15,367,132 tons. In like manner the tonnage of the coasting trade was 26,074,527 in 1856, and 25,274,477 in 1855. The imports supply no such general test of the total increase in the year; but wheat, flour, and corn of all kinds, with all the materials of manufacture (such as cotton, flax, silk, wool, &c.), were in excess in 1856; though such was the activity of our industry that at the end of the year the stocks of these articles were small and the prices rising. Of some articles of consumption, as coffee, the supply has been less; of others, as sugar, it has been greater, though the consumption—showing the effect of high prices and high duties—has been less. On the whole, however, there was generally an increase in the imports, though not equal to the large increase on the exports.

The total net receipts of Customs duties in the year was £23,745,586; in 1855, £22,335,063. Of the former sum, £488,724 was levied by the 1s. duty on grain and meal; £124,458 on butter; and £49,492 on cheese: making a sum of £662,813 levied on the general food of the people—which has the additional disadvantage of raising the price to the consumer, at least equal to the duty, of all that is grown or made at home. On coffee, £586,764; on sugar of all kinds, £5,648,632; on tea, £5,538,241; and on tobacco, £5,209,824 were levied, so that the ordinary enjoyments of the bulk of the people contribute the largest proportion to the Customs duties. The amount of the Excise duties is not given, but only the quantities of the articles excised. Malt pays a duty of 2s. a bushel and 5 per cent; and the quantity of malt brought to charge was 36,970,427 bushels in 1856; in 1855, 33,882,006 bushels. Paper pays a duty of 1½d. per lb., and 5 per cent, and the quantity of paper brought to charge was, in 1856, 172,917,596 lb.; in 1855, 155,657,843 lb. These specimens will suffice to show how great was our trade, and how great and increasing was the industry of the people, in 1856.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### THE PERSIAN WAR.—THE NEGOTIATIONS AT PARIS.

The *Teheran Gazette* of the 8th January publishes a proclamation of the Shah, announcing the capture of Bushire, and stating his intention of taking the most energetic measures to repel the invasion of the English. It at the same time time expresses the hope of an amicable settlement.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times*, in yesterday's second edition, says

The Orientals, as many know to their cost, are never very expeditious in their diplomacy, and I doubt much whether Feroukh Khan is an exception. The basis of the pending negotiations may be modified by the last news from Teheran; but, notwithstanding the delay, it is hoped that an arrangement is still within the limits of probability. Notwithstanding the Persian Envoy just expressed, I give you the following paragraph from the Constitutionnel evening paper:—"Several journals have announced that the Anglo-Persian difference is in a fair course of arrangement. We believe we may announce, according to our private information, that the principal difficulties are at present arranged, and that an understanding has been come to on both sides on the conditions on which peace is to be re-established. We expect in a few days to know the terms of the definitive arrangement, to the conclusion of which the stay of Ferouk Khan at Paris has not been foreign."

### THE UNITED STATES.

The United States mail steam-ship *Arago* arrived in Cowes Roads yesterday (Friday) morning, on her way from New York to Havre, bringing advices to the 7th inst., three days later than those received at Liverpool by the *Persia*.

The proceedings in the Legislature were dull and uninteresting. The Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Bill being fire in the House, but there appeared no doubt of its passing ultimately.

The National Theatre at Washington was destroyed by fire in the afternoon of the 6th, and only the bare walls remained. News from various ports state that the ice is disappearing and the rivers gradually rising. Official accounts from the Philippine Islands state that 15,000 houses were destroyed by a hurricane. Considerable damage was also done at Manilla.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—The New Orleans papers of Thursday and Friday last are received. The only news they contain is a confirmation of accounts of the invasion of Tampico by Garcia, and the possible seizure at the house of the British Consul of 240,000 dollars belonging to foreign merchants.

DESTRUCTION OF A LACE FACTORY AT NOTTINGHAM.—On Thursday the lace factory of Mr. George Berry, in Bent's-lane, Nottingham, was destroyed by fire. There were thirty-one lace machines, all of which are destroyed or rendered useless. They were of the newest make with all the modern improvements, principally used in the manufacture of plain nets. The damage is estimated at between £20,000 and £30,000.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

COLLEGE OF DENTISTS OF ENGLAND.—The College of Dentists of England held their "inaugural meeting," at Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday evening, when six hundred gentlemen, including many of the leading members of the medical profession, assembled to partake of tea and coffee, and listen to a lecture on the importance of the dental art and the necessity of associating all the dentists of England. The president, Mr. Robinson, having delivered an oration, and promised a series of lectures, the company then surveyed the dental phenomena on the tables. Several "charming" specimens of *carnes* and a beautiful series of diagrams with microscopic preparations excited a good deal of attention. Altogether this must be considered as a most successful inauguration of the Dental College.

ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—The application to the Court of Chancery for leave to appeal to the House of Lords against the adjudication of bankruptcy in this ill-fated corporation has not been successful. Mr. Marten, the original petitioner, instructed Messrs. Harrison and Lewis to take the necessary steps to get the appeal heard this Session; the point raised being the validity of the act of bankruptcy. On Wednesday last the Judges decided to refuse the application on the ground that it had not been made in time. Thursday was appointed, by adjournment, for the last examination of those directors who represented the bank under the bankruptcy. Very few persons were present, as it was well known that, as no account had been filed, the proceedings would be *pro formâ*, and that a further adjournment must take place. Mr. Linklater applied for an adjournment, and expressed a hope that, after the decision of the Lords Justices on Wednesday, refusing to grant an appeal against their judgment confirming the adjudication in bankruptcy, further litigation would end; and he expressed his belief that, before next meeting in fact, in a few days—a reasonable and satisfactory compromise would be effected between the shareholders and other parties interested, so as to prevent any further harassing proceedings. Mr. Lawrance expressed the same hope and belief; and it was agreed that the meeting should be adjourned till the 30th April next, before which time the accounts would be filed. A discussion arose with respect to a debt which had been assigned since the bankruptcy, but as all the parties were not before the Court, the case was adjourned. Mr. Linklater said, as the assignees were the parties interested in the matter, it was only a question who were entitled to the dividend

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A general meeting of this society was held on Wednesday evening, in the Sufficient Gallery; the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster in the chair. Mr. Edward Griffiths read a paper on "Middlesex at the time of the Domesday Survey," in which he pointed out the modes of tenure, and enumerated the principal holders of land which figure in that venerable record. The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., followed with the first of a series of papers entitled "Walks in the City," alluding to the demolitions and alterations now in progress throughout the City, which made it peculiarly desirable that a record should exist of these objects of archæological or artistic interest which were thus daily disappearing. In the ward of Bishopsgate every ancient house worthy of notice was reported on and delineated. Many of them were attributable to Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren; and numerous fronts, doorways, staircases, ceilings, and chimneypieces remained in all their beauty, and were invaluable as the best of all models for the houses of our own day. The third and last paper was the second of a series on the "Monumental Brasses of London and Middlesex," by the Rev. C. Boutell.

JUVENILE VAGRANCY.—On Monday evening a general meeting of the joint members of the Law Amendment Society and the National Reformatory Union was held at No. 3, Waterloo-place, to consider the bill recently brought before Parliament for the suppression of juvenile vagrancy. Lord Brougham presided; and among others present were the Bishop of London, Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., the Lord Mayor, the Hon. Mr. Liddell, M.P., the Rev. Sidney Turner; and a deputation was also present from the Birmingham Educational Association. The Bishop of London moved "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that a measure for the suppression of juvenile vagrancy, which is a fertile source of crime, should be enacted." The Lord Mayor seconded the motion. He suggested that if the Government would allow some of the old men-of-war ships to be used as reformatory schools they would be admirably adapted to carrying out the object in view. The resolution was carried unanimously. Considerable discussion took place on the details of the measure and the suggestion contained in the report of the committee, in which the Chairman, Lord R. Cecil, Sir S. Northcote, the Rev. S. Turner, Mr. Elliott, Mr. D. Power, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. Anderton, and others took part. Some modifications in the details of the bill (which appeared to meet the general support of the meeting) were then made by Sir S. Northcote, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

HIS Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury preached a sermon on Sunday last, at the Church of St. Augustine and St. Faith, on behalf of the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria-park, which resulted in adding the sum of £27 8s. 7d. to the funds of this excellent charity.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—The annual general meeting of the governors of this charity was held at the hospital on Monday last; Mr. Labouchere in the chair. The report showed that the recent enlargement and improvement of the hospital, which have been effected at a cost of nearly £2500, had been met by special and other recent subscriptions; and that the number of admissions during the past year was 10,685, being an increase of 568 patients during the year

LIFE-BOATS FOR THE COAST.—The National Life-boat Institution, for the preservation of life from shipwreck, has decided to place life-boats on every point on the coast where it can be shown—first, that one is wanted, in consequence of the frequency of wrecks in the locality; secondly, that an efficient crew can be found to man the boat; thirdly, that some local contributions will be raised, to assist to pay for the creation of the boat-house, and the future maintenance of the establishment. The cost of a life-boat establishment, including the transporting carriage, and boat-house, is between £200 and £400. The first and most important step has been secured by this institution, viz.—a safe and powerful lifeboat. The next step now is to build a sufficient number of such boats, place them where required, and provide for their supervision and maintenance. In the accomplishment of a work of such benevolence and national importance the Royal National Life-boat Institution need have no misgiving as to funds being forthcoming.

MR. SERJEANT CHANNELL was sworn in one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in the room of the late Sir J. Alderson, on Saturday last, at the Privy Council Office, before the Lord Chancellor.

DISSOLUTION OF THE STEPNEY UNION.—On Wednesday last Mr. Southwell, the vestry clerk of the hamlet of Mile-end Old Town, containing 65,000 inhabitants, received an official letter from the Central Poor-law Board giving orders for the separation of the hamlet from the Stepney Union. The separation is to take effect on Lady-day next, and a board of guardians, to consist of eighteen persons, are to be elected on the 14th of March.

MEETING OF UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN IN SMITHFIELD.—On Tuesday afternoon several thousand persons assembled in the north-east corner of Smithfield, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr Ernest Jones. Mr. Jones spoke upwards of an hour upon the question of the Government, the aristocracy, and our system of legislation generally, dwelling at the same time on the excellence of the people's charter and the advantages of home colonisation. At half-past two the vast meeting quietly dispersed.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT WALWORTH.—On Wednesday morning Thomas Fuller Bacon, and Martha Bacon, his wife, were once more brought from Horsemonger-lane Gaol to Lambeth Police Court. When the examination was about to commence, Mr. Atter received from the Waterloo station the following telegraphic communication, forwarded from Stamford, "Arsenic is found by Dr. Taylor." On reading the document Mr. Atter left his seat, approached the dock, and had some private communication with his client, and related to him the fact of the message. The telegraphic message was handed to the chief clerk, who placed it before the magistrate. Mr. Elliott, after reading it, addressing Inspector Young, asked if he had any more evidence to offer against the prisoners, and Mr. Young replied that he had not. Mr. Elliott then asked the professional gentlemen engaged in the case if they had anything to offer to the Court, and both answered in the negative. Mr. Elliott then said that he had come to the determination of sending both the prisoners for trial. A question would arise respecting the state of mind of the female prisoner, and it would be the province of the jury to pronounce an opinion upon it. The prisoners were then committed for trial. The adjourned inquest at Stamford on the body of the prisoner's mother was brought to a close on Wednesday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Bacon. It appears that the wretched man had been tempted to commit the crime by a desire to obtain possession of some property which his mother possessed. Some circumstances have come to the knowledge of the police at Stamford which have induced the authorities there to order the exhumation of the body of Nathaniel Bacon, the father. It is stated that Mr. Bacon, sen., was possessed of house property in Stamford to the extent of about £160 per annum, a portion of which would immediately revert to his son, Thomas Fuller Bacon, and the remainder to his wife for life. Nathaniel Bacon, the father, died with his son on the 13th of October, 1854—was taken ill, seized with cramps, spasms, and vomiting; died on the 17th; and was interred in Great Casterton Churchyard

THE WAR WITH CHINA.—A meeting was held at the British Institution, City-road, on Monday night, to consider the war with China, and to protest against a standing army. Resolutions to the effect that the bombardment of Canton and the expedition to Persia were iniquitous and unnecessary were carried, and a petition to the House of Commons embodying the resolution, was agreed to.

LAW REFORM.—Baron Martin has been added to the Royal Commission for Inquiry into the Statute and Common Law Courts and the Courts of ASSIZE, in the room of Baron Alderson, deceased. The Commissioners meet every Saturday, under the presidency of Chief Justice Lord Campbell, to hear evidence, and to decide upon the subject of their labours. Although they have come to no decision respecting the number of judges in the Common Law Courts, it is understood that the present judicial staff cannot be safely reduced. The business of the Assizes is much more likely to be increased than diminished. In fact, we are likely to have a general gaol delivery three times a year. This view is fortified by the appointment of a new Baron of the Exchequer, after it had been found that the court was full of business, and that it was not expedient to send a commissioner on circuit, instead of a judge, if it could be avoided in time. Mr. Serjeant Channell has, therefore, been appointed the new Judge, instead of being sent on circuit as a commissioner only. The law commission have examined several of the Judges, and are about to examine the authorities and representatives of Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, &c., who are anxious to have the assizes held in those places.

THE WESTMINSTER BELLS.—The largest of the four quarter bells for the Westminster clock was cast last week at Norton, near Stockton, the birthplace of the great bell. It is pronounced to be of the attended note, B, a fifth above the great bell, and an octave below the bell which was lately cast of similar metal by Messrs. Warner from the same pattern, but of half the size and one-eighth of the weight, for the east-iron clock, with the Westminster clock escapement, made by Mr. Dent, of the Strand, for the Queen at Balmoral. The diameter of this bell is six feet exactly, and its weight will be a little under four tons; it will therefore rank next to the great clock bells of Lincoln, St. Paul's, and Exeter, and above those of Canterbury and Gloucester, and considerably above the tenor bells of the largest peals in England -Exeter, St. Mary-le-Bow, and York Minster.

ORGAN PERFORMANCE.—On Monday evening last, at Messrs. Bishop and Starr's factory, Lisson-grove, Mr J. T. Cooper performed on an organ which those celebrated builders have just completed for the exhibition at Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land. The organ is an excellent specimen, and was admirably exhibited by the player. The selection of pieces performed was from the great masters, Handel, Mozart, Bach, &c., and received hearty applause from a numerous audience.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, GRAY'S-INN-ROAD.—The number of patients relieved at this hospital during the week ending on the 14th inst. was 2361, of which 630 were new cases.

EDUCATION.—Mr. N. F. Zaba had on Wednesday the honour of an audience of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in order to explain the arrangement of his historical chart, which not only facilitates the study of universal history, but also strengthens the memory. His Royal Highness took a great interest in examining the details of the subject, and expressed his conviction of its practical utility.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE CHERRY-TREE TAVERN.—On Tuesday morning, shortly before two o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. H. A. Goff, the Old Cherry-Tree Tavern, Kingsland. The inmates, upon jumping out of bed, ran to the stairs, but huge bodies of flame rolled upwards, indicating that all egress by that means was cut off. They therefore ran to the first-floor window. The police-officer told them to remain a few minutes, as the Royal Society's fire-escape was just at hand; but so intense was the heat, and so strong the smoke, that they were nearly suffocated. Mr. H. A. Goff got on the lead, and jumped from the first-floor window. At that moment the fire-escape arrived, with J. Barton, conductor, who immediately ascended the ladder and descended with Miss Goff; he again ascended, and rescued Miss Emma Goff and the servant girl; and afterwards succeeded in saving a soldier and his wife. But for the perseverance of Barton several persons must have been suffocated or burnt to death. The fire was not subdued until the premises were burnt down and the adjoining houses considerably damaged.

WEST KENT ELECTION.—On Thursday Mr. Martin was elected for West Kent by a considerable majority over his opponent, Sir W. Liddell.

COOMBE RAGGED SCHOOLS, DUBLIN.—The new ragged schools for the Coombe district were opened on the 11th inst., in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, subscribers to, and friends of, the institution, in the removed Dublin Female Orphan Society Hall, Cork-row. The new home contains four school rooms, each calculated to accommodate 150 children; and school business was commenced on the 9th inst., when 100 infants, 80 girls, and 130 boys attended. At the formal opening on the 11th about 300 children, most of them clothed in garments "indescribably ragged," were regaled with a wholesome meal. The Rev. Mr MacCarthy gave out a great many hymns; and between the parts of the feasts the Rev. A. Dallas briefly addressed the assemblage, alluding to the advantages of the institution, the wonderful progress they had made, and the hopes which they entertained. He announced that that morning an anonymous person had sent him £50 in aid of the funds. The children were, before breaking up, questioned on various subjects, but principally upon their acquaintance with Scripture, by the Rev. Mr. MacCarthy, and the answering was highly creditable to the school.

## BRITISH INSTITUTION.

[SECOND AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

HAVING reviewed the works of more novel interest in our former notice, we now call attention to a few remaining paintings which possess equal merit in degree though perhaps not in kind.

Mr. Dickse must have been in the humour of Sterne when he conceived the subject of his picture entitled "A Little Scarecrow" (515). It is as oddly misleading and mystifying in title, as it is delightfully simple and unaffected in treatment. Such a charming little gem of rusticity might have been set in an idyl of Theocritus, a description by Thomson, or a stanza by Wordsworth. Lest our readers are somewhat incredulous, however, we will at once inform them that the "Scarecrow" is not a figure with a crownless hat and its coat buttoned at the back undergoing the Hindoo torture of holding the arms constantly at right angles with the body—and this, too, after having apparently undergone the amputation of both legs; nor is it another of these unfortunates with a red coat which our landscape-painters sometimes introduce to force their greens; nor is it any little object so ill favoured as to be figuratively a "scarecrow." It is simply a chubby little—but our Engraving on the next page will afford the best explanation.

Mr. Jackson, judging from his two contributions, is a great lover of Nature in all her moods. In the first we have the tender ineffable slumber of the infant; in the second the wrath and madness of a giant. "Ruins of Dunstanborough Castle—A Calm Evening" (162) is indescribably quiet and gentle. You forget in its gracious influence that it is a mere representation of material facts. As you trace the snowy fringes of those slowly-undulating waves scarcely breaking along the beach you almost listen for their lisping hush, and fancy each dying cadence Nature's evening lullaby. The night-mist rising on the sea behind the cliff, where the sun's influence has been longest absent, is also nicely observed. In startling contrast to this picture is "Bamborough Castle" (330). Here, though the extreme paroxysm is past, the fury of the elements is still terrific, and the wreck on the shore is not the only one of many victims, for the grand sweeping of the swell tells, in its accumulated volume, of long-continued violence. Note, also, what wind and motion there are in the rack of the sky—how the under surfaces of the clouds are torn and rent, and how ghastly is the lurid light beyond!

Mr. T. Danby possesses the happy art of catching stray rays of light and floating waifs of cloud. But, in this he may be rivalled by the photographer. No camera, however, could entrap the delicate sunny tints which he has magically wooed from their ethereal home. In this the artist is the greater enchanter, that with a wave and a stroke of his pencil-wand he can command and enslave not merely the sunbeam but the rainbow. Look, for example at "The Evening Drink in a Mountain Lake" (65). How cunningly the artist has caught the sunset glow reflected from the cloud overhead, and the dusky gold refraction from the water at our feet;—not forgetting to notice also the back of the ripple, where the golden light playfully glances through the translucent medium, and, by borrowing its colour, and blending with the reflected azure of the opposite portion of the sky, is changed into liquid emerald. "Summer Evening" (364) is not quite so happy. The monotonous character of the light and shade and colour, contributes certainly to convey the impression of the peaceful stillness of the hour; but we contend that, without the notes of the nightingale, the scene is rather heavy and uninteresting. Mr. Danby's *confrères* will, however, appreciate the effect of variety given to the foreground foliage; for where the light is so subdued, the degrees of light and shade and colour—or, as some critics would have it, the chromatic scale and the compass of chiaroscuro—are of course greatly limited.

"A Tranquil Stream in Autumn, North Wales" (173), by Mr. Branwhite, is extremely rich in its hues and successful in its effects; though, in all this general splendour, the artist has somewhat forgotten to pay attention to the accuracy and finish of his detail. The

glowing evening rays, breaking over the tops of the trees, streaming through a cleft in the overhanging rock, and pouring their delicate roseate tints full on the opposite hills, are, nevertheless, admirably-studied effects.

Mr. Herng, in "The Townhall and Marketplace at Orta, Piedmont (188), has done justice to the picturesqueness of the buildings, and rendered the rippling expanse of the lovely Lago with rare felicity. "The Guidecca, Venice" (302), is not so pure and bright in colour as usual; but some of this is due, no doubt, to the proximity of Miss Mutrie's flaming cactus.

"A Cattle-Shed" (193), by Mr. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A., is a delightfully-unpretending little picture of animal life. Its gradations of negative colour are very nicely managed.

Mr. H. Boddington, in "A Summer Morning on the Thames" (289), takes us out through the "field dew consecrate" to join in the orisons nature seems to pay in the "silence of early light" to her great Creator. The primrose-light of the stainless morning sky is very beautiful. There is some good painting of foliage in the other picture by this artist (No. 247)—as, for example, in the foreground birch.

"A Contemplative Youth" (281), by Mr. Lucas, is well drawn and honestly painted. We do not, however, exactly admire the enamel surface of the face. The hands are extremely well modelled, and, which is more uncommon, they seem part of the individual, and carry out the sentiment in their character. They are what D'Arpentigny calls the psychical type of hand.

"Morning after a Storm off the Corbiere Rocks, Jersey" (343), by Mr. Wilson, is very striking in effect. The sea still rages unrelentingly against the jagged and splintered rocks and lashes itself into foam, like revenge unsatisfied. The burnt sienna of the rocks tells powerfully against the "silver fury" of the sea.

"Caerhûn Low Water" (547), by Mr. Oakes, is one of the most original landscapes in the rooms. All the lefthand portion, including the glassy surface of the flowing water and the beautiful cloud composition, is very admirable, and somewhat reminiscent of Constable.

Mr. G. C. Stanfield (son of Mr. Stanfield, R.A.) makes much progress. He paints with great decision and firmness (rare qualities with English artists), and with a fine feeling for light and atmosphere. A pleasing freshness which we noticed in his less-recent works he is also recovering; witness the little picture, "Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire" (270). What truth of light and distinctness there is, too, in No. 202! We greatly admire, likewise, the vigorous and honest painting in "Cochem, on the Moselle" (62); but it has a certain foreign tone which Mr. Stanfield has, perhaps, unconsciously borrowed from Continental art. Too cold a brown (Cologne earth?) pervades the shadows, rendering the tone slightly unpleasant.

There are two amusing pictures by Mr. H. O'Neil having reference to the recent schism in art, styled "Pre-Raphaelitism." They are called "The Two Extremes"—one representing "The Pre-Raphaelite" (486) and the other "The Post-Raphaelite" (483). As the interest arises from professional allusions, many of our readers may thank us if we point out that, in the first picture a conceited-looking young artist is represented painting with infinite labour, as may be seen from the minute specks of colour on his palette, in the style which he imagines was that anterior to the time of Raphael. He has two red-haired models posed, the one appealing to the other. These he is painting from in the most formal, hard manner possible, and giving them the sourest of expressions; and we read in "black letter" on the frame that the subject is to be "Love and Duty." The artist sits on his stool as if doing penance, with his long hair combed down with ascetical straightness. He wears a mediæval mantle, and the back of his studio is covered with a monster fresco. The companion picture is the other "extreme." Here we have the "Post-Raphaelite," or an artist working with the free abandonment of manner which, except when restrained by a theory, follows that mastery of the technical parts of the art which the more modern masters have helped succeeding artists to acquire. Mr. Palette is here dashing away at the portrait of a charming dark-haired girl, and as he sways himself backward and inclines his head on one side, you cannot help sympathising with the evident gusto with which he is giving that bold, yet light-handed, stroke of his brush.

When we announce the subject of a picture as "The Last Scene in the 'Merry Wives of Windsor'" (446), and when we give Mr. G. Cruikshank's name as that of the artist, we may safely leave the rest to the reader's imagination; for that the fun and humour of the scene are cleverly realised by a congenial spirit is quite unnecessary to mention.

We have rarely seen a picture displaying a higher degree of Dutch imitation or more intensity of tone—although obtained by carrying Sir Joshua Reynolds's precept, of painting all the shadows of one colour, too far—than we remarked in "A Letter Requiring an Answer" (539), by Mr. W. C. Thomas. There is, however, a very unfortunate mistake in this somewhat romantic title, or in the choice of the very unromantic face.

We presume from his name that Mr. Calderon is quite at home in the subject of his picture named "Spanish Ballads" (476). There is some unmistakably good drawing and painting in it. The difficult foreshortening of the hands playing the guitar is perfectly mastered.

Two pictures by Mr. Moore, though utterly dissimilar in subject, have each equal merit. The first is "A Monk of Old," (62) with a rubicund nose, and that part of his person very protuberant where he has no doubt put many such a carafe of wine as that before him, which he has partly quaffed. The holy father is now asleep, and very humorous his reverence looks. Mr. Moore's second work is a charming little landscape (No. 115.)

"View in the Environs of Albano" (482), by Mr. Duval, is remarkable for the truth with which the sombre tone and dusk effect of the Campagna is given.

We regret that our limits will not permit us to describe the exquisite little study by Mr. Frost, A.R.A.; or the excellent works of the following artists—viz., Messrs. Helmsley, G. Smith, Joy, Provis, Deane, Underhill, Niemann, Horlor, Cole, Cobbett, Collinson, and Holland.

"THE LITTLE SCARECROW."—PAINTED BY T. DICKSEE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

## THE LATE SNOWSTORM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

*(From an Artistic Correspondent.)*

New Bedford, Jan. 21, 1857.

Not for twenty-five years has this part of the country been visited (and the telegraph our only communication from a distance—sends us similar accounts) by so heavy a snowstorm: a fall of snow, accompanied by a violent wind, drifting the snow so as to cut off all railway communication, and entirely to impede the business of the city, all the shops being closed and the only business doing being what is called "breaking-out" and "making tracks."

The *New Bedford Evening Standard* informs us that the superintendent of streets has employed a large force, and communication will soon be reopened between different portions of the city. That well-known individual, the "oldest inhabitant," confidentially informs us that the late storm "beats all."

THE RECENT DEEP SNOW IN MASSACHUSETTS: STREET IN NEW BEDFORD.

BASSADORE, THE BRITISH STATION AND DEPOT, IN THE PERSIAN GULF.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

## THE PERSIAN EXPEDITION.

THE latest despatches from the seat of war come down to the end of December, at which period the troops were intrenched in an encampment about a mile and a half from the fort of Bushire, in the neighbourhood of the wells, two regiments only being quartered in the town. Nothing of importance had occurred; but a force of 12,000 to 15,000 Persians were said to be in the neighbourhood, and contemplating an attack upon our camp. The health of the troops was satisfactory, the men who were at first affected by the brackish water having completely recovered upon the discovery of a sweeter supply. The cold was said to be very severe at night, the thermometer falling as low as 40 deg.; while in the day the heat was moderate, the range never exceeding 83 deg. The troops appear to have been suffering considerable hardship from the camp being two miles distant from the shore, and all supplies having to be brought that distance by the men, through a loose sandy soil like that of Sinde. Provisions were very dear, but an improvement was beginning to manifest itself by an increase in the number of native dealers.

The following letter, dated Bushire, Dec. 20, gives a few details relating to the expedition:—

Since my last nothing in the shape of warfare has taken place. The troops are encamped about a mile and a half from the port of Bushire. A bazaar has been established at the foot of the Three-gun Battery. The prices are exorbitant. Mutton, two annas per lb., bread, small loaves of about six inches long, four broad, and say two inches high (very badly baked) are sold at six the rupee; milk at five annas per bottle. Fruit is plentiful, such as oranges, limons, &c., but dear; there are some pears to be found, but the sum asked is rather crisp. There is, however, an evident decline in the value of some articles, such as flour, sold at four annas the cutchaseer, can now be procured at sixteen and eighteen seers the rupee, and there is every probability of the prices still declining to a reasonable standard, as dealers in edibles are coming in daily. But carriage is not to be had for love or money; so that each corps has to supply half its strength every day for fatigue duty, and the landing of provisions and camp equipage is found a very slow and wearisome task. In the first place, the ships' boats, when loaded, and their loads are mere trifles in comparison to the requirements of the force, are towed by the smaller steamers, *Assyrus*, *Sucke*, *Lady Falkland*, *Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*, to within a couple of hundred yards of the beach; they are then towed in by the dingies and jolly-boats to about twenty or thirty yards from the water-mark, and the soldiers have then to go up to their armpits in the sea to unload them. From the shore to the camp is a distance, as regards the First Brigade, of nearly two miles, and the consequence is that the men come home with a single load a day wearied and fagged to death. General Stalker has issued a well-merited eulogium on the endurance of the troops from the landing to the surrender, of which I furnish you a copy. The hardships which they still endure scarcely fall short, even now, of that for which his admiration has been excited. One advantage of great moment favours them: the sun in the hottest part of the day does not exceed 80 degrees Fah.

Sales by auction of the prize property have been going on for the last four or five days. The horses and accoutrements of the Persian cavalry have fetched very high prices indeed, and some Persian carpets have sold for prices higher than would be asked for them even in England.

And now the great question at issue is our future destination. By the majority Shiraz is thought to be the direction the army will take, so soon as the reinforcements, for which transports have already left, come up to occupy this place; if so, we must first provide ourselves with mules or other cattle for the transport of tents and provisions, and then the sooner the reinforcements arrive the better, for the force is now in first-rate condition.

BUSHIRE, Dec. 24, 1856.

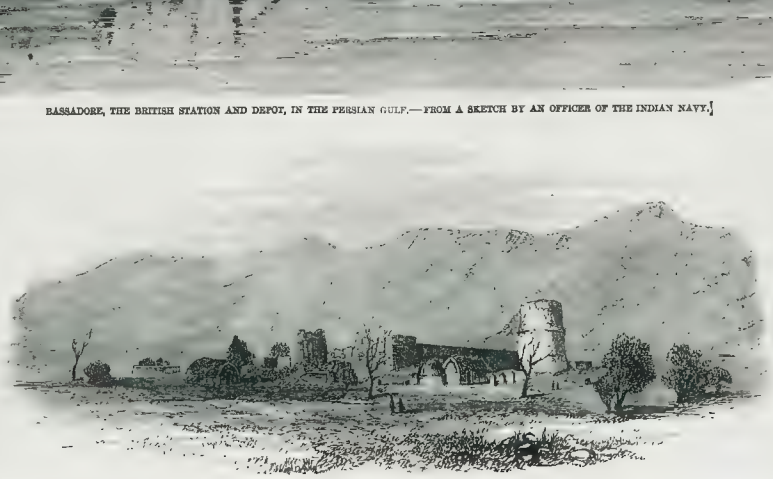
The trenches on the land face of the camp, which were commenced about the latter end of last week, are nearly complete, working parties of fourteen men per company being sent daily to perform tasks appointed by the engineer officers, and for which they are to receive the usual Government allowance. The men feel a pleasure in working during these cold mornings, and, as the line chosen is not interrupted by hard soil or stone, the job has progressed as favourably as the most sanguine engineer could wish.

An attack on our outlying pickets was reported this morning, and strange rumours of a Persian night attack are gaining ground. We have no fear of surprise as our chain of sentries is formed on well-selected ground, and better men could scarcely have been sent on an expedition.

Our fleet of transports is decreasing daily by the return to Bombay of the merchantmen.

"GENERAL ORDER BY MAJOR-GENERAL STALKER.

"Major-General Stalker requests officers commanding brigades and regiments to be good enough to explain to those under their command the extreme satisfaction he has in recording his sense of the cheerful manner in which the troops composing the force have undergone the many privations they have been subjected to, since their landing at Ras Halilla to the present time. These privations have been of no ordinary description, for with an insufficiency of food they have had to contend, without shelter of any kind, against the inclemency of the weather. All these



KEERTA, IN THE BOLAN PASS.

have been borne with an alacrity and gallantry worthy of the highest praise. In the action of Bushire the troops showed that determined gallantry for which British troops have ever been renowned. The Major-General, in conclusion, tenders his best thanks to the officers and men of all ranks By order,

(Signed) "R. R. Younghusband,

"Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Gen. P. E. Force.

"Bushire, 17th Dec., 1856."

Upon the preceding page we have engraved from a sketch, by an officer of the Indian Navy, a general View of Bussadore, the British depôt in the Persian Gulf. An illustration of the Town and Port, with a few descriptive details, appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Jan. 10. In the present view, commencing on the left-hand, are the burial-ground, storehouse, native village, billiard-room, and remains of racket-court, the hospital, landing-place, and the residences of the Commodore and the Surgeon.

The vignette upon the preceding page is engraved from a sketch by Captain Malcolm Green, H.E.I.C.S. It shows the small village of Keerta, one of the few halting-places in the celebrated Bolan Pass, on the high-road to Afghanistan and Persia, from India, a locality of considerable interest in our present position with Persia. The Bolan is not so much a "pass" over a lofty range as a continuous succession of ravines and gorges, its length being between fifty-four and fifty-five miles; the highest point on the right of the view is the Camel's Hump Mountain. The pass is very important in a military point of view: it will be recollected that in 1839, the Bengal column of the Army of the Indus spent six days in marching through the pass, entering it on the 16th and leaving it on the 21st of March.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE EARL OF ELLESMERE.

The Right Hon. Francis Egerton, K.G., Earl of Ellesmere, in the county of Salop, Viscount Brackley, of Brackley, in the county of Northampton, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Lancashire, Deputy Lieutenant of Sutherlandshire, Rector of King's College, Aberdeen, Vice-President of the Literary Fund Society, a Trustee of the National Gallery, and D.C.L., was the second son of George Granville, first Duke of Sutherland, and Elizabeth Gordon, Marquis of Stafford, and Louisa, his second wife, daughter and eventually coheir of Scrope, first Earl of Bridgewater. The Earl of Ellesmere was born the 1st Jan. 1800. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, as Lord Francis Leveson Gower, sat in the House of Commons for Bletchingly, for the county of Sutherland, and afterwards for South Lancashire. He was made a Lord of the Treasury in 1827, Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1828, and Secretary at War in 1830. In politics he was a Conservative. The Earl, when Lord Francis Leveson Gower, earned considerable reputation as a writer for many years. His translation of Goethe's "Faust" has been deservedly popular. He also gracefully rendered into English verse Victor Hugo's drama of "Hernani," and Alexandre Dumas' tragedy of "Henri III. et son Cour." His Lordship's version of the latter play, which was entitled "Catherine of Cleves," was performed with marked success at Covent-garden Theatre. Charles Kemble and his daughter, Miss Fanny Kemble, acting in it. His Lordship has been the author of various other literary productions. On inheriting, in 1833, the vast property of Francis Egerton, last Duke of Bridgewater, he dropped the surname of Leveson Gower, and assumed the surname and arms of Egerton only. He was himself raised to the Peerage as Earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, in 1846; which were the names of the titles borne by the famous ancestor, Lord Chancellor Egerton, temp. James I. He had married, the 18th June, 1822, Harriet Catherine, eldest daughter of Charles Greville, Esq., by the Lady Charlotte Cavendish, his wife, Duchess of Portland, sister to the late Duke of Portland, and has had issue five sons and two daughters, all of whom survive him, except his youngest son, Granville, who, when sixteen years of age, was killed at sea, in 1850. The elder of Lord Ellesmere's daughters, Lady Alice Harriet Frederica, is the wife of the Hon. George Byng. The Earl of Ellesmere died on the 18th inst., at Bridgewater House, that magnificent London mansion which he had himself caused to be re-erected. The Earl's demise is the subject of deep and general regret. He possessed great taste and benevolence; he munificently patronised literature, and showed himself ever a liberal friend to science and literature. He was beloved and esteemed both in public and private, and in bore, indeed, the credit of being a British nobleman of true worth and virtue. The Earl has succeeded in his honours by his eldest son, George Granville Francis, now the second Earl of Ellesmere, who was born in 1823; and married, in 1846, Lady Mary Louisa Campbell, youngest daughter of John, present Earl of Cawdor, and has issue two sons. A portrait of the deceased Earl appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, vol. viii., p. 60.

### THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY.

The Very Rev. William Rowe Lyall, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, who died on the 16th inst., has, during a long career in the Church, been remarkable for his ability, benevolence, and piety. He held, successively, several livings in different parts of the country, and more especially in Suffolk. He was for more than twenty years Archdeacon of Colchester; he was the first Archdeacon of Maidstone, being so appointed in 1841. He held during a brief period a Canon's stall in Canterbury cathedral. He was private chaplain to Dr. Howley, when Bishop of London: he became Dean of Canterbury in 1845.

Wills and Bequests.—The will of Sir Hugh Richard Hoare, Bart., late of Stourhead, Wilts, has been proved in London: the acting executors are Frederick William Tyrwhitt Drake and John Palmer, Esqrs.: power being reserved to Thomas D. Tyrwhitt Drake, Esq., the nephew. The personalty was sworn under £160,000. The will is a short one, dated 26th April, 1854, and a codicil 11th May, 1855. The will refers to a long list of legacies on detached pieces of paper, headed by a bequest of £10,000 to Lord Augustus Charles Lennox Fitzroy, the other bequests extending in the whole to a sum of £80,000. Also charitable bequests amounting to £10,000 amongst them is £2000 to the Westminster Hospital; to the Church, the Middlesex, and St. George's Hospitals £1000 each; and to other institutions smaller bequests. To each clerk in the banking-house of Hoares, Fleet-street, at the time of his retirement, £100; and to those who have entered since, £50 each. The residue, real and personal, equally between the executors and his niece, Mary Frances Tyrwhitt Drake, and Jane Lubbett. William Mason, Esq. who died recently resided at Hackett's Hotel, but late of Duke-street, Manchester-square, and died possessed of £60,000, has left liberal legacies and annuities to the servants of the late Rowland Jones, Esq., of Bromhill, Carnarvonshire, £60,000. An administration has just been granted to Mrs. Reed, of Stamford-street, the owner of the dilapidated houses at the corner of Stamford-street and Blackfriars-road, and likewise those at the corner of Snow-hill and Skinner-street. The effects sworn to were those of her late mother, and were under £1000.

Divorce and Testamentary Jurisdiction.—The Lord Chancellor's bills on wills and divorce have been printed. The testamentary jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts is proposed to be abolished, and the "Court of Probate," established to exercise the jurisdiction instead, to have the same powers throughout England as the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. One of the Vice-Chancellors will be made judge of the new court, and any other of the equity judges may supply his place in case of absence. An appeal will lie to the Court of Appeal in Chancery, and thence or immediately, without an appealing to the House of Lords, from all orders or decrees of the Court of Probate. In the Court of Probate the rules of practice in common law courts are to be observed, and issues may be directed to common law courts. The second measure, the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, abolishes the existing jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, and establishes a "Court of Marriage and Divorce," so called. The judges of this court will include the Lord Chancellor, the chief judges of the three common law courts, and the Dean of the Arches, three to be a quorum. The Dean of the Arches (who must always be present, will be called the "Judge Ordinary" of the court, and have full authority to hear and determine all matters, except petitions for dissolving a marriage. The new court is required to act on the "principle" of the old ecclesiastical courts. A wife who thinks herself has deserted her for the space of two years may obtain a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, and in such cases alimony will be awarded to the husband. Husbands and wives who cannot agree upon either of the two

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Parliamentary proceedings of the week have been less interesting and less bellicose than had been expected from the demonstrations elicited by Sir G. C. Lewis's Budget on the previous Friday. But ample amends are now in progress, and the two champions of Opposition, its Tancred and its Rinaldo (the latter having condoned all injuries and returned to the Crusading camp), will leave nothing to be desired by their friends, except one thing—a majority. Mr. James Sadleir has been unanimously expelled from the House of Commons—the unanimity unluckily depriving members of British Bank notoriety of an opportunity of expressing the virtuous indignation they must feel against fraudulent transactions. Lord Campbell has referred to his new *dictum*, which renders journalists answerable for the truth, not of their reports, but of the statements which they report, and his Lordship reasserts his law. Lord Brougham has departed for Cannes until after Easter, but has left for the consideration of the Peers some resolutions in favour of the title of married women to their own property and earnings. A Select Committee, much derided by Mr. H. Berkeley, has been obtained by the Government on the subject of Election Bribery; and Sir John Pakington has introduced an educational measure of "permissive" character. Beyond these points the interest of the week mainly attaches to the preparations for the battle of the Budget.

Official contradiction has been given to the statement that the English Admiral had been throwing red-hot shell into Canton, a few shells, sent to disperse marauders, having been magnified into a tremendous bombardment. The report is that the Emperor of China is very desirous of making peace, by yielding all that is demanded by England. The worst news in connection with the whole affair is of a typographical character, and is to the effect that Dr. Williams's printing establishment (including large founts of Chinese type, and copies of the books which have been printed during the twenty-four years the press has been at work) has been completely destroyed. An Englishman of the name of Cowper had been seized and carried off by some Chinese of Whampoa, and Admiral Seymour had apprised the inhabitants that, unless the captive were immediately restored, he would lay Whampoa in ashes. The result of this energetic intimation has yet to be learned. Commissioner Yeh, who is a most cruel and bloodthirsty savage, used to keep a number of mendicants imprisoned, ready to meet any demand upon him for the punishment of an offender. It was far less trouble to cut off the head of one of these unfortunate creatures, and to produce it as that of the guilty person, than to hunt up the latter; and Yeh obtained also considerable credit for the rapidity of his justice. This is the personage for whom the peacemongers give battle.

No recent death has produced a more genuine expression of regret than that of the amiable and accomplished Earl of Ellesmere, who expired in Bridgewater House on Wednesday. His biography belongs to another department of our columns, and we would only place on record here the sentiment which has been everywhere heard in connection with his decease—namely, that both art and literature have to lament an enlightened votary, and their professors a kind-hearted friend. Among other acts of liberality let it not be forgotten that Lord Ellesmere's noble picture gallery was opened to all to whom the *entrée* could be of value upon simple application for a card, and no one was ever turned from the Bridgewater House collection upon the allegation that, as rain had fallen, it was possible that the applicant's feet might convey a soil to the carpets on the gallery floor—a mode in which access to other certain fine pictures has been known to be checked, even though the intending visitors had been duly furnished with admission cards. Lord Ellesmere's death does not make any change in the representation, the present Earl having some time ago retired from the House of Commons.

Mr. Henley and Lord Robert Cecil oppose the education of the people, except by the clergy, and no doubt do so conscientiously. But we should think that either gentleman would admit that any education which enlightened the women of the humbler class upon the common facts of astronomy might advantageously supersede their present ignorance. We read in a Sunderland paper that a star-conjurer has been reaping a plentiful harvest among the women at Monkwearmouth, especially the tradesmen's wives. To one of these the witch told a tale almost poetic in its language, though eminently practical in its tendency. She stated that the planets were moving in her victim's favour, but their motion was slow, and that some "valuables" were wanting to increase their speed. A watch and sovereign were handed over by the lady; but the witch, seeing what kind of an idiot she had to deal with, increased her demand enormously, and, not at once succeeding, let down her back hair, fell on the ground, and uttered an incantation, and then declared that a dark and gloomy spirit floated in the great abyss and got in the way of the planets. In old times, she said, it took twelve prophets to lay this demon; but she could do it single-handed if——the condition being more valuables. The lady (of whom a fortunate husband is the happy companion for life) gave more money, a silk purse, and other things, and the magicianess went away to lay the dark spirit. Probably she finds it a long job, as she has never returned. Surely even Mr. Henley might patronise a secular school that should teach young women that a watch and drapery offered to Jupiter would not send that luminary faster round the Sun.

An execution, with singular circumstances, is recorded at the Cape. One Charles Leo Cox was found guilty of poisoning his wife and two children. He all along asserted his innocence, and, during the five months he was kept in prison, the chaplain, who at first believed him guilty, came round to a reverse conviction. The language and letters of Cox, without being in the slightest degree fanatical, express the feelings of a man who dies in perfect reliance upon the Christian atonement; and his final declaration was that of his belief that his wife had committed the deed. He expressed on the scaffold, and in eloquent terms, the natural indignation of a man who dies under false testimony, and he named two persons who he said were responsible for the murder about to be committed. Urging his countrymen to sift the matter, after he should be gone, but expressing his forgiveness of all mankind, he added, most touchingly, "I trust faithfully in God's mercy, and when my soul departs, which it will do in a very few minutes, may God's angels be in waiting to guard it, and to bring it safely to its glorious destination, where my prayer will be again to be in the midst of that little family whom loved so well, and whom I never injured." With a calm farewell to the people he then delivered himself to the executioner. The reader, forced to accept one of two conclusions, either that a man has died lying and blaspheming, or that the law has committed a terrible murder, hesitates at the choice. The colonists are said to hold the latter belief. Be it as it may, never was more loftily pronounced the "*Morituros vos saluto.*"

The boot and shoe makers of Wishaw, near Glasgow, and surrounding districts have struck work, on account of the employers proposing to reduce the wages to nearly what they were in September last.

## *MUSIC.*

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY performed Costa's "Eli" on Friday evening (last week), for the first time this season. The principal solo parts were sung by Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Signor Belletti, and Mr. Thomas. The whole performance was admirable, and was received with demonstrations of enthusiasm in which the Exeter-hall audiences rarely indulge. This new oratorio is truly a chef d'œuvre: such repetition serves to develop its beauties more and more; and it has deservedly gained a place among the greatest works of its class

THE SATURDAY CONCERTS at the CRYSTAL PALACE go on successfully. At the concert of Saturday last, among other classical orchestral pieces, Mendelssohn's Symphony in A major (the Italian Symphony) was given entire. Two new English songs—"The Siren's Song," composed by Mr. Frank Mori; and "Why should I be sad?" composed by Mr. Alfred Mellon—were sung by Miss Louisa Vinning, and received with great and well-merited applause.

IMMENSE preparations are making for the great HANDEL FESTIVAL at the Crystal Palace in May next. A host of choristers and instrumental performers from all parts of the United Kingdom are already engaged; and the construction of the great organ, and other preparations, are in a state of forwardness. Our musical readers are aware that the whole arrangements for this great celebration are in the hands of the Sacred Harmonic Society.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES and the vocal and instrumental party who accompanied her have brought their long and brilliant tour to a close. After leaving Ireland they proceeded to Scotland, where they performed at Edinburgh, Perth, and other principal towns; and their concluding concert was given at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on Monday last. In every part of the three kingdoms which they have visited their success has been uninterrupted. Miss Hayes has been constantly received with enthusiasm, and has derived most efficient support from her eminent coadjutors, Mr. Osborne and Signor F. Lablache—the former by his brilliant pianoforte solos and exquisite accompaniment of the vocal music; the latter by the admirable manner in which he joined Miss Hayes in the Italian duets, and by the animation, humour, and dramatic effect of his *buffo* singing. Mr. Millard (why does he persist in calling himself Millard?) and Mdlle. Corelli (the one a tenor and the other a contralto) gave, by their performances, an agreeable variety to the concerts.

MR. LUMLEY is at present in Italy catering for Her Majesty's Theatre. He has concluded an arrangement with Signor Marietta Spezia, a prima donna of high reputation, who is now performing with éclat at the Scala at Milan. Our active *impresario* has also secured Signor Giuglini, a young tenor, of whom the Italian critics speak in enthusiastic language. Mr. Gye, we are informed, has re-engaged Madame Ristori for a part of the approaching season.

HERR JOACHIM, the celebrated violinist, whose nonappearance in England has disappointed the public for several years, has intimated his intention of visiting us early this season. His equally-celebrated rival, Ernst, who is now residing at Brighton for the sake of his health, will likewise be one of the stars of the season.

A STRONG operatic company, under the management of Mr. Beale, which is now making a tour through the principal towns in the United Kingdom, commenced a series of performances on Saturday last at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. The company includes Madame Grisi, Madame Gassier, M. Gassier, Signor Volpini, and other distinguished performers. They began with "Lucia di Lammermoor"—Madame Gassier being the *Lucia*, Signor Volpini the *Edgardo*, and M. Gassier the *Enrico*. The theatre was crowded with fashionable company. The local papers speak loudly in praise of M. and Madame Gassier, but express some dissatisfaction with the *ensemble* of the performance, and, in particular, describe the orchestra as being deficient in power—a fault which, in a place like Edinburgh, might easily be remedied.

MDLLE. VICTOIRE BALFE, daughter of the celebrated composer, will make her début in London as a prima donna during the ensuing season.

MR. TENNANT, the young English or rather Irish tenor, who has lately been singing with great success at Edinburgh and Glasgow, in conjunction with Mdme. Grisi, has signed an engagement to accompany Miss Catherine Hayes on an operatic tour during the months of March and April.

## *THE THEATRES, &c.*

HAYMARKET.—A version exceedingly literal of Madame Emile Girardin's drama of "Une Femme qui Déteste son Mari" was produced, on Monday, under the title of "The Wicked Wife." Its moral is in favour of the order of things as at present existing in France. The perils of the Reign of Terror are the objects which the dramatist aims at depicting; and these are concentrated into a single anecdote which presents as it were the essence of all in a single form. The interest grows out of an expedient resorted to by *Madame de Langrais* (Miss Reynolds), who, to save her husband, whom she has concealed, pretends to hate him, and to seek a divorce in favour of Citizen *Rosaire* (Mr. Rogers), an agent of Robespierre. Her patriotism assumes so violent a form that her republican servant, *Paul* (Mr. Compton), cannot help admiring the sublimity of the woman who prefers "the nation to nature." Her child, too, is driven from her presence, and she prohibits its return. A double-backed cupboard is the place of the husband's concealment, and, in the pauses of the action, he comes forth to interchange endearments with his wife, whose affection is so carefully concealed from the world under an odious mask. *M. de Langrais* is played by Mr. Howe, whose performance of the part is touching and natural. Miss Reynolds elaborated the difficult situations which she has to realise with the greatest skill. The sympathy of the audience is strongly excited for the distresses of the faithful pair. Their deliverance on the fall of Robespierre produces a grateful reaction, and the descent of the curtain is followed with shouts of applause.

LYCEUM.—The dramatic event of the week is the production of Mr. Westland Marston's new five-act drama, entitled "A Life's Ransom," which took place on Monday. The house was crowded on the occasion, and the result was satisfactory, the new piece being received throughout, and at the fall of the curtain, with unanimous plaudits. As a literary composition the play is full of poetic beauties, and these were abundantly appreciated by the audience. The finer speeches were responded to with fervour, and the general dialogue commanded intense attention. The latter abounds with sentiment and pathos. But we imagine that it has a history that the dramatist would have the pieces narrated and its morals in this way are indeed considerable. *Lord Recesdale* (Mr. C. Dillon) is a sufferer from regal ingratitude. The two Charleses and King James have alike drawn means from his estate, and the last has refused his claim for compensation. He is, therefore, just in the mood of mind to join with the partisans of the Prince of Orange, and ultimately does so. But his steps are dogged by *Bancroft*, the magistrate (Mr. Stuart), who trades in political movements, and seeks the ruin both of *Recesdale* and his sister's lover, *Arthur Ringwood* (Mr. McLise). *Lord Recesdale's* pride objects to the match, young *Ringwood's* ancestry being unequal to his own; and on this pride *Bancroft* works his temptation; and thus, in an unguarded moment, extracts from his victim the confession of treason, in which *Arthur Ringwood* is implicated. The subsequent distress of the play grows out of *Recesdale's* remorse, and his endeavours to repair the evil which he has unwillingly caused; but he is counteracted by *Bancroft*, who secures his arrest, and would have succeeded in involving all parties in his villanous contrivances, but for the sudden landing of the *Prince of Orange*, when all his plots revert in their consequences on himself, and he is deprived of his ill-used authority. The heroine, *Felicia* (Mrs. Dillon) is a beautifully-drawn character—faithful to her lover, in spite of all circumstances, and in opposition to her brother's insane haughtiness, which is the motive-spring of all the difficulties by which the family is imperilled. Both parts were powerfully acted, though their representatives were evidently suffering from severe indisposition, and an apology was properly made for the circumstance. The last scene, painted by Mr. Fenton, of the landing of William of Orange, forms a splendid tableau by way of close to the action, and is likely of itself to conduce, in a material degree, to the popularity of the drama. But it is on its poetical excellence that it must rest for commendation, and on this its real triumph is dependent. In the treatment of his subject, and the structure of his poem, Mr. Marston has evinced equal delicacy and judgment. There is an almost classical simplicity in the manner in which he has given form to a variety of narrative details, which depended for their harmonious effect on their assumed coherence. The increase of the interest was gradual. It grew from act to act, and in the third acquired an energy which accumulated to the end. The catastrophe was in particular judiciously led up to. The dialogue, though poetical, is not verbose, the speeches are, indeed, in general, brief, and rarely long. The following simile in the humbling of *Recesdale's* pride when in the fifth act, he is compelled to crawl like a worm at the feet of his enemy. In that one situation we have the moral and the climax of the action.

ADELPHI.—Mr. Barney Williams' return to this theatre will be welcomed by a large circle of admirers, and their admiration will be more than justified by his success in his last new character, *Barney the Baron*.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Wednesday another revival was produced—Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona," one of the earliest of the poet's plays, and bearing evident marks of the "prentice hand." The Spanish pastoral romance of "Felismena" served for the basis of the drama; but Shakspeare darkened the shadows of the story and softened the character of the hero. All this is not in his mature style, or according to his later method of working; the result is feebleness and want of interest. Nevertheless, the play has much elegance and a vein of poetic sentiment; and, as the work of a young poet, is not without merit, though the characters are rather sketches than portraits. That of *Launce*, however, is a glorious exception, and he and his dog share the same immortality. In the female parts, also, the author was happy, and *Sylvia* and *Julia* are types of the loving and the lovely in maidenhood. Let these be accepted as reasons good, wherefore the play should be occasionally revived, to which may be added the sweetness of the verse, and a light aerial spirit of fantasy that presides over the entire action and dialogue, which ought to render the performance a pleasing recreation to the more reflective class of spectators, such as are the *habitués* of the Islington establishment. The play is, besides, deliciously acted and well mounted, the scenery and accessories being all that could be wished. The whole is a pleasing illustration of the taste with which this theatre is conducted by Mr. Phelps, whose mind is seen in the scenic arrangements of this play, though he be not an actor in it.

## THE WEATHER.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 16, 1857.

| Day. | Barometer at 32° reduced and corrected for Capillarity and Index Error. | Thermometer (Fahr.) Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Dew Point at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 3 P.M. | Dew Point at 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind | Amount of Cloud (0 to 10) | Rain in Inches |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 12 | 29·265 | 45·7 | 42·4 | 39·6 | 37·6 | 34·6 | 45·4 | 40·6 | W. NW. | 0 | 0·000 |
| ,, 13 | 29·310 | 42·5 | 23·3 | 30·7 | 35·1 | 34·1 | 42·1 | 40·2 | SW. | 10 | 0·000 |
| ,, 14 | 29·306 | 42·1 | 41·7 | 41·1 | 41·0 | 36·0 | 41·4 | 38·8 | S SW | 5 | 0·004 |
| ,, 15 | 30·401 | 41·7 | 36·5 | 35·7 | 34·8 | 31·6 | 41·6 | 39·9 | NE. | 10 | 0·000 |
| ,, 16 | 30·154 | 51·6 | 48·5 | 42·2 | 48·5 | 48·5 | 51·4 | 45·7 | S | 0 | 0·000 |
| ,, 17 | 29·642 | 51·8 | 49·4 | 47·0 | 48·8 | 48·8 | 49·8 | 48·4 | S | 1 | 0·028 |
| ,, 18 | 30·450 | 50·8 | 44·2 | 41·1 | 43·5 | 43·5 | 49·5 | 48·1 | SSW | 8 | 0·040 |
| Means | 0·191 | 46·6 | 39·4 | 39·9 | 39·7 | 37·0 | 46·1 | 43·1 | | | 0·026 |

The range of temperature during the week was 25·5°.

Hoar frost covered the ground on the mornings of the 12th and 13th, and likewise on the nights of the 14th and 15th. The air was misty on the mornings of the 14th and 15th, and on the evening of the 14th. A sudden darkness and fog came over at 3 p.m. of the 17th, and a heavy shower occurred shortly afterwards.

The weather was very fine, and the sky generally unclouded, on the 12th, 16th, and 17th, and on the afternoons of the 14th and 18th.

A faint appearance of the zodiacal light was noticed on the evenings of the 12th and 16th.

J. BREEN.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 14 feet.

| Day. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | | | THE WEATHER | | WIND | | RAIN in 24 Hours ending Noon. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barom. at 32° and Correct. | Temp. of Air | Temp. of Evaporation | Relative Humidity | Amount of Cloud | Maximum Temperature in the Day | Minimum Temperature in the Night | General Appearance | Duration of Sunshine in Hours | Direction | Movement in 24 Hours | |
| | Inches | ° | ° | Deg. | | ° | ° | | | | Miles | Inches |
| Feb. 11 | 29·953 | 45·5 | 40·4 | 77 | 7 | 49·8 | 40·1 | SW. W | 4·1 | SW. W | 141 | 0·00 |
| ,, 12 | 30·057 | 46·0 | 39·1 | 74 | 0 | 53·4 | 44·3 | W. WSW. | 5·07 | WSW. | 207 | 0·05 |
| ,, 13 | 29·757 | 47·0 | 42·7 | 81 | 7 | 50·0 | 44·6 | SW. | 0·0 | SW. | 182 | 0·67 |
| ,, 14 | 30·276 | 46·1 | 42·7 | 87 | 7 | 48·9 | 44·3 | SW. NE. | 0·0 | SW. | 72 | 0·00 |
| ,, 15 | 30·141 | 47·4 | 43·1 | 86 | 6 | 49·0 | 44·8 | E. | 0·1 | E. | 171 | 0·00 |
| ,, 16 | 30·109 | 49·7 | 45·2 | 84 | 4 | 52·2 | 47·2 | ENE. SSW. | 4·5 | ENE. | 185 | 0·00 |
| ,, 17 | 29·811 | 45·6 | 41·3 | 86 | 7 | 52·7 | 42·5 | S. | 0·0 | S. | 193 | 0·00 |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h and 10h a.m., and 2h, 6h, and 10h p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's formula and Dalton's tables of the tension of vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

DECREASE OF PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—It appears from a return issued the other day to Parliament that the total number of persons of all classes, including children in receipt of relief on the last of January last, in 621 unions and parishes in England and Wales, was 819,459; being a decrease of 31,325 on the numbers at the date of January 1, 1856. 125,250 adult able-bodied persons, male and female, exclusive of vagrants, were in receipt of relief on the last of last month; being a decrease of 13,004 on the numbers at the corresponding date in 1856. 50,369 of the persons relieved last month were widows.

THE DEARTH OF COTTON.—Mr. Henry Ashworth, the extensive cotton-spinner, of Turton, near Bolton, and vice-president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, is now in the United States, whither he has gone for the purpose of here seeking his stores of information as to the branch of trade in which he is engaged, and its raw material. *Leeds Mercury.*

## *PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.*

### THE RIGHT HON. JAMES ARCHIBALD STUART WORTLEY, M.P. FOR BUTE COUNTY.

THIS gentleman, who has recently accepted office under Government as her Majesty's Solicitor General, is the third son of the first Lord Wharncliffe, by the daughter of the first Earl of Erne. Mr. Wortley was born in St. James's-square, in 1805; was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, and M.A. in 1829. In the latter year he was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, and went the Northern Circuit, became a Queen's Counsel in 1841, and was Judge-Advocate-General from January till July, 1846. Mr. Wortley was appointed Solicitor-General to the late Queen Dowager in 1846, and continued to hold that office until her Majesty's death in December, 1849. In September, 1850, Mr. Wortley was appointed Recorder of the city of London, and so continued until his recent appointment to Solicitor-General. During the six years of Mr. Wortley's Recordership he was much respected for his impartial administration in his court; and, upon his resigning that office, a resolution was unanimously passed by the Court of Aldermen in testimony of their high sense of Mr. Wortley's judicial services.

Mr. Wortley is in politics a moderate Conservative. He sat in Parliament for Halifax from 1841 till 1852, but was defeated for that borough in the latter year and in 1853. He has sat for Buteshire since 1854. His re-election, rendered necessary by his acceptance of office, took place at Rothesay on Thursday (last week), when he was returned without opposition.

Mr Stuart Wortley then addressed the electors, alluding to the late war, and maintaining that the disasters which had come upon the British army were attributable, not to the leaders, but to the peculiarity of the circumstances. He took credit to himself for being the first to point out Lord Palmerston as the man to whom the destinies of the nation should be committed at such a crisis; and that nobleman had since fully established his claim to the gratitude and confidence of the country. With regard to the Maynooth Grant, he had

THE CHATEAU STE. URSULE, CANNES.

originally voted in favour of it, in the hope that it would tend to promote good feeling in Ireland; but his expectations had been disappointed, and he would support a motion for the withdrawal of the grant. At the same time he was afraid that the means of defeating any private member by Government were so complete that there was little likelihood of such a measure being carried unless Government took it up. He had voted for the Lord Advocate's Education Bills, and would again vote for any Education Bill which did not separate religious from secular instruction.

In the debate which took place in the House of Commons last Monday evening, on the Irish Attorney-General's motion for the expulsion of Mr. James Sadleir, Mr. Roebuck reminded the House that the law advisers of the Government recommended delay in July last, when he (Mr. Roebuck) brought forward a similar motion. The Solicitor-General, in reply, said that, having in July last counselled caution and delay, he was now prepared to defend the advice which he had then humbly tendered. When his hon. and learned friend brought

THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL, THE RIGHT HON. MR. STUART WORTLEY, M.P. FOR BUTE.

forward the motion, Sadleir had had no opportunity of giving himself up—he had been ordered on the Monday to appear in his place on the following Thursday, and because he did not so appear the hon. and learned gentleman then called upon the House to expel him. The House then decided against his hon. and learned friend, and it was not for him to vindicate the decision of the House. The "previous question" was moved in July, and the hon. and learned gentleman did not then venture to go to a division upon his motion. Sadleir had been afforded two opportunities of meeting the charge against him. He had not done so. The Session had opened and Sadleir had not vindicated his character; and, therefore, nothing remained for the House but to come to such a decision as befitted their dignity and the honour of their body.

## CANNES.

In the Illustrated London News for October 25, 1856, we glanced at this picturesque "English colony," as the locality is termed from its having lately become the winter abode of several distinguished residents. We have now to record a recent architectural addition to this favoured locality, in a handsome Gothic castle, which has passed, by purchase, into the possession of Lord Londesborough.

The Château Ste. Ursule, as shown in the accompanying View, stands in a position at once commanding and picturesque. The site, no doubt, was chosen with this object, and the selection has been a happy one, for it is surrounded by some of the most beautiful and varied scenery in Europe.

On the north-east, far below the elevation upon which the Château is built, a silvery stream works for itself a path through a wild and romantic ravine. At one part it is crossed by an old bridge, rendered interesting not only by its antiquity, but also by the fact that it was crossed by Hannibal when he led his army into Gaul. Indeed, there are many remarkable and romantic associations connected with Cannes which serve to heighten the beauty of the locality. Upon the rising ground, eastward of the Castle, may be seen the ruins of a Moorish tower and the Roman Catholic Church. Immediately behind, to the eastward, and upon the lower ground, is the town of Cannes. On the south-east, washed by the waters of the blue Mediterranean, is the Island of St. Marguerite, upon which stands prominently the old State prison in which for so many years lingered the "Man in the Iron Mask." On this island were also confined the Arabs captured with Abd-el-Kader. At a short distance to the south is the romantic island of St. Honorat, upon which are the ruins of an old convent. To the south, and between the Château Ste. Ursule and the sea, stands the new Protestant Church, a View of which appeared in the Illustrated London News for Jan. 10. In the distance, about twelve miles to the south-west, are the picturesque mountains of the Estrelle, the foot of the Alps, stretching, with their magnificent undulating outline and tinted with soft and varied hues, far away into the Mediterranean, forming, between them and Cannes, a fine and lovely bay, studded to the very verge of the water with the "umbrella pine" and other trees. In this direction, but at a short distance, and on a well-chosen site, stands the handsome Château St. George, the residence of Thomas Robinson Woolfield, Esq., still farther, and on its right, is seen the pretty Château la Bouche, the abode of the Rev. Mr. Simms; and looking from the Castle directly west, upon a lower elevation, is the Château Eleonore Louise, the abode of Lord Brougham, with other villas seen in the distance.

The Château Ste. Ursule, the Château la Bouche, and the Protestant Church, were erected from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Smith, of Hertford, and Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

The climate of Cannes is soft and salubrious, and the scenery around it is of the most charming character. It is situated twenty-one miles from Nice, nine miles from Grasse, one hundred and twenty miles from the port of Marseilles, and fourteen miles from the Var, which separates France from Sardinia. This river is crossed by a long wooden bridge, which is not unfrequently washed away by the overwhelming torrents, which bring with them enormous masses of stone and other matter, ultimately received by the sea. On each side of this bridge are the French and Sardinian Custom-houses. Cannes and its neighbourhood supply to the extensive distilleries of Grasse great quantities of orange and lemon blossoms, the flower of the scented acacia, the heliotrope, hyacinth, and other sweet-scented herbs; it is computed that they produce from £10,000 to £20,000 worth annually.

The aloe, the cactus, the palm, the castor-oil shrub, the orange and lemon, and the sweet-scented acacia flourish in the open air. The cork-tree, the arbutus, the evergreen oak, the umbrella pine, and the olive grow on the banks of the sea-shore. A vast variety of fish are caught here, amongst which are the red mullet, the St. Pierre, sardines, and anchovies, which are most delicious when taken out of the sea and cooked immediately.

On the road to Nice, a mile and a half from Cannes, is the celebrated spot where Napoleon I., in 1815, landed from Elba.

## THE ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.

By the report of the meeting of this splendid charity held last week it appears that its continued success and high position have only been maintained by the most arduous exertions of its supporters. The committee urge the necessity of co-operation on the part of their friends, and appeal specially to the clergy to aid the charity by their valuable services in their pulpits, and among their congregations. The health of the children was reported to be good, and every means had been adopted to improve their intellectual culture—a reading-room, library, and museum having been established. The bazaar which was held last summer at Streatham produced £309; but the fund is still deficient £9000, and the reduction of this debt is a matter of great moment. The officers were all re-elected with acclamation, special allusion being made to the eminent services of Mr. Leaks, the secretary, by several speakers.

The half-yearly election then took place, when, out of a list of 114 candidates, the committee were enabled only to admit 15. One of these, we are happy to add, is a son of the late Joseph Haydn, the compiler of the "Dictionary of Dates."

At the present moment it may further the claims of the excellent institution of St. Ann upon the public sympathy to take a glance at its history, showing how it has risen from a ward charity-school (almost the earliest founded in the city of London) to an asylum with such demands upon it as to require the large sum yearly of £5000 for its maintenance.

The St Ann's Society was originally founded by the aid of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, in 1709, when several benevolent persons in the Ward of Aldersgate Within, in the city of London, established a society for clothing and educating children of necessitous parents (of every nation) who had been once in prosperity; and in the same year they instituted a day-schoolin St. Ann's-lane, Aldersgate, for 30 boys and 30 girls. In the year 1800 the governors determined to open a country asylum for the entire maintenance and education of 20 additional boys and girls, and Brixton-hill was chosen for the site of the new school. The present building was erected in 1829: it is a handsome edifice of three stories, surmounted by a cornice and parapet, and fronted centrally by an Ionic portico and pediment, ornamented with the Royal arms.

St. Ann's Society is under the especial patronage of the Queen and the Royal family; the Archbishop of Canterbury is president; there are three ladies presiding; and many noblemen, bishops, and gentlemen are vice-presidents. The children are wholly supported and educated in the Asylum; the former being instructed in the rudiments of useful learning, and qualified for trade or the counting-house; and the latter fitted for domestic servitude. All are educated in the religious principles of the establishment; and capacious galleries have been purchased in perpetuity for their accommodation in Streatham new Church, which is situated at a short distance from the Asylum.

With such claims upon public benevolence, we hope that so efficient and ably-managed an institution as the St. Ann's Society will not be allowed to narrow the field of its successful exertions in doing good.

ST. ANN'S ROYAL ASYLUM, BRIXTON.

## "GUY FAWKES' CELLAR," AT WESTMINSTER.

FEW who visit the stately New Houses of Parliament notice the care which has been taken to incorporate such fragments as were available into the modern building. The ancient and stately Hall has, as we think, been much improved by the flight of steps and the beautiful stained-glass window at the south end. The old Chapel, with its decorated roof of fifteenth-century architecture, has been carefully restored; other portions of the structure partially destroyed by the last fire have also been preserved; it was, however, found impossible to save the arched chambers which had for so long a period been associated with the far-famed conspirator.

"GUY FAWKES' CELLAR," AT WESTMINSTER.

Guy Fawkes' Cellar was situated in what is now an open space between the exterior of the south end of Westminster Hall and the Victoria Tower; and, on levelling the foundation, the crowns of the arches were found, as was the case with the crypt of Gerard's Hall, to be above the level of the pavement; and it was, in consequence, found necessary to remove it. Since the time of the Gunpowder Plot it has been customary, a few days before the opening of each Parliament, to make an examination (under the superintendence of "Black Rod") of the various undercrofts below the Houses of Lords and Commons, in order to search for Guys and gunpowder.

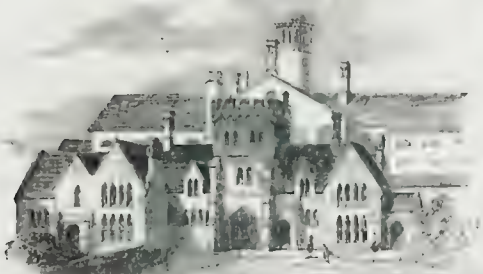
The particulars in connection with the London residence, &c., of Guy Fawkes seem not to be very clearly known. A house, said to have been his, formerly stood in Lambeth, not far from Vauxhall. It was, a few years ago, demolished.

In the illustrated *Pennant*, in the Print-room, British Museum, there is a curious portrait of Guy, in broad-flapped hat. The countenance is so hirsute that it would not make a bad model for some of the masks made for use on the 5th day of November. As a departed relic of a well remembered event, we have thought it worth while to give an Engraving of the Cellar, from a sketch made at the time of its removal.

## THE DEVONPORT BOROUGH PRISON.

THE subject of Prison Discipline is now occupying so large a share of public attention that an illustration of the system adopted in the new Prison at Devonport, cannot fail to be interesting to all who have studied this momentous subject.

This prison is calculated to receive seventy prisoners, and was erected about six years since, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr J. P. St. Aubyn, architect. It is situated at the extremity of the borough of Devonport, near the South Devon Railway, on a site of rather more than three acres. The style of architecture adopted is that of the fourteenth century. The officers' houses are placed together in the south front, and designed in the domestic character of that period; while the entrance to the prison is in the centre of this range of buildings, under a tower capped with bold machicolated battlements. The prison buildings within the walls are quite plain. The materials used are Bath stone for the dressings of the doors and windows, with the hammer-dressed limestone of the neighbourhood for the walls. The works are completed at the total cost of £15,139 2s. 7d.; being at the rate of £187 13s per cell.

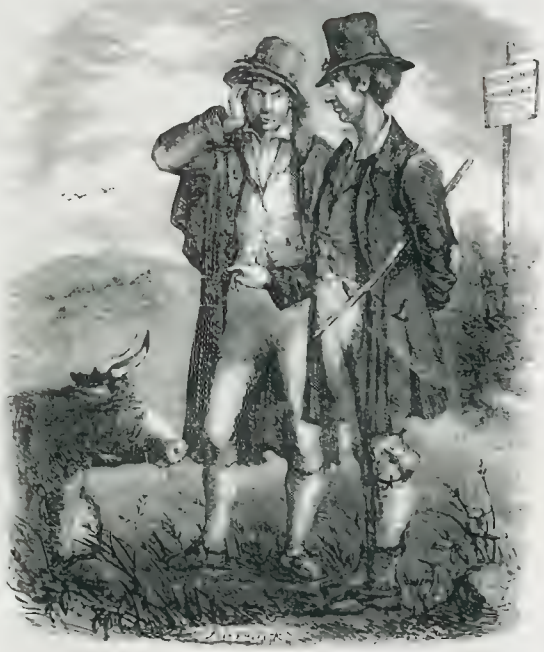


THE DEVONPORT BOROUGH PRISON

The prison is provided with a chapel, necessary offices, and warming apparatus; and was planned to afford accommodation for 120 additional prisoners in case it should become necessary to take advantage of the capabilities of the plan for such extension. The discipline maintained in the prison is the *separate system* for the promotion of which that portion of the building occupied by prisoners, as well as the laundry, hard-labour pumps, and airing ground, have been laid out. The round tower seen in the back of the design is a shaft for ventilating the building. The view, by Mr. R. J. Hallam, is taken from the south, and shows the entrance to the prison with the adjoining officers' residences. The builders were Messrs. Hoskyn and Co. of Devonport.

## THE IRISH COW-DOCTOR.

To give a general idea of the cow-doctor, he is invariably an old bachelor, had once upon a time been the sportsen (a gay fellow) of some village, and attended all the dances and hurling matches for miles round the country. No meeting of any kind was complete without his presence. How it was that he escaped the matrimonial yoke is difficult to determine; whether it was that his admiration of the fair sex was so great that he was loth to offend all, by a "single selection of one," or that he feared by such selection he might regret his choice, if afterwards he became acquainted with one of more superior attractions. Meantime, in giving the important question too much consideration, he neglects his small "holding," has become reduced in circumstances, and as he lives on through years of misfortune a change gradually comes o'er the spirit of his dream,' for, as "experience teacheth," the experiments he had formerly practised on his own cattle have converted him from an eccentric into a scientific, and if not a sad, at least a wise man. He is now recognised by the farmers of his district as the [illegible] or, from the skill [illegible] in curing their [illegible] cattle, when ill [illegible] viously adopted proved unavailing. The home of the cow-doctor is not the most delectable. Unlike the generality of mankind, he much more prefers the hearths of his neighbours to his own fireside, which is seldom graced by his presence, unless when he cannot possibly avoid it. As he is in great demand through the country, he always contrives to make his visits visitations, and the entertainment he receives from the owner of his patient is all he expects *directly* to gain for his professional services. There are few professions in life to which there are not some perquisites attached, and in being bestowed are generally considered and taken as compliments; but that system is quite the reverse with the cow-doctor; for, not being encumbered with a medicine-chest, he is often obliged to visit the nearest apothecary's shop, having been previously supplied with money to purchase the necessary drugs, which he compounds with great secrecy; and, knowing that a professional is always supplied at a very low figure, he considers the balance his own property the farmer meantime paying him a high compliment, and bearing his services in grateful remembrance.



SKETCHES OF IRISH CHARACTER.—"THE IRISH COW DOCTOR."—DRAWN BY E. FITZPATRICK.

## *NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.*

### REMAINS OF CHILDREY HOUSE, BERKS.

At a short distance from the Wallingford and Wantage road, and three miles distant from the latter town, lies the village of Childrey, where the remains of an eminent manor-house, belonging to the manor of Hampnes, existed until within about five years from this date. The district abounds with memorials of remote antiquity; for here are found monuments belonging successively to the ancient Britons, and to the Romans, Saxons, and Danes. Wantage, the birthplace of Alfred the Great, and at the Domesday survey a portion of the Royal demesne, is of itself sufficient to tempt all but the most utilitarian [illegible] from off the Great Western Railway at the Steventon and Faringdon stations. Childrey has in its Church some remains of Saxon architecture, and contains various monuments. In the south transept was a chantry founded by W. Fettiplace, one of the owners of the manor just mentioned, who built the manor-house in the sixteenth century, a portion of which, in our time, denoted it to have been an edifice of considerable extent and architectural pretension.

In the Civil Wars Childrey was one of the many resting-places of Charles I. In the spring of 1644 the Parliament became masters of Berkshire, except Wallingford. The Royalists were quartered for a month at Newbury, and then marched to Reading. Leaving that town, which they dismantled of its fortifications, they remained at Wantage and in the neighbourhood for several days. The infantry quitted Abingdon without resistance at the approach of Essex, who placed in it Colonel Browne. On the 10th of April Charles, with his own troop, took up his quarters for one night at Childrey. The King and his suite occupied the manor-house, and the bed in which he slept is still in existence. The King's sojourn here is thus recorded in the manuscript diary of one of the Royal attendants:—

The King marched oute of Oxford, April 10th, 1644, being Tuesday. That night he lay at Childerley, an ancient house, now the Lady Fetyplas lives in it. Coun Berks. Divers antient matches of that family in the Hall Windows, and in the Chappell. His troope quartered at Wantage, 2 miles nearer Oxford, and 12 miles from Reading.

HALL OF CHILDREY DOWN MANOR-HOUSE, BERKS.

After Childrey had ceased to be a manorial residence it was much neglected; it then became a farmhouse, and was next let in tenements to poor families, so that, upon the very spot where a King once lay his perturbed head, one of the humblest subjects of his successor may have slept in peace.

The accompanying Illustration shows the remains of Childrey House in its last stage of occupation engraved from a sketch taken almost immediately before its demolition. The portion which was dining-parlour, or banqueting-room, and retiring-rooms, were added to the great hall or principal feature of the mansion. The Fetiplaces, the owners of Childrey, also possessed, in Henry the Eighth's reign, the manor of Ockhelt, or Ockwells, a few miles distant, the mansion of which, though built in the reign of Henry VI., a century earlier than Childrey House, has survived that edifice. A picturesque portion of Ockwells remains to this day, and is used as a farmhouse; although the heraldic glass in its windows denotes its once noble occupation.

## THE COURT.

The first intimation of the arrangements of the Court for the approaching season was made public on Thursday in an announcement that his Royal Highness Prince Albert will, on behalf of her Majesty, hold Levees on Thursday, the 26th inst., and on Thursday, the 12th March. It is also understood that his Royal Highness will hold another Levee before Easter.

The Queen has appeared in public several times since her arrival at Buckingham Palace, and we rejoice to add, is looking remarkably well. On the day following the arrival of the Court in London her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Royal and attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald and Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Princess Royal, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence.

On Monday her Majesty the Queen, with his Royal Highness the Prince, went to the New Palace of Westminster, accompanied by the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice. Sir Benjamin Hall, Chief Commissioner of Public Works and Buildings, received the Queen and conducted her to the Prince's Chamber, where Gibson's group in marble of her Majesty sitting upon her throne, holding her sceptre and a laurel crown, with the figures of Justice and Clemency on the right and left of the Sovereign, has been erected since the Royal party inspected the tassel relievi in the same chamber, and were conducted to the Robing-room to view Mr. Dyce's frescoes; to St. Stephen's Hall to inspect the statues; to the House of Commons; and to the Upper Waiting Hall to view the frescoes. Her Majesty left the Palace by the Peers' new entrance at eleven o'clock.

The marriage of the Countess Helene Kielmansegge, daughter of his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, with Lieut.-Colonel Lord Arthur Hay, brother of the Duchess of Wellington, took place on Tuesday at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

The marriage of Colonel Biddulph, Master of the Queen's Household, with the Hon. Mary Frederica Seymour, daughter of the late Mr. Frederick and Lady Mary Seymour, and late one of her Majesty's Maids of Honour, was celebrated on Monday, in the presence of the Queen, the Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the immediate relatives of the parties. The ceremony was performed in the private chapel of the Palace, by the Hon. and Rev. Reginald Sackville West, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The number of workmen employed in Chatham Dockyard having been ordered to be reduced, sixteen men received their discharge from that establishment on Saturday last, and fifteen more will be discharged at the end of this week. In consequence of the order which has been issued by the Admiralty for reducing the pay of the labourers employed in the dockyard to 18s. a week, a public meeting has been held at Chatham, presided over by the High Constable, when it was unanimously resolved to memorialise the Lords of the Admiralty to rescind that order.

The Ordnance screw-steamer *Balaklava* arrived at Woolwich on Saturday, with a cargo of returned stores from Queenstown. A number of pensioners who were taken into the employment of the shipwright department of Woolwich Dockyard on rigging duty during the pressure of the late war are ordered to be discharged, and to be provided with the means of returning to their respective homes.

On Monday morning the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by a numerous staff, arrived at the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, at ten o'clock, and was received by the Commandant, Major-General Sir W. F. Williams, Sir Hugh De Ros, Colonels Pulliser, Hardinge, Bingham, &c. The whole of the troops in garrison—consisting of the Royal Horse Artillery, the Foot Artillery, and the field batteries—were drawn up on the parade-ground in close column, for inspection. His Royal Highness rode past the ranks, minutely inspecting each man, and afterwards, and subsequently visited the Royal Arsenal. After remaining in the establishment about an hour, his Royal Highness left for London.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing season opened under almost a summer sky at Lincoln on Wednesday, and Mr. Thomas Parr's Apathy, ridden by Nat, won the opening race. Greenwich Fair, by Woolwich, then scored the first two-year-old race of the season, to Mr. St. John's credit; Selrifton, the metropolitan favourite, from Mr. T. Parr's stable, being only fourth. Greenwich Fair was, however, quite as good a favourite at starting, and "the talents" showed no little knack in picking out both him and Apathy for their money. The speculative wag then stood a farce. Tuesday and Wednesday are devoted to Nottingham Spring Meeting; and on Thursday we have Derby Spring, with steeplechases and hurdle-races to eke it out. On Wednesday there will be some steeplechases in Berwickshire, but Ireland has none on the list. We seldom found Tattersall's ground so full as it was on Monday, to see the young trotting horses from Aberystwith Farm, Essex, and Mr. Collyer's hounds sold. One of the former brought 140 guineas; but, although the hunters changed hands, the reserve bids for the hounds were too high, and only a few couple lot, or two at the most were parted with, but at good prices. Mango, the winner of the St. Leger in 1837, will come to the hammer there on Monday; and a Goodwood Cup winner—Grimston is announced to be exchanged for a pure Clydesdale entire colt; and Bourton, the whilom king of steeplechasers, is also for sale, at only 80 guineas!

The hunting men are all alive again. On Friday Lord Stamford's hounds found at Cossington Gorse; ran a ring round the Roman Catholic College; and lost him at Ratcliffe, after a very fast thirty minutes, the first twenty minutes of which was in sight. A second fox was found at the Cossington Woods, who took them by Ragdale up the valley to Shoby Scoles, by Lord Aylesford's covert, straight for Grimstone, on to Wartnaby Stone Pits, by Little Belvoir, into the Vale to Old Dalby Village, to Old Dalby Wood, and so to Sholy, where he was lost. Time one hour and twenty minutes, and the pace tremendous for the first half hour and the latter part of the run. They had also a good hunting run on Monday, the sad part of which was that one of the best hunters at Melton broke his leg, and had to be destroyed.

A very large field met the Duke's at Piper Hole on Wednesday, and three foxes were found at Swinhill; but the hounds could do nothing all day, as the weather was far too hot and the scent absolutely *nil*. The Cottesmore had a fair day's sport on Saturday, and a regular clipper on Tuesday—from Prior's Coppice, forty five minutes, ending with a kill, over an entire grass country. Lord Cardigan had the best of it all the way, going as well as ever he did in the days of his black horse The Dandy, and the master (Sir John Trollope) was close up. They had then a second good hunting run of fifty minutes, from Barrow Gorse, but had to whip off when they neared Lord Harborough's best preserve.

The coursing fixtures for next week are Middleston and Hundred House (Worcestershire) on Monday; Leyburn (Wensleydale) on Tuesday; Spelthorne Club on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; Bettisfield (Flint) on Wednesday; Waterloo on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; Knipe Scar on Thursday; and "Newcastle, Northumberland, and Durham" on Thursday and Friday. Mr. Borron has had his old luck at Ardrossan and Lytham; and the "concussion" of the Bs and the Rs on the plains of Altcar is looked forward to with no little interest by the fanciers of the Blue Light and the Bedlamite blood. The struggle at Altcar this year will be the most interesting ever known, as there are sixty-four dogs entered instead of thirty-two as in former years, and every entry has been long since taken up.

### LINCOLN SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY

Trial Stakes Apathy, 1. Pauli Monti, 2.
All-Aged Selling Stakes—Magistrate, 1. Sichæus, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes Greenwich Fair, 1. Cocktail's dam c. 2
Grand Steeplechase Handicap—Tschernaya, 1. Janus, 2

THURSDAY

Lincoln Handicap Huntingdon, 1. Tom Thumb, 2
Hurdle Race.—Nicholas, 1. Weathercock, 2

FRIDAY

LIVERPOOL STEEPLECHASE.—8 to 1 agst Mimosa (t)
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES.—9 to 1 agst Skerndaler (c), 8 to 1 agst Adamas
DERBY.—1000 to 35 agst Revil (t)

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.*

ALTHOUGH only a moderate business has been transacted in the Consol Market this week, prices generally have been well supported; indeed, in some instances, they have shown a tendency to advance. The Unfunded Debt, however, has declined a trifle, and the quotations have slightly given way.

Over £600 000 in silver will be sent to India by the next packet, yet the market for that metal has ruled heavy. Bar has sold at 5½d. per ounce, and dollars are quoted at 4s. 11⅛d. to 4s. 11½d. The exchanges from India and China show no material change, and they are, consequently, sufficiently high to induce any shipments of bullion from this country. A few parcels of gold have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for transmission to the Continent, yet the next return from the Bank of England will, it is expected, show an increase in the stock. During last year the total amount withdrawn from the Bank was £7,539,806, and the amount purchased rather exceeded £7,000,000.

The declaration on the part of the Emperor of the French that no new loan will be required this year has given much satisfaction; but it must be understood that a decree has appeared authorising the issue of Treasury Notes to the extent of 14,000,000*l*.

Most of the Continental exchanges come more favourable, yet they give no prospect of a return of gold to this country.

The last returns of the private and Russian railway schemes have come to hand, but they add nothing to those previously received.

On Monday English Stocks were steady, and very little change took place in the quotations. Bank Stock realised 218. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93⅝ ⅞; Consols, for Money, 93⅝ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 93⅝ ¾. The New Three per Cents marked 94⅛, and 94 to 93⅝; Long Annuities (1860), 9⅛; India Bonds, 2s. dis.; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 4s. prem. India Stock was 220 to 221.

On Tuesday the market was rather dull, and prices were a shade easier. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93⅝ ⅞ to 93⅝ ⅞; for Account, 93⅝ ¾ to 93⅝, and 93⅝ to 94. The New Three per Cents marked 93⅝ ⅞; the Reduced, 94 to 94⅛; and the Thirty Years' Annuities, 18 5-16ths. Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 4s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 98⅛. No change took place in the Bank rate of discount.

The Foreign House has been devoid of animation. Prices, however, have ruled very firm. We have had transactions in Brazilian Five per Cents at 103⅛; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, New, Five per Cents, 101; Greek Bonds, 64; Mexican, 19¾; Ditto, New, 19¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 77; Russian Five per Cents, 107; Ditto, 1822, 97⅛; Ditto, Small, 97⅜; Ditto, Five per Cents, 110; Spanish Five per Cents, 20¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 45¼; Spanish New Deferred, 22½; Ditto, Passive, 5¼; Ditto, Coupons, 19¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64 per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 98⅝; Turkish Four per Cents, 85; French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94 francs 75 centimes; Ditto, Five per Cents, 69 francs 50 centimes; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64; Dutch Four per Cents, 99⅜; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 86; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45; Ditto, 1856, 45; Venezuela One-and-a-Half per Cents Deferred, 14; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been very firm, as follows:—Bank of London, 60; British North American, 70¾; Commercial of London, 19⅝; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18; Australasia, 40; Bank of Australia, 19; London and County, 29¼ ex div.; London Joint-Stock, 23¾; London and Westminster, 47; National Provincial of England, 20; Ditto, New, 15-16 Oriental, 21; Provincial of Australia, 6¼; Union of London, 26⅛; Unity Mutual, 40⅛; Western of London, 11.

There has been a steady market for most Miscellaneous Securities at full quotations:—Australian Agricultural, 21; Australian Royal, 11; Waterworks, 5⅜; Canada Company's Bonds, 110; Ditto, Crown Reserves, 10⅝; Crystal Palace, 9⅜; Ditto, Preference, 9⅜; Ditto, Debentures, 97; General Omnibus Company, 17; Grand Canary, 13¾; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2¾ ex div.; Royal Mail Steam, 65; South Australian Land, 36; Van Diemen's Land, 14⅜; London Docks, 100; East and West India, 115⅜; St. Katharine's Docks, 102; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 13¾; Ditto, Debentures, 99; New South Wales Government Debentures, 99.

Most Railway Shares have been firm in price, but the business doing generally has not been large. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 69¾; Dundee, Perth, and Aberdeen Junction, 10¾; East Anglian, 1¾; Eastern Counties, 10½; Eastern Union, A Stock, —; Ditto, B Stock, 30.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 78; Great Northern, 93; Ditto, A Stock, 78; Ditto, B Stock, 124; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 123¾; Great Western, 68¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99¾; London and Blackwall, 6¾; London and Brighton, 103½; London and North-Western, 101¾; London and South-Western, 100¾ ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 36¾; Midland, 83⅜; North British, 43; North Eastern, Berwick, 88; Ditto, Extension, 20½; Ditto, Leeds, 19; Ditto, York, 63¾; North Staffordshire, —; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, —; Scottish Central, —; Scottish Midland Junction, —; Shrewsbury and Chester, —; Shrewsbury and Hereford, —; Shrewsbury and Shropshire Union, 50; South-Eastern, 76; South Wales, 85¾; West End of London and Crystal Palace, —; West Midland, —; West Yorkshire, —; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 45; York, Lincoln, and Boston, —; and Bletchley, 45; Buckinghamshire, 97½; Midland Great Western (Ireland), —.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian, —; Chester and Holyhead, 85; Eastern Counties, 6¾ ex div.; Great Northern Five per Cents, 118; Ditto, redeemable at 10 per cent, 111; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 105; Midland Consolidated, 106; North Eastern Berwick, 95; North Staffordshire, 21¼; South Australian, 5; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94; Waterford and Kilkenny, —.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 103; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 12½; Ceylon, 8 Shares, 9¾; East Indian, 11½; Grand Trunk of Canada, —; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 81½; Great Indian Peninsula, New, 4¾; Great Western of Canada, 25½; Ditto, New, 11¾; Madras, 9.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 6¾; Lombardo-Venetian, 12¾; Namur and Liége, 6⅝; Northern of France, 36⅜; Paris and Lyons, 56⅜.

Mining Shares have been very firm, on Thursday St. John del Rey were 19¾; Cobre Copper, 56; Copiapo, 19¾; Fortune, 1¾; and Pontgibaud Silver Lead, 6¾

*Friday Evening*

The Consol Market is steady to-day, yet scarcely any change has taken place in the quotations. The Three per Cents for Transfer are 93⅝ ⅞; for the Account, 93⅝ ¾. The disposition to have near Consols is not so strong. The New Three per Cents, 94⅛ ⅜. In Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares about an average business is doing. The directors of the Bank of England have not, to-day, reduced the loans upon stock to six per cent.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—There has been a slight increase in the arrivals of English wheat up to our market-constwise, but the receipts from up-y land-carriage are limited and in very middling condition. The first fair samples command Monday's quotations, with a moderate demander; but inferior kinds are heavy, and mostly offered on easier terms. Out 600 quarters of foreign wheat on hand, per the favour of arrivals, are held for full prices. Most kinds moved of slowly; nevertheless, the quotations were well supported. We were rather scantily supplied with barley, in which a steady business was doing, at full prices. The malt trade ruled dull, at previous currencies. In the value of oats, beans, [illegible] peas, [illegible] favoured with Monday.

*Arrivals this Week*—English wheat, 6,000; barley, 1,000; oats, 900. Foreign wheat, 660; barley, 1,000; oats, —; flour, —.

*Imperial Weekly Averages*—Wheat, 56s. 5d.; barley, 30s. to 32s.; oats, 20s. to 22s.; rye, 34s.; beans, 36s. to 38s.; peas, 36s. to 38s.

*English Grain sold last Week*—Wheat, 6,000 qrs.; barley, 1,000; oats, 900; flour, 600 sacks.

*Duties*—Duties to be paid on the importation of articles from the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, on and after the 1st of March next, are as follows:—Wheat, 1s. per quarter; barley, 1s.; oats, 6d.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.; Indian corn, 1s.; wheat flour, 1s. per cwt.; barley meal, 1s.; oatmeal, 6d.; rye meal, 1s.; bean meal, 1s.; pea meal, 1s.; Indian corn meal, 1s.; rice, 1s.; potatoes, 1s.; hops, 10s.; hay, 10s.; straw, 10s.; cattle, 10s. per head; sheep, 2s. per head; swine, 2s. per head; meat, salted or unsalted, 20s. per cwt.; butter, 20s. per cwt.; cheese, 20s. per cwt.; poultry, 20s. per cwt.; eggs, 20s. per cwt.; fish, 20s. per cwt.; tallow, 1s. per cwt.; timber, planed or sawed, 1s. per cubic foot; timber, round or hewed, 1s. per cubic foot; staves, 1s. per cubic foot; firewood, 1s. per cord; coals, 1s. per ton; slate, 20s. per ton; bricks, 20s. per thousand; plaster of Paris, 20s. per ton; gypsum, 20s. per ton; seeds, 10 per cent ad valorem; cotton wool, 10 per cent ad valorem; unenumerated articles, 10 per cent ad valorem.

*Seeds*—All agricultural seeds are very dull to-day, at very full prices. Linseed is again dearer, and rather commands [illegible]

Linseed English, crushing, 71s. to 74s.; Mediterranean, 70s. to 73s.; hempseed, 42s. to 44s.; coriander, [illegible]; rapeseed, 42s. per quarter. Brown mustard seed, 8s. to 12s.; ditto, white, 6s. to 7s. per bushel. Carraway seed, 36s. to 38s. per cwt. English rapeseed, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 10s.; ditto, foreign, £11 0s. to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £5 5s. to £5 10s. per ton. Canary, 68s. to 70s. per quarter.

*Flour*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 6d. per 4lb. loaf.

*Imperial Weekly Averages*—Wheat, 56s. 5d.; barley, 40s. 11d.; oats, 23s. 6d.; rye, 44s. 6d.; beans, 38s.; peas, 38s. 8d.

*English Grain sold last Week*—Wheat, 100,932; barley, 71,957; oats, 17,653; rye, 24; beans, 657; quarters.

*Corn*—On the 1st to the Government proposal to retain a portion of the war duties, business in our market has been almost wholly suspended. In prices, however, no change has taken place. Good and mixed sorts may be quoted at the full rates.

*Sugar*—All good and fine raw sugars have sold steadily, at very full prices, but inferior sorts have ruled heavy and in some instances 4s. per hundredweight lower. Refined sugars have been in good request, and have sold steadily, at very full prices, but inferior sorts have ruled heavy and in some instances 4s. per hundredweight lower. Refined Manchies have sold at 50s. to 57s. 6d.; Bengal, —; Madras, 41s. to 43s. 6d. per cwt. Refined sugars have been in good request, at from 6d. to 6½d. per cwt.

*Coffee*—Our market continues firm at full rates, but the week's advance in prices has not been fully established. The sales are considered to be 3,000 cwt. per cwt. heavier. Good ordinary native Ceylon, 44s. to 45s.; middling ditto, 46s. to 47s.; fine ditto, 48s. to 49s.; good ordinary Mocha, 50s. to 52s.; fine ditto, 53s. to 54s.; good ordinary Java, 48s. to 49s.; fine ditto, 50s. to 51s.; good ordinary Costa Rica, 46s. to 47s.; fine ditto, 48s. to 49s.; good ordinary Jamaica, 46s. to 47s.; fine ditto, 48s. to 49s. per cwt.

*Cocoa*—The red Trinidad has sold as high as 75s. per cwt.

*Rice*—Our market is steady, and late rates are well supported, although it is scarcely busy. Common Madras, 10s. 3d.; and White Bengal, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. per cwt.

*Provisions*—Foreign butter is in good request, at late rates. Irish is dearer in price. The value of English and Irish qualities very little change on last week. The Irish market is quiet, at late rates. Hams and bacon are lower to-day.

*Tallow*—Our market is less active, yet P.Y.C. on the spot has been held at 65s. down to 64s. 6d. per cwt. Town tallow is in moderate supply.

*Oils*—Linseed oil on the spot has sold at £29 10s. to £29 per ton. Rape is quiet, at £31 10s. to £31 15s. Palm, £47 10s. Cocoanut, £41 to £43. Spanish, £34. In turpentine very little is doing, and prices are rather drooping. Sales, 42 3s. to 42 5s. per cwt.

*Spirits*—There is a limited business doing in rum, at the late decline. Proof Isewards, 1s. 2d. per gallon. Brandy is held far more money, and the transactions to a very limited extent. Geneva, spirits are less active.

*Hay and Straw*—Since Monday, £3 10s. to £4 0s.; clover ditto, £3 10s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 4s. to £1 8s. per load.

*Hops*—Since Monday the business done has been small, with prices unchanged. Although it is unusually heavy. Common Maidens

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# RELICS FROM THE BURIED CITY OF BRAHMUNABAD, IN SIND.

POTTERY, FRAGMENTS OF MILLS, ETC.

We have been favoured by Lieut.-Colonel Sykes, F.R.S., with the following very interesting communication illustrative of the accompanying Engravings of the original objects.

*(To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.)

With characteristic liberality and good taste you purpose to furnish engravings in your Journal of objects recently dug out of the buried city of Brahmunabad, in Sind, a quasi-Eastern Pompeii. The questions will necessarily be asked "when" and "how" was the city buried? and "where" is its particular locality? I will endeavour to answer these questions in the few words which your space only can allow.

In regard to the "when," the evidence of Kufic coins would seem to indicate that the city was destroyed not very long after the Arab occupation of Sind, probably in the eighth century A.D.; and the traces of Buddhist, and the absence of Brahminical, remains, rather support than militate against this date.

The "how" is answered by an earthquake. The destruction was apparently sudden and complete; for some skeletons of the inhabitants are found prostrate in doorways, as if caught in flight; some are crouched for refuge in corners of rooms; and in one instance the corner of a brick, as if from a fallen wall, has penetrated a skull. The walls are levelled, and in their fall appear to have crushed by their weight even stone tables and benches. Such of the houses as have been excavated, not only contain the usual domestic furniture, but the materials of the several trades in process of being worked up: cut and rough cornelian stones and progressive test impressions of a seal-engraver; iron ore in several crucibles arrested in the process of manipulation for its conversion into cakes of the celebrated wootz steel. These and other facts, combined with the circumstance of the city being upon the bank of an ancient bed of the mighty Indus, which could only have been turned into new channels by throes of nature, leave little doubt of the agency which caused the destruction of the city. Nor is it unreasonable to believe that this earthquake not only destroyed Brahmunabad, and some other cities and towns in Sind, the remains of which are observable, but simultaneously it may have buried the city of Ballibhipura in Kattywar which was flourishing when the Chinese traveller, Huan Tsang, visited it in the seventh century, but which disappeared from history after that period, and is now eighteen feet under the surface. Equally also may the same earthquake have occasioned the destruction, by the influx of the sea, of the celebrated Hindoo Temple of Dwarka in Goojerat, mention of which is made in the Vishnu Puran of the ninth century and which is associated with the popular demigod Krishna, who lost his life near to Dwarka, and who, probably, was no mythical personage. The upheaving of the land possibly displaced the sea from the area now constituting the Runn, between Kattywar and Kutch, the Indus taking its new course by bursting through its previous barrier of a hilly range at Sukkur and Bukkur. Such speculations, if well founded, would admit of interpretations of Arrian's text of Alexander's Descent of the Indus, which are otherwise puzzling.

With respect to the "whereabouts" of Brahmunabad (which, by-the-by, can scarcely have been its ancient name unless in the sense in which Arrian considered Brahmins—*οἱ δὴ σοφισταὶ τοῖ ἰνδοῖς εἰσιν*—

CHESSMEN, PORTION OF CHESS-BOARD, DICE, ETC.

# RELICS FROM THE BURIED CITY OF BRAHMUNABAD, IN SIND.

—"qui quidem Sophistæ sive sapientes apud Indos habentur." If your readers will take up a map of Sind and draw a line a little east from Hyderabad, at a distance of about thirty-five miles it would pass through the site of the ruined city, the walls of which are traceable for 3 miles 7 furlongs 180 yards by perambulator, the area within the walls being a mass of hillocks mounds, and fallen walls.

With these introductory observations I consider a description of the articles figured in the drawings is all that can be given for your space does not admit of critical comment. The public are indebted to the disinterested and liberal zeal of Mr. A. F. Bellasis, of the Bombay Civil Service, Collector of the Hyderabad division of Sind, for these curious relics of bygone times. Mr. Bellasis made the excavations at his own expense, and was good enough to present to me the relics which your drawings will illustrate, and which relics are to be seen at the India House.

Figures 1 are vessels in pottery.

Figs. 2 are glazed pottery or earthenware, or china. The forms of some of these vessels are graceful and classical, and will bear comparison with specimens of Etruscan and Greek art.

Figs. 3 are movable covers of water-vessels.

Mr. Bellasis, in speaking of the Pottery, says -

I found large quantities in great varieties, and much of it of a very superior description to any I see now-a-days in Sind. A good deal of the pottery was glazed in colours of great brilliancy, and some of the vessels are of a kind of earthenware or china. Pieces of glass and crystal were also found, both in the excavations and on the surface of the ruins, in quantities, and the glass of all kinds of colours. Fragments of cups, bottles, and platters were very numerous. Some of the glass was beautifully stained of a deep blue colour, and other portions were worked in raised and ribbed patterns displaying a high standard of art in their manufacture. Stones for grinding grain, others for grinding curry-stuff, and some for mixing paints, several stones for sharpening knives and tools; several large pieces of korundum, or emery, also used by cutlers to sharpen swords and instruments; quantities of cornelians and cornelian chips, and agates, and other pretty stones, both beautifully turned, of ivory, agate, and marble; coins, chiefly of copper, some few of silver; beads and ornaments of cornelian and glass in every variety.

I may mention, in addition to the above, one peculiarity of the Brahmunabad pottery, that many of the flat vessels, plates, &c., are of clay, and are veneered, as it were, one-eighth of an inch thick with porcelain or china an art, or practice, of which we have not any specimens from other countries than Sind.

Figs 4 are two stone short-legged tables, of which many were found, but all crushed by the fall of the walls. One of these tables Mr. Bellasis describes as of red sandstone, similar to that now found at Porebunder in Kutch. The slab or table is square, with a large circular space in the centre, the corner pieces being ornamented with peacocks and snakes. This circular space is slightly depressed, and on one of the sides of the slab is a bull's head, with the mouth open for the escape of liquids poured upon the slab. In this specimen the four corner feet are panelled, and carved with bas-relief figures, two on each foot. Two feet are wanting, but on the two found, the figures are, a lion on one panel, and on the other a warrior armed with sword and shield. On the other foot are two female figures—one playing the surindah, a kind of guitar still in use. The other female appears to be admiring herself in a looking-glass, which she holds in one hand, while with the other she is dressing her hair. These feet are connected with each other by a cornice of open tracery of great beauty, running along the sides of the slab—the whole forming a beautiful specimen of carving.

Fig. 5 is a grinding-stone with a roller, for pulverising curry ingredients, grinding paints, &c.

Figs. 6 are fragments of a two-stone mill for grinding corn, and which is still in general use for that purpose throughout India. Similar mills were found at Pompeii.

Fig. 7 is one of several crucibles containing lumps of iron ores: these were placed in furnaces, and the iron smelted into plano-convex cakes resembling the cakes of the celebrated wootz steel.

Figs. 8 are balls of agate and cornelian; which, together with rough and cut cornelians, are evidently from the house of a lapidary.

POTTERY, IRONWORK, GLASS, ETC.

Fig. 9 is a bull made of pottery. Many of these were found: also horses and camels, &c., used as toys for children.

Figs. 10 are some chessmen, belonging to different-sized sets; and Figs. 11, long ivory dice. These are thus described by Mr. Bellasis:—"In this same house we were further repaid by finding nearly a complete set of ivory chessmen—one set white, the other black. The kings and queens are about three inches high, and the pawns about one; the other pieces of different intermediate heights. All have been made for use on a board with holes, for each piece has a peg in it, similar to chessmen used nowadays on board ship, to prevent the pieces being easily knocked down, and the game disturbed. The ivory of these is in a very decayed state, and very brittle; every particle of animal matter seemed completely exhausted, and the ivory reduced to a substance not unlike lime or chalk. Dice were also found; some square cubes of ivory, numbered exactly as dice used at the present day, others, the long dice still used by the natives to play the game Punchweshee"

Figs. 12 may have been portions of the chessboard, inlaid in tortoise-shell and ebony.

Fig. 13 is a piece of carved wood, which has become charcoal from having been burnt under the pressure of the fallen walls. The carving is in good taste, representing foliage, and there are traces of a human figure and a kind of griffin.

Fig. 14 is a bronze ornament, the exact counterpart of the object which surmounts the standard in Buddhist sculptures and paintings in the Cave Temples, and is a Buddhist emblem, meaning Buddha, Dharma, Sunga—i.e., "First Cause," "Religion," and "Congregation" or Church; but it has also the form of the Hindoo Trisul or Siva's trident.

Figs. 15 are also bronze ornaments; one the handle of a dagger or other small weapon, and the other is a very graceful ornament for some object which is not apparent.

Figs. 16 are crucibles, for purifying gold and silver, and must have been placed in muffles.

Fig. 17 is an oil lamp of pottery.

Figs. 18 are finger-rings—one of metal, the other of glass.

Figs. 19, are a variety of cornelian and agate beads, armlets, and ornaments, strung together.

Figs. 20 are some curious cornelian ornaments, figured with various patterns in white lines on a perfectly smooth surface; and, after having withstood the damp of ages, were, when dug up, quite fresh, and the device indelible, being neither intaglio nor cameo. These indicate the knowledge of a curious and important art.

Fig. 21 is a small glass utterdan, or bottle for otto of roses—testifying to a knowledge of the art of blowing and cutting glass existing in the eighth century.

Figs. 22 are fragments of the necks of glass bottles.

Figs. 23 are the moulds for ear-rings and other female ornaments. They are of a soft stone, upon which the device was cut, and then the liquid gold was poured into the incisions.

The coins found by Mr. Bellasis, at Brahmunabad, were put into the hands of Mr. Edward Thomas, of the Bengal Civil Service, a distinguished numismatist, and he gives the following description of three which were the most legible. One peculiar feature of these coins is the singular minuteness of a large portion of them, for, with our present knowledge of prices, their exchangeable value is scarcely appreciable:—

"No. 1 is a coin of Mansúr bin Jamhúr, the last Governor of Sind, on the part of the Umaiyide Khalifs of Baghdád, circa 750, A.D. On the obverse are the remains of the Kalimah. 'There is no God but God,' &c. On the reverse field are the words 'Mohammed is the Apostle of God.' On the margin is the following imperfect legend:—'In the name of God (this copper coin) was struck at al-Mansúrah, under the orders of Mansúr.'

"No. 2 is the reverse of a second and nearly similar coin

"No. 3 is the obverse of a coin of a Governor entitled Mohammed, whose name may be seen in the second line of the legend. The word below, in the third line, I suppose to be the designation of his tribe; but as yet I have been unable to identify it. The reverse impression on this coin is altogether illegible; but, from parallel specimens of Abdulrehman's coinage, it may be assumed to have borne the quatrefoil symbol peculiar to the locality, with the Governor's name repeated, in association with the ordinary 'Mahommed is the Apostle of God.'"

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W. H. SYKES.

## THE SNOWSTORM IN THE UNITED STATES.

The American newspapers received by the last mail contain full reports of the inconveniences arising out of the snow blockade to which the country had been subjected from Sunday, the 25th ult. to the following Saturday. The New York *Courier and Enquirer* of January 31, in speaking of the extent of country over which the snowstorm had passed, says:—"The territory of snow banks, formed by the storm of Sunday and Monday, from all we can learn, extends over a tract about 700 miles long, from north-east to south-west, and 200 to 300 in breadth. From the Canada line to the southernmost part of Maryland the snow is of an almost uniform depth—a very rare occurrence. The Western limit of the storm in this State was in the neighbourhood of Utica, while in Pennsylvania and Maryland it extends farther westward."

The papers are full of stories regarding the sufferings of railway travellers and others exposed to the weather. The train on the New Jersey Railroad, which left New York for Philadelphia on Sunday evening at six o'clock, proceeded with some little detention until it reached a plain, or "prairie," as one of the passengers called it, between Trenton and Bordentown—about two miles on the other side of the latter place. Here the engine stopped for want of steam, and efforts were made to get up a full head. The snow lay tolerably level on the track, and there was only one drift, and that not very heavy, some distance in advance. The efforts to get up steam proved ineffectual, and the engine soon froze up, leaving the train two miles from any house and exposed to the force of a blast of unparalleled fury for about twelve hours—from half-past ten o'clock on Sunday night until about the same time on Monday morning. There were about sixty passengers on the cars, including a number of ladies, and the discomfort of their situation can be easily imagined. The snow drove in fine particles before a blinding gale, and penetrated through every crevice of the cars. Two or three gentlemen lost their hats in trying to get from one car to another. No one would venture back to Bordentown, and no provisions could be procured. All the fences along the road were placed under contribution to furnish fire-wood, and very fortunately a good supply of that indispensable article was secured, although the cold was so intense that, except in the immediate vicinity of the stoves in the cars, it was impossible to sit still with any degree of comfort. To add to the delights of the situation the train stood just on the edge of the canal, which was the only visible object, except snow, in the flat landscape. The train reached Philadelphia on Monday afternoon, at six o'clock p.m. after a journey of twenty-four hours.

A circumstance occurred at Philadelphia on Monday night, says the *Courier and Enquirer*, which was but a single instance out of the many annoying incidents growing out of the late violent snowstorm, and of the consequent blockade by snowdrifts, for forty-eight hours. It seems that a wedding had been arranged to come off between a lady of Philadelphia, and a gentleman from the interior of the State. The marriage was to take place late on Monday afternoon, and cards were out for a reception in the evening. Extensive preparations were made for the event, and a large company was invited. The storm created some misgivings in the minds of the bride and her friends, as the groom was to come to the city by one of the trains during Monday. There were no means of telegraphing to the happy man to ascertain whether he had left home, or whether he was snowed up there, or on the road hither. It was too late to call back the invitations, and at all events there was much uncertainty as to the necessity for a postponement. In the mean time night was coming on, and things were becoming gloriously uncertain; the bride and her maids were attired for the event, the clergyman had even arrived, and all was ready, except that the groom had not yet made his appearance, nor was there much prospect of his doing so. In course of time the guests began to arrive, and as they could not be turned away again the best face possible was put upon matters, and the good things provided were demolished just as though the wedding had taken place. The groom has not yet been heard from.

The blockade was peculiarly embarrassing to business men. One gentleman from Rahway, with a note due at New York Bank, attempted to walk to that city, but only succeeded in reaching Elizabeth. Another Rahway man in a similar position succeeded in reaching New York with a sleigh.

The office of the Albany *Evening Journal* on Monday morning presented an Arctic scene. The intense cold (21 deg. below zero) had frozen the water in the steam-pipes. The presses could not budge with the stiffened ink. The heating-tubes were cold as a stone. The windows, completely covered by frost and snow, excluded the light, and the compositors, with hats and overcoats on, were slowly sticking the icy type by gaslight. No mails from anywhere, congealed ink, frosty pens and scissors, rendering the work of making up the paper one of some difficulty.

## OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

THE Session for 1857 was opened on Monday last in the Palace of the Tuileries by the Emperor. The ceremony, which was the same nearly in all respects as on the last occasion, took place in the Hall of the Marshals. The throne was placed on a platform before the embrasure of the window looking on the garden. On the right of the Emperor were his uncle Prince Jerome Napoleon, and Prince Louis Lucien, who came to Paris to be present on Sunday for the opening, and on his left Prince Napoleon and Prince Murat. On either side, after the Princes of the family having rank at the Court, were the Grand Almoner, the Grand Chamberlain, the Cardinals, the Ministers, the Marshals of France, and Admirals. To the right of the throne were the members of the Diplomatic Corps; in front, the President, Vice-Presidents, Grand Referendaries, Masters of Requests, Aides-de-Camp, Prefects, and the Legislative Corps and the Deputies. To the left of the Sovereign were the Senators, the Court of Cassation, and the Council of State, the representatives of the clergy of the various creeds, the Prefect of the Seine, and Police the General commanding the National Guard, and his staff, the General and officers of the Imperial Guard, those of the Army of Paris, the First Military Division, and a number of the superior officers of the army. The high gallery that runs round the hall was reserved for the ladies and the Princesses of the Imperial fam.. and the Grand Master and Mistress and Ladies of the Palace had the Empress and the Princess Mathilde as also the Ladies specially invited. Her Majesty's place was in the centre, and opposite the Emperor's throne. It is hardly necessary to say that all present were in full dress; the usual forms of precedence and etiquette were observed on entering and on leaving the hall. The Emperor, whose arrival was announced by a salute of 101 guns, appeared at 2 o'clock. The whole assemblage rose to receive him. He at once took his place on the throne, and the Grand Master of the Ceremonies called out—"Gentlemen, be seated."

The Emperor then stood up, and read in an audible voice the discourse, as follows:—

Gentlemen Senators, Gentlemen Deputies.—Last year my opening speech concluded with an invocation to Divine Providence. I prayed it to guide our efforts in the path most conformable to the interests of humanity and civilisation.

Last prayer seems to have been heard.

Peace has been signed, and the difficulties of detail which obstructed the execution of the Treaty of Paris have been fortunately surmounted.

Its dispute between the King of Prussia and the Helvetic Confederation has lost all warlike character, and has enabled as soon to hope for a favourable solution.

The understanding re-established between the three protecting Powers of Greece henceforth renders unnecessary the prolongation of the sojourn of English and French troops in the Piræus.

If I can not like misunderstand ng has arisen on the subject of the affairs of Naples, it must still be attributed to that desire which equally animates the Government of Queen Victoria and my own to act everywhere in favour of humanity and of civilisation.

Now that the best understanding prevails between all the great Powers, we ought to endeavour seriously to organise and adopt the strength and the repose of the nation at home. We ought to struggle against the evils which a prosperous season does not entirely exempt from.

Our mission, though its object is the moral improvement and the material welfare of the people, advances almost imperceptibly, like an army. Its victories are not gained without long efforts and without time. Those rapid means which facilitate communications and open new roads to commerce shift interests, and throw backward those countries which are still without them; those most useful machines which multiply manual labour at first throw men out of work, and for a time leave many hands unoccupied; those mines which send throughout the world an unexpected influx hitherto unknown—that increase of public fortune which multiplies consumption tenfold tends to cause a fluctuation, and to increase the value of everything; that imperishable source of wealth called "credit," creates wonders, and the abuse of these speculation involves the ruin of many private individuals. Hence the necessity, without stopping progress, of assisting those who cannot keep up with its accelerated movement.

Some must be stimulated, others kept in check. We must feed the activity of the panting, anxious, exacting society which in France expects everything from the Government, to which, however, it must oppose the minds of the people and the calculation of common sense.

I am glad to add to first duties our duty. The country is prosperous, it must be admitted, for despite the wars which hamper the rule of progress has not stopped. The produce of the indirect taxes, both as a consequence of the public prosperity, exceed in 1856 by more than 30 millions the sum of the preceding year. Since the restoration of the Empire revenues have increased of themselves to the amount of 210,000,000f., deducting the new taxes. Nevertheless, there is much suffering among a portion of the people, and as long as the influence does not grant us a good harvest the millions given by private charity and by the Government will be but feeble palliatives.

Let us redouble our efforts to remedy the evils which are beyond human foresight.

Various departments have been afflicted this year by the scourge of inundations.

Everything leads me to hope that science will succeed in subduing nature. I make it a point of honour that in France rivers, like revolutions, must return to their beds, or find new ones when they leave them. A cause of anxiety no less serious agitates the public mind. When a crisis takes place there is no sort of false rumour or false doctrine which ignorance or malevolence does not propagate. They even succeed, every 10, in alarming public industry, as if the Government could desire anything else than the development and prosperity. It is therefore the duty of good citizens to spread everywhere the wise opinions which enlighten and especially to encourage those doubtful hearts which, at the first breath, lose courage and let capital escape from fear of imaginary dangers, and thus create real ones by their own discouragement and their cowardice.

Considering the many demands of the moment, I have resolved to reduce the expenditure without interrupting the great works, without compromising what has been begun, and to diminish certain taxes while maintaining others for the interests of the State.

The budget of 1857 will be presented to you before all anticipated expenses and facts established. The produce of the taxes will suffice to pay for the ordinary expenses.

The public services in all its branches will be provided for without our having to depend upon the future.

The budget of War and of the Navy has been reduced to fair limits, so as to keep up the cadres, to respect the promotions so gloriously earned, and to maintain military instruction on the footing of the country.

Down to the year 1860 the army contingent has been fixed at 100,000 men. Hostilities having ceased, I have hoped that it would be at once reduced to 90,000 men; but I have deferred this reduction of 10,000 men, which will have great importance—about two-thirds of these conscripts will only remain two years in the ranks at least from 1858, a new rule which will furnish to the country, in case of urgent necessity, 40,000 men more than it would have done in 1856. The reduction in the effective strength will allow an improvement in the pay of the lower grades and of the rank and file, a step which the decrease of provisions renders indispensable. For the same reason the Budget allows 5,000,000f. to commence an increase in the pay of subalterns and to keep in hands who in the midst of hard privations have given proofs of long devotion. I have also had in view not neglecting in the distribution for retirements the claims of those old soldiers of which I have so often spoken to you. Despite the increase of outfit I shall propose to you to grant to the soldier on leaving the service a sum sufficient for the first months. The addition of a number of second class companies and conformably to the wish expressed at various times in the Legislative Body, I shall take into consideration the composition of a tax on mobile property.

An idea, long abandoned and all but forgotten, returns to my mind under the form of a requirement to-day. Unhappily, the cholera, as is known in those parts for fifty years, has arrested the progress of colonisation. A plan is under consideration for the transfer of those establishments to a more favourable climate. Algeria, which hardly a few years since was making such progress, is in great part ruined by the ravages of the cholera. Its future prosperity depends upon the development of its resources. You will, according to circumstances, the measures best suited for the development of the colony.

I call your attention to a fill the object of which is to fertilise the lands of the south. The progress of agriculture ought to be one of the objects of our constant care, for upon its improvement or its neglect depends the prosperity or the decline of empires.

Another project of law, due to the suggestion of the Marshal Minister of War, will be presented to you. It is a complete military penal code, which will, in one body of laws, harmonise the various penal institutions, the scattered and sometimes contradictory laws passed since 1790. You will I am sure be happy to attach your name to a work of this importance.

Gentlemen Deputies, As the Session is the last of your Legislature, allow me to express to you my thanks for the attached and active support which you have given to my Government. You have proved to me by your constant devotion to all the interests which have presented themselves to you in the country, your good will to support me during the war. You shared my sorrow during the sad days of the Italian fatality, you sustained my joy when Heaven granted to a glorious prince and to a beloved country the pledge of an unbroken line to introduce into France a new element of stability in the popular wishes and interests. It was a difficult task to frame and for which real patriotism was required to maintain the union between the two legislative bodies to prevent the tribune and the existing confidence which brought about the fall or the rise of Ministries by a free yet calm and serious discussion, was a signal service rendered to the country, and even to liberty—for liberty has not more formidable enemies than the outbursts of passion and the violence of language. Strong in the support of the great bodies of the State, and in the devotion of the army, strange especially in the support of that people which knows that every detail of my life is devoted to it and to the interests I have to confirm a future full of hope.

France, without infringing on the rights of any one, has resumed in the world the rank which was her due, and may with safety give herself up to everything great which the genius or peace can produce.

May God never cease to protect her, and soon may it be said of our epoch what a statesman—an illustrious and national historian has written of the Convention—"Its dissolution reigned everywhere, and while over the most moral souls the heart and passions of art feel happy in the public welfare

On concluding this discourse the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, by order of the Emperor, called on the Minister of State to inform the deputies what subjects were to be the first Session to come forward with the budget. Their names were called; they advanced to the throne, received the formal "yes" from the Minister, and each, holding forth his right hand, took the oath of "Fidelity to the Emperor, obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the laws." The Minister of State then declared the Session opened for 1857 and invited the senators and members of the Legislative Body to assemble on the morrow in their respective places in order to commence their labours. Immediately after the Emperor first, and then the Empress, retired with their respective cortège in the same order as they had entered. The sitting then closed, the assembly separated, and a second salute of 101 guns announced to the people of Paris that the ceremony of opening the Chambers was over. The weather was beautiful and the usual crowds were attracted to the spot to view the proceedings.

## TRANSPORTATION.*

By the provisions of the 16 and 17 Vict., c. 99, the ancient terms of transportation were commuted into shorter terms of penal servitude in England and also penitentiary powers were entrusted to the Judges. Under the new law a scale of penal servitude was established. The minimum was fixed at four years; the higher periods ranged from four to six, from six to eight, and from eight to ten years, or for life. As far as commutation is concerned, the new law embraces the whole of the periods for which sentences of transportation used to be awarded. When the colonies, with the exception of Western Australia, refused any longer to receive convicts, there were in the prisons at home about 6370 of these unhappy persons under sentence of seven and ten years' transportation, and some for even longer periods. At the same juncture sentences of seven and ten years' transportation were abolished by Act of Parliament so that it became imperative to adopt some other system by which those criminals should be punished. Formerly, or from about twenty years since, it had been the practice to commute all sentences of seven years' transportation into imprisonment in the hulks for half the period, provided the conduct of the prisoner recommended him to merciful consideration. This was a *datum*, in some degree, by which the periods of penal servitude might be regulated; it was also a rule made known to every convict on the first day he entered a prison that if he was exemplary in behaviour, a seven years' man might be released with a ticket of leave in two years, and a ten years' man in about three years. Giving due weight to these old regulations, Lord Palmerston, in 1852, being then Home Secretary, determined to relax in some measure the rule for making the convicts serve half the period; and in conformity with that determination the Act of 1853 received the sanction of the Legislature. As Western Australia, the only colony now accessible, could not receive the 6370 convicts under sentence of transportation, no alternative remained but to commute that sentence into imprisonment, and after incarceration for half the period of transportation they would have been entitled to pardon according to the ancient precedents; but, as Colonel Jebb, from whose evidence this narrative is composed, states: "In order to provide some additional security to the public, powers were taken for granting licenses in the nature of a revocable pardon, and such licenses are the tickets of leave, of which so much has been heard. Certain restrictions were thus enforced, and a degree of control maintained during the whole period for which they had been transported, the operation of which may have restrained many from the commission of crime."

Gibraltar and Bermuda are penal settlements, under strict military discipline, the convicts labouring on Government works. But the old penal colonies of Australia were established on other principles There, the object was to cultivate the land and increase the breed of sheep and, in course of time to found a new empire That policy has succeeded. As the descendants of the first free settlers and the unsocial children of the early convicts are multiplied, acquired wealth, and became refined in their manners, they naturally resulted at the continued influx of the riches of England on their shores, justly apprehensive of a moral taint on society, while the working classes objected to the competition of the convicts in their labour market They therefore prevailed on the Government to discontinue the system, and even Western Australia only consented to recognise it on condition that the convicts should be selected from the least depraved classes—a condition which has not been honourably observed on all occasions. Our Government are anxious to disperse some new locality on the immense continent of New Holland, and Albert River, at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, is now deemed an eligible district, it being uninhabited, except by some aborigines, and occasionally visited by nomadic tribes Before this experiment is tried, it may be well to make a few remarks as to the best means of carrying it out, taking as our guide the experience of the early colonies formed into penal settlements.

The fundamental principle of such an establishment requires that a class of free settlers, possessed of some capital and skill, should be able to live secure by the side of the penal convicts. Government is bound to assist both at the commencement. The free settler must be attracted by the certainty and early prospect of acquiring, if not wealth, a comfortable subsistence, and the strongest inducement to his voluntary emigration into a new country is the ownership of land By the existing regulations of the Australian colonies, £1 per acre is charged for the freehold of the soil; and the purchaser must take a block on those terms, portions of which may not be worth 1s. per acre. That rule was enforced to prevent persons buying large tracts at a low rate and leaving them waste; and, though wisdom dictated this precaution, it has been found to operate badly in practice; and all the witnesses agree that the danger apprehended is imaginary In the early settlement of New South Wales a much more liberal, and therefore a much wiser, system was adopted. Government gave the settler his land as a free gift, with food for himself, his family, and assigned servants for eight or nine months, with seed wheat for his first crop, and the loan of cattle from the Crown herds. Then a slight change appears to have been introduced—the settler receiving an acre of land for every 1s. 6d. value he imported, estimated in live or dead stock. The best convicts were assigned to capitalist settlers, while the worst were sent to public works. The old convicts were noted for diligence in turning their hands to anything they were soon completely reformed, and many of them became estimable characters.

In Western Australia the relation of the convicts to the settlers is thus described by the witnesses The convict lives in the house of the settler as an indoor servant. His provisions are found and housroom, with knives and forks, chairs and tables, and every accommodation he requires The ticket-of-leave-man has in addition, as wages, one pound per month. This offer he is compelled to take; so that a scale of wages is fixed by law. Each man is assigned a particular district, which he is not permitted to leave without a pass from the Superintendent of Convicts; and in that district he is at liberty to seek work, and do the best he can for himself. He is obliged to report himself twice a year. He is not allowed to carry fire-arms, independently of these restrictions he is, to all intents and purposes, a free man, except being liable to summary jurisdiction The convict has to pay for his own passage out in proportion to the length of his sentence: a seven years' man has to pay £7 10s.; a ten years' man, £10; and a fifteen years' man, £15. This scale is on the face of it unjust; but Earl Grey, who enacted it thought that the convicts should not have more money in hand than was absolutely necessary during the time of their being on ticket of leave, and they remain in that state till they have paid their passage-money. That debt acquitted, they receive their pardon. Captain Henderson, who gives these details, is asked (951) "What is the expense of sending out a wife and children to the convict?" And he answers, "The charge made against the convict is £7 10s for each adult, and half that for each child." In answer to question 962, referring to the passage of a fifteen years' man, which it requires three years to pay, he says, "It goes towards the expense of his wife and family coming out; it has been allowed to count for his wife and family. They are not obliged to pay for themselves and their wife and family too. The question 963 is thus worded: "Then he has, virtually, nothing more to pay than his own passage, whether his wife and family come out or not?" The Captain answers, "Precisely, but it has his own passage-money will not cover the whole expense he pays the balance." There is a confusion in this evidence which we cannot reconcile. It should, however, be observed that the employer of the convict, who pays him £1 a month, deducts 8s. 4d. a month, and is responsible for it to the convict establishment to cover the passage-money. Of the conduct of these unhappy men it is gratifying to submit to our readers the following testimonial from Mr. Kennedy, the present Governor of Western Australia:—

> There are now 3000 convicts scattered throughout this colony, and such is the peaceful quality prevailing as compared by the full exercise of the moral obligations of civilisation, that a stranger travelling through the colony would never feel himself in the neighbourhood of other than by the mere circumstance of meeting parties peaceably engaged in repairing the roads, executing public works of utility; and I affirm that life and property are felt to be equally as secure as in any portion of the British Empire.

Colonel Jebb, Chairman of the present Board of Management, gave in a return to the House of Commons up to the 11th March of the present year, which it appears that the number of convicts who have, since the passage of the 16 and 17 Vict., c. 99, received orders of license, amounts to 5152; and of these only 447 have been convicted of subsequent offences, or only about eight per cent, showing that the fears excited in many quarters from an ignorance of facts are unwarranted.

Under the new law the number of sentences for transportation has been during the last two years 315 and 325 respectively, and Western Australia could absorb from 600 to 800 annually, but it unfortunately happens that this diminished number is composed of the most desperate characters. Of course this mother country wishes to get rid of its worst criminals, and to make punishment formidable and deterrent; while the colony wishes to receive the best, and make them happy and attached to the soil. The Judges have given it as their opinion that transportation is a deterrent punishment, but Colonel Jebb has arrived at an opposite conclusion, and says that "any number of volunteers might be got at this moment from among the penal servitude men who would gladly go to any colony, if twelve or eighteen months' imprisonment were remitted," and he considers that long periods of imprisonment and penal servitude have greater terrors than transportation.

The Lords' Committee considers that, among existing colonies, Western Australia offers the only field for the continuance of the system of transportation, and, in the event of a new convict settlement being formed, they recommend the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria. They object to the rule which makes the convict pay his passage to Australia, and, in certain cases, the expense of taking out his family, as the ultimate cost falls on the colonist, who has to pay increased wages, as the convict thus recovers the charge from his employer. The Committee think it desirable to revise the provisions of the Act 16 and 17 Vict, c. 99, by which the terms of transportation, as previously existing, were commuted for shorter terms of penal servitude in England. "It may be questioned," they observe, "whether the infringements of the penal sentences, on conduction of their being passed at home, is founded on just principles; and it is certain that this change has placed a new and unnecessary difficulty in the way of well-regulated transportation."

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MADEIRA COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—On Wednesday, January 7, the distribution of prizes took place, in presence of his Excellency the Governor, the Very Rev. the Archdeacon of Madeira, and the Rev. R. De Medonen, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, James Selby, Esq., Judith Vice-Consul; Robert Raymond, Esq., her Majesty's Vice Consul, C. Blandy, Esq., J. Phelps, Esq., the Rev. Wm. Hall Dorsey, head master, and a large parent, and the Dean then delivered an excellent address. He also read a commendatory letter from Mr Donkin, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford who had sent a prize to the school last year, but the Dean presented the prizes to the successful candidates. The list for the year, including the daily presentation contains the following names: John C. Ross, for all Medal second Mathematical Book, second first Drawing, first Arithmetic, first Geography, third Wollaston's. W. C. Hinton, first Engineering, first Latin, second French, second Drawing, second History, first Wollaston Cobopeta's Prize. Oliver York, first History, first Drawing, Archibald Park, second Latin, third Greek. A. C. Ross, first Elocution, first Medal Arithmetic, second Alison's History, Joseph Ross, fourth Latin, third Arithmetic, second Alison's History, Joseph Pestana, third Latin, third History, second French. H. J. Lidstone, second Algebra, third Wollaston's. John Blandy, third Latin, second Arithmetic, Swimming, R. Pennell, Pocock, second Greek; Gregory W. Cook, first Writing; Oliveira Davies, second Geography; Thomas Dixon, second English. John Dorsey, third English and third Drawing. The following prizes were announced for next year: The annual gold medal, Sir A. Alison's for History, the Wollaston prize for merits, and one for a classical subject by the Dean. The proceedings then terminated.

CRIME IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The *New York Times* comments on the fact that English newspapers contain a great deal more criminal intelligence than American papers. The *New York Times* says: "If we were to judge by the number of communications and editorials which we find in the English papers about crime, the English must be a most profligate people, and elections, we should be led to the inference that Great Britain was a nation of criminals. Whenever a murder or other great offence is committed in any part of England, Scotland, or Ireland, the London newspapers contain a full account of the matter. But if a murder be committed in Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas, &c., it is ten to one that the people of the other States will never hear a word about it. The superficial reader of London and American newspapers is apt to suffer from their contents that crime is far more prevalent in England than in America; but the conclusion is by no means sure. By decision of the country into States is the fruitful source of many of the evils of which the people of the different States know very little about the local affairs of the other States, especially of those at a distance. It follows that if we were to judge from the silence of American newspapers in any particular State about crime committed throughout the Union we should be led to the erroneous inference that criminals not very scarce indeed in the model Republic.—*New York European.*

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—AUSTRIAN COMMENT ON THE FRENCH NOTE.—The following is from the official *Gazette* of Milan: "The note of the French official organ, in defending the union of the Principalities thwarts the views of Austria, and of Great Britain who had declared themselves in favour of a separate administration of these provinces. A board of discord thrown into the Lagoon of the 26th of April, 1856, which was concluded for the common welfare of the empire and unfortunately of the Ottoman empire. Austria and England are not responsible for the disorders which have burned roads from the Pruth to the Danube, and which have ruined crops. It is hoped that the question put forward by the *Moniteur* cannot be solved in a contrary sense. We should like to know what the statesmen of Turkey admit the opportunousness of what the French official organ calls for."

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY SCHEME.—According to the St. Petersburg mail on the publication of the ukase for the Russian railway scheme, it appears with the particulars already given, the only new feature being a line to the Prussian frontier at Konigsberg. The capital to be equal to forty-five millions sterling in £20 shares, the whole to be expended in ten years. The amount of the first issue is fixed at twelve millions.

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* "Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the provisions and operations of the Act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 99, intituled, "An Act to substitute, in certain cases, other punishment in lieu of transportation. With the minutes of evidence."

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF JAMES HOGG TO ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

The following interesting and most characteristic letter from James Hogg (the Ettrick Shepherd) to his brother bard, Allan Cunningham, have carefully transcribed from the original document; and, to the best of my opinion, it has never been published. If you consider it worthy of mention it is much at your service

WILLIAM JOHN FITZPATRICK.

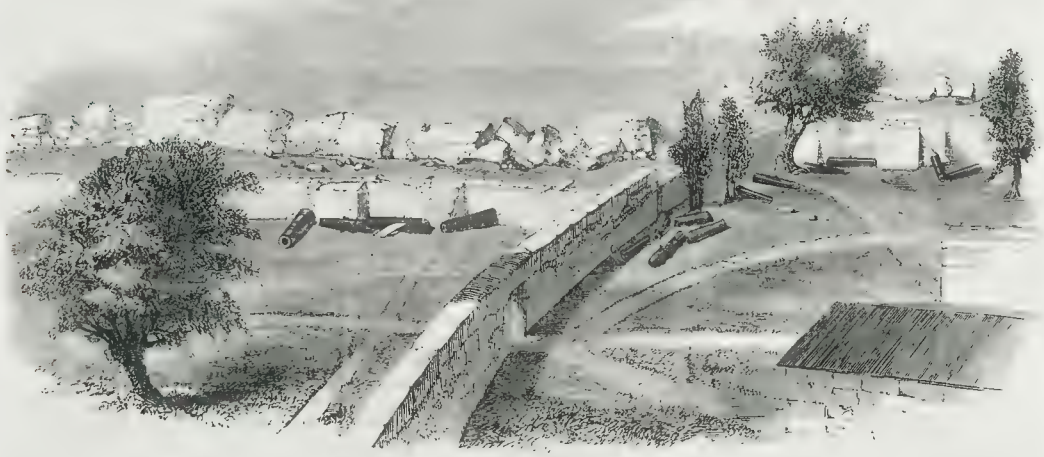
Kilmacud Manor, Stillorgan, Dublin.

Altrive Lake, Nov. 4, 1832.

My Dear Brother Allan,—Although I have nothing in the world to send you from Yarrow, yet I cannot let our mutual friend John M. Crane leave the house without bearing my respects and kindest wishes to you, and missi'wing you a wee for not coming to see me when in Scotland and letting me see your only daughter who I hope has left her father and mother's native country quite restored to health.

Although the Maid of Elvar appears by the date of your letter to have been sent from London in May, yet so malicious is honest Ebony grown, that it is only between two or three weeks since I received it; but it is quite a gem you may take an old Shepherd's word for it, though it never will be popular in this learned, reforming, canting age. I warned you, and that even before Elder whom you were trying to get into the scrape, that you were throwing pearls before swine, and going to disappoint both your bookseller, said yourself, and you said. "I believe it is very true, but what can a body do but try?" The Shaksspearean* stanza is one, but what can a body do but try?" The Shaksspearean* stanza is true, but what can a body do but try?" The Shaksspearean* stanza is true, but what can a body do but try?" The Shaksspearean* stanza is true

# THE WAR WITH CHINA.



INTERIOR OF THE ANUNGHOY BOGUE FORTS, SKETCHED AFTER THEIR DEMOLITION BY THE "NANKIN" AND THE "CALCUTTA."

## THE WAR IN CHINA

(*From a Correspondent.*)

My last letter left me just as the forts at the mouth of the Canton River were being taken. These forts, generally known as the Bocca Tigris, or Bogues, were destroyed in detail, with scarcely any loss on our side—one man or boy killed and three wounded. On the side of the Chinese there was considerable loss, the Mandarins having taken the precaution to remove all the boats from the Wang Tong Island forts, so that when our boats' crews landed the Chinamen had to swim for it. Many of the drowning wretches were picked up by our boats.

Perhaps you remember my mentioning the capture of the Barrier Forts. These are built on the main branch of the Canton River, about six miles below the city. After their first capture, having disabled the guns by spiking or beating the trunnions off, we gave up possession, not caring to have the trouble of occupation. The Chinese, construing our desertion of the place into a defeat or acknowledged weakness, immediately reoccupied their stronghold, and the very night of the mail going down from Canton to Hong-Kong commenced offensive operations by firing into the steamer. Fortunately the shot took effect in the side of the ship without destroying life. This insult, or rather attack, on a defenceless steamer would have been punished by us had not the Chinese by their infatuation brought a fresh enemy into the field, who took the work out of our hands. It appears that the Captain of the American corvette *Portsmouth*, on his way to Canton in his gig, whilst passing these forts was fired upon without provocation, and had a narrow escape of his life. The next day a man belonging to the Americans was killed whilst sounding off the same place. These repeated insults could not be borne; the two corvettes, *Portsmouth* and *Levant*, accordingly proceeded to attack the forts; and, after several days' heavy work, with the loss of five or six men, effectually destroyed the whole of the batteries in that part of the river. The Governor-General of the Two Kwang would offer no apology to the American authorities. "He had warned them," he said, "some days before to leave the neighbourhood, and clear out their ships from the river; their delay, and that only, was the cause of their disaster."

Meanwhile the English Admiral at Canton had been employed in effectually destroying the forts at the head of the Blenheim Passage. These forts are commonly termed Shaming Forts, and after being once captured had been reoccupied by the Chinese. The guns had been bored afresh, and the trunnions braced on by hoops of iron passing over and underneath the gun, so that much annoyance had been given to our ships moored in the neighbourhood. The forts were taken a second time, however, and on this occasion completely dismantled and left a heap of ruins.

Various proclamations and counter notices have been issued by the Chinese and English authorities. The former insist upon the concessions of Sir G. Bonham in 1849 as final and conclusive: he waived the right of entering the city for the time being. But Viceroy Yeh will have it the privilege was relinquished finally and absolutely—a version entirely opposed by our present Governor, Sir J. Bowring. So that it amounts to this: In 1842 a treaty was signed by both empires, by which it was agreed admission into the towns at five ports should be allowed to foreigners after certain preliminaries had been faithfully attended to. This permission was given in each case except at Canton. To enforce the treaty rights Sir John Davis, in 1847, assumed a threatening attitude, destroyed the forts on the river, and menaced the city. By the interference of Keying, the then Governor-General, further advances were delayed for two years. At the expiration of this time Sir G. Bonham again insisted on the fulfilment of the treaty; but, in consequence of the peaceable spirit prevalent at home, and the actual unimportance of the privilege, provided trade was carried on with no interruption, the subject was again dropped.

But now comes the time for the revision of our treaty. In 1854 Sir J. Bowring had proceeded to the Pei-ho to seek an interview with the head authorities as a preparatory step before renewing and reconstructing our articles of peace. He was, however, politely dismissed and bowed out without effecting anything. Since that period nothing has been done, our officials have been treated with marked disrespect, our communications altogether neglected, and the insolence of the populace and officers has become insupportable. This infraction of the treaty, therefore, has given us an excellent opportunity for reasserting our

INTERIOR OF THE ANUNGHOY BOGUE FORTS, SKETCHED AFTER THEIR DEMOLITION BY THE "NANKIN" AND THE "CALCUTTA."

# THE WAR WITH CHINA.

MR. CONSUL PARKES BIDDING ADIEU TO THE OLD CO-HONG MANDARINS.

old and undoubted privileges; and nobly has the Admiral exerted himself to bring about so necessary an end. After the destruction of the Shaming Forts nothing occurred till the recapture of the French Folly, a strong fort about a mile below the Factories, which was accomplished with the loss of one man, shot through by a rocket arrow.

So that now we are in possession of all the forts, and have shown the Chinese that at any moment we could lay the city itself in ruins. Still the obstinacy of the Chinese will not allow them to yield, and until we receive orders from home things will probably remain as they are. Are we to have another Chinese war? If so, let us at any rate this time see we carry out our undoubted rights effectually and completely, to avoid future difficulties; let us teach these impracticable people a lesson they will not fail to respect and to remember.

Meantime, enjoying the delightful miasma of this wretched river, and the chance of losing my head any day for the 100 dollars offered for it, I am, yours faithfully, E.

December 14, 1856.

(*From another Correspondent.*)

It is quite amusing to see how readily our ships of war pitch upon fleets of pirates. They may be rebels, but our authorities say that, as they are caught pilfering or plundering sometimes, we can only rank them as pirates. If any one looked into China streets or any of the houses in the neighbourhood of our guards would they not say robbery had been committed? Every house has been broken into and ransacked by our soldiers, sailors, or marines. Even the foreign residences have not passed scathless. The men are not contented with searching for liquor, but even the desks and drawers are forced open. Are our men not as much pirates as the Chinese that we take upon ourselves to destroy, merely from the negligence of our officials in making themselves thoroughly conversant with what takes place in the country?

But, with all this, we have a fine set of men here, both among the naval and military as well as in the diplomatic department. Few men could surpass Mr. Consul Parkes in intelligence and activity and a thorough knowledge of the Chinese character. Every one has full confidence in the Admiral; and his coadjutors, Captains Hall, Cochrane, Bate, &c., are the right men in the right place. However, as I am not writing an Admiralty despatch, all

INTERIOR OF THE DUTCH FOLLY FORT.

the deserving ones will no doubt get full mention in the proper quarter. If the Chinese would only show more determination there would be more among our officers who would distinguish themselves; but at present the defensive is the order of the day. The only aggressive acts of the Chinese arise from the ferocious proclamation of Yeh, offering rewards for our heads. The people seem to take little notice of this; but the soldiers, when they find an opportunity, are only too ready to seek the reward. One poor marine, who landed from the Macao fort at a village near, was waylaid and beheaded. He had frequently been there before buying vegetables, &c.; the soldiers at last saw their chance, and killed him, taking away nothing but his head. The Admiral lost no time in burning the place to the ground, a striking lesson that will not soon be forgotten. Some of the villagers assisted the soldiers. I went down with the party that burned the village. Yesterday a negro sailor was very nearly decapitated. He was quietly among a lot of Chinese posting a placard regarding the departure of a steamer. A few soldiers stole quietly up, and one began to cut the sailor's head off, but he escaped, seriously wounded. Within four hours after the attempted assassination the two large Government custom-houses near where the affair occurred, and which were likely to be the harbouring-places for the soldiers, were level, roofless ruins. About a hundred prisoners were taken. Most of them were released, but half a dozen who were recognised by the negro are detained. The man that cut at him got his tail cut off, and had three dozen this morning. The others were let off. The jack-tars under Captains Hall and Cochrane, and some of the Royal Artillery under Captain Rottan, made short work of the official residences. They are getting quite expert at the art of destruction. A melancholy accident happened the other day when some houses were being pulled down, "for the safety of our position." Poor Cowper, of the Engineers, was crushed under the ruins of one that fell unexpectedly. The accident was fatal to him. He is a great loss, both as an officer and a fine, gay-hearted companion.

Every day the aspect of affairs grows more serious, and many begin to think that the Admiral will have to hold his position until reinforcements arrive—the capture of the city being necessary to bring about a satisfactory conclusion. It would certainly simplify matters greatly; for if we had all in our possession there would be no negotiations that would likely be troublesome, as to the indemnification to people for losses sustained. No doubt our position in future would be far more satisfactory if we gained the simple concession justly demanded, by force of arms, than by either diplomacy on our part or admission on that of the Chinese. There is no apparent hope for the Tartar Government maintaining itself on its present tottering throne. The great Chinese empire must be broken up. Seven years of partially successful revolution; innumerable petty revolts, extending in some provinces almost to anarchy; famine upon famine, trade ruined, pestilence in some places, locusts as a plague in others;—all these, together with an impoverished treasury, vagabond, half-paid troops, and incapable officers, must work a speedy downfall, irrespective of foreign invasion. The English hold the Canton river, one of the greatest highways of commerce in the empire. The Americans continue unsuccessfully to negotiate for peace after they rushed rashly into war. The French have a large force destined to play no small part in the current history of China: that force may soon be here. Yet, with all these difficulties hanging over the future destiny of the empire, Yeh obstinately adheres to his own positive hatred of foreigners, stops all the means of trading with them, makes it a punishable offence, and tries, by bespattering the walls with repeated inflammatory placards, to drive the people into fury against us. He may have written to the Emperor in a different strain, declaring his inability to resist; but such a course is improbable. It is more likely that he sends flaming accounts of grand victories, and can now boast of having resisted a siege from the English forces for two months, and defeated the Americans at the same time!

The Sketches sent, vià Southampton, are a view of the inside of the Dutch Folly and the leave-taking of the Consul. The Folly is in beautiful order, everything in its proper place; great credit is due to the two lieutenants in command. The blue-jackets have adorned it with some frescoes of their own designing. One represents a T. P. Cooke-looking sailor pointing to the city, with the legend attached, "This way to the breach;" and another direction points out "The way to honour and glory." A Chinese prisoner inside, who was taken at the Bogue, and retained to be cured by the doctor, his leg having had to be amputated, has made great friends with his kind but rather rough nurses in the Folly.

The other Sketch is of the leave-taking of the Consul, and a deputation of the old security merchants, Howqua Mowqua, Kingqua, &c. Since the sketch was made, the Chinese seem to have discovered the inutility of bringing the matter to a close by negotiations, and that the Admiral is determined to be as obstinate in his firmness as the Chinese Commissioner is firm in his obstinacy.

## *LITERATURE.*

ADULTERATIONS DETECTED; or, PLAIN INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DISCOVERY OF FRAUDS IN FOOD AND MEDICINE. By ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D. Longmans

It is quite unnecessary, on the present occasion, to speak of the importance of the subject of Adulteration of Food. This has been already fully recognised in the labour bestowed upon the widespread evil by a Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons, which, under the able presidency of Mr. Scholefield, zealously prosecuted its inquiries for two Sessions of Parliament; the result of which has been to confirm, in every instance, the laborious researches of Dr. Hassall, who has made this peculiar branch of the *usefully* scientific peculiarly his own. Dr. Hassall tells us, in the preface to the excellent work now before us, that, in publishing the present treatise, and thus supplying a public want, he is realising a suggestion for the suppression of adulteration which he made in his evidence before the Select Committee, "namely, that a cheap treatise on Adulteration should be published, which should be illustrated with woodcuts showing the microscopical appearances and structure of the different articles, both genuine and adulterated, and containing plain directions for the discovery of adulterations.

The chief purpose of the present work, then, is to furnish plain instructions, microscopical and chemical, embodying the results of extended practice and experience, for the discovery of adulterations in food and medicine

To accomplish this object effectually, our author has described in a concise yet clear manner the adulterations to which each particular article is subjected. The treatise is therefore not limited to a mere description of the methods by which adulteration may be discovered, but it contains much information in relation to adulteration in general.

The best method of putting a stop to adulteration is, has Dr. Hassall very properly stated, to destroy the security attending the practice of it. The first step necessary for the accomplishment of this object is to supply the means requisite for the discovery of adulteration

The happy application of the microscope to the subject of adulteration, so meritoriously originated by Dr. Hassall, has furnished the means of detecting a host of adulterations, the discovery of which had before, for the most part, been considered to be impossible; but still practical explanations and details are required to enable others to employ the instrument with advantage for that purpose; and the same remark applies to chemistry. Such necessary details and explanations will be found in the pages of this work; and, through its instrumentality, the many hundreds of microscopists and chemists scattered over all parts of the country, must be induced to apply themselves to the discovery of adulterations in articles of food and medicine. Should this anticipation be realised, as we do not doubt it will, a heavy blow and great discouragement will be inflicted upon all adulterators: for the security in which their proceedings were formerly conducted will be for ever destroyed.

One especial merit apparent on the most cursory inspection of Dr. Hassall's book, is the care which he has bestowed on the illustrations. The volume contains no less than 225 beautifully-executed woodcuts, drawn from the objects as they appeared under the microscope. This of itself imparts the greatest value for the purposes of comparison, and must prove of the utmost service to the student in his researches. The book is well got up, and is published at a price which places it within the reach of every one interested in the most important question of adulteration of food and medicine.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW RELATING TO BANKERS AND BANKING. By JAMES GRANT, Esq., Barrister at Law. Butterworths.

It is an old and wise remark that the laws of commerce ought to be as simple as commerce itself, but the doctrine thus wisely taught is constantly violated in practice. The chambers of the lawyer are an indispensable appendage to the counting-house of the merchant; and yet, after the exercise of the most vigilant care, suits arising out of matters of trade are brought before the Courts in every term. Attorneys are embarrassed in counselling their clients, barristers fight each other with conflicting authorities, and judges arrive at opposite conclusions. The latest efforts at legislation have proved as unsatisfactory as those of olden times; and we have witnessed in the case of the Royal British Bank the difficulty of interpreting certain clauses in the 7th and 8th Victoria—the first statute enabling joint-stock companies to be made bankrupt—with the spirit of the Winding-Up Act. In the case of the Hemel Hempstead Bank it is doubtful whether the fact of Mr. Smith, the surviving partner, having carried on the business of the bank after the death of the late Mr. W. F. Whittingstall, who was a partner in the bank till his decease, constitutes a continuation of the partnership, and this doubt raises a conflict between the assignees and the trustees of the deceased. The recently-decided case of Kingsford *v.* Merry, having set aside the validity of all mercantile usage in the case of Dock Warrants, is another illustration of the glorious *certain* uncertainty of the law

These facts alone show how greatly it is to be desired that a compendious treatise on the "Law of Bankers and Banking" should be placed in the hands of the profession—we say the profession, for we are no advocates of "every man his own lawyer," or of "every man his own physician." Mr. Grant's book is judiciously classified in sections, contains a table of all the cases cited, and a copious index—arrangements indispensable to a work of reference. Labours of this kind are eminently useful, as they bring within a small compass what is scattered over huge volumes, and, for a single subject, have all the merits of codification. The general reader will be the better able to appreciate such condensing processes when he is reminded that our statutes are spread over forty bulky volumes, of which some five-and-thirty contain obsolete or wholly worthless print, while the entire collection is made up of more than one million enactments. Out of this incongruous mass existing recognised law must be extracted, and we, therefore, cease to wonder that even veteran practitioners are occasionally at fault. Those who undertake the task of simplifying and classifying any department are entitled to every encouragement, for their Herculean labour demands on their part high mental courage to commence their perilous undertaking, and indomitable perseverance to bring it to completion. Mr. Grant has bestowed great pains on his book, as proved by the marginal references, and we deem it worthy of every acceptance.

## THE BURGLARY AND FIRE ALARUM

MODEL OF A BURGLARY AND FIRE ALARUM

AMONGST the various ingenious applications of the power of electricity which have marked the progress of science in our days, that in the Burglary and Fire Alarum, recently patented, deserves especial notice, and is likely to be extremely useful. Under this invention, by means of a concealed battery, and wires in various parts of a house, instant notice is given by the alarum-bell of any attempt to open a door or window externally, or even of the passage of an intruder's footsteps up the stairs or over the floor, and of any tampering with any lock or safe to which it may be applied. The alarum may be fixed inside the house, as in a bedroom, or outside on the roof—in which case, being of sufficient power, it will alarm a whole neighbourhood. The system being once laid down in a house is brought into operation, or turned off, at the option of the master of the premises, by simply turning the hand of the register kept for the

ALARUM INDICATOR.

ALARUM REGULATOR. ELECTRIC BATTERY.

purpose, and which could be affixed in the wall. This new contrivance will be equally a protection against fire, as the exhibition of any amount of heat beyond a certain point will immediately set the alarum off, and the hand upon the dial will at once indicate whether the danger is from "fire" or "burglary." Applied to ships' holds the machine will be of the utmost service as an indicator of excessive heat tending to spontaneous combustion. This ingenious machine, which is about being brought out under a company, is shown in operation by means of models (as shown in our engraving) and also on the premises themselves, 25, Poultry, where we the other day witnessed its operation, and were much gratified with the result. The best of the invention is that, besides its simplicity and the utter impossibility of tampering with it, it is very inexpensive. It may be laid down for £20, and kept in operation, by contract, for a few shillings a year. We understand that Messrs. Rothschild have already adopted it at their premises in the City.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

The marriage of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia with the Princess Cecile of Baden, is to take place at St. Petersburg in March.

An additional bond is about to connect Count de Morny with Russia. He is on the eve of purchasing, in the name of his wife, a seigniorial estate belonging to the Sevitsky family, situated about twelve miles from St. Petersburg. In addition to 2500 peasants, it possesses large hothouses and extensive orangeries.

The French Emperor and Empress on Sunday received several foreigners of distinction, who were presented to their Majesties by the English and Spanish Ambassadors, the Belgian, Prussian, American, and Dutch Ministers, and the Russian Charge d'Affaires.

The Princess of Prussia left Berlin by railway in the morning of the 12th inst. for Weimar. Near the station of Hesel the train ran off the rails; but, though several waggons were greatly damaged, neither the Princess nor any other person in the train was injured.

Lord Brougham left town on Tuesday last for his seat near Cannes, in the south of France, where he proposes to remain until after the Easter recess His Lordship is in excellent health, and is only anxious to avoid the cold winds of this and the following month

The last advices from St. Petersburg mention that it will be the commencement or middle of April before the Emperor Alexander sets out on his journey to Nice, and either on his way thither or on his return thence the Emperor will pay a visit to the Emperor Louis Napoleon.

The Prefect of the Seine has received from Queen Victoria, as a souvenir of the cordial reception given to her Majesty and Prince Albert by the city of Paris, marble busts of herself and of the Prince, executed by M. Marochetti. They have been placed in the Salon Victoria at the Hôtel de Ville.

There is just now a deadly feud between the Lord Chamberlain, as Director of the Viennese Court theatres, on the one side, and the *danseuses* of the opera and the public on the other. An order has been issued by Count Rzaszkurnski, the functionary in question, that the ladies in question shall in future wear "inexpressibles," and they protest that they cannot dance in them.

The Marquis of Londonderry has promised to preside at the anniversary festival of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 17th of March next.

Count Kisseleff, who had left Nice on his way back to Paris and had got as far as Marseilles, has been summoned back to Nice, where he is to occupy the post near the Empress-Mother which has become vacant by the departure of Baron Von Meyendorff for St. Petersburg.

A Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance* alleges that the Grand Duke Constantine declines to go to London so long as Sir Robert Peel remains a Lord of the Admiralty

The Spanish Ministers have resolved on recommending to the Queen an amnesty for all the Carlists concerned in the insurrection of 1854.

Mr. Sergeant O'Brien has been appointed to the First Commissionership of the Incumbered Estates Court, in place of Baron Richards. This appointment will create a vacancy in the representation of the city of Limerick, and in the office of Second Serjeant in Ireland.

The King of Bavaria arrived at Florence on the 11th instant, coming from Bologna, and the Archduke Maximilian d'Este arrived the same day at Verona, coming from Venice.

The Grand Duchess Olga is expected at Nice on the 25th inst., and the Grand Duke Constantine on the 27th.

The *Journal de Constantinople* announces that Sir Henry Bulwer is about to proceed to Syria.

The Duke of Modena is dangerously ill. His Highness has no children, and his next heir is the Emperor of Austria. In case of death, therefore, the Duchy of Modena would become an Austrian province

Mr. Monsell, President of the Board of Health, was re-elected for Limerick on Tuesday last, without opposition.

The Duchess of Parma conferred several decorations of the Order of St. Louis and of the Constantinian Order of St George on the chief officers of the Austrian battalion.

The Austrian General who had the command of the troops in Bologna is dead. The immediate cause of his death was his eating a hundred oysters at the largest size at a sitting.

A lodging has been taken in Piccadilly for Ferouk Khan, the Persian Ambassador

M. Rossoni, Archbishop of Acerenza and Matera, has exhibited signs of insanity since the attempt upon his life by a priest.

Mr. Henry James Ross has been appointed Chief Justice of St. Christopher and Nevis.

The Porte has addressed a memorandum to the representatives of the foreign Powers relative to the suppression of the circulation of Austrian copper coins, and the substitution of native ones in their stead

At a dinner, on Saturday last, at the London Tavern, given by gentlemen connected with the colony of Western Australia, Captain Fitzgerald, the late Governor, was presented with a testimonial

Madame Ida Pfeiffer has arrived at Cape Town, on her way to the Mauritius and Madagascar

The Abbé Chatel, founder of the French Evangelical Church, died at Paris, last week, in the sixty-second year of his age. In the last years of his life he was reduced to the necessity of earning a subsistence by giving lessons to young children.

The *Elberfeld Gazette* confirms the intelligence already given, that General Gortschakoff had tendered his resignation, the reason assigned by him being the state of his health. It is added that the General intends to visit Germany as soon as it shall have been accepted.

Mr. Hugh Henwood Alexander Bain and Mr. Charles Alexander have been appointed Members of the Legislative Council of Grenada.

The *New Prussian Gazette* announces positively that the Conference on the Neufchâtel affair will be held in Paris, and that Count Hatzfeldt is to represent Prussia.

Last Saturday afternoon the Hunterian oration was delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons, in the presence of a large number of fellows, by Mr. F. Wormald, Bedford-row.

The Fothergillian gold medal of the Medical Society of London has been awarded to Mr. Edwin Canton, for an "Essay on the Injuries and Diseases of the Spine."

The negotiations of Hanover with the Holy See for the re-establishment of the Bishopric of Osnaburg have terminated successfully.

M. Planché has accepted the invitation of the Committee of the Exhibition of Art-Treasures to superintend the arrangement of armour and arms.

Duprez, the finest operatic tenor vocalist that the modern stage has seen, and who retired a few years ago from loss of voice, has made his re-appearance as a baritone, and with his daughter and Madame Viardot, has been singing at a grand concert in Paris

In the Surrey Gardens Hall, on Sunday last, Mr. Spurgeon was obliged from indisposition to terminate his discourse abruptly

Marshal Randon, the Governor of Algeria, is on his way to Paris upon business "relative to his command." This is an elastic expression which may or may not mean that he is to hand over his command to another Marshal.

The Lords of the Treasury have appointed the Hon. Edmund Phipps to be Chief Commissioner, and Sir Fredrick Rogers, Bart., to be Assistant Commissioner, for the sale of encumbered estates in the West Indies

The Imperial Lieutenant of the Venetian provinces has issued a notice announcing that the contingent for the army to be this year furnished by those provinces is fixed at 6982 men, the total number required for the whole empire being 103,115.

The sixth annual public meeting of the Association for promoting the Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge will take place at St. Martin's Hall on Wednesday next, the 25th inst., at noon, M.P., in the chair The meeting will be addressed by Messrs. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., Herbert Ingram, M.P., Serjeant Parry, &c.

Accounts from St. Petersburg up to the 7th instant give a very melancholy picture of the continued general distress and want, bordering upon positive famine, existing throughout the Grand Duchy of Finland

An official organ of the episcopacy is about to appear in Vienna, with the title of *Catholic Archives*; it will contain all the edicts issued by the bishops to the clergy.

A prize of £300 has been offered by a gentleman, lately a member of the Bengal Civil Service, for the best treatise on one of the six systems of ancient Hindoo philosophy the *Vedanta*. The treatise is to be written in German or French.

The Code Napoleon has been adopted in Greece. The *Moniteur Grec* has commenced the publication of its text, and the entire reproduction will be equivalent to a promulgation.

ON BOARD H.M.S. "NORTH STAR," in the ARCTIC REGIONS, for Two Years, the Ship's time was kept by one of JONES'S Lovers, all other watches on board having stopped. In Silver, £4 4s.; in Gold, £10 10s.; at the Manufactory, 338, Strand (opposite Somerset House).—Read JONES'S "Statue of Watch Work." Sent free for a 3d. stamp.

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12 Cornhill, London, submit for selection and for 21 years' trial, their DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves, can be recommended for accuracy and durability. A warranty is given.

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES

Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, 1.a., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound ... ... ... £4 14 6
Ditto jewelled in four holes, and capped ... ... ... 5 6 0
Ditto the finest quality, with the improved regulator, jewelled in six holes, usually in gold cases ... ... 5 8 0
Either of the Silver Watches in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES SIZE FOR LADIES

Patent Lever Watch, with ornamented gold dial, the movement with latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, maintaining power, and jewelled ... ... 11 11 0
Ditto, with richly engraved case ... ... ... 12 12 0
Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes ... 14 14 0

GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Patent Lever Watch, with the latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power ... ... 10 10 6
Ditto in stronger case, improved regulator, and capped ... 13 13 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance ... ... 17 17 0
Either of the Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

Any Watch selected from the list will be safely packed and sent free to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, upon receipt of a remittance of the amount.

SILVER PLATE, New and Secondhand.—A Pamphlet of Prices, with Engravings, may be had gratis, or will be sent, post-free, if applied for by letter.—J. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE. Messrs MAPPIN'S celebrated Manufactures in Electro-Plate, comprising Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Spoons, and Forks, and all articles usually made in silver, can now be obtained from their London Warehouse, No. 67, King William-street, City, where the largest stock in London may be seen.—Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPIN'S SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES are ivoriine that unrivalled superiority. Handles cannot come silky become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture

Buyers resorted at their London Warehouse, 67 and 68, King William-street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPIN'S "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers (Mappin Brothers) Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the world is kept.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES, 188, Strand
Catalogues post-free.

DRESSING-CASES.—At Mr. MECHI'S ESTABLISHMENTS, 112, Regent-street, 4, Leadenhall-street, and Crystal Palace, are exhibited the finest specimens of BRITISH MANUFACTURES in Dressing-cases Work-boxes, Writing-cases, Dressing Desks, and other articles of utility or luxury, suitable for presentation. A separate apartment for Papier-mach Manufactures and Ingres-like-tables.—Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Steels, Paste, &c. Shipping Orders executed for merchants and captains. Same prices charged as at the Establishments.

ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Patent Portmanteaus, Dressing Bags, Dressing Cases, and Travelling Bags, with prices and sizes, sent free by return of post.—J. W. and T. ALLEN, Manufacturers, 18 and 22, Strand.

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY, &c. An extensive Assortment of ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZE, and PARISPHINE SPAR ORNAMENTS. Manufactured and imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

ROBERT GREEN and CO., Upholsterers and Cabinet-makers, 204, Oxford-street (one door west of Portland-street), solicit the attention of persons furnishing to their complete sets of Dining and Drawing-room FURNITURE, &c. One set consists of an elegant walnut-tree five-foot Chiffonier, with plate glass back and doors, and marble slab handsome carved walnut loo and occasional Tables, superior Settees, covered in rich stitch cloth, two small chairs and one easy-chair, covered to match, all fitted with chintz loose cases; also a large size rich gilt Chimney-glass. The whole would be delivered in town for £2 guineas originally cost double the amount. Other sets, secondhand, equally low.

BEDDING.—Economy, Durability, and Comfort.—J. and S. STEBB'S SPRING and FRENCH MATTRESSES make the most elastic and softest bed. A price-list of every description of Bedding, Mattresses, and Quilts sent free. Bedsteads of every description, in wood, iron, and brass, cribs, cots, &c. Elderdown Quilts in silk and cotton cases.—J. and S. Stebb, Bedstead, and Bed-room Furniture Manufacturers, 13, Oxford-street W.

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FLOODS SUPERIOR FURNITURE POLISH may be obtained of Messrs Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly; or at the wholesale depôt, 84, Wells-street (next 84, Oxford-street), W. Price one shilling per bottle.

NO VENT-PEG REQUIRED for BARLOW'S SYPHON TAP. By all means see its action explained. Price 9s. 6d.; Electro-plated, 9s. each. Engravings gratis, or post-free.—James Barlow 14, King William street, Monument-house.

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ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE PER PAIR.

The Best Fitting

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GLOVES AT THE OLD PRICES!!
BAKER and CRISP
have just received
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Best Paris
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which they are now selling
at 3s. per dozen,
or 3½ per pair,
notwithstanding the present high price of Gloves at other houses.
B. and C. beg to acquaint their patrons and the public generally
that, previous to the advance in kid skins,
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articles of agreement with the well-known
Firm of DE LA RENTE and CO., of Paris,
to be supplied by them during
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and thus enabling them to sell
THE RE-1 GLOVES
cheaper than any house in the world.
Purple Silk for Two Extra Stamps.
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AT HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.
Patterns Free.
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FRENCH BAREGES, BALZARINES,
Printed Llamas,
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Half their cost.
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The Cheapest lot in the Kingdom.
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7000 DOZEN FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
6s. 9d. to 36s. per dozen
Hemmed stitched ditto, 7s. 6d. to 15s. half dozen.
Samples free
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Thousands of yards of Edgings, from 3½d. per yard.
" Narrow Laces " 1½d. "
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SILWELL and CO. have the honour to inform Ladies that they have purchased from the Commissioners of Customs a quantity of Goods viz., LACE, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., that have been seized.
Lot 1.—Embroidered and plain trimmed Lace Cambric Handkerchiefs.
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S. and Co invite ladies purchasing for trousseaux to these very choice Goods, which will be sold at a considerable reduction in Prices.
They would also call attention to a Lot of Ladies' Silk Stockings, and Irish Poplins.
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The temporary entrance to the shop is at 120, Fenchurch-street, the fifth door from the corner of Gracechurch-street.

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SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per dress (20 yards). Well worth the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years.

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I hereby give notice that immediate proceedings will be taken by me against all Parties buying or selling any Collars which infringe upon my rights.
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THE ARMY and NAVY SHIRT COLLAR, Patented,
To be had everywhere. Note that all are stamped
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QUALITY the TEST of ECONOMY—mere Cost no Proof of Cheapness.—First-Class CLOTHING on best Terms.—Dress Coats, 3 guineas.—R. PEY'S Suit, 21s., per inch, accordingly. Established upwards of 30 years. W. BERDOE, Tailor, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill.

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JONES'S FLESH SOAP. Is per packet, allays irritation, and produces a soft and healthy skin. To be had through any Italian Warehouseman and Chemist.—Jones and Sons, near the Turnpike, Islington, London

SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S PRIMROSE SOAP. The attention of Families, Housekeepers, Laundresses, &c. is invited to this now well-known and highly appreciated domestic article, which, possessing all the sweetness of a toilet soap, is still the most economical that can possibly be obtained for general household purposes. It is sold by most of the respectable Oilmen and Grocers in London, and by those of the country in the more ordinary yellow soap. In particular to observe that "John Knight, Primrose, York-place, St. George's East," is stamped on each bar.

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The Soap, in English Ornamental Boxes, price 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each; the Candles, in Boxes, 1s. and 2s.; Candlesticks, 2s. 6d. each.
And wholesale at
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PRICE'S PURE GLYCERINE SOAP.—This valuable Soap for winter use is sold in Boxes 6d., 1s., and 1s 6d. PRICE'S NEW CHAMBER CANDLES, which will not drop grease when carried about. In Boxes, 1s. and 2s.; and every description of Candle manufactured by Price's Patent Candle Company, may be obtained of Chemists and most of WILLIAM SHARMAN, 253, Regent-circus, Oxford-street, Wholesale Agent to Price's Patent Candle Company.

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THE BEST FOOD FOR CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND OTHERS. ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY, for making superfine Barley Water in fifteen minutes, has not only obtained the patronage of her Majesty and the Royal Family, but has become of general use to every class of the community, and is acknowledged to stand unrivalled as an assuredly pure, nutritious, and light food for infants and invalids, as much approved of for making a delicious custard pudding, and excellent for thickening broths or soups. ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS for more than thirty years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the purest farine of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate Gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick chamber, and, alternately with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for infants and children. Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELVILLE, and CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 54, Red-Lion-street, Holborn, London. Sold by all local tea dealers, Druggists, and chemists in town and country, in packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Canisters, at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—H. and J. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel. Perfection, as regards power and definition, for FIELD, RACECOURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night purposes, full Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing from 12 to 24 lenses, consisting of Grecian glass, will shew distinctly a person's countenance at 24 and 3 miles. They save every person attending on the Race-course, and at the Opera-house. Country scenery and Ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. Double Opera and Race Glasses, Reconnoitring, Deer-stalking, and Hunting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are now making use of them as day and night glasses. A great variety of Barometers, &c. They have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, 3½ inches, with an extra astronomical eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons. Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to seventeen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are sold by H. and J. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W., opposite the York Hotel.

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| 3 | Agnus Dei, from Mozart's 1st Mass |
| 4 | Before Jehovah's awful throne |
| 5 | Holy, holy, Lord God Almighty |
| 6 | Gloria in Excelsis |
| 7 | Hear my pray er |
| 8 | But thou didst not learn |
| 9 | Qual nelcervo |
| 10 | Vital spark of heavenly flame. |
| 11 | My song shall be of mercy |
| 12 | Gloria, from Mozart's 12th Mass. |
| 13 | O Lord, our Governor |
| 14 | Lord, remember David |
| 15 | The Hallelujah Chorus |
| 16 | Rose, bear'st thou |
| 17 | Kyrie from Mozart's 12th Mass. |
| 18 | Vainel be to the holy beauns |
| 19 | O had I Judah's lyre |
| 20 | Gods in mans Beams |
| 21 | Sound the loud timbrel |
| 22 | In Jewry is God known. |
| 23 | He was despised. |
| 24 | Cujus animam |

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LOVELL, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1857.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 847.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE STATE OF PARTIES.

THE numbers of the majority which on Monday night defeated Mr. Disraeli's amendment prove that the financial policy of the Government as indicated in the Budget receives the support, not simply of the party politicians who make it a point to vote for the Government whether it be right or wrong, but of the plain, truth-loving men of both sides of the House. The opposition to the scheme or plan of Sir G. C. Lewis—though Mr. Gladstone does not approve of its being called a plan—was inconsistent and self-contradictory, and therefore valueless; and those who complained of it for taking off too much taxation, and those whose quarrel with it was that it took off too little, were alike powerless to suggest a better of their own. In fact, there was no other possible Budget even sketched in outline for the consideration of Parliament, and thus the Government had anadvantage in the debate of which all the mere rhetoric in the world was unable to deprive them.

The division list shows some curious results, and a singular disintegration of parties. If it were strange to see Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone voting together, it was stranger still to see Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Sidney Herbert supporting them; and, perhaps, stranger than all the rest to see such different men as Sir John Tyrell and Mr. Cardwell not only making hearty speeches but voting against them. Lord John Russell, though evidently not over well disposed in favour of the existing Ministry, gave them a speech which, if it helped them in some respects, damaged them in others—and a vote which helped to swell the majority with the names of those "pure" Whigs—sadly diminished in number—who still look up to him as their legitimate leader. Sir James Graham went with Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone; and to the same lobby proceeded Mr. Miall, Sir Joseph Paxton, and Mr. Warren. Never was there greater party confusion—but never did confusion lead to a clearer result, or one more easily to have been anticipated.

What effect will the triumph of the Government have on the newly-formed Coalition? Will Mr. Gladstone continue to work in a leash with Mr. Disraeli? or will he supersede him in the leadership of the Conservative party in the Lower House? Such are some of the questions which suggest themselves, and to which it is not very difficult to frame a reply. The very small, but somewhat over-clever, party of which Mr. Gladstone is the spokesman were known to be in an unhappy position long before the opening of the Session. But it is now abundantly evident that they have placed themselves in a worse. They hunger and thirst for office, and, in pursuit of it, have shown that they are not very hard to please as to the companionship into which they thrust themselves. Their coalition with the Liberals weakened the Liberal party more than any circumstance within memory. But Lord Palmerston, having earnest work to do, succeeded in getting rid of them. It was well for his own fame and for the credit of the country that he did so. As soon as Lord Aberdeen, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and the Duke of Newcastle were relieved from the duties they had shown themselves so incompetent to perform, the war ceased to be mismanaged, national enthusiasm was restored, and public credit was placed on an enduring basis. But it is hard to convince some persons that they have mistaken their vocation or their position. Having the highest opinion of their own genius—a genius which at the best seems to be but a genius for word-splitting,—and unaware apparently of their ill favour with the country, the Peelites (why should the honourable name of Peel continue to be affixed to a party who have neither Peel's wisdom nor his high principle?), rejected by the Liberals, made up their minds during the last recess to offer their services to the Conservative party. The result has been as every one expected. Mr. Disraeli, seeking to strengthen his position, has weakened it; Mr. Gladstone and his followers have done him the same ill turn that they did to the Liberals—have brought discredit upon his leadership, and have tainted both him and Lord Derby by companionship powerless for good, but very potent for evil

But, though the Government have gained a victory as regards the

YORK, IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE PAGE 178.)

Budget, there are circumstances both in the temper of the country and in the feeling of Parliament which ought to warn a statesman so sagacious as the Prime Minister that he does not possess the unlimited confidence of the people, and that if he would retain power he must condescend to enunciate a policy. He was the man who, by universal consent, was designated as the fittest to vindicate the honour of the country and maintain its supremacy in arms at a time when the political horizon was heavy with the thunderclouds of foreign war. He has justified that confidence, and gained not only the respect of his contemporaries, but that place in history which is the best and greatest reward of patriotic statesmanship. But if he is to remain in power he must prove that he understands the wants of peace as well as the necessities of war, and that he has a wise domestic, as well as a dignified foreign, policy. As yet he has given no sufficient indication that such is the case, but seems, from many circumstances which his friends have observed with pain, to act as if the present moribund Parliament truly represented the state of public feeling, and as if the desire for Reform were as moribund as the Parliament. During the war his position was invulnerable; but, the war being over, he has descended to the level of less-gifted Ministers, and must meet the wishes of the country on many far greater questions than that of the Budget and the war nuisance—important as it is—or run the risk of being overthrown by men who may, perhaps, be his inferiors in genius, but who may chance to have the advantage over him in earnestness of purpose and true appreciation of the wants of the time. Hitherto it has been the unfortunate practice of successive Governments and Parliaments never to accede any great measure of reform, parliamentary, fiscal, or social, until the people were driven to the verge of revolution for want of it. There are many men yet amongst us in the prime of life who remember how narrowly the country escaped a protracted and sanguinary struggle at the time of the Reform agitation from 1830 to 1832. A still greater number are able to recall to mind the imminent danger in which all our institutions were placed by the dogged, obstinate, unreasoning refusal of the most powerful parties in the State to untax the bread of the people. Is the country always to run such risks? Is no reform ever to be granted except upon compulsion, and, as it were, at the pistol's mouth? The pitcher has gone often to the well, and has not yet been broken; but will it never break? The reasons alleged by Lord Palmerston and some of his supporters for refusing to consider a proposition of reform so temperate and safe as that introduced last week by Mr. Locke King, are the very reasons which should have induced him to entertain it. We say nothing of Sir Joshua Walmsley's motion, which was simply an absurdity, and as such was scouted by many good Reformers; but we do hope that Lord Palmerston and the other members of the present Ministry will seriously bethink themselves of the expediency—not to say the necessity—of devoting some portion of their attention to the question of Parliamentary Reform. If they do not, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli are quite capable of taking the question out of their hands, and of turning it to account for the advantage of the party.

## THE VICTORIA CROSS.

From the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, the 24th Feb.]

WAR-OFFICE, Feb 24.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and men of her Majesty's Navy and Marines, and officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of her Majesty's Army who have been recommended to her Majesty for that decoration—in accordance with the rules laid down in her Majesty's Warrant of the 29th of January, 1856 on account of acts of bravery performed by them before the enemy during the late war, viz.:—

ROYAL NAVY (INCLUDING THE NAVAL BRIGADE EMPLOYED ON SHORE) AND ROYAL MARINES.

C. W. Buckley, Commander. J. T. Burgoyne, Commander. J. Roberts, Commander H. Cooper, Boatswain. J. Trewavas, Seaman. J. Kellaway, Seaman. G. F. Day, Commander. J. E. Commerell, Commander. W. Rickard, Quartermaster.

NAVAL BRIGADE.

W. H. L. Captain. E. St. J. Daniels, Midshipman. W. N. W. Hewett, Lieutenant. J. Sullivan, Boatswain's Mate. J. Shepherd, Boatswain. [illegible] Gorman, and M. Schofield, Seamen. H. J. Raby, Commander. J. Taylor, Captain of the Forecastle. H. Curtis, Boatswain's Mate.

BALTIC.

G. Ingouville, Captain of the Mast. J. Bythesea, Commander. W. Johnstone, Stoker. C. D. Lucas, Lieutenant.

ROYAL MARINES

G. D. Dowell, Lieutenant. J. Prettyjohn, Corporal T. Wilkinson, Bombardier

ARMY

[illegible] Dragoons: Sergeant-Major J. Grieve.

[illegible] Light Dragoons: Private S. Parkes.

[illegible] Hussars: Lieut. A. R. Dunn.

[illegible] Lancers: Troop Sergeant-Major J. Berryman.

[illegible] Transport Corps (late, Royal Artillery: Captain A. Henry. Royal Artillery: Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. C. Dixon. Gunner and Driver Arthur.

Royal Engineers: Lieut. G. Graham. Lieut. D. Leanox. Corporal J. Ross. Corporal W. J. Lendrim. Sapper J. Perie.

[illegible] Guards: Brevet Major C. Russell.

[illegible] Battalion Grenadier Guards: Private A. Palmer. Sergeant A. Adams.

[illegible]-foam Guards: Brevet Major G. L. Goodlake. Privates W. Strattock, G. Strong.

[illegible] Fusilier Guards: Brevet Major R. J. Lindsay. Sergeant Nicholas. Private W. Reynolds.

[illegible] Battalion 1st Regiment: Private J. Prosser.

[illegible]d Regiment: Brevet Lieut.-Colonel F. F. Maude; Private J. Connors.

[illegible]th: Privates M. Hughes, W. Norfield.

[illegible]h. Ensign A. Moynihan (late of the 90th).

[illegible]th: Corporal Lance-Sergeant) P. Smith.

[illegible] Private J. Lyons.

[illegible]rd: Brevet Lieut.-Colonel E. W. D. Bell. Lieutenant L. O'Connor Coloral R. Shields.

[illegible]th: Privates W. Coffey, J. J. Sims.

[illegible]. Brevet Major H. Rowlands. Serg.-Major A. Maddea.

[illegible] Serg. W. M'Wheency.

[illegible] Private J. M'Dermond.

[illegible] Serg. G. Walters. Corporal J. Owens.

[illegible] Private T. Beach. Brevet Major F. C. Elton.

[illegible] Private C. M'Corrin.

[illegible] Capt. T. De Courcy Hamilton Private J. Byrne

[illegible] Serg. J. Parks Private A. Wright.

[illegible] Private Alexander

[illegible]th. Brevet Major C. H. Lumley. Serg. J. Coleman

[illegible]st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Brevet Major Hon. H. H. Clifford. Capt [illegible] Cunynghame. Brevet Major C. T. Bourchier Private F. Wheatley.

[illegible]nd Battalion: Lieut. J. Knox. Privates R. M'Gregor, R. Humpston Sandshaw.

WAR DEBTS.—On the motion of Mr Wilson, a return has been published showing the state of the funded and unfunded debt created in consequence of the late war, with the annual outgoings necessary to redeem the same. Including principal and interest, these sums will, in 1857, amount to £3,671,000; in the two following years it will amount to £4,626,000 and £4 707,000 respectively. In 1860 it falls to £3,685,000, and in 1861 to £2,643,000. From this time it gradually decreases down to £1,981,000 in 1873. In the following year, 1874, it falls to £951,000. In 1878 it will be only £407,000, at which figure it will remain until 1885, when it becomes £261,000, at which amount it continues permanently. Besides this liability, the war created an annual charge of £191,668 on account of funded Exchequer Bills, &c.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday.

My dear readers! I really don't know if you are much interested in the recital of the doings of the end of the Carnival, and all the turmoil and forced gaiety, and excitement, and eating, and drinking, and dressing, and dancing, and parading, and tomfoolery, got up for the occasion; *I* am not, but *que voulez vous?* My duty as chronicler of the events of the day calls upon me to relate what passes, in the hope it may amuse other people, quite independent of any amusement it may or may not afford me. In fact, there is nothing else to tall about, these junketings taking the place of all other occupations and interests, politics included, except when some of the papers civilly give each other the lie on the Anglo-Persian question, or hazard a few remarks on that of Neufchâtel, which nobody pays any attention to. Being at Rome, therefore, let us do as the Romans (of the fall?) do; and, as last week, follow the peregrinations of the Parisienne.

The last grand ball at the Tuileries was more than usually splendid: the Empress, whose dancing till a late hour with great animation seems to contradict a rumour which was becoming pretty general as to fresh prospects of an addition to the Imperial family, was dressed in pink crape, with a tunic of English point lace, the front of the corsage covered with emeralds and diamonds; the head-dress consisted of a diadem of emeralds and diamonds, with the back hair attached by, and falling in ringlets over, the comb. The dress, however, that perhaps attracted the greatest attention was that of the beautiful Comtesse Castiglione, consisting of a gown of red satin, covered with *bouillonnés* of red crape below, and a lace tunic above. The coiffure was composed of two red feathers, fastened in the middle at the point of the forehead, and turning backwards round the ears. This lady wore at the fancy ball of Mdme. Walewska a costume yet more remarkable. The robe and corsage were of cloth of silver, the latter perfectly tight and considerably décolleté, with extremely short sleeves, and no ornament or trimming whatever, but a large diamond heart; the former displaying an under skirt looped up at one side, so as to display the ankle, round which a bracelet was clasped. On the head five diamond hearts were held together by an arrow transpiercing them, and a flowing veil completed the costume. At the ball at the Tuileries the dress and general appearance of the Duke of Brunswick attracted the attention of all beholders. He wore a tunic so covered with embroidery that the colour thereof was hardly to be discovered; red trousers, scarcely less embroidered: the cockade and epaulets of jewels that figured at the Exhibition, and fourteen orders in brilliants, seven at the right side, and as many at the left. An accident, in which a voltigeur of the Imperial Guard contrived, in waltzing, to let his partner fall on the knees of the Emperor, excited a good deal of confusion and merriment.

On Monday a soirée dansante took place at the Tuileries: and on Tuesday the gaieties of the Court circle wound up with a ball at the Princesse Mathilde's.

Last week was celebrated, at the church of St. Louis en l'Ile, the marriage of the Princess Ida Czartoryska with the Comte Jean Dayalmski. The service was performed by the Cardinal Donnet, and attended by the representatives of all the Polish families in Paris, as well as by Prince Lucien Murat, the Maréchaux Vaillant and Magnan, and various other personages of the day.

### SETTLEMENT OF THE PERSIAN QUESTION.

The settlement of the Persian quarrel has been so often announced and so often contradicted that any report on the subject must be accepted with caution, once more we are affirmed that there is every probability of an arrangement satisfactory to both parties. The draught of a convention relating to the points in dispute was forwarded from Paris to London on Tuesday. According to this account the islands of Karrak and Ormuz be ceded to the English, who will evacuate Bushire, while the Persians will, in turn, give up Herat. The dismissal of the Shah's Prime Minister will not be insisted upon, nor also the other demand relative to the manner in which Mr. Murray is to be received at Teheran, and which was considered derogatory to the Shah's dignity. It is added that Persia has agreed to receive Consuls in those places where Russian Consuls are established

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Wednesday, says:—

I believe that Colonel Ouseley has not yet left Paris; but his departure is said to be fixed for this evening or to-morrow. On the Persian question I can only add that, as I am informed, the articles of the proposed convention with England specify that the latter Power shall henceforth be treated as the most favoured nation that is, as Russia, with respect to commercial advantages; and, moreover, that she shall have a right to found an establishment in the Isle of Karrak and another in Ormuz. These conditions would appear to be independent of the evacuation of Herat by the Persians, and the abandonment of Bushire by the English. The English Government had demanded the right to appoint a Consul at Reshush, a port of the Mazanderan on the Caspian Sea; but the Persian Envoy alleged that the existing treaties with Russia contain a clause prohibiting foreign diplomatic agents from residing on the shores of that sea, and no other foreign Power has an agent there. But it may enjoy the right of having Consuls on several specified points in the interior of Persia, and on the coasts of the Persian Gulf. If the conditions to be submitted to the English Government be accepted, Feruak Khan will probably go to London, merely for the ratification of the treaty between us and Persia.

### AMERICA.

The screw-steamer, *Alps*, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, having left New York on the 14th inst.

Congress has got into a dilemma. In accordance with law, both Houses met on the 11th inst. in convention to count the votes for President and Vice-President. The ceremony is of itself of no practical importance usually, but, in this instance, a point of much interest has arisen. It is well known, that, in consequence of a severe snowstorm which blocked up the roads, the Wisconsin presidential electors were unable to reach the capital of that State on the 3rd of December, and vote for the President and Vice-President, as required by law. Their proceedings were unavoidably postponed till the 4th of the month, and the question is shall the vote of Wisconsin be ruled out? After arguing the point in joint convention for some time, the Senate retired, and subsequently the debate was kept up in both Houses until the hour of adjournment, without any decision being arrived at.

The Missouri Senate had passed a resolution declaring the emancipation of slaves in that State impracticable, impolitic, unwise, and unjust, and that it should be discountenanced by the people. The House had confirmed the resolution by a vote of 107 to 69.

The Kansas correspondent of the *St. Louis Democrat* reports that a rencontre had taken place at Tecumseh, between Judge Elmore, and the correspondent of the *National Era*, named Eagin. Both parties were wounded, but not dangerously.

The Secretary of War had recommended to Congress the appropriation of 8000 dols. for the suppression of the slave trade on the principle asserted in the Act of 1819, and had favourably endorsed the application of the American Colonisation Society for 30,000 dols. for a similar object

After an investigation of thirteen days' duration, marked by circumstances of an extraordinary character, and attended with an unparalleled public excitement, the testimony in the Bond-street tragedy was brought to a conclusion on Thursday, the 12th. The Coroner was to have summed up on the 14th.

The Governor-General of Canada has issued his proclamation summoning the Provincial Parliament to meet at Toronto on the 26th of the present month

The news from California is interesting. Governor Johnson, in his message to the Legislature, denounces repudiation, and recommends the payments of the illegally-contracted State debt. The entire State debt amounts to but a trifle over three millions of dollars. On the 9th ult. California was shaken by a violent earthquake. The shock was attended, however, with but little damage. The *George Law* brought 1,097,806 dols. in treasure, which is some 700,000 dols. less than the semi-monthly shipment at a corresponding period last year.

### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *America* arrived at Trieste at half-past six on Wednesday morning. The India mails arrived at that port with advices from Hong-Kong to Jan. 15; Calcutta, Jan. 24; Madras, Jan. 27; Ceylon, Feb. 1; and Bombay, Feb. 2.

There is no change in the position of affairs in China. The Chinese made an unsuccessful attempt to retake Tee-Totum Fort. The Europeans on board the steamer *Thistle*, in all eleven persons, were treacherously murdered by "braves" in disguise among the native passengers. The steamer was carried off, and abandoned after being dismantled. The Government of Hong-Kong has increased the police force, and taken precautionary measures against incendiarism.

Total exports of tea to Great Britain, about 41,000,000 lb., against 54,000,000 last year.

Intelligence from Bushire to the 17th of January states that the troops were still unmolested by the enemy. An attack had been made by detachments of cavalry and horse artillery on a depôt of Persian stores and ammunition, twenty-two miles from the camp, and the object attained without loss.

A despatch of reinforcements from India to Persia had commenced.

Letters from Bombay state that Mr. Murray had arrived at Bushire, and that the English had established their head-quarters at Bussorah.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE.—A public meeting, attended by about 6000 persons, was held on Sunday last on Newcastle Moor, to protest against the conduct of the opponents of the National Sunday League at a meeting held on the previous Monday night, and to adopt a petition to Parliament in favour of the objects of the League. The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Gregson. Mr. Cowen, who employs a great number of persons in the neighbourhood, moved a resolution expressive of the opinion of the meeting that the efforts of the National Sunday League to obtain the opening of museums, galleries, &c., on Sundays deserves the support of the working classes. An amendment was moved by the Rev. Mr. Rutherford, but the resolution was carried by a large majority, and the petition to Parliament in favour of the objects sought by the League met with the general assent of the meeting, only fourteen hands being held up against it. Mr. Rutherford declared himself willing to hold a discussion on the Sunday question, which was at once accepted by the friends of the League.

LORD LIEUTENANCY OF THE WEST RIDING.—The office of Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Earl of Harewood, will of course soon be filled up by the Government. It will be remembered that the late Earl Fitzwilliam was deprived of the office by the Ministry of Lord Liverpool, for the political offence of attending a county meeting at York, to petition for an inquiry into the outrage at Peterloo, Manchester, on the 16th of August, 1819. The office was then bestowed upon Lord Lascelles, who in the following year became Earl of Harewood. On his death it was bestowed on Lord Wharncliffe; and again on his decease it was given to the late Earl of Harewood. It would seem just and natural that the honour should now revert to Wentworth House, whence it was taken by so unjust and illiberal a punishment for an act which was highly meritorious.—*Leeds Mercury*.

BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Monday last the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Euston Hotel—Mr. Ingram, M.P., in the chair. The report states that, since the last half yearly meeting, the works between Grantham and Sleaford have progressed most satisfactorily, and there is no doubt that this section will be ready for traffic in May next. An agreement has been made with the Great Northern Railway Company for working the line when completed to Sleaford, and afterwards to Boston, for a period of ten years, for fifty per cent of the gross earnings, keeping in good repair the entire property; so that one-half the earnings from the opening of the line will be available for dividend. The Great Northern and the Ambergate Railway Companies have agreed to carry over their respective lines all local rent from the midland district for shipment at Boston at the rates proposed by the conowners of such district, thereby enabling the directors to comply with the conditions on which these gentlemen have promised their pecuniary assistance in extending the line to Boston. The directors have entered into a provisional contract with Messrs. Smith and Knight for completing the line to Boston, and are also proceeding with the purchase of the lands over which the proposed line will pass. Immediately on the agreement with the conowners being perfected the works between Sleaford and Boston will be commenced, and, as they are of an unusually light description, the contractors will be enabled to have that part of the line opened for traffic early in the spring of next year. The report, after stating that the trade of Boston has considerably increased, and on completion of the railway the probability that 500,000 tons of coals will pass over it to Boston for shipment for Continental ports, expresses the unabated confidence of the directors in the success of the undertaking. On the motion of the Chairman the report was adopted. The directors and auditors were elected, a meeting was then made special, and the directors were authorised to exercise the borrowing powers of the company. A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors concluded the proceedings

## THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 25, 1857.

| Day. | Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr. at Sea Level. | Highest Barometer. | Lowest Barometer. | Dry Bulb Thermometer. 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb Thermometer. 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb Thermometer. 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb Thermometer. 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind. | Amount of Cloud (0 to 10). | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb 19 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 44.4 | 42.3 | 44.3 | 41.2 | S. | 10 | 0.030 |
| " 20 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 42.8 | 41.4 | 42.1 | 40.2 | S. | 10 | 0.025 |
| " 21 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 43.7 | 42.7 | 44.5 | 42.1 | S. | 10 | 0.027 |
| " 22 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 44.1 | 42.6 | 44.1 | 42.0 | S. | 8 | 0.000 |
| " 23 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 43.6 | 42.1 | 43.6 | 41.7 | W. | 3 | 0.000 |
| " 24 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 43.2 | 41.8 | 43.2 | 41.4 | SE. | 0 | 0.000 |
| " 25 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 43.2 | 41.8 | 43.2 | 41.1 | NW. | 3 | 0.031 |
| Means | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 43.6 | 42.1 | 43.6 | 41.4 | | | 0.063 |

The range of temperature during the week was 26.6 degrees

Dense fog prevailed throughout the day and night of the 20th, and on the morning of the 20th; and it was misty on the morning of the 24th. The weather has been generally fine and the sky clear since the 21st, and the zodiacal light was noticed on the evenings of the 20th, 23rd, and 24th.

Hoar-frost was noticed on the night of the 20th, and on the mornings of the 23rd, 24th, and 25th. A little rain fell at 2.30 p.m. of the 20th, at 10h. a.m. of the 21st, and between 9h. and 10h. a.m. of the 25th, but on the latter occasion the sky became clear at midnight

A splendid aurora was seen at 11h. 20m. p.m. of the 22nd, almost due south, but was only visible for about two seconds, when it fell into fragments and disappeared. Another, as bright as Sirius, was seen at 9h. 10m. p.m. of the 20th, to the east of Alpha Hydræ.

J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THREE HOURS. | | WIND | | RAIN in 24 hours. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barometer Corrected | Temperature of Dew Point | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum at 10 A.M. | Maximum at 10 P.M. | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours. | Read at 10 A.M. |
| | Inches. | ° | ° | | 0–10 | ° | ° | | | Inches |
| Feb. 18 | 30.021 | 44.7 | 41.3 | 89 | 9 | 37.9 | 52.1 | S. | 153 | 000 |
| " 19 | 30.126 | 43.3 | 40.3 | 90 | 10 | 39.3 | 47.2 | N. E. | 75 | 000 |
| " 20 | 30.203 | 42.9 | 38.3 | 85 | 5 | 35.3 | 49.4 | SSE. SW. | 138 | 000 |
| " 21 | 30.310 | 43.3 | 40.3 | 84 | 8 | 33.9 | 50.4 | SSW. | 246 | 005 |
| " 22 | 30.251 | 42.9 | 39.1 | 78 | 5 | 33.4 | 52.3 | SSW. | 286 | 000 |
| " 23 | 30.297 | 40.5 | 37.4 | 90 | 5 | 31.9 | 49.2 | N. ENE. | 54 | 000 |
| " 24 | 30.231 | 41.7 | 36.4 | 83 | 6 | 29.7 | 51.8 | | 185 | 000 |

ERRATUM.—Feb. 16, Maximum Thermometer for 32.9 read 52.9.

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A FIRST-CLASS debate in the House of Lords is usually as uniform in its inception and its conduct as the field-days at Aldershott. The manner of the proceeding is generally thus:—The Earl of Derby or Lord Lyndhurst one evening asks Lord Clarendon for the production of certain papers; and, when they are laid on the table, the noble Lord who intends to move in the matter gives notice that he will, on a future day, call attention to the subject; and the notice duly appears day after day in their Lordships' minutes, with the words "no day named" attached to them. After the lapse of perhaps a week the formal terms of the motion find their way into the Order Book, and in a day or two afterwards the actual evening of debate is fixed. About three weeks is ordinarily occupied in the process of incubation of a full-dress discussion in the Upper House. Such discussions, therefore, are comparatively few and far between. A sitting from five o'clock until it is time to go to dinner is the normal disposition of their Lordships. In the present Session, however, they have shown a tendency to loquacity, which seems rather to increase than to diminish, and, in the present week, their exertions have been consecutively wonderful.

On Monday there was every necessary preparation for the Lords to have a long night—that is, a sitting till ten o'clock for the Lord Chancellor was to bring on one of his vexed measures of Legal Reform —*lucus a non lucendo*—the phrase is trite, but apt; and those Peers who are familiarly called "Law Lords" are famous continuers in debate, especially when it is their province to fall foul of each other. In this case, however, their unanimity is wonderful in a desire to hunt the Lord Chancellor, principally because he has been the means of introducing into the House an old colleague of his on the judicial Bench, in the person of Lord Wensleydale, who is likely to disturb the monopoly of legal discussion which has hitherto been enjoyed by my Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Campbell, and St. Leonards. Accordingly, three of these Peers were duly arrayed on Monday to scarify the bill of the noble and learned Lord on the Woolsack. There was Lord Lyndhurst, still making men wonder at a triumph of intellect over physical decay which has been paralleled perhaps only by Talleyrand. Lord Campbell came to throw his last stone at his noble and learned friend before he went the circuit; and Lord St. Leonards came specially to the House, for the first time this Session. If they came, as is their custom, on evil deeds of opposition to the Chancellor intent, they must have soon felt their combativeness melting away before the really melancholy mess which the Keeper of the Great Seal was making of the business. Lord Cranworth is a fluent speaker; and in delivering judgments in his courts he is tolerably clear, and even sequential; but on this occasion, such a specimen of the inconsequent, the rambling, and the repetitional, and, in short, of that peculiar system of dialectics of which Mrs. Nickleby was a chief professor, has seldom been heard. All the Peers naturally went to hear the end of Mr. Disraeli's speech in the Commons, and remained to listen to the whole of Mr. Gladstone's leaving the second estate of the realm represented by that curious average, stated by Lord Lyndhurst, of a third of a Peer to each of the few benches which are usually occupied in that House. No wonder the "old man eloquent" disdained to speak to such an audience, and the sitting concluded derisively.

The next evening was Lord Derby's first night this season. The question was China; the association with tea was obvious, and the attendance of ladies in great numbers was therefore appropriate. By-the-by, Lady Palmerston had a "Thé Dansante" on that very evening. It is not to be denied that Lord Lyndhurst "draws" better than Lord Derby; and Lord Ellenborough has filled the galleries better than either of them before now. But certainly the noble Earl had every reason to be satisfied with the number and the aspect of his audience. There were quite enough bonnets in the side galleries and in the boxes below the bar to create that unpleasant bushfulness in the more youthful orators of the House of which Lord Redesdale complains—hardly from any personal feelings of his own. The Corps Diplomatique were well represented too; Mr. Dallas, as usual, taking advantage of any opportunity of spending his evenings in watching the legislative doings of the Britishers. As the House of Commons was employed in considering whether the British Constitution should be referred to a Select Committee, of course the places appropriated to members of the Lower House were inconveniently crowded; while the steps of the throne were peopled as thickly as the steps leading to St. James's-park were on the day of the Duke of Wellington's funeral. Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley were conspicuous there as listeners to the eloquence of their chief and sire; while Mr. Labouchere watched the case on the part of the Government.

The audience was therefore both fit and full. And no doubt Lord Derby made a great speech; but it was not a speech such as one likes or expects from him. It is pleasant and exciting to listen to the ceaseless rush of his declamation, to those grand sentences five minutes long, in which the verb and the nominative case always preserve their due equilibrium, and which are always rounded with a flowing period. It is agreeable to hear his choice of sarcasm, his flights of humour, never too high; the humour of a joker of jokes; his splendid fallacies, his daring assertions, and sometimes even his bitter invective. Now, the other night all this was not as usual continuous and rapid; with all the vigour and the earnestness neutralising the somewhat monotonous shrillness of the voice, and the angularity of the gesture and attitude; but it was broken by the reading of long extracts from Blue-books, which, to say the truth, went very near to justify the application of Sir J. Graham's phrase of "pottering;" for be it observed that Lord Derby grows dimmer of eye than one likes to mention, that time has much "thinned his flowing hair," and that he exhibited a sign of physical weakness, not noticed in him hitherto, of taking many glasses of water during his speech. The consequence was that the oration halted, and grew cold; and very few of the large audience remained to the end of the third hour which it occupied to hear the elaborate peroration which caused the adjournment of the debate (most unconstitutional proceeding in the Upper House), in order that the Bishop of Oxford might have an opportunity of answering its glowing appeal, on behalf of the Chinese, to the right reverend bench.

It is well known that the Duke of Argyll believes it is his mission to crush Lord Derby, and in this case he did his possible; but what that is one had rather be excused from describing. And, though Lord Grey speaks things which are suggestive enough, somehow no one delights to listen to him. Altogether this was not the best specimen of great nights in the Lords that we have ere now witnessed.

WILLS.—The will of the Hon. Sir Edward Hall (Baron) Alderson, was proved under £50,000.—Sir William Lewis Salisbury Trelawney, Bart., of Cornwall, £6000. The Dowager Countess of Carhampton's will has just been proved in London. Edward Crossdale, Esq., M.D., late of Boulogne, £35,000. Daniel Chambers Mackright, Esq., M.D., of Jersey, £2000. Henry Waterland Root, Esq., of Lincoln, £10,000. William Todd, Esq., of Barnsbury-park, £20,000.

WRECK OF THE PENINSULAR STEAMER "MADRID."—A telegraphic message was received on Thursday morning to the effect that the steamer *Madrid*, conveying the outward mails struck on a rock at the entrance of the port of Vigo on the 20th inst. All on board were saved

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

(*Continued from page* 193.)

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY

IRISH SEA-COAST FISHERIES BILL

On the motion for the second reading of the Irish Sea-coast Fisheries Bill,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND opposed the bill as setting at nought the regulations established for the protection of the fisherman, and as calculated to destroy the fisheries. The bill did not materially differ from that which the House rejected last year, and he hoped members would not change their opinion.

Mr KENNEDY supported the bill, which he said would only place Irish fishermen in the same position as their English brethren.

Mr. NAPIER contended that the measure would not effect its object. Its provisions seemed only intended to benefit the Wexford coast; it would not apply to the rest of Ireland.

After some further conversation, in which Mr. Meagher and Mr. Bowyer supported the bill, while Colonel Dunne, Lord Naas, Mr. Bellew, and Mr George Butt opposed it,

Mr. M'MAHON replied; after which

The House divided, and the second reading was rejected by a majority of 185 to 16.

JUDGMENTS EXECUTION BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Judgments Execution Bill On the first clause,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND moved an amendment, that, on asking one Court to enforce the judgment of another, that Court should be provided with a copy of the judgment instead of a memorial

Mr. CRAUFURD strongly opposed this amendment, as destructive of the principle of the bill

After some discussion the amendment was agreed to by a majority of 99 to 77.

Mr. CRAUFURD then moved to report progress, that he might have time to consider whether it was worth going further with the bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the House resumed.

The Commons Inclosure Bill was read a third time

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND obtained leave to bring in a Bill to Consolidate and Amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Laws in Ireland.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Lord CAMPBELL it was agreed upon that a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the state of the law in respect to the publication of the proceedings of Parliament, of Convocation, and of public meetings generally, and to report thereon to the House.

The Supplemental Health of Towns Bill was read a second time.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The adjourned debate upon this subject was resumed by the Earl of CARNARVON, who contended with much ability that the lorcha *Arrow* was, to all intents and purposes, a Chinese vessel, and, therefore, that the war against Canton was wholly unjustifiable.

Lord METHUEN defended the conduct of the British authorities at Canton, as well as that of the Government, on this subject.

Lord ST. LEONARDS condemned the affair at Canton as illegal and unjustifiable, and supported the resolutions of the Earl of Derby. The noble and learned Lord confined himself almost exclusively to a legal argument, which he urged with the view of showing that the lorcha was subject to all intents and purposes a Chinese vessel.

Lord WENSLEYDALE also confined himself to a legal argument proving that she was really a British vessel.

The Earl of MALMESBURY deprecated the whole proceedings against the Chinese authorities as immoral, impolitic, and unjust.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE drew a distinction between a junk and the lorcha in question, for the purpose of showing that the Chinese officials had not made a mistake in the matter; but must have very well known that they were guilty of a most unjustifiable act when they boarded the *Arrow*.

The EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH submitted that the extreme measures taken against Canton were wholly unjustifiable, and condemned the Government for not having immediately recalled Sir John Bowring, the author of them.

The Earl GRANVILLE justified the conduct of the British authorities at Canton.

The Bishop of OXFORD found fault with the Government in a speech that excited considerable attention

Their Lordships then divided. The numbers were—

| For the Earl of Derby's resolutions :— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Contents, Present | .. | .. | 53 |
| Proxies | .. | .. | 57 |
| | | | — 110 |
| Non-contents, Present | .. | .. | 71 |
| Proxies | .. | .. | 75 |
| | | | — 146 |
| Majority for the Government | .. | .. | 36 |

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Mr. Rebow took the oaths and his seat for Colchester in the room of Lord John Manners

THE BUDGET. Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that he should move his amendment on the Tea and Sugar Duties in Committee of Ways and Means, instead of upon the motion for going into Committee, as he had originally intended

THE CHINESE WAR.

Mr. CORDEN, pursuant to notice, rose to move the following resolution:—"That this House has heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese authorities in the Canton river; and, without expressing an opinion as to the extent to which the Government of China may have afforded this country just cause of complaint respecting the non-fulfilment of the Treaty of 1842, this House considers that the papers which have been laid upon the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton, in the late affair of the *Arrow*; and that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of our commercial relations with China." The hon. member said he brought the subject before the House with no feeling of personal hostility towards the Government, whose feelings, on the contrary, he would have been glad to spare, if he could have done so consistently with his duty. He had brought the subject before the House in order that it might be known that we were at war, with whom the war originated, and that the whole affair might be thoroughly sifted, not from any feeling toward the Chinese, but for the vindication of the national honour. Hear, hear. And he asked the House to deal fairly with the question, and not consider it simply as a dispute between a strong Power and a weak one. He had observed with regret that there had lately been two politics in the House—one towards a strong Power, and another towards a weak Power. As the House was aware, the dispute had ostensibly originated in the boarding of the lorcha *Arrow* by the Chinese, it being contended by Sir John Bowring that that vessel was in reality British, sailing under the British flag. Lord Lyndhurst, however, whose knowledge of international law no one could question, said the *Arrow* was entirely Chinese. In his (Mr. Cobden's) opinion, the letter written home by Sir John Bowring was the most flagitious public document ever published. But even admitting that the lorcha's register was all in order, how would such a dispute have been settled with a strong Power? Some time ago a coloured seaman, a subject of Britain, was seized on board an English vessel in the harbour of Charleston, and the English Consul, instead of ordering Charleston to be bombarded, wrote to Washington; and, communications being opened with the American Government, the dispute was settled in an amicable manner, and in a way which ought to have been adopted at Canton with the Chinese. No attempt had been made to show that in boarding the lorcha while the British flag was flying, the Chinese had wilfully insulted this country. But it was contended by the Chinese that no such flag was flying; and even if it were there was no real intention of insult; and it was clear from the correspondence that had been published that, while on the side of the Chinese there were courtesy, submission, and forbearance, on the other side there were arrogance and presumption, with a preconceived design to pick a quarrel (Hear, hear). But it was said that the English and Americans, had not been properly treated in Canton for some years, and that the condition of the last treaty had not been observed by the Chinese. If this were true why had not the English Government interfered before, instead of letting the matter drift into a war upon a question in which it was most decidedly in the wrong? A Blue-book had just been published containing correspondence about "coming to the Chinese there were courtesy, submission, and forbearance, on the other side there were arrogance and presumption, with a preconceived design to pick a quarrel (Hear, hear). But it was said that the English and Americans, had not been properly subjected as well as the French

ABORIGINES OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

ascending two miles, the channel of the river deepens, and thence to Perth, or rather to Mount Eliza, the highland immediately below the town, it varies in depth from twenty-five to sixty feet, spreading out into a large sheet of water called Melville Water, four miles below Perth. The opening of the bar and the improvement of the navigation of the shoal parts of the river, have been a subject of anxious investigation, and it is hoped that measures may be made practicable for removing these obstacles and giving the capital the great advantage of an open communication with the sea.

The communication between the two towns has been hitherto chiefly by sailing and passage-boats. A steamer ran between them in 1854 but she was not suited to the river, and was laid up in consequence of the death of her owner. Another steamer better adapted to the peculiar wants of the community and the river was sent out from England last year. The high road runs on the north bank of the river, and has been opened and made by convict labour. It is now in course of being macadamized, and, when complete, will form a fine line of communication.

Twelve miles up the River Swan is Perth, the capital of the colony, containing at present about 2000 inhabitants. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the river, and can boast of several churches, a large hospital, schoolhouses, and many agreeable private residences.

The soil in the neighbourhood of Perth varies very much, but much of it is of very excellent quality; and the show of fruit, flowers, and vegetables in Perth and its environs is exceedingly good.

The vine, the olive, the castor-oil tree, the orange, and the lemon, all thrive here in the open air, and a single bunch of grapes has been known to weigh 26 lb. The olive bears its fruit in three years, instead of seven as in the Mediterranean, and most English fruits (except currants and gooseberries) do well.

Seven miles further up the river is the thriving village of Guildford, near which an extensive bridge has been erected by convict labour across the River Swan, connecting the large farms on the upper Swan with the main road to Perth and Fremantle. It was erected under the able superintendence of Lieut. Du Cane, R.E., after the model of the bridges in use in America. A range of hills, called the Darling Range, from 800 to 1400 feet above the sea, runs parallel to the coast, varying from fifteen to twenty miles distance from the sea. Across these hills the roads to the flourishing settlements on the upper branches of the Swan River have to be carried. The ascents are steep, but have been greatly improved since the introduction of convict labour. The new ascent of the hills on the road to the Toodyay Settlement (part of which is shown in the Sketch) is a very excellent piece of work, and has proved of material benefit to the settlers in the transport of their wool and other produce.

Hence to York, the chief settlement over the Darling Hills, is fifty miles east, and to Toodyay forty miles north-east; and of course to keep in proper repair such long lines of communication, which are only now emerging from their primitive condition of bush tracks, requires a large supply of labour. York and Toodyay are at present the principal corn-producing districts of the colony, although a considerable breadth of land in the southern districts, near Bunbury, has been within the last few years brought under cultivation, and produces excellent crops of corn.

York is pleasantly situated in the rich valley of the Avon, and thence the farms and stations extend still fifty miles further. The high land at the back of the town of York, which appears in the Sketch (engraved upon the first page of the present Number), is known as Mount Bakewell, or more familiarly as "old Bakewell;" the inhabitants of York being justly proud of their handsome friend.

Like most Australian rivers the Swan, or Avon as it is called at York, only runs in the winter, and sometimes not even then, being entirely dependent on the rain that falls in the winter months; but there are occasional reaches, or "pools" as they are termed, where the water remains fresh and sweet the whole year round, except in very severe droughts of which, however, there is only one on record—when the pools become brackish.

The improving little sea-port town of Bunbury, a portion of which is shown in the accompanying Illustration (by another Correspondent), is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Leschenault Estuary, into which three rivers discharge their waters. There is much good land in the neighbourhood, and many thriving farms; and between it and the Vasse (celebrated for its butter and potatoes), and as far as Augusta, forty miles south of the Vasse, the Tuart timber, for which an Admiralty contract has been recently taken, mainly grows.

The jarrah-tree, which is impervious to the white ant and the *Teredo navalis*, grows all along the Darling Range, and a large quantity for the South Australian railways has been shipped at Bunbury and the Vasse.

*(To be continued.)*

BUNBURY, IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

## SKETCHES FROM CHINA.

CANTON STREET-GUARD.—BEARING SILK-WORMS.

THE first portrait sketch shows one of the Canton guards. A considerable portion of the land forces are a mere municipal police [illegible] stated, among the allied [illegible] Chinese soldiers [illegible] here portrayed may not be very [illegible] withstanding his show of arms [illegible] military maxims [illegible] in the case, take, for instance, "The [illegible] hundred years unemployed, but not a [illegible] Empire parade and their articles of war [illegible] military laws are such as [illegible] to assail them on the army.

"Before going to battle [illegible] "The day of battle [illegible] through fear, saves his life shall be [illegible] heaven and as a warning. To kill an enemy shall be rewarded as meritorious act. If a soldier is killed, his family are compassionated. The coward, &c., the conquered, cannot live: if he rushes forward it is not certain that he dies, but if he draws back it is impossible that he can live. Let the officers inculcate this principle on the men, that they may doubtless be brave, and killing the thieves, their enemies, meritoriously distinguish themselves." The policy of this article is, however, to say the least, questionable; and lamentable effects of it were seen at Chang-keang-fou, which was defended solely by Tartars, whose ancestors had, two hundred years before, put the finishing stroke to the conquest of China, by a most brilliant exploit in that very place. It was then one of the largest cities in the country, and, in its own province of Kiang-tau, second only in importance to Nankin, the capital. The Tartars crossed the Yang-tse-Kiang on the ice, and took the city by a *coup de main*. The first Emperor of the Manchou dynasty gave it them as a prize, and in their hands it had since remained subject entirely to Tartar laws and customs. The original natives inhabited the suburbs which grew up around it, and became their servants. In the first watch a curfew tolls, for the close of the gates, when all Chinese have to leave the walled city, which was essentially Tartar and of all places, threatened the greatest resistance to a foreign foe. But the city walls were deserted [illegible] and the greater part of the garrison as they retreated from street to street made but a slight defence, while not a few preferred suicide—some, perhaps, from a high but mistaken sense of honour, which forbade them dying or falling alive into the enemy's hands; others from a dread of the hard fate which awaited them at the hands of their own countrymen, if they survived the capture of their posts.

Again: "The utmost pains must be taken to preserve their arms in good order, and keep their ammunition dry. Let a man be as careful as he may the cartouch-boxes are of so inferior an order that a shower of rain would render a Chinese army which depended on their fire-arms [illegible] totally inefficient. The Chinese soldier has no bayonet nor manœuvres with the matchlock on parade, as the European, nor in time of peace does he mount guard with arms, loaded except at reviews, the fire-arms are unloaded.

"When an officer is wounded or taken, the men shall make the utmost efforts to carry him off or rescue him, if they neglect to do so, and defeat ensues, the guilty men shall be decapitated." This article is generally a dead letter, the officers being usually those whose lives were forfeited by a retreat. They, by their personal valour, have done something to uphold the dignity of the nation. At Woosung nearly all the rank and file fled, leaving their guns to be worked by the superior Mandarins, the chief of whom fell at his post.

"Soldiers must not quit the pursuit of a flying foe or plunder." We cannot authenticate an instance of their quitting a flying foe for plunder; but in the war in 1842 the authorities often acknowledged that their own soldiers plundered more than their enemies, and the protection of the barbarians against natives was often, especially at Shaug-hsang-Fu, sought for and accorded.

"The utmost vigilance and silence are required of men on duty at any pass or post. On obtaining any information they must depute able men to communicate it speedily and secretly." On the night before the taking of Woosung such was the din of gongs and howling, and the light established by each Chinese soldier carrying a lighted lantern that, guided by them, the captains of our surveying vessels not only sounded the entrance and the line of battering positions, but also marked by anchoring buoys the positions for the several ships as they were taken up on the following morning.

"While encamped the patrols must be vigilant, and particularly so at night. On any alarm none must act hurriedly or with levity. Secret orders must be carefully obeyed, and not allowed to transpire from one another." At the night attack on Ningpo thousands of Chinese fell from every soldier carrying a lantern. As soon as the gate guards had been reinforced, the Chinese were repulsed; and, directed by the light of their own lanterns, each musket and bold pace ball took effect on them.

The other military regulations are as much disregarded as the above articles of war. In short, in a Chinese camp of the present day there is little or no discipline. This should not be the case where merit alone (at least so say the edicts) can make a military Mandarin, all alike rising from the ranks. Under the head of military laws may be mentioned the following. Protection of the palace, the person of the Emperor, and his apartments, together with those of his Empress, the Empress Mother, and grandmother. Military forces, except in great emergency, cannot be called out without the sanction of the Emperor: and every movement must be reported to the Commander-in-Chief, by him to the military board, and by them to the Emperor. Betrayal of trust, including defeat, is severely punished, according to rank. Protection of the frontier is under military surveillance. No person is allowed to pass without a [illegible] under a penalty of blows.

CANTON STREET-GUARD.

The second picture is of stronger domestic interest. Silk is the staple manufacture of China. In a work published by Imperial authority, numerous woodcuts accompanied by letterpress explanatory of [illegible] the silk manufacture, [illegible] operations connected with the planting of the mulberry and the rearing of the [illegible] worm, up to the final weaving of the silk. Besides the common machinery of China, which differs somewhat from that of Europe, they occasionally, in feeding the worms, have recourse to a wild specimen of the *morus* tribe, as well as to the leaves of another tree, supposed to be a variety of ash.

The Chinese pay especial attention to the quantity of food which the silkworm will consume, which, they say, depends the quantity of silk which the worm will produce. They calculate that the same number of insects which would, if they had attained their full size in from twenty-three to twenty-five days, produce twenty-five ounces of silk, would only yield twenty ounces if their growth occupied twenty-eight days, and only ten ounces if forty days. During the first twenty-four hours of the creature's existence, the patient Chinese feeds the object of his care forty-eight times, or once every half hour, and during the second day and night thirty times, and so on, reducing the number of meals as the worm grows older. The care bestowed on their culture, and the numerous precautions taken to preserve them clean and warm, are curiously expressed in the following extract from an old Chinese work on the subject:—

The place where their habitations are built must be retired, free from noisome smells, cattle, and all noises; a noisome smell, or the least fright, makes great impressions upon so tender a breed; even the barking of dogs and the crowing of cocks are capable of putting them in disorder when they are newly hatched.

For the purpose of paying them every attention, an affectionate mother is provided for the worms, who is careful to supply their wants: she is called *Iaun-mou*, mother of the worms. She takes possession of the chamber, but not till she has washed herself, and put on clean clothes which have not the least ill smell; she must not have eaten anything immediately before, or have handled any wild sweetmeat, the smell of which is very prejudicial to these tender creatures; she must be clothed in a plain habit, without any lining, that she may be more sensible of the warmth of the place, and accordingly increase or lessen the fire; but she must carefully avoid making a smoke or raising a dust, which would be very offensive to these tender creatures, which must be carefully humoured before the first time of casting their slough. Every day is to them a year, and has, in a manner, the four seasons: the morning is the spring, the middle of the day the summer, the evening the autumn, and the night the winter.

The scene of the Illustration, a sort of *silk-farm*, may be thus described from Davis's excellent work, "The Chinese":—

When the worms have cast their several skins, reached their greatest size, and assumed a transparent yellowish colour, they are removed into places divided into compartments, preparatory to their spinning. In the course of a week after the commencement of spinning the silken cocoons are complete and it now becomes necessary to take them in hand. Each in turn into *mohs*, which would immediately lose the web cut, and spoil the cocoons. When a certain number therefore, has been laid aside for the sake of future [illegible] in the bulk of the cocoons are killed by being placed in [illegible] layer of salt and leaves, with a complete exclusion of air. They are subsequently placed in moderately warm water, which dissolves the gluttinous substance that binds the silk together, and the filament is wound off upon reels. This is put up in bundles of a certain size and weight, and other becomes an article of merchandise under the name of raw silk, or is subjected to the loom, and manufactured into various stuffs for home or foreign consumption. Notwithstanding the apparent simplicity of their looms, they will imitate exactly the newest and most elegant patterns from England or France. The Chinese particularly excel in the production of damasks and flowered satins. Their crape has never yet been perfectly imitated; and they make a species of *washing* silk, called at Canton *pongee*, which becomes more soft as it is longer used.

SILK CULTURE IN CHINA: PREPARING RAW SILK.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 1.—First Sunday in Lent. St. David.
MONDAY, 2.—John Wesley died, 1791.
TUESDAY, 3.—Boileau died, 1711. Otway born, 1651.
WEDNESDAY, 4.—Ember Week. Saladin died, 1193.
THURSDAY, 5.—Battle of Baroosa, 1811.
FRIDAY, 6.—Michael Angelo born, 1476.
SATURDAY, 7.—St. Perpetua.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 7, 1857.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M A h m h m | M A h m h m | M A h m h m | M A h m h m | M A h m h m | M A h m h m | M A h m h m |
| 2 36 | 3 18 | 3 58 | 4 40 | 5 19 | 6 40 | 7 51 | 8 57 | 10 1 | 8 55 | 9 45 | 10 33 | 11 20 | 9 — | 10 10 |

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, and During the Week, the New Comedy of DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE. The New Drama of A WICKED WIFE. After which, on Monday, last night of the Pantomime. On Tuesday and Every Evening, Double-Faced People; A Wicked Wife; and The Irresistibles

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM; Saturday, the CORSICAN BROTHERS (after which, OUR WIFE); on. The Rose of Amiens Mendelssohn's celebrated overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream" will commence at Seven o'Clock

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Third Week of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the celebrated Irish Boy and Yankee Gal MONDAY, and during the Week "Ireland As It Is!" "A Night at Notting-hill," "Is and Out of Place!" to conclude with "Barney the Baron"

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY MARCH 2nd, and the week, ROB ROY, with novel Equestrian Effects, invented by Mr. W. Cooke, and the original Music. Rob Roy, Mr. James Holloway. After which EQUESTRIAN SCENES in the CIRCUS. To conclude with the Equestrian Comic Pantomime of PAUL PRY on HORSEBACK. Commence at Seven o'Clock. Dress Boxes, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE. During the week the HAND of CARDS. SEALED SENTENCE. The celebrated Mr. BARNUM and the original TOM THUMB on Friday and Saturday next, concluding with the comic PANTOMIME, and famous Transformation Scene.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o clock.

GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA of the LATE WAR will REMAIN OPEN at GEWESTRY until Wednesday next, March 4th; after which it will visit Wellington, Nottingham, and Bamburgh.

MISS P. HORTON.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, with entirely new part—Our Wards, Governess, and Enraged Musician—Introducing English, French, and Italian Songs, every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Saturday Morning, at Three. Admission 3s. and 1s.; Stalls, 3s. May be secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at the CHICHESTER HALL, Lord Nelson-street, LIVERPOOL, on MONDAY, MARCH 2, and every evening during the Week.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with New Costumes and various novelties, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured without extra charge, at the Box-office Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Hall has been entirely renovated.

ST GEORGE'S HALL, LIVERPOOL

A GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
ROYAL INFIRMARY,
NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HOSPITALS,
AND THE
NORTH AND SOUTH DISPENSARIES,
WILL BE HELD
ON TUESDAY, the 3rd MARCH NEXT,
IN ST. GEORGE'S HALL,
Which has been granted by the WORSHIPFUL the MAYOR and COUNCIL for the occasion

LADY PATRONESSES:

| | |
|---|---|
| The Right Hon. the Countess of Derby | The Right Hon Lady Arabella Hesketh |
| The Right Hon. the Countess of Sefton | The Right Hon. Lady Caroline Townley |
| The Right Hon. the Countess of Wilton | The Hon. Lady Cust |
| The Right Hon. the Countess of Ellesmere | Lady W. W. Wynn. |
| The Right Hon. the Lady Annette de Trafford | |

The Committee deem it necessary to state that every one must appear in Fancy or Court Dress, Naval or Military Uniform.
Tickets £1 1s. each, which may be obtained by addressing
G. WINTER ROSS, Esq., TREASURER, Liverpool.

MR. BRINLEY RICHARDS' GRAND EVENING CONCERT at EXETER HALL, on MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1857.—Last Appearance of Mr Frank Bodda on London before Easter; and first appearance of M. Pizzi, the Sardinian Minstrel; and of Madame Anna Thillon, since 1853. Vocalists—Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Weiss, Mdme. Anna Thillon, and Winney. M. Pizzi, Mr. Allen Irving, and Mr Weiss Pianoforte, Mr Brinley Richards. M. Pizzi, the Sardinian Minstrel. Conductor, Mr Balfe—Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 5s.; Gallery and Orchestra, 2s.; Area (under West Gallery), 1s.; Stalls by the Patronesses' Gallery, Half-a-Guinea.—Tickets may be had of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; and of Mr Brinley Richards, 6, Torrington-street, Russel-square.

MUSICAL UNION, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—SOIREES.—TUESDAY, MARCH 3. Quintet Music, Instrumental and Vocal Haydn, Beethoven Mendelssohn, Spohr, Onslow, Adams, and Walper Artists Sainton, Goffrie, Hill, Blagrove, Piatti, &c. Herr Pauffer (Pianist from Vienna, Mr Land, and a Select Choir. For further particulars see Times and Post, or Chappell and Co.'s, and Olivier by letter addressed to the Director. Reserved seats. J. ELLA.

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.—The above Magnificent HALL is Open Every Evening for Musical Entertainments, supported by Artists of Celebrity.—Commence at 7 o'clock precisely.—Admission, 6d.; until Twelve.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB, who appeared Three Times before her Majesty in 1844, performs Three Times daily at the PRINCE of WALES BAZAAR, 209, Regent-street—from 12½ to 2; 3½ to 5, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. New Songs, Dances, Costumes, Imitations, &c.—Admission, 1s., regardless of age. Stalls, 2s.; Children half-price

CAMDEN HOUSE SCHOOL, BRIGHTON. Principal, Mr. WILLIAM OLDIN. As there were no vacancies, and certain applications were being rejected, Mr Oldin has, at a considerable outlay, enlarged the premises. The next Quarter commences on Wednesday, March 25.

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LECTURE on ART.—MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, Edwards-street, Portman-square.—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 4th, 1857, Mr. HENRY OTTLEY will deliver a Lecture, AN HOUR WITH THE OLD MASTERS! being a Sketch of the History of Painting, from the first dawn of the revival in Italy to the time of the Carracci. The Lecture will be illustrated by numerous specimens after the various masters. To commence at Eight o'clock. Admission: reserved seats, 2s.; area, 1s.; gallery, 6d. Programmes.—Tickets to be obtained of Messrs. Paul and Bernard Colnaghi, and Co., 13 and 14, Pall-mall East; Messrs. H. Graves and Co., 6, Pall-mall; Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams, 1, St. James's-street; and at the Library of the Institution.

MR. SALAMAN'S THIRD LECTURE.—NATIONAL DANCES and NATIONAL MUSIC, with Pianoforte, Violin and Vocal Illustrations, by Messrs. Salaman, Distelmann, and Miss Williams. TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at Eight o'Clock, at the MARYLEBONE INSTITUTION, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square Reserved seats, 3s.; area, 1s.

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THE STAUNTON CHESSMEN from 15s. to £10 10s. per set. Sold at all the principal fancy repositories: wholesale, JAQUES, Hatton-garden, E.C. CAUTION! In order to guard against fraudulent imitations observe each set bears Mr. Staunton's signature

GOODRICH'S SISAL CIGARS! at his Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigar Stores, 497, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square Box, containing 10, for 1s. 8d. Post-free, six stamps extra. Pound Boxes, containing 100, 12s. 6d. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich"

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ART-UNION of LONDON.—(By Royal Charter).—Prizeholders select for themselves from the Public Exhibitions Every Subscriber of One Guinea will have, besides the chance of a Prize, two prints—The Clemency of Cœur de Lion," by H. C. Shenton, from the Historical Picture by John Cross, which gained the Government premium of £300—and "The Piper," by E. Goodall, after F. Goodall, A.R.A.
444, West Strand, 14th January, 1857. GEORGE GODWIN, } Honorary LEWIS POCOCK, } Secretaries

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Paddington, for the RELIEF of the SICK, free of all Denominations. Support entirely by Voluntary Contributions. The Governors have the gratification of announcing that his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON has consented to preside at the ANNIVERSARY DINNER in aid of this charity, to take place at the London Tavern, in May next. Gentlemen being willing to act as Stewards are requested to signify their consent to the Secretary at the Hospital.
February 26, 1857. ROBERT I. NEWMAN, Secretary

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—MARKING LINEN.—The most easy, permanent, and best method of marking all kinds of linen, silk, or books is with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES Any person can use them. Initial plate, 1s.; name plate, 2s.; set of movable numbers, 2s.; crest, 5s.; with directions, sent post-free for stamps. Movable alphabets, and stamps with shifting dates.—J. CULLETON, Patentee, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen, 2, Long-acre (one door from St. Martin's-lane), W. C.—No travellers employed.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WILLIAM TARN and CO., or Norwegian Causeway, having nearly completed the extensive addition to their Premises, are now prepared to engage, by almost every department of their business, RESPECTABLE YOUNG MEN, who have had good experience, either in Town or Country. Apply on Tuesday, or any day next week, personally, or by letter.

THE only FOOD suitable for INFANTS and INVALIDS, manufactured by Analytical Chemists, is BULLOCK'S SEMOLA, recommended by the most eminent medical men In 7lb. only, at 1s. 6d., 3s., and 5s., secured with the Signature of the Proprietors, PERRINS and BARNETT, Operative Chemists, 72, Cornhill-street, Regent-street, London.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS, for more than Thirty Years have been held in constant and increasing public estimation as the purest farine of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate Gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and influenza, is of general use in the sick-chamber, and, alternately with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for Infants and Children
Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, & CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red-lion-street, Holborn, London
Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and others in Town and Country, in Packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Canisters, at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

NOTICE.—PORTRAIT of the QUEEN.—To meet the great demand for the NUMBER for FEBRUARY 7, with COLOURED SUPPLEMENT, a New Edition has been printed, and may be had at the original price if ordered immediately. Stamped, 1s.; Unstamped, 10d.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—Next week we shall engrave the Victoria Cross, and publish, with illustrations, the complete list of the names and the achievements of the gallant men who have received it.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1857.*

ENGLAND has honours and rewards for her brave and for some of her great men. An extraordinary *Gazette*, published late on Tuesday night, announced the names and the achievements of the gallant officers and men, both of the Army and of the Navy, to whom has been awarded the Victoria Cross for bravery exhibited in actual conflict with the enemy during the late war. Every recipient of this mark of Royal favour and national approbation may well be proud to wear it; for in this new order of nobility it is personal merit that is alone regarded, and the common soldier or sailor is as noble as his officer, and stands upon an equality of heroism with his General or his Admiral. The greatest reward of the true hero is appreciation. If gracefully and spontaneously bestowed, as in the present instance, it is better than rank or title—better even than the money which many prosaic souls believe to be the mainspring of all mortal effort. Like fresh air and sunshine, it is as cheap as it is wholesome and invigorating.

But should such a national recognition of merit be confined to the military and naval professions? Does no man deserve well of his country except in the battle-field or on the deck? Personal courage and self-devotion in time of war are among the noblest of the virtues, and merit all the honour which the Sovereign or the People can bestow. But peace has its heroes as well as war. Such heroes, however, are ignored in this country. France has a Legion of Honour, in which the poet, the painter, the sculptor, the musician, the philosopher, the philanthropist, the inventor, the astronomer, the mathematician, the geologist, the naturalist, the comedian, the agricultural improver, and all the men whose labours either delight, refine, or improve society, may be enrolled, as well as the soldier and the sailor who do their country service in the hour of peril. But Great Britain, though it has a legion of such men, has no other recognition of them than the commercial one. If the author finds a public to buy his works, he is appreciated in the same way as a grocer of whom people buy their tea is appreciated: but in no other. The Crown knows him not, nor cares to acknowledge him. If he have no public at his back, and writes in advance of his age, his case is all but hopeless; and the poorhouse, or the niggardly charity of the Minister of the day, when he is tottering into the grave or into a lunatic asylum, is all the prospect, except posthumous fame and a monument, that this world can afford him. So of all other branches of the intellectual and fine arts. Their appreciation, and consequently their reward, rest with individuals alone, and is a matter with which the State, through its highest personage, gives itself no concern. Occasionally, it is true, a knighthood is bestowed upon a painter or a musician who has managed to obtain entrance into courtly circles; but this honour, as a reward of genius, has lost much of its value by being bestowed upon men of no genius, and even of no talent, whom accident has made Mayors, Aldermen, and Provosts, of cities and towns through which it has pleased her Majesty to pass.

An order of civil merit is greatly needed in this country. If the soldier and the sailor prize their cheap ribbon and their cheap cross, so dearly purchased, the heroes of peace would prize a similar distinction quite as highly. We know of no reason why it should be given to the one class, and withheld from the other, unless it be the old reason—or unreason—that it has never been done before; and that the path of Routine is the only safe and decent path in which official personages can walk themselves, or allow their Sovereign to precede them. Such an institution would not only be a means of expressing the gratitude of the nation towards men who confer honour upon its language and its name, advantage upon its arts and sciences, and give extension to its commerce and increase to its wealth, but would partake largely of an educational character. The people in this as in other countries are social and gregarious. If they are told, by the plain symbol of an order of merit, by a ribbon, a cross, or a star, that the Queen and the Government deem Mr. A. to be a great poet or author, they will be induced to read Mr. A.'s works. If they are told in the same way that Mr. B. is a great philosopher, they will study him; and so on through the whole alphabet of that genius which it is a national privilege to possess, but of which the nation, immersed in its own business,

and having none to guide it, is too often profoundly ignorant. If such recognition were to cost the taxpayers of the country anything but the almost infinitesimal sum necessary to buy a few yards of ribbon—which many a manufacturer in Coventry would be glad to make the nation a present of for the purpose—we might attach some little weight to the objections that Mr. Barnacle, of the Circumlocution-office, or Mr. Prosy, M.P. for all England, would be certain to raise against it. But it would cost nothing but a little moral courage on the part of the Ministry to propose it. That it will be done some day we have no doubt; and whether it be done at Lord Palmerston's instigation, or at that of Lord Derby, it will be equally advantageous to the country, and equally honourable to him who shall effect it.

We report elsewhere the proceedings that took place on Wednesday evening at the annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge. We have not once only, but twenty times, expressed our entire sympathy with the objects of the association, and our opinion of the impolicy of the Excise-duty upon paper—whether considered in reference to its effect upon commerce and the employment of the rural and urban population, or upon the dissemination of useful and civilising knowledge. We believe the soundness of the arguments employed by those who advocate, as we do, the repeal of the duty is very generally admitted. The question is not a party one, and appeals to no prejudice or foregone conclusion of any kind, and is supported by the most eminent men both in and out of Parliament. The only real objection comes to it from successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, who one after the other decline to meddle with it; and silence—or attempt to silence—the friends of cheap knowledge and untaxed manufacture by the statement that they cannot possibly afford to relinquish the million of pounds sterling which it brings into the Treasury. But we know, and the present Budget shows, that the Government can afford to forego a great deal of money if it chooses. A million per annum is doubtless a goodly sum; but the Government which spends about £540,000 per annum in stationery, and in the printing of cumbrous and unreadable, and sometimes very useless, Blue Books, of which a large proportion find their way to the shops of the dealers in waste paper before they are a week old, might, by a little wholesome pressure of public opinion, be forced to relinquish the million, and save a portion of the loss by reforming its stationers' and printers' bills. The reduction would assuredly not be all loss to the nation, for, by throwing open a very important department of manufacture, many thousands of the rural population who are now burdens upon their parishes might find constant employment, to the great relief of the poor-rates, and to the general enrichment of the community. Sir Cornewall Lewis is himself an eminent literary man, and must know the injurious effect of the tax upon all concerned with the production of literature, from the humblest makers of the raw material to the most illustrious of living authors, whose thoughts are by means of paper communicated to the world. The loss to the revenue from the abolition of the duty would, we feel convinced from a pretty intimate acquaintance with and long study of the subject, be but partial and temporary; and the country, after the lapse of a few years, instead of being poorer, would be much the richer, if the present Chancellor would only resolve to do the right thing in this particular instance, irrespective of consequences. What has the country lost by the repeal of the hundreds of Customs and other duties which it owes to the wise courage of the late Sir Robert Peel? Nothing; but, on the contrary, it has largely gained. So it would be with the repeal of the Excise-duty on paper after the first few years of freedom, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would add a little boldness to his acknowledged wisdom. A tax that cannot be justified on any rational ground must fall, sooner or later. The cry of "Cheap Bread!" was a tower of strength to the Minister who adopted it. We cordially recommend that of "Cheap Knowledge!" to the present Government.

An incalculable amount of nonsense has been uttered and printed about Scottish rights and Scottish grievances during the last few years. Noble Lords and learned Professors have vied with each other in the extravagance of their nationality and self-laudation; and a whole host of stump orators have harangued gaping crowds touching the shameful manner in which they have been treated by the Legislature of the United Kingdom. The people of Scotland have, however, awakened at last to a real grievance, and directed their attention to the difference between their political condition and that of the people of England. Here they have found a monstrous grievance in the law relating to the county franchise, which calls loudly for reform; but, on asking for help to remedy that evil, they meet with no response from the Scottish Rights Association. The noble Lords and learned Professors who boast so loudly of the superior intelligence of the Scottish peasantry have not a word to say against an electoral system which places the people of England so far above those of Scotland with regard to the elective franchise, but we are glad to believe that the Scottish people will do without their assistance.

Many of our readers are doubtless not aware that the county franchise in Scotland is restricted to owners of property worth £10 annually, instead of being extended to all who possess a 40s. freehold. The origin of this remarkable anomaly belongs to the period of the religious persecutions in Scotland, when the Duke of York, afterwards James II., was endeavouring to crush the spirit of the Covenanters who stood up so bravely for freedom of conscience. Finding that the middle classes throughout the country were generally opposed to the tyrannical measures of Charles and his advisers, the Duke of York persuaded the Scottish Parliament to pass an Act in 1681 for the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders, and the wrong then inflicted still remains in full force. Since the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832, several attempts have been made to awaken public attention to the subject, but it is only within the last few months that the people of Scotland have begun to grapple with it earnestly. The Rev. Dr. Begg (of Edinburgh), Mr. Duncan Maclaren (late Provost of that city), and several other leaders of the freehold movement—after having held public meetings in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, and other large towns, where the expression of sympathy with the cause has been hearty and unanimous—are now in London, with a view to ascertain what amount of support they are likely to receive from the members of the House of Commons. So far as we can learn they have met with a hearty reception from the great body of English Liberals, and have even obtained promises of support from many Conservatives.

We understand that the subject will be brought before the House of Commons at an early period of the Session. Mr. Laing, M.P. for the Wick Burghs, has promised to introduce the bill, which will be supported by Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Cobden, and other leading Reformers. Considerable curiosity is felt as to what course the Government may take.

## THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince remain at Buckingham Palace at present. Such arrangements have been made for the reception of her Majesty at Windsor Castle on Tuesday next.

There have been almost daily dinner parties during the week at the Palace. Among the guests of her Majesty and the Prince have been his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, the Turkish Ambassador and Madame Musurus, the Hanoverian Minister (Count Kielmansegge), the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Sardinian Minister (Marquis d'Azeglio), the United States' Minister and Mrs. Dallas, Lord and Lady John Russell, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lady Blomfield, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Earl of Ellenborough and Lord and Lady Colville, the Marquis of Abercorn and Lady Louisa Hamilton, the Earl of Eglinton, the Countess de Flahault, Viscount Monck, Major-General Sir Chas. Yorke, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, and Sir John Ramsden.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princesses Alice and Helena, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Thursday the Prince Consort, on behalf of her Majesty, held a levee (the first this season) in St. James's Palace. There was an unusually large attendance, and a great many presentations took place. The Queen drove out in the afternoon, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Princesses Helena and Louisa.

## THE PAPER-DUTY.

A large and influential meeting was held on Wednesday night in St. Martin's Hall, being the sixth annual public meeting of the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge. The chair was taken by Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.; and near him we observed the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, M.P., Herbert Ingram, M.P., Mr. Serjeant Parry, Dr. Watts, Dr. Epps, and others.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he had hoped that by that time they would have been in a position to congratulate themselves on the repeal of the obnoxious Paper-duty, but since the meeting of Parliament the Chancellor of the Exchequer had dispelled that hope for the present. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was evidently driven to his wit's end to find an excuse for the retention of the tax, but yet he retained it notwithstanding. He believed that the object of the tax was to prevent the spread of knowledge, and that was why the duty was maintained. The honourable gentleman then gave a number of statistics showing to what an enormous extent the glass trade had increased since the duty had been repealed; and so it would be with paper. The duty on the glass used in the original Crystal Palace would have been about £40,000, whereas without the duty the total cost of the glass was £13,000. Had the duty been on the glass they would never have had a Crystal Palace, because the glass alone with the duty would have cost £35,000 (Cheers). Bad as the tax was on light, it was infinitely worse on knowledge. The Paper-duty was a stoppage upon all improvement. It was impossible under such an obnoxious tax to improve the manufacture of paper. No paper-maker could try experiments, as he had to pay duty upon his experiments.

Dr. Epps rose to propose the following resolution:—"That the excise on paper limits its supply and enhances its price, is ruinous to the small manufacturer, restricts the field for the employment of capital and labour, and thus tends to produce pauperism and crime; and that the interest of the country imperatively demands that a less injurious mode of raising money be resorted to than a tax on so important a manufacture." It was, indeed, extraordinary that any Government of the present day, the Government were the legalised robbers of the day, because it was well known that they constantly put their stamp on a ream of paper sold for 20 lb., when in fact it confessedly weighed but 18 lb.

Dr. John Watts seconded the resolution. In America the cost of common wrapping paper was 1d. a pound, here the price was 4d. a pound. Of course being taxed attributable to the tax and the interference of the Government. After showing how the duty interfered with the manufacture and unduly limited what would be a profitable field of labour, employing hundreds of thousands of labourers (cheers), the hon. gentleman said industry, starving in other branches, and idle, took up the tax.

Mr. H. Ingram, M.P., spoke in support of the resolution, observing that previously he was disinterested in the question before the Paper-duty was matured to his own personal interests. Some time ago he was sanguine of a large book trade in works of an educational character; but the heavy loss which the operation of the duty entailed upon him compelled him to give up the premises he then occupied. When he first put his books at his paper mills, where it could be done more conveniently and at less cost, there were people who said that the repeal of the duty would not reduce the price, and protect the distance of the leather-duty the repeal of which had not decreased the price of shoes, which had rather gone on increasing since the repeal of the tax. But the Leather-duty was an exceptional case: there was a limit to the number of skins available for the manufacture of leather, and that limit was not wide enough to meet the demand. In no other country in the world was there a Paper-duty. In that England stood alone (Hear, hear). The Chinese, who invented paper, might well call us outside barbarians (Cheers). When this tax was first put on it was described as a war tax, and when it was first talked about the House of Commons were so indignant that they passed a resolution denouncing the rumour that they intended to impose an Excise-duty, declaring the statement to be false and scandalous, and directing that the authors of it should be apprehended and brought to punishment. But, notwithstanding this resolution, they passed the Paper-duty. What punishment they deserved for so doing it was not for him to say, neither was it for him to say what punishment the present House of Commons deserved for keeping it on (Hear, hear). The Income-tax, he said, as it was, was not half so objectionable, or half so inquisitorial, as the Paper-duty, and he confessed that he felt ashamed of the moneyed and middle class of this country in making so much noise about the Income-tax, while they were comparatively indifferent to the continuance of the Paper duty. In the United States the annual production of paper was 270,000,000 lb., while the total quantity manufactured in England was only 160,000,000 lb., not more than one half of which was for home consumption. It had been said that this was a rural manufacture: it was so, and if the duty were abolished it would employ hundreds of thousands of the rural population. In the neighbourhood of Peterborough, "twitch," one of the most deleterious weeds known to agriculturists, was being experimented upon as a raw material for paper. The experiment had been most successful, and a very valuable description of paper had resulted; but he believed the attempt to introduce this material must be abandoned on account of the Excise. There was a regulation under which a drawback was allowed for the Paper-duty on Bibles and Prayer-books, and during the last two years the amount of that drawback was £22,361. But why should not the same favour be shown to Wesley's and Watts's hymns, and all other books of a religious or educational character? At one time or another the repeal of this tax had been advocated by all the great statesmen of the present day by Chancellors of the Exchequer, and by one or two Prime Ministers. Lord Stanley, last year, at a meeting at Lynn, denounced it in eloquent terms; and even Sir Cornewall Lewis, though he did not condemn it, "damned it with faint praise" (Hear, hear).

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Serjeant Parry moved, "That the tax on paper is a tax on knowledge, which, by destroying the author's fund, deteriorates cheap literature, and checks the enterprise of the best publishers; and that it ought, therefore, to be immediately repealed."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Helps and carried.

Mr. M. Gibson, who was loudly cheered, moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to Sir J. Paxton, whose sympathies, he said, had always been with the industrious classes, and would, in his place in Parliament, be amongst the steadiest of the supporters of the repeal of the Paper-duty (Hear). It had been his (Mr Gibson's) lot to see many Chancellors of the Exchequer and other Ministers on the subject of this duty, and he must say that he had always been received with courtesy, but there had invariably been some reason or other advanced, unsupported by anything like argument, against the repeal, and the result was he was politely bowed out ("Hear," and a laugh). The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, was the first that had attempted to defend the tax upon other grounds than that of financial necessity.

The resolution, having been seconded, was carried by acclamation; and, the Chairman having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the meeting separated.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STATION, LOTHBURY.—Last Saturday afternoon the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Major-General Wylde, Mr. Gibbs, and Dr. Becker, visited the Electric and International Telegraph Company's station in Lothbury. His Royal Highness was received by Messrs. Critchley, Marsh Phillips, and Till, three of the directors, and proceeded to inspect all the departments of the establishment. The Prince's attention appeared particularly attracted by the direct telegraphic communication with Hamburg, Berlin, Vienna, &c.; and he expressed much gratification with his visit.

CONVERSAZIONE OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—When the Society of Arts holds a *conversazione*, the invited should have some idea antecedently of the aim and purpose of the occasion. If the intention be to prepare a treat for lovers of art, or for the undergraduates in art, then those who pretend to none of the knowledge of virtuosi or the sentiment of dilettantism, but who rather concern themselves with the interests and progress of manufactures and commerce, will, no doubt, considerately abstain from crowding the Society's rooms with an insincere presence. If, on the other hand, the pursuit of commerce is to be considered the large proportion of those who seek only to gratify their taste or to be amused will stay away. But especially if, as on this occasion, that minor department of commerce yclept "trade" is to have the turn, then, the fact being made known, the art folk and the merchant-folk will refrain, unless, indeed, each of them as participate in the amiable disposition to go a shopping. As it is, all of these three sections, who, on last Saturday evening, were jostled, hustled, or rather conglomerated, together, must have been unanimous in dissatisfaction the art-folk at being artlessly and remorsely borne past the objects which their longing eyes and yearning hearts desired; the man of commerce that there was no room for "raw produce," or for him; and, worst of all, the hardship and injustice were great to the dames of society, &c. The pursuit of art under difficulties was bad enough, but not to be permitted to buy or procure to buy in peace is quite intolerable. It is plentiful to find in the experience of this class of visitors to the Society of Arts. He very happy to have long sought in vain through the crush of the crowd, at the risk of being run over by the cookes straw-hat fair and bonnets to get a look at the coveted object but, alas! on like a river though much warmer goes the moving mass. How distracting not to be able to compare the fairy relics of various Chamberlain and Co with those equally desirable of Underland and Co! Nor are the traders though we know the fee-table terms established without their grounds complaint. If invited to enjoy the privilege for a night into the mansion of the Society of Arts, they have a right to expect ample space and verge enough for proper observation of their goods. Besides it is unbecoming that a place of serious oriental manner or of ancient family as it will be apt very unlikely to divert attention from the stalls of shop-keepers. We say so if it should be on Thursday or the other. It is as very well to improve on the week but in other nights to be doubt whether, to the risks of disordered utensils and confounding passions, confused journeys, entangled interests, cold draughts, lost hats, and all sort of things which occurred last week in the Adelphi, is properly termed a conversazione.

THE CHINESE AND PERSIAN WARS.—On Monday a numerously-attended meeting against the Chinese and Persian wars was held at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge; Frederick Doulton, Esq., in the chair. A resolution was carried unanimously condemning the bombardment of Canton and the expedition against Persia, and protesting against the power of declaring war, or of entering on hostilities, being intrusted to any subordinate official, such powers being by the British Constitution vested in her Majesty alone. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Henry Richards, Rev. J. Burnet, Rev. J. Waddington, Mr. Passmore Edwards, and other gentlemen.

MANSION-HOUSE.—On Tuesday the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner the Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Fruiterers' Company, the Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Bowyers' Company, the Master and Wardens of the Lorimers' Company, the members of the Court of Common Council of the wards of Tower, Aldersgate, Aldgate, Bassishaw, Billingsgate, Vintry, and Walbrook, and their ladies, as well as a number of private friends. Covers were laid in the Egyptian-hall for 180.

BURNING OF WHITFIELD'S CHAPEL, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.—On Monday morning, between the hours of three and four o'clock, the large chapel termed the Tottenham-court-road Chapel or Tabernacle was found to be on fire. Before the messengers had time to reach the nearest station, a few hundred yards from the spot, the fire broke through the roof and in a very brief period it fell in with a tremendous crash, making a noise like a salvo of artillery. For a few seconds the fury of the fire was arrested, but it presently burst forth with greater violence, nor was it overcome until the roof from end to end of the chapel was burnt entirely off, the belfry gutted, and many of the tablets extensively damaged.

THE UNEMPLOYED.—On Thursday afternoon a meeting of the unemployed was held on the site of the Smithfield Market, for the purpose of giving some information relative to the system of Poor-law relief, and also with regard to free emigration to the Colonies. About 2500 persons were present.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—Formal notice has been given that Vice-Chancellor Kindersley proposes on Saturday (to-day) to make a call of £15 per share on all the contributors of the Royal British Bank who have not already settled on the list since the 9th January.

It is said that the judgment of the Committee of Council in the case of the Knightsbridge Churches will probably not be delivered until May next.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Sir George Wetherell and Major Clifton, inspected the whole of the troops in the north and south camps at Aldershott on Monday. His Royal Highness returned to town in the evening.

## THE PERSIAN EXPEDITION.

(See next page.)

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketches, by an officer, in the Bushire Roads, showing part of what occurred during the attack and capture of Bushire.

1. *View of Kurrachee Harbour outside the Bar*—The 2nd Europeans embarked from this place. Many of them had been suffering from fever, and seventy men of the 1st Fusiliers had been transferred to them. The principal object in the town is the church, a building with a large ugly tower, which makes a capital mark for entering the harbour. The lighthouse seen on the projecting point of land is called Minora Point.

2. A Sketch taken while the *Semiramis* was entering the harbour of Bunder Abbas. The H.E.I.C. steam-frigates *Feroze* and *Ajdha* are the only vessels in the room up. There were about thirty ships, including steamers, lying at anchor in this harbour before they started for their destination—Bushire.

3. Another View of the Island of Kishur, showing the entrance to Clarence Straits, between Kishur and the Persian coast.

4. *The Bay of Halliah.*—On the right is Halliah-hill. Near the first clump of date-trees (on the right) is the place for landing; the shore being rocky more to the left. The gun-boats were stationed here to defend the landing of the troops. The firing commenced here on Sunday, Dec. 7, at about half-past six in the morning, from the gun-boats, and the enemy's troops were soon dislodged from clump No. 3, and were seen flying in all directions. After this no opposition was made to the landing. The boats in the foreground contain the 64th (H.M.) Regiment, and the Bombay (or 4th) Rifles. The *Bombay* and *Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy* are two small steamers, employed in towing boats, &c.

5. The *Feroze*, *Punjaub*, and *Feroze* shelling an old Portuguese land battery, at which the Persians made a stand; but much could not be seen from the *Semiramis*. On the right is an Indus flat—a small iron steamer, drawing about three feet water.

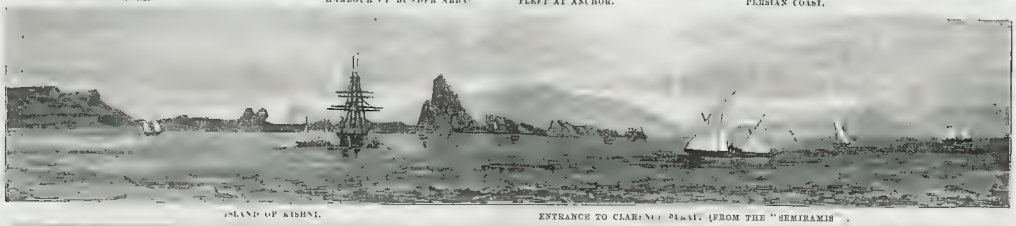
6. *Bushire, from the Semiramis*, taken from the *Semiramis* as she was going from Halliah towards the town.

7. *Bushire from the "Semiramis."* The action commenced about half-past seven o'clock in the morning. The Persians sent off a boat with a flag of truce, asking for a day to consider about surrendering; the answer was that they should have one hour. This was probably a *ruse*, to gain time. By some mistake the *Victoria* commenced firing before this boat had reached the shore; the Persians returned the fire, and defied a landing at the spot close to the *Semiramis*. The action then commenced, and shots were falling thick and close to the *Semiramis*, when the *Feroze* came up, and diverted the fire of the enemy. An incessant fire was then carried on from the *Semiramis* for upwards of two hours and a half—assisted by the *Feroze*, *Ajdha*, and gun-boats—during which time the gun at the corner of the wall was dismounted by the fore-gun of the *Semiramis*, and all the guns from the round forts silenced, with the exception of the one on the left. By far the most troublesome guns were those on the three sandbag batteries on the right of the town, but these were at last silenced; a well-aimed shell from the H.E.I.C. corvette *Faulkland* doing much damage. No. 3 was the last to hold out. About one o'clock the firing had ceased, and the Persians had hauled down their flagstaff, in token of surrender. Our troops were seen marching up, and at five o'clock a loud cheering drew our attention to the British flag waving on the walls of Bushire.

# THE PERSIAN EXPEDITION.

MINORA POINT AND LIGHTHOUSE. KURRACHEE HARBOUR. OYSTER ROCK. CHURCH AND TOWN OF KURRACHEE. OYSTER ROCKS.

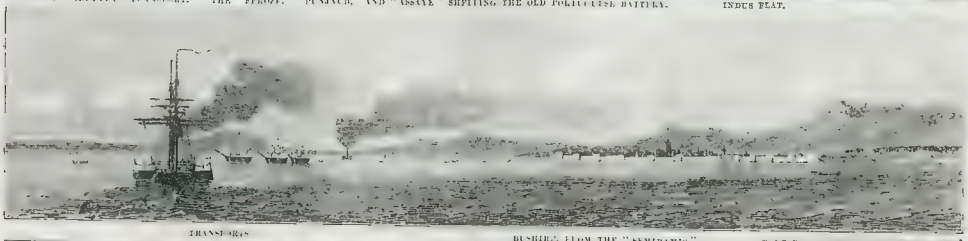
ISLAND OF KISHM. HARBOUR OF BUNDER ABBAS. FLEET AT ANCHOR. PERSIAN COAST.



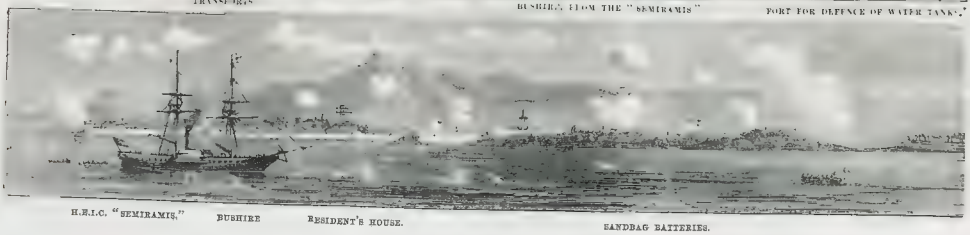
ISLAND OF KISHM. ENTRANCE TO CLARENCE STRAIT. (FROM THE "SEMIRAMIS".)

64TH REGIMENT AND BOMBAY (4TH) RIFLES. THE "BOMBAY" STEAMER AGROUND. GUN-BOATS. THE "SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY." HALLILAH HILL.

THE "ABDULLA" TRANSPORT. THE "FEROZE," "PUNJAUB," AND "SSAVE" SHELLING THE OLD PORTUGUESE BATTERY. INDUS FLAT.



TRANSPORTS. BUSHIRE, FROM THE "SEMIRAMIS." FORT FOR DEFENCE OF WATER TANKS.



H.E.I.C. "SEMIRAMIS." BUSHIRE. RESIDENT'S HOUSE. SANDBAG BATTERIES.

PARIS IMPROVEMENTS: THE PALAIS DE JUSTICE, SAINTE CHAPELLE, AND PONT AU CHANGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## IMPROVEMENTS IN PARIS.

PARIS is fast losing the picturesque features of its olden architecture; and although tortuous streets relaid out by line, and narrow streets widened, must be considered as important public improvements, this convenience is obtained by the sacrifice of many buildings endeared to memory by historical association, and to the artistic eye by picturesqueness of form.

Nevertheless, the Governments of France, during the last twenty years, have, in certain instances, shown a conservative spirit in the direction of the public works at Paris; and amongst the interesting edifices of past ages which have thus been spared are the Saint Chapelle and the Palais de Justice, both which have been restored with architectural fidelity, which is rendered the more striking by its juxtaposition with the modern streets. Hence we attach a higher value to these beautiful conservations of ancient art.

In the large Engraving upon the preceding page, the artist, a resident in Paris, has shown with excellent effect the two beautiful edifices just mentioned. At the base of this group is the greater portion of the Pont au Change, which here crosses the Seine: a portion of the quay, with its colossal arches, serves as the framework of the picture.

The restoration and enlargement of the Palais de Justice has been a work of some twenty years. Insulated on three of its sides, and seen from the site chosen by our Artist, the appurtenancy of the edifice is deeply characteristic of its gloomy history, and the wicked purposes to which it was long destined. If we except a house lost in the shade, and a few minor alterations in the main front of the edifice, it presents the imposing remains of one of the oldest palaces of the Kings of France, occupying a comparatively small space, but presenting a wonderful variety of architectural character. This vast edifice is nearly as old as the Palais des Thermes, the residence of the Roman Government of Gaul, as well as of the Kings of the first and second races. The Palais de Justice was used for public purposes long before the invasion of the Franks, as testified by the fact that in 1784 a bas-relief representing Mercury, apparently of the fourth century, was found during some excavations in a part of the building facing the Rue de la Barillerie. On the same stone was the figure of a ship being the well-known symbol of Paris. The Kings of France of the first race resided in this palace, and the two next, until about the end of the fourteenth century. Robert, son of Hugh Capet, made considerable additions to it about the year 1000; it was entirely rebuilt by Philip le Bel in 1313, Louis XI., Charles VIII., and Louis XII., extended it; and Francis I. made it his residence in 1531. In 1774 the buildings adjoining the Saint Chapelle (seen on the left) were completely destroyed by fire. Since then the Palace has received constant improvements; and, since 1840, a considerable portion of it has been rebuilt.

The portion shown in the Illustration is the upper portion of the Doric colonnaded front. To the north the style of the building changes from the Italian to the Mixed Gothic of the fourteenth century, beginning with a body crowned with two segmental pediments, flanked by small turrets, and ending with a buttressed wing according to the original designs, which connects the palace with *La Tour de l'Horloge*, or the clock tower. The design of this wing is connected along the *Quai de l'Horloge*, and terminates at a round tower called the *Tour de César*, between which and the adjoining *Tour Bonbec* is the entrance to the *Conciergerie*. One of these towers has been occupied by Marie Antoinette, by Danton, Hebert, Chaumette, and Robespierre. At the time the palace was built these towers were already used as prisons, and several stories of gloomy cells descended as low as the waters of the Seine. It was here that the guillotine carts used to receive the victims of the Reign of Terror. Further on is a third round tower, connected with the former by a short curtain, but not shown in the view.

The *Tour de l'Horloge* was considerably lowered some years ago. The bell called *Veuin du Palais*, now replaced in this tower, repeated the signal from St. Germain l'Auxerrois for the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The splendid clock which now adorns the *Quai aux Fleurs* was replaced there in 1852; it was carved by Germain Pilon in 1585, and occupies the place of a clock erected there by order of Charles V. The emblematic sculpture is coloured and gilt: it relates to the Order of Henry III., &c., supported by figures of Justice and Piety, by Pilon, who also sculptured the caryatidal figures supporting the arch, and the angels supporting the arms which crown the pediment.

The Doric front is that of the famous hall of the *Pas Perdus*, built in 1622 by Jacques Desbrosses, the architect of the Luxembourg; it occupies the site of the celebrated great hall of the palace built by Louis XI., with magnificence equal to that of Sainte Chapelle, of which the roof and elegant steeple are seen on the left. The entire edifice has already been engraved and described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Beneath is the Pont au Change, low and heavy, its piles chafed and worn by the stream, which here runs with considerable force. It is connected to another bridge by large vaults supporting the quay. This bridge was built between 1639 and 1647. Under the Apostate there were only two bridges over the Seine; the small bridge over the other branch of the Seine, and the great bridge which took the name of Pont au Change, when Louis VII. allowed the money-changers to establish themselves in the houses along one of the sides of the roadway. The other side was exclusively taken up by goldsmiths.

The Palais de Justice has been restored and rebuilt by M. Duc, architect; the clock has been carved by M. Toussaint.

We have here, too, a glimpse of another phase of Parisian life. The large vaults along the river bank are used in the daytime as an abode by certain *industriels*, who rake up the sand of the Seine to pick up a scanty living, and who are in large bands there when they have neither the strength nor the courage to strive after by regular work; moreover, despite the great numbers of houses recently built in Paris, lots of persons pass the night in this retreat of filth and squalor.

## CURIOUS SHROVE TUESDAY CUSTOM.

THE ceremony of tossing the Pancake in the school-room of Westminster School took place on Tuesday. By a culpable aberration of the Calendar, Shrove Tuesday this year falls on a saint's day (St. Matthias), of course a whole holiday, and much of the fun was lost, which consists in the intrusion of the cook in the midst of school hours, and the hot haste with which the young gentlemen rush from Homer or Virgil to a participation in the proceedings of heathen deities to the pursuit of a modern edible in its travels from Tun to pancakes. Indeed, the important ceremonial would have been omitted altogether but for the discovery that the chief actor in the pantomime had a right to a certain *honorarium* by usage, and insisted on performing his part, school-day or holiday. Accordingly, after the Abbey service, many of the boys were present in the school-room, and the masters appeared in full canonicals. At twelve the verger entered, with his wand of office, and announced "Pancake!" The gentleman in the white apron took one view of the high bar in the middle of the room, and tossed a pancake, a very hard one indeed, and suspiciously like a toasted crumpet, over it into the middle of about fifty boys, after which the farinaceous compound was, as might be expected, seen no more. All that was visible was the scuffling and kicking; such as is generally confined to the outdoor amusement of football in one of those delightful stages of the game which are called "bullies" at Eton. The pancake after this must have been a delicate morsel to the happy winner of it.

At Eton, some of the upper boys used to write long copies of verses on this day, which were hung up on pegs round the College hall. In the sixteenth century they were originally confined to praise or dispraise of Bacchus, and the poem retained the name of "Bacchus" after the subject was changed. The football playing, thrashing the fat hen, and tolling the curfew-bell, common in various parts of England not many years ago, on this day are now discontinued, and no longer form part of the "manners and customs of ye Englyshe in ye nineteenth centurne."

PATENT LAW.—The second edition of Mr. Peter Burke's "Compendium of the Patent Law as now Amended" has just appeared, and must in its present cheap form prove useful to inventors and to all interested in the protection of inventions. This edition has the further new feature of combining together a summary of all the points of patent law since the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act of 1852.

The widow of the great French botanist, De Jussieu, died at Paris last week at the advanced age of ninety. The Government for many years kindly allowed her to occupy apartments in the Jardin des Plantes.

Colonel Ouseley was presented to the French Emperor on Tuesday last, who had a conversation with him on British India.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE EARL OF HAREWOOD.

THE serious accident which this amiable and respected nobleman met with while out with the Bramham-park hounds, on the 24th January, terminated fatally on the 22nd inst. The Earl, after lingering in an uncertain and precarious state, expired on the 22nd, at his seat, Harewood House, Yorkshire, in the presence of nearly all the members of his afflicted family. His Lordship, the Right Hon. Henry Lascelles, third Earl of Harewood, Viscount Lascelles, and Baron Lascelles of Harewood, in the county of York, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, and Major of the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry, was the second son (his elder brother, Edward, Viscount Lascelles, died in 1839) of Henry, second Earl of Harewood, by his wife, Henrietta, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart. He was born the 11th June, 1797; and, when young, went into the British Army. He was present with his regiment (the Grenadier Guards) at the battle of Waterloo. He afterwards retired from the service; and, for several Parliaments prior to the passing of the Reform Bill, represented, on Conservative principles, Northallerton in the House of Commons. He succeeded, in 1841, his father, who died suddenly while returning from hunting. He married, the 8th July, 1823, Lady Louisa Thynne, second daughter of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath, by whom he leaves five sons and six daughters. His eldest daughter is the wife of Charles Wm. Wall, Esq., of Hillingdon place, Middlesex; and his second daughter is married to the present Lord Wharncliffe. The Earl is succeeded by his eldest son, Henry Viscount Lascelles, now fourth Earl of Harewood, who was born in 1824, and married, in 1845, the Lady Elizabeth De Burgh, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde, by which lady, who died suddenly on the 9th February, 1854, he has four sons and two daughters.

### THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON.

THE RIGHT HON. ELIZABETH ANNE, COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON, was the daughter and heiress of the late Richard Power, Esq., of Clanmore, county of Waterford, and the wife of Francis Theophilus Henry, present Earl of Huntingdon, to whom she was married the 8th Sept., 1825, and had issue a son, Francis Power Plantagenet, Lord Hastings, and three daughters. Her Ladyship, to the deep regret of all who knew her, died on the 15th inst., at Ringmecn, Queenstown, county Cork.

### THE EARL OF CASTLE-STUART.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD STUART, third Earl of Castle-Stuart, Viscount Stuart and Baron Castle-Stuart, of Castle-Stuart, in the county Tyrone, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, was the eldest son of Robert, the second Earl, by his wife Jemima, only daughter of Colonel Robinson, R.A. He was born the 11th Sept., 1807, and married, in Feb., 1839, Emmeline, only surviving child of the late Benjamin Bathurst, son of the Right Rev. Henry Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich. He succeeded his father, as third Earl, on the 10th June, 1854; and died on the 20th inst., of gout in the stomach, at East Cliff, Dover. As his Lordship has had no issue, his honours are inherited by his next brother, the Hon. Charles Andrew Knox Stuart, now fourth Earl of Castle-Stuart, who was born the 23rd April, 1810, and married, in 1835, Charlotte Raffles Drury, only daughter of the late Quintin Thompson, Esq., and niece of the celebrated Governor of Java, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles; by this lady the Earl has an only son and seven daughters. The house of Stuart, Earls of Castle-Stuart, is of the blood royal of Scotland. It descended from King Robert II.'s third son, the famous Robert Duke of Albany, and Regent of Scotland. The Barony of Castle-Stuart dated from the 7th Nov., 1619; the Earldom was created on the 28th Dec., 1800.

### SIR ROBERT BARLOW, BART.

SIR ROBERT BARLOW, second Baronet, of Fir Grove, in the county of Surrey, was the fourth son of Sir George Hilaro Barlow, G.C.B., an eminent civil officer of the East India Company, and Provisional Governor-General of India in 1802, who was created a Baronet in 1801. Sir Robert Barlow was born at Calcutta, on the 24th September, 1797; he entered the East India Civil Service in 1817, and became eventually one of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of Bengal, or Native Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta. He married, the 27th September, 1832, Augusta Louisa, third daughter of Major-General Richard Augustus Seymour, Governor of St. Lucia, by which lady (who died in November, 1836) he leaves an only child, Morison, his successor, and now the third Baronet. Sir Robert Barlow died on the 21st ult.

### SIR J. A. DUNLOP AGNEW WALLACE, BART.

GENERAL SIR JOHN ALEXANDER DUNLOP AGNEW WALLACE, K.C.B., seventh Baronet, of Craigie, Ayrshire, Colonel of the 88th Regiment (the Connaught Rangers), was the son of Sir Thomas Dunlop Agnew, the sixth Baronet, by his first wife, Eglantine, daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monreith, and sister of Jane, fourth Duchess of Gordon. He was born the 16th April, 1775, and entered the British Army in 1787, when but twelve years old, and served for the almost unprecedented period of seventy years, during the whole of which time his name was always on the active list. He first joined the 74th Regiment in India, and was Aide-de-Camp to his maternal uncle, Colonel Hamilton Maxwell, then in command of a division of Lord Cornwallis's army, and he was subsequently Aide-de-Camp to Lord Cornwallis himself. He was present at the siege of Seringapatam, and, after the fall of Tippoo Saib's lines and camp, and at the storming of Kistnagurree and the battle of Seringapatam. He was in three separate actions before he was fifteen years of age. In 1796 he was at the reduction of Minorca. From thence he joined the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and was at the landing at Aboukir, in Egypt, at the battles before Alexandria, and at those of Rhinnelch, Rosetta, and Grand Cairo. In all these famous affairs he led the grenadiers of the 58th Regiment. He next commanded the Connaught Rangers in the Peninsula. He was a Colonel at the battle of Busaco, and there, at the head of the 45th and 88th Regiments, made a celebrated charge, which is said to have secured the victory. Colonel Wallace on that brilliant occasion had scarcely re-formed his line when Lord Wellington, accompanied by Marshal Beresford and a number of other officers, galloped up to him, and, seizing him warmly by the hand, said, "Wallace, I never witnessed a more gallant charge than that you made just now." In the public despatches of the Duke of Wellington Wallace has prominent mention made of his conduct at Busaco. The Duke's despatches tell no less honourably of him at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, and again, at the head of a brigade, at Salamanca. Soon after this last engagement a severe attack of fever and ague rendered Colonel Wallace incapable for a time of further exertion; but he again commanded a brigade in the army of occupation in Paris in 1815. When retiring from the active command of the Connaught Rangers, on his promotion to the rank of Major-General, in 1819, he was presented with a splendid sword by the officers of the regiment. In the year 1831 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of this same regiment. He received the gold medal and two clasps for actions in the Peninsula, and for Egypt; and was a Knight of the Order of the Crescent from the Sultan. He was made a K.C.B. in 1833, and became a General in 1851.

General Sir Alexander Dunlop succeeded his father as seventh Baronet in 1825: he married, the 23rd June, 1829, Janet, daughter of William Rodger, Esq., and leaves four sons and one daughter. The gallant General died at his seat on the shores of Loch Ryan, in Wigtonshire, on the 14th inst. He was one of the last of the Peninsular veterans. He is succeeded in his Baronetcy and estate by his eldest son, William, a Captain in the Grenadier Guards. The Wallaces, Baronets, spring from the same race as the renowned Sir William Wallace, of whom General Sir Alexander Dunlop Wallace just deceased was not an unfit representative. Sir Alexander's grandmother, Frances Anne Wallace, an heiress, was the celebrated Mrs. Dunlop, the friend of Robert Burns; and his mother, Eglantine Maxwell, was sister of the famous Duchess of Gordon, whose four daughters married the Dukes of Manchester, Richmond, and Bedford, and the Marquis Cornwallis—on whose Staff in India Sir Alexander began his brave and honourable career.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The French Emperor and Empress took an airing on Sunday last in an open carriage to the Bois de Boulogne.

The Duke of Wellington will preside at the next anniversary dinner of the Printers' Pension Society.

The Prince of Nassau left Paris on Saturday last to visit the palace and forest of Fontainebleau.

Lord Napier was one of the passengers on board the *Persia*, which left Liverpool for New York on Saturday last.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier were expected at Madrid on the 22nd, on a pleasure tour.

His Highness the Prince of Leiningen, accompanied by Captain Thurston, has been staying in Oxford during the last few days on a visit to J. E. Codrington, B.A. of Brasenose College, nephew of General Codrington, late Commander of the forces in the Crimea.

The British Minister at Brussels gave a grand fête on the 13th inst. to the Diplomatic Corps, the Belgian Ministers, and the members of the English aristocracy resident in the capital. The Count of Flanders and the Prince de Schaumbourg-Lippe were among the guests.

The Lord Bishop of London, having now gone into residence in London House, will preach at St. James's Church in the afternoon on the first and third Sundays in each month while he is in town.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered that a monument to Leonardo da Vinci shall be erected at Milan, and that his fresco, in the Convent delle Grazie, in that city, representing the "Lord's Supper," shall be restored.

Mr. Charles Alison, Oriental Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople, has been appointed Secretary of Embassy to the same mission, in the place of Lord Napier, lately named Minister to the United States.

A grand ball was given at Carlsruhe on the 14th inst. at the Museum, which was attended by the Grand Duke Michael of Russia and the Princess Cecilia of Baden, whom he is to marry.

Letters from Beyrout, dated the 6th, mention that Sir Henry Bulwer, the English Commissioner for the Principalities, had arrived in that city on the previous evening from Constantinople. Sir Henry, it is said, is charged with a special mission to Syria.

Baron Koller is appointed Austrian Minister at Berlin. He is replaced as Plenipotentiary in the commission of the Danubian Principalities by M. Von Lichtenau, Privy Councillor.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., will shortly leave on another pilgrimage to the Holy Land, accompanied by Lady Montefiore as far as Italy, where her Ladyship will remain for the benefit of her health.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia arrived at Frankfort on the evening of the 7th inst., from Hanover, and the next morning, after receiving the military authorities of the place and the officers of the garrison, left for Darmstadt.

The King of the Belgians has ordered M. Dufour, jeweller of Brussels, to repair a diamond necklace for the Princess Charlotte, at a cost of 100,000f. The necklace is to be formed of part of the brilliants which belonged to the Princess Charlotte of England, his Majesty's first wife, and which the King has preserved with religious respect.

Sir John M'Neill has accepted the office of Honorary President of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh, in the room of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart.

Mr. William Smith O'Brien has been summoned to attend the Grand Jury of the county Limerick at the ensuing assizes. This is the first time he has received a notification of the same character since his return.

At the Hôtel de Ventes, in the Rue Drouot, at Paris, full-length portraits of George III. of England and his Queen, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, were sold last week for 1500 francs.

We regret to hear that Mr. Serjeant Wilkins continues seriously indisposed, and with little hope of early recovery.

Two young Austrians and two Turks have been admitted into the French Naval College for Engineers.

Messrs. Hachette and Co., the Paris publishers, are now publishing a complete and uniform translation of the works of Dickens—the first that has been attempted in France.

Mr. C. S. Whitmore, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed Judge of the Southwark County Court, in the room of Mr. George Clive, now M.P. for Hereford.

Accounts from Athens to the 14th inst. state that the Greek Senate had rejected the financial arrangement concerted with the protecting Powers.

The French Government has appointed two Consuls to Persia—one to Bushire, and another who is to reside at Shiraz—during the time Bushire is occupied by the British troops.

The barque *China*, now on its way from the Cape of Good Hope to London, has on board a young elephant, a present to the captain from the King of Siam, and which, if it survive the voyage, he intends presenting to the Queen.

The Royal Agricultural Society hold their annual meeting at Salisbury this summer.

The Rhine is now completely clear of the ice which a short time back obstructed its navigation, and the bridge of boats at Cologne has been replaced.

The *Sydney Empire* reports the discovery of a rich gold-field near the Manning River. The *Melbourne Herald* states that three nuggets, weighing respectively 381, 323, and 189 ounces, had been picked up at Korong diggings.

All the secondary German Powers, it is expected, will follow the example of Austria, and issue a general amnesty for political offences committed in 1848-49-50.

In consequence of the great amount of business in the County Court of Liverpool, it is proposed to appoint a second judge.

At La Rochelle, on Monday week, three suns appeared in the heavens, placed in the same line, the real one in the centre. The two mock suns were of course less brilliant than the real one.

The Post-office authorities propose to place clerks on board the Australian mail-packets between Alexandria and England, in order that the mails may be sorted on board.

The Copenhagen *Flyveposten* announces that the Danish Note on the Duchies to the two great German Powers will be dispatched during the present week, and will be accompanied by a detailed memorandum and two annexes.

A sum of £10,000 has been advanced to the Master of the Mint towards defraying the cost of the Baltic medals, the entire estimate for which is £13,412 6s.

The Armenians who inhabit the Ottoman Empire, and who form a community of about 3,000,000 individuals, have resolved to appoint a special agent at London and Paris to protect their interests. Their choice has fallen on a member of the Dunlop Duz, one of the most influential Armenian families throughout the East.

A memorial from the principal houses in the trade with Singapore was presented on Monday to the President of the Board of Control, against an act contemplated by the Legislative Council of India for levying tonnage dues at that port.

Messrs. Croskey and Co., the agents of the Hamburg and Brazilian mail steamer *Petropolis*, about to start for Rio from Southampton, have been apprehended by the official authorities from making a collection of letters for the Brazils.

The city of Bordeaux has nominated a deputation, taking from the Municipal Council and the Chamber of Commerce, and headed by the Mayor, to proceed to Paris, to support the pretensions of Bordeaux to be the port of one of the projected lines of Transatlantic steamers.

Russia has commenced negotiations for the construction of a railway from Moched, near Tiflis, to Teheran.

The negotiations for the junction of the Prussian and Russian Railways are nearly completed. The arrangements respecting the junction of the Warsaw and St. Petersburg line with the East Prussian, and the Warsaw and Cracow line with the Upper Silesian, are settled.

Letters from Smyrna state that some valuable coal mines in the Valley of the Meander, about forty miles from that city, have lately attracted attention, and are likely to be made available for commercial purposes.

Lord Ebrington has presented to Harrow School seven massive silver cups, in cases lined with velvet and satin, to be held by the champion for the time being of the following games and pastimes, namely—running, leaping, swimming, batting, bowling, fielding, and rackets.

A deputation from the Strangers' Home for Asiatic Seamen had an interview with Lord Stanley of Alderley on Wednesday, at the Board of Trade.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE debate on the Budget, with Lord Palmerston's majority of 80, has been followed by Lord Derby's onslaught on behalf of the Chinese. His Lordship's address purported to be upon a grave subject; and one is therefore not surprised, knowing the peculiar mode in which it usually pleases him to handle such questions, to find the report of his speech studded all over with "a laugh," "laughter," and the like. His concluding appeal, however, to the fathers of the Church to assist him in damaging the Ministry was in another key, and most effectively solemn. Remembering how much good talk was got out of Don Pacifico in the same illustrious assemblage a few years ago, it is not surprising that the acts and punishment of Mr. Commissioner Yeh should have procured for the subject the dignity of an adjourned debate. The decision of the Lords upon the subject is not unimportant; but the announcement of the sailing this week of a vessel, the *Northfleet*, "with shot and shell," for Canton, is as truthful an index to the opinions of England on the Chinese question. The people of this country will not be led away by factious eloquence or false sentiment, and John Chinaman is no martyr, but an obstinate demi-savage.

Government are unconvinced by the arguments in favour of a new expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and have intimated that no expedition of such magnitude will be sent out. Those who advocate renewed more exploring vessels will be sent out. Those who advocate renewed research contend that we have all but exhausted the field, and have clearly ascertained where the missing navigators are not, leaving for examination an intermediate tract, of no very great extent, and which may be reached with no very great peril, where either our heroes or their remains will be found. They further dwell upon the immense moral effect which would be produced upon our sailors by a final testimony that England never abandons her children, wherever they may be. But the Admiralty has made up its mind that Franklin is dead; has written it down in its books; and will hear no more upon the subject. This intimation, and the very summary dismissal of a proposal by Sir J. Wahnsley to refer our representative system to a Select Committee, have been the chief incidents of the week, in addition to the grander debate. We must not omit to mention that, though Mr. John Macgregor, of Glasgow, did not vote upon the expulsion of Mr. James Sadleir, of Tipperary, he has since marked his sense of the fitness of things by taking—not the Hundreds, he was too delicately minded to ask those; but the other nominal office kept for retiring members. "Macgregor hath vanished for ever and aye" from the House of Commons. *Apropos* whereof, Mr. Humphrey Brown, of Tewkesbury, has been to his constituents, and has "explained" his connection with the British Bank; that is to say, he has declared himself to be spotless, but bound by oath not to divulge the secrets that would prove his innocence. One would have supposed that an oath of secrecy to a dissolved bank was like an oath of loyalty to an extinct dynasty; but we must wait for legal disclosures before we judge Mr. Humphrey Brown's tender conscience.

According to organs of some authority, the dispute between England and Persia is adjusted, and the war is over. It is stated that all the points of importance insisted on by England have been conceded, and especially her demand to have a Consul wherever Russia has one. The *Moniteur* has published the treaty between Persia and France, and the mode in which the high contracting parties are described in it is too astounding to be overlooked. Beginning with an invocation to the Deity, "the element and merciful," the treaty is made between—

His high Majesty Napoleon, whose elevation is equal to that of the planet Saturn, the sovereign of whom the sun is a standard, the shining rays on the firmament of crowned heads, the son of the heaven-roof royalty, the ornament of the diadem, the splendour of the standards and of the Imperial signs, the illustrious and liberal monarch; and his Majesty, elevated like the planet Saturn, the Sovereign to whom the sun is a standard, whose splendour and magnificence equal that of the starred sky; the sublime Sovereign, the monarch whose weapons are numerous as the stars, whose greatness reminds us of that of Djemschid, whose magnificence equals that of Darius, the heir to the crown and throne of the Achæmides, the sublime and absolute Emperor of all Persia.

It is a consolation that we are already in alliance with the first of these tremendous persons, and the sooner we propitiate the second the better.

The dreadful coalpit explosion, near Barnsley, continues of course to occupy general attention. Upwards of 170 lives have been sacrificed, and this in a mine which appears to have been deservedly regarded as a model of ventilation. Practical men seem to think that some more stringent measure of police might be advantageously adopted with regard to the management of mines. The industrious, but most obstinate, miner himself is, generally speaking, unfit to be intrusted with the care of his own life. The fact that the Davy lamp gives a comparatively bad light is enough to ensure for it his dislike; and we are acquainted with a proprietor of mines who, insisting upon the lamp being placed in every labourer's hand, was answered by the manager, "Of course, Sir, it shall be done, but the men will put their picks through the wire." How can one deal with such men? In the present case, however, the ventilation of the mine was so good that the naked-candle practice was deemed to be safe, and the unhappy men who have died are supposed to be held blameless.

The generosity of the English public is very rapidly evoked by a tale of sorrow, and it is creditable to us that it is so. But the wisdom of the course which we have more than once suggested to the charitable—namely, that they should confide their alms to the sitting magistrates—has been abundantly proved in the case of a woman called, or calling herself, Allsop, who, with a story of having lost five sons in the service of the Sovereign, at once enlisted all sympathies in her behalf. To those accustomed to such matters there was a flavour of the begging-letter about her style; but at sixty real misfortune often takes a whining tone, and, in short, all hearts were opened, and many purses. A letter from Colonel Phipps, containing an excuse rather than a reason for not extending to her the Royal bounty, was assailed with a good deal of the abuse which is usually kept quite ready and hot for supposed error at Court. But the magistrate investigates the case, and the woman turns out to be an impostor, the five sons a fable, and her reference to a legal gentleman as a witness unwarranted. She is an old begging-letter writer. But for the magisterial filter, large sums, in addition to what had been privately sent her, would have thus been unworthily applied. It would be well, by the way, if donors who send money for a specific object would place their charity at the discretion of the Bench in the event of such object proving an Allsop.

Mr. Rowland Hill's plan for facilitating the delivery of letters, by the division of London into districts, has been at once comprehended and accepted by the public; and we are told that, out of the 200,000 letters of the morning delivery, something like 120,000 are already found to bear the postal initials. This is satisfactory, showing that the practical character of the plan is recognised.

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The *Etna* left Southampton on Tuesday last with the first overland Australian mail. She will wait at Alexandria for the first homeward Australian mail, which is expected to be brought by the steam-packet *Oneida*.

## *MUSIC.*

THE Concerts of the AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY go on with undiminished spirit and success. That of Monday last was one of the best they have given. The room was overflowing with fashionable company; the music was of the most classical description; and the execution, on the whole, was not unworthy of the music. The great orchestral performance of the evening was Mozart's symphony in C, known by the name of the "Jupiter," which was played with great fire and laudable precision. The other orchestral pieces were Mozart's overture to the "Zauberflöte" and Meyerbeer's overture to the "Etoile du Nord." An extraordinary sensation was created by the appearance of Miss Lando, a young singer unknown to the public. Her entrance into the orchestra, accordingly, was closely noticed, but her voice was no sooner heard than every ear became attentive. She sang Mendelssohn's magnificent song, with Goethe's words, "Suleika," with such vocal power, such passionate expression, and such pure and beautiful execution, that a burst of acclamations from every part of the room spoke the surprise and pleasure of the audience. Loudly called upon, she repeated the song with greater confidence, and, if possible, increased applause. This success was of the most legitimate kind, for the young lady (whose aspect was remarkably modest and prepossessing) was evidently an entire stranger. There was a general buzz of "Who is she?" "Where does she come from?" And we learned from our own inquiries of that sort that this was her first appearance in public; that she is the sister-in-law of Mr. Aguilar, one of our most distinguished pianists; that she has received a thorough musical education in Frankfort, and now contemplates adopting music as a profession. That her career will be successful cannot be doubted. She afterwards sang "The Alpine Shepherd's Song," a new and beautiful composition of Mr. Wiley's, and completely confirmed the impression she had previously made. The other vocal pieces were Hatton's four-part song "When evening's twilight," and Horsley's famous glee, "By Celia's arbour." They were both well sung by Messrs. Heming, Coleridge, Bushby, and Stroud; and both were encored.

MR. CHARLES SALAMAN, the eminent composer and pianist, is delivering, at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, a series of three lectures on "Music in Connection with the Dance." Two lectures have been given; the third is announced for Tuesday next, the 3rd March. The first was on music and the dance from the earliest times to the Roman Empire; the second embraced the period of the middle ages and down to the eighteenth century; the last is to be on national dances and national dance-music. The lectures are illustrated by vocal and instrumental music, in the performance of which Mr. Salaman is assisted by Miss Williams, a very pleasing young singer, and Mr. Deichmann, an excellent violinist. In the treatment of his subject Mr. Salaman travels over a vast field both of space and time. His lectures contain a great quantity of curious matter, evidently the fruit of varied and extensive reading. The whole human race have danced and sung ever since the world began; and Mr. Salaman endeavours to show *how* they have been dancing and singing during all that time in every age and every country. He has ransacked for information the pages of poets, dramatists, historians, and geographers, both ancient and modern; and his gleanings have been ample as well as interesting. It is impossible for us to give even an outline of the multitude of topics which he introduces—the bare syllabus of one of his lectures would form a lengthy article. But, having described generally the design and subject of the lectures, we can add, with truth, that he carries out his plan with great ability and success; that he writes and speaks very agreeably; and that his manner, as well as his matter, never fails to arrest and keep alive the attention of his hearers.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD'S SECOND CONCERT, on Tuesday evening, was, if possible, even more brilliant and successful than her first. It was attended by a crowded audience, including many of our musical celebrities. The great feature of this series of concerts is Miss Goddard's performance of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas, written in the latest period of his career—works so original in form and style, and so full of enormous difficulties, that, from the illustrious composer's own day down to the present time, they have been generally deemed unplayable and unintelligible. But Miss Goddard is earning a reputation of opinion as to these compositions in the mind of every one who hears her perform them; for she shows not only that they can be executed, but that they are full of the most exquisite beauties of the art. As musical execution on every instrument has long been progressing, and is now as progressive as ever, we have little doubt that the day will come when even our amateurs will successfully attack difficulties which only Miss Goddard and a very small number of similarly-gifted artists are at present able to conquer.

The arrangements for the NORWICH FESTIVAL of this year are now nearly completed. It is to be held on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th days of September. The sacred pieces are to be the "Messiah" (of course), Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang, Mozart's "Requiem," and Spohr's "Hymn to God." Haydn's "Seasons," too, will form a part of one of the morning performances. At the evening concerts there will be selections from Macfarren's "May-day," Hatton's "Robin Hood," and Pierson's "Pause." Howard Glover's "Tam o' Shanter" will be the finale to one of the concerts. We learn, with much regret, that the committee have declined to accept Mr. Henry Leslie's new oratorio of "Judith," on the score of the expense of copying the music, and some other items, which, it is said, would amount altogether to £120. An entirely new orchestra, on a plan approved by Mr. Benedict, the director of the festival, is about to be erected.

BOSTON POPULAR CONCERTS.—Unequalled success has attended this project; the attendances have averaged nearly 1000 persons, and the performances have given perfect satisfaction. At the next concert (the fifth of the series) Rudersdorff, Amadei, Braham, Irving, Randegger, and Mr. Thirlte, the able organist of St. Botolph's, will appear in the "Stabat Mater" and a grand miscellaneous selection. The same distinguished party will also, in the last week in March, visit Spalding, Lincoln, Spilsby, and Louth. Their talent is certain to command large audiences.

MR. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL give their comic and musical entertainment, "Patchwork," at the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, on the 3rd of March.

## *THE THEATRES.*

OLYMPIC.—Under the title of "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing," Mr. Tom Taylor has presented another version of Mdme. Girardin's "Une Femme qui Déteste son Mari," which was produced on Thursday week. The subject is anglicised, and *Colonel Kirke* substituted for the agent of Robespierre. The arrival of *Colonel Churchill* with *Kirke's* disgrace leads to the *dénouement*. Mrs. Stirling supports the character of the heroine.

STRAND.—A new piece at this theatre, entitled "Pride and Poverty, or the Real Poor of London," demands notice. It is an adaptation from a French melodrama, similarly called "Les Pauvres de Paris;" the copyright of which, it appears, has been secured by Mr. Charles Reade, but which Messrs. Benjamin Barnett and J. B. Johnstone are said to have invaded. Mr Reade has threatened proceedings against the manager, but we have not heard that any have commenced.

ADELPHI.—"In and Out of Place" is the title of a new Transatlantic trifle for the display of the various talents of Mrs. Barney Williams. As a play-acting maid-servant, who does all manner of mischief, and appears in many characters, appropriately costumed, she has ample opportunity of proving her versatility. Whether as dancer, "Yankee gal," or French, German, and Irish applicant for service, the half-silly old gentleman who has just discharged her, she was equally excellent, and it is impossible to name her best assumption. With all this eccentricity there is, as we have remarked on former occasions, an elegance of demeanour in Mrs. Williams which imparts to her style a peculiar grace, and places her in the first rank of artists.

LYCEUM.—This theatre added on Monday a new farce to its répertoire which is likely to maintain a permanent place on the boards. It is written by Messrs. E. H. Yates and W. Harrington, and is whimsically entitled "A Friend from Leatherhead." The business of the piece is as whimsical as its appellation, and consists of a number of extravagant details that provoke immoderate laughter. The plot scarcely admits of being told, so thoroughly accidental (to use a technical term) is it in its elements. We must, however, give it in brief. *Captain Squiffen* (Mr. J. G. Shore) has a wife (Mrs. B. White), who is persecuted in her walks with the attentions of a bizarrely-dressed gallant, who turns out to be *Squiffen's* friend from Leatherhead, *Mr. Loophole* (Mr. Toole). This gentleman feels the perplexity of his situation, and makes various attempts to avoid an interview with the lady. He resorts to the most unexpected expedients: among these, he disguises himself in the shawl and bonnet of the lady turned inside out, and forms a skirt for his legs out of the sofa-cover; making, at the same time, the pillow serve for a mock infant; and in this manner he meets the lady with a tale of desertion, the guilt of which he fixes on *Shanks*, her footman. When all expedients fail him he precipitates himself from the window, through the roof of a greenhouse, and is brought up again in a desperate condition, in a state of wild terror, and his arms and legs encased in flower-pots. Of course the whole weight of the performance rested with Mr. Toole, who exerted himself with the utmost energy, and accomplished a very remarkable success. The performance, in fact, was in every respect a triumph.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

NOTTINGHAM MEETING opened, like Lincoln, with the triumph of Mr. Thomas Parr and his good-looking Apathy (another of his clever

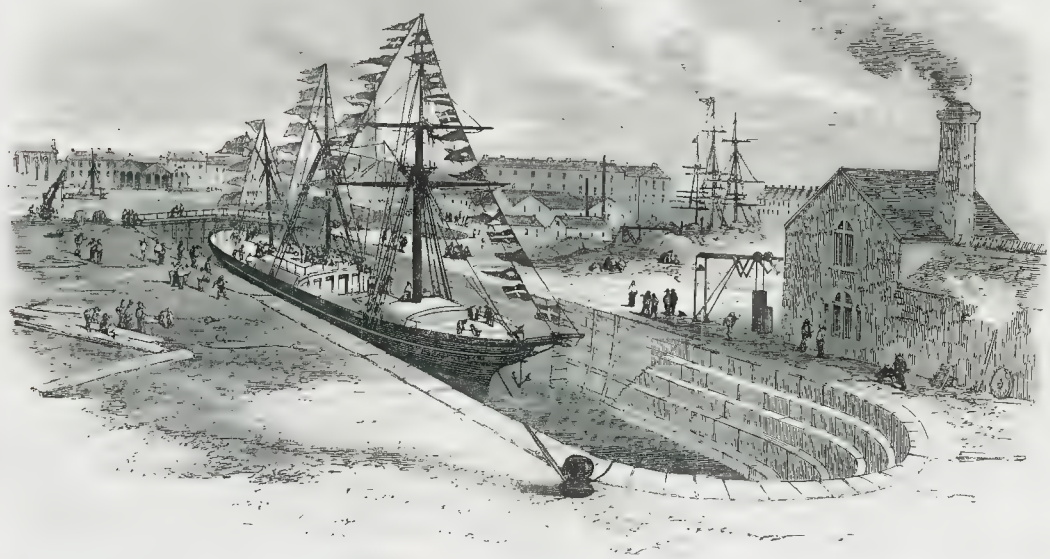
THE GREAT WESTERN DOCKS, PLYMOUTH: THE FLOATING DOCK.

## OPENING OF THE PLYMOUTH GREAT WESTERN DOCKS.

The new Docks—which have long been in course of construction at Plymouth, and which were so much needed for the better accommodation of the larger class of vessels belonging to the mercantile marine—were opened for traffic on the 11th inst.; and, although the occasion was allowed to pass with little of the ceremonial observances with which the completion of works of such magnitude are sometimes honoured, there can be no doubt that the undertaking is one which is calculated to promote the commercial interests of the metropolis of the west in a greater degree than any other enterprise which has marked the history of Plymouth. The three towns of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, which are immediately contiguous to each other, contain together a population estimated at 120,000. There is not a finer port in the United Kingdom. It possesses harbours which can be entered by the largest vessels ever constructed, irrespective of the state of wind and tide, and there are magnificent docks available for Government vessels; but, until now, it has been matter of just reproach to the port that it possessed no floating dock for the use of merchant shipping. That reproach, however, has been removed by the construction of the Great Western Docks, the plans for which were prepared by Mr. I. K. Brunel, and carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Power, resident engineer, at a cost little short of a quarter of a million sterling.

The works include a floating dock, with an area of 13 acres, length of quay-wall, 3490 feet; entrance-gates, 80 feet wide. There is also a graving dock, 387 feet in length, having gates 80 feet wide, and width of chamber 92 feet. The area of the wharfs around the floating dock exceeds 15 acres. There is a pier 400 feet long, 40 to 80 feet wide, and with a depth of water of from 18 to 40 feet under low water spring tides. In addition, there is a pontoon 300 feet long, 40 feet wide, with a depth of water alongside of from 12 to 24 feet under low water spring tides, and capable of containing 4000 tons of coals. To make the works as complete as possible, an hotel has been erected, and warehouses, bonding-stores, &c., provided.

The opening of the docks took place, as already stated, on the 11th inst., when the fine screw-steamer *Ethe*, 1100 tons burden, Captain Hammill, was taken into the dock without the least difficulty. Considerable interest was manifested upon the occasion, the *Ethe* being dressed in colours, and the docks visited during the day by hundreds of persons. On the following morning she was removed into the graving dock, where she is now undergoing repair. She was upon a voyage from London to the Mediterranean with a general cargo, when it became necessary to put into Plymouth to repair a defect near the sternpost. The *Ethe* belongs to Mr. Newall, of Gateshead, the well-known manufacturer of wire rope, and she was built expressly for laying electric wire cables, in which duty she has been employed almost up to the present moment.



THE GREAT WESTERN DOCKS, PLYMOUTH: THE GRAVING DOCK.

RUINS OF BRAHMUNABAD, IN SIND.

## THE ANCIENT AND RUINED CITY OF BRAHMUNABAD,

IN SIND.

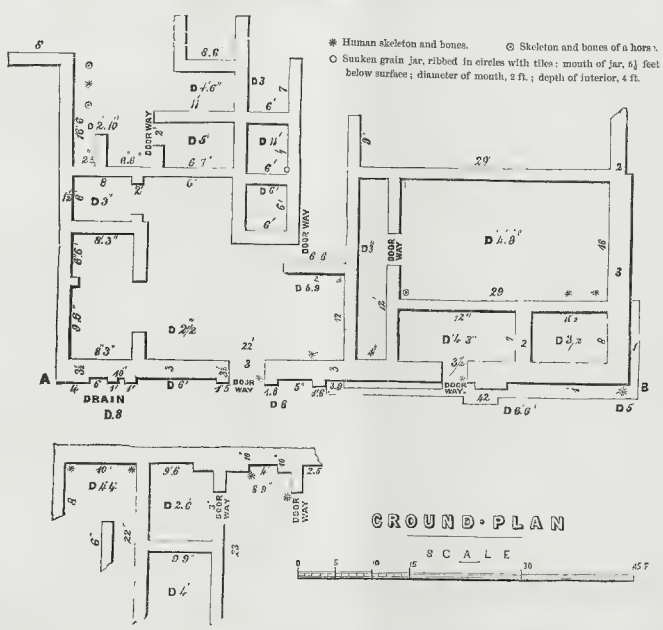
In our Journal of last week we illustrated some of the relics found by Mr. Bellasis in the ruined city of Brahmunabad. We now engrave a general view of the site of the city. The most prominent object is the remains of a high tower of brickwork standing isolated on a large heap of ruins. This may have been the citadel on one of those circular towers such as are seen in Sind to this day in the forts of Hyderabad and Omercote.

The present appearance of the city is a vast mass of ruins, forming irregular mounds or hillocks, as shown in our drawing, with here and there open spaces or squares, evidently the bazaars and market-places. The musjid on the left is a modern edifice erected by a faqueer or devotee, who has selected one of the mounds, and thereon fixed his abode and raised his flagstaff amid this scene of solitude and desolation. He is an ascetic of a peculiar sect. He ministers both to Mussulmans and to Hindoos, and the followers of both religions reverence him, and give him alms and charity.

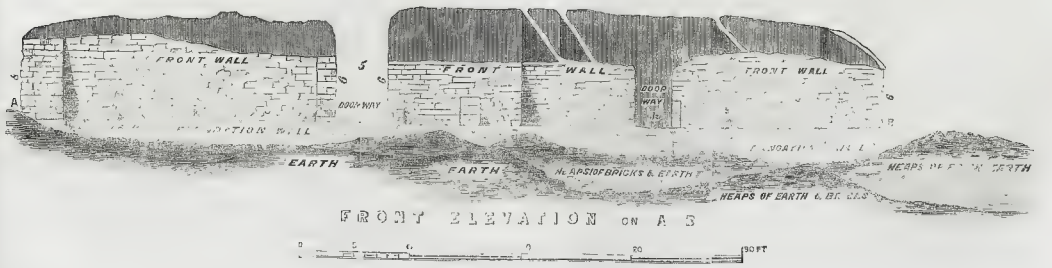
Brahmunabad, in the seventh and eighth centuries, is described as a fortified and populous city containing 14,000 bastions, a tenab distant from each other. It is supposed to have been destroyed by an earthquake about the year A.D. 1020. The fort walls which surround the city and many of the bastions are still distinctly visible. These walls are nearly four miles in circumference, and within this area are the ruins of a city once densely populated. On the eastern side is the dry bed of a river, said to have been one of the old courses of the Indus. The site of the city, protected by its fortified walls and its slightly-elevated position, is preserved from the influence of the inundation. The ruins are all above the general surface of the country, and have not been submerged. Viewed from the plain at some distance, the ruins present the appearance of a range of low undulating hills.

The second Engraving shows the ground plan, and the third the front elevation of one of the houses excavated by Mr. Bellasis, which he thus describes:—

We selected for excavation a heap of ruins standing on the verge of the principal bazaar or square. We had not commenced many minutes before we came upon the edge of a wall: clearing it, we soon came upon a cross wall, and then upon another, and another, until a house with a variety of rooms began fast to take shape, and disclose its proportions. We had not dug two feet before we came to quantities of bones, and at that, and greater depths, skeletons were so numerous that it was hardly possible to dig a powra (a large hoe) full of earth without bringing up particles of bones. As far as I could judge, many were undeniably human bones, and others those of cattle and horses. The human bones were chiefly found in doorways, as if the people had been attempting to escape, and others in the corners of the rooms. Many of the skeletons were in a sufficiently perfect state to show the position the body had assumed: some were upright, some recumbent, with their faces down, and some crouched in a sitting posture. One in particular, I remember, finding in a doorway: the man had evidently been rushing out of his house, when a mass of brickwork had, in its fall, crushed him to the ground, and there his bones were lying extended full length, and the face downwards. These bones, on exposure to the atmosphere, mostly crumbled to dust, and it was very difficult to obtain anything but fragments. But in excavating you often obtain a good section of the skeleton, and thereby can easily tell the position of the body. In one of the rooms I found a large grain jar, ribbed in circles: its mouth was arched over with brickwork. I at first took it for a well, but afterwards discovered it to be a sunken grain jar. The diameter of its mouth was two feet, and inside it was empty for four feet, the bottom portion being filled with mould, possibly the decomposed remains of the grain.


* Human skeleton and bones.
⊙ Skeleton and bones of a horse.
○ Sunken grain jar, ribbed in circles with tiles: mouth of jar, 5½ feet below surface; diameter of mouth, 2 ft.; depth of interior, 4 ft.
DOOR WAY
DRAIN
D.8
A
B
GROUND-PLAN
SCALE

GROUND PLAN OF ONE OF THE HOUSES EXCAVATED AT BRAHMUNABAD.




FRONT ELEVATION OF HOUSE AT BRAHMUNABAD.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

WHILE travelling northwards last week we had the pleasure of seeing, by the particular courtesy of the committee, the Art-Treasures Exhibition Building at Manchester which Prince Albert is to open in person on Tuesday, the 5th of May. As we approached this temple of the arts we were particularly struck with the unpretending character of the building. It is something more than a rough shell for so sweet a kernel. It is not a bandbox; it is not a barn. We must describe it as "wit" has always been defined, that is, by something which is not. Well, it is not the Louvre as restored by Napoleon III., but it will prove a Louvre as filled by Napoleon I. It is not a Hyde-park Exhibition Building of 1851; it is not a Sydenham Crystal Palace of 1854; it is not a South Kensington piece of corduroy construction, nor a Bridgewater Gallery, nor a Fitzwilliam Museum—both so badly lighted; but a suitable, and therefore sensible, erection for what it is meant to contain as an exhibit to the best advantage. It does not arrest attention, nor does it provoke criticism. In this respect it is like a really well-dressed person: you do not see that the person is really well-dressed until you begin to look minutely, and then you see that the eye was satisfied because there was nothing on which the eye could rest with particular pleasure, or with the least appearance of dissatisfaction. As we entered (a more courteous committee it would be, perhaps, difficult to assemble north of Trent), we confess to an expressed utterance of delight at the general lighting of the building, so especially adapted as it appears to be to the wants of the works of art it is designed to contain. We were pleased, too, with the paper selected—a kind of neutral green, with a modest but appropriate pattern—on which Mr. Agnew's noble loan of £5000 worth of pictures told with admirable advantage on the day the building was first placed upon its trial. We may add, that three heads have been at work in this building: that Messrs Young, of London and Edinburgh, have been the contractors; that Mr. William Dredge has been the engineer throughout; and that Mr. Edward Salomons has been the advising architect to the committee in all architectural and decorative details.

Easter week in London will open with an attraction. We are in want of attractions. That real hero of the East, William Russell, will supply the attraction required by delivering, we believe in Willis's Rooms, his *first* lecture on his personal experiences in the Crimea. If Mr. Russell speaks as well as he writes he will prove an attractive lecturer. Many will subscribe to his course it is said of *four* lectures —out of liking for the lecturer who has rendered so much public service past and present; many will attend out of curiosity, some few from dislike; but we think he is sure of a large, a well-informed, and at attentive audience.

And so we are to lose the only fountain in London that really did its work, and was a pleasant fountain withal, rich with many dramatic associations. Yes, the Middle Templars have determined to erect a Library and Lecture Hall on the site of the Middle Temple fountain. The Benchers have chosen Mr. H. R. Abraham as their architect, and the new buildings will be "in the Gothic style of the fifteenth century." The Inner Temple Church and the Middle Temple Hall are the only buildings of consequence, and both are good, in the Temple as it stands. Yet there is merit in Mr. Sydney Smirke's river-side additions to Paper-buildings, and we have little fear of Mr. Abraham's labours on so inviting a site as the Middle Temple Fountain. Yes, indeed, we shall miss that thin and not very lofty fountain which used to shame those flashy failures which the Works and Woods at Whitehall have placed in Trafalgar-square, and still seem to consider excellent taste.

Lord Ellesmere, it is said, will be best remembered by the rebuilding of Bridgewater-house. It is true he had a fine taste for art, and bought judiciously. He encouraged Delaroche, and he bought and gave to the nation the famous Chandos portrait of Shakspeare. He was Chairman, too, of the last Commission on the British Museum; but he was too easy, and by his inactivity the Commission were stopped of all public utility. He had a taste for letters, and would have made good figure a century back in any collection of Royal and noble authors. One Egerton was famous in King James I.'s reign for his friendship for living poets, and he left a fine library behind him; another Egerton has been immortalised by Milton's "Comus;" and a Henry Egerton lives in reputation as the father of inland navigation in England. The late Lord Ellesmere will not be readily forgotten.

Here's a new author among us!—ay, and a sensible one, moreover; a landlord withal; and known to thousands who would never suspect that he was addicted to English composition and printer's ink. "You cannot read me, my dear friend." we think we hear this new author say, offering his well-filled box of snuff, and praising the friend we had just parted from as "a dear, excellent good creature." We allude to Mr. John Green, the proprietor of Mr. Evans's Supper-rooms, who has just put forth a new edition of his "Handbook," containing three closely printed large octavo double-columned pages of "Odds and Ends about Covent-garden." By all means obtain this curiosity. It is full charged" with anecdote of every kind—most oddly put together; but containing matter of moment not to be found elsewhere. Mr. Green gathers indiscriminately; and to have lived in Covent-garden at once exalts an inhabitant into a hero. There are numerous passages that lead to nothing, and some that tell you nothing; and to some of these our dear old vintner adds, "More anon." We have, therefore, a promise of something more; and right glad are we to learn that this is the case. Mark, especially, the curious passage about Button's Coffee-house:—

"On Sunday morning died, after three days' illness, Mr. Button, who had long kept Button's Coffee house, in Russell street, Covent-garden, a very noted place for wits, being the place where the *Lyon* produced the famous *Tatlers* and *Spectators*, written by the late Mr Secretary Addison and Sir Richard Steele, Knt., which works will transmit their names with honour to posterity.—See the *Daily Advertiser* for Tuesday, October 8th, 1719."

We observe that Mr. H. Ottley has announced an illustrated lecture, "At Home with the Old Masters," to be given at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution on Wednesday evening next. It will be a sketch of the history of painting in Italy, from the first dawn of the revival in the thirteenth century down to the time of the Carracci, and will be illustrated by examples after the various masters. The subject is an extremely interesting one in connection with the present movement, and the Great Art Exhibition about to be opened at Manchester.

MR. DITTY.—(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—In your last week's impression, under the head of "Board of Trade Returns," you state that the duty on malt is 2s. per bushel, and not per cent. As this may mislead some of your numerous readers you will perhaps state that the duty is 2s 7d. and five per cent. R. JACKSON, Inland Revenue, Ash Street, Feb. 21, 1857.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE TO COLONEL THE HONOURABLE HENRY BOYLE BERNARD.—On the anniversary (Feb. 2nd) of the embodiment of the 87th South Cork Light Infantry Militia, a deputation from the officers of the regiment met at the Imperial Hotel, Cork, to present to their Colonel, the Hon. H. B Bernard, two elegantly-chased silver cups and stands ornamented with flowers and medallions, and bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Colonel the Honourable Henry Boyle Bernard, commanding 87th South Cork Light Infantry, by the Officers of his Regiment, as a sincere token of their esteem and regard."

## "BURGLARY AND FIRE ALARUM."

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

YOUR description of the "Burglary and Fire Alarum" in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday last recalls to my memory that when I was a boy, about twenty-six years since, an old man called upon my father with a small model of a similar apparatus, and invited him to see a full-sized one at his house. From what I saw of the model, and my father's description of the thing itself, the construction and operation were as follows:

A wooden frame, surmounted by a brass lion's head, was fixed to the wall of a bed-room. The frame contained an alarum and a number of ivory telltales, which latter were entirely concealed so long as everything was right. If an attempt entered through the street door the first effect was to cause the alarum-bell to ring, an electric light to spring out of the lion's mouth, and a label, engraved "Thieves at the street-door!" was exposed to view in the wood frame. There were some thirty or forty different labels, such as "Fire in the nursery!" "Thieves at the dining-room windows!" &c., &c., so as to show at once the precise spot requiring attention.

From an old memorandum-book of my father I find that the inventor was Mr. J. Darby, of 51, Gee-street, Goswell-street. I remember also stating that he had patented the thing, and that the first door the

## NEW BOOKS, &c.

RENEWAL OF THE BANK CHARTER.
ANNALS of BRITISH LEGISLATION. Part 10, to be issued immediately, will contain Abstracts of Reports from, and evidence before, the Secret Committees of the Houses of Lords and Commons appointed in 1847 to inquire into the causes of the distress among the Commercial Classes, and how far it has been affected by the laws regulating the issue of Bank Notes payable on demand.

The Houses of Lords and Commons having ordered that the above Reports be reprinted, it is believed the "publication of the analysis of their contents will prove of particular interest to the Commercial World.

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Is a Condensed and Classified Summary of Parliamentary and other Public Papers. Issued post-free to Subscribers only.
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MRS. CASKELL'S MEMOIRS OF CURRER BELL.
Just ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo, with a Portrait,
THE LIFE of CHARLOTTE BRONTE.
Author of "Mary Barton," "North and South"
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

THE PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL, No. 158, MARCH 1, 1857, 1s., price 1s., completing Vol. [illegible]. CONTENTS.—A large Copperplate Engraving of Crawford's Mechanical Washer for Manufacturing Purposes—Fifty Wood Engravings and Thirty-two Quarto Pages of Letterpress, with Original Articles on Inventive Property Mechanical Warrants for Inventions and Discoveries—Law of Patents in Sweden Difference of Action of Self-forming Machine—The Earl of Caithness's Protractor—Mr. Lady's Improvements in Parabolic Reciprocal Governors—Mr. Kell's Improvements in Steam Engines—Mr. Sharp's Improvements in Machinery for Cutting Screws—Mr. Thomson's Improvements in Machinery for Cutting Screws—Mr. Thomson's Improvements in Machinery for Making Screws—Mr. Clay's Improvements in Machinery for Making Screws—Mr. Clay's Improvements in Machinery for Making Screws—Mr. Clay

## "THE DEAD RABBIT."
PAINTED BY J. CLARK.

FROM THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We have engraved this picture in order the more easily to call attention to a promising little painting which, in the distraction of the general exhibition, might possibly be overlooked. It contains indications of that simplicity of feeling and quiet sympathy with the joys and sorrows of boyhood which is so characteristic of Mulready. It bears some resemblance, also, in its handling to the style of the great painter; that is to say, the effect is gained by an amount of stippling which leaves a certain illusive indistinctness, or "muzziness" if you will.

The story is too simple and obvious to need description. The artist has, however, so successfully rendered the expression of the boys' regret for the fate of their favourite that we can scarcely refrain from testifying our sympathy with their simple grief; especially as their disappointment must be so much increased to find that poor "bunny" will no more be able to nibble any of the fresh green fodder they have provided with such solicitude, and so plentifully. There is a touch of humour, though, in the way in which the bigger boy is holding up the rabbit. In order to ascertain if their pet be really quite dead, he holds it up by the ears in the most unceremonious and boylike manner possible. Indeed as we have forgotten much of our boyish experience, we should suspect that boys in general have a theory that rabbits are provided with particularly long ears wholly and solely in order that they may be suspended by them. Boys are prone also to try the same suspensory experiment in natural history with the conveniently loose integument of the back of the dog's neck, and some of the more mischievous even with the tempting bushy tail of a cat or pussy. And this reminds us that kindness to dumb animals—such as the pleasing specimen we have in our picture—is by no means an invariable trait in the character of boys; on the contrary, they have unhappily established a character for cruelty almost as much as for mischief. Some of this latent propensity will, no doubt, manifest itself even in these boys, and be vented on that culprit cur when they discover him sneaking under the hutch with such a very cool-seeming criminal and, if we may be excused the solecism—"hangdog" expression.

"THE DEAD RABBIT"—PAINTED BY J. CLARK.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

## INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN SOUTH INDIA.

The magnificent example of the Great Exhibition of 1851 appears to have reached every portion of the civilised world; and in many distant lands to have been nobly imitated. We have frequently recorded and illustrated these beneficial results, and by the aid of an obliging Correspondent we have now the gratification of adding to the number the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Coimbatore, in the Madras Presidency, South India.

Our Correspondent writing from Coimbatore, Dec. 22, says: "The Madras Government, with its usual most laudable tendency to progress, has this year sanctioned the holding of these Exhibitions throughout most of the districts in the presidency. As it was a total novelty here, the wildest reports gained credence among the natives. While some imagined that the ulterior object was to facilitate forming an estimate for raising their taxes, a wilder notion prevailed that the destruction of caste was aimed at; and that when the crowd was collected in the building, an insect would be let out of a box, and that whomsoever it alighted he would from that moment lose all his privileges of caste. In spite, however, of these rumours, the Exhibition proved a great success.

"On the 1st of December the building was finally opened, and the collector, Mr. L. R. Thomas, delivered an appropriate speech, in the language of the district, explaining the objects of the Exhibition.

"The principal building was 300 feet long by 77 feet broad. It was a complete cocoanut palace. The pillars that supported the building were the stems of the tree, and the roof and walls were composed of its leaves. At one end of the building was a long dais, in which the Europeans and the better class of natives were ranged. This was adorned in the most gorgeous Oriental style. In the centre a fountain threw up its refreshing jet. Down the four sides were placed long tables on which were ranged the produce of industry. Round the pillars were clusters of the gram of India, bending with their heavy ears; round others clustered the sugar-cane and the banana; others were ornamented with the spoils of the field—the horns of the bison, the antlers of the elk, and enormous skulls and tusks of the elephant, with innumerable skins of tigers, cheetahs, bears, &c.

"The Exhibition lasted four days. Three days the crowd had admission, and the fourth day was devoted to the native ladies, whose prejudices will not allow of their appearing in public. Sub-committees were appointed on all the various classes, and a large sum was disbursed in prizes. The impression created has been most favourable; and, no doubt, we may expect a much larger competition on a future occasion. The plan is well calculated to develop the resources of the country."

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT COIMBATORE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

## FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

THE newest Parisian fashions manifest a decided approximation to the style of dress which prevailed during the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI. The make and the trimmings of dresses, the style of arranging the hair, the designs for setting jewellery—all are accurately copied from pictures of the date above mentioned. In short, there is quite a rage for the style Louis XV and the style Louis XVI.

Pearls were never worn in greater profusion than at the present time. Nets formed of strings of pearls, and just sufficiently large to inclose the torsade of hair at the back of the head, are favourite head-dresses. These nets are edged round by pearl fringe, and at each side and at the back are tassels of pearl. In front a cordon of pearls is passed between the bandeaux of hair. The same style of head-dress has a very elegant effect when composed of blue beads (imitation of turquoise), or of blue beads and pearls mixed together.

Another favourite *coiffure* adapted for Court costume, or for very full evening dress, consists of loops of gold beads or of pearls at the back of the head, and two plumes of ostrich or marabout feathers fixed at each side, and waving gracefully over the nape of the neck. With this head-dress, as with the nets just described, strings of gold beads or pearls may be passed between the bands of front hair. Two or three rows of gold chain are sometimes worn as bandeaux on the head, and the effect is at once simple and becoming.

In regard to the make of the corsages of dresses suited to mourning and out-door costume, the newest style is that shown in our Illustration (Fig. 2). For the skirts of silk dresses flounces are indispensable. The bonnet shown in the Illustration just mentioned is also one of the newest and most approved types of fashion. The cloaks most in favour are those made of dark-coloured velvet—brown, dark green, and violet are favourite hues. The form of these velvet cloaks is frequently circular, others have ends of moderate length in front; very broad silk fringe and passementerie of diversified designs are the trimmings usually employed for velvet cloaks.

Some of the newest evening dresses are remarkable alike for richness of material and for the splendid and tasteful style of their trimming and ornament. A robe of garnet-colour velvet has recently been made with a demi-train. On each side of the skirt there is a beautiful arabesque design formed of gold soutache, intermingled with pearls. The corsage is ornamented in a corresponding manner. The sleeves are slit along their whole length, and the opening is confined at intervals by gold ornaments. The under sleeves of tulle,

FUNCHAL, MADEIRA.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

in small puffs, descend to the wrists, where they are confined by richly jewelled bracelets. The *coiffure* to be worn with this dress consists of a gold net, enriched with sequins, and on one side, just behind the ear, a large white rose.

We may here describe a very becoming Swiss costume recently worn at a fancy-dress ball. The skirt was of pink silk, with side trimmings of black velvet, and a large bow of black velvet fastened on each of the pockets. The corsage, of white muslin, was high to the throat, and entirely covered with rows of narrow black velvet ribbon, crossing each other so as to form a lozenge pattern. Across the shoulders *bretelles* of broad pink ribbon. The sleeves, of white muslin, descending to the elbows, were in the bell form, trimmed with pink ribbon and black velvet, and gathered up in front of the arm by large black velvet bows. The plaits of hair, which descended very low on the neck, were intermingled with bows of pink ribbon and black lace.

Tulle, crape, or tarlatane, are the materials most generally employed for ball dresses. For trimming, a beautiful kind of flowered ribbon has been introduced, which is very effective for edgings, flounces, or for finishing the double or triple skirts, &c. These flowered ribbons also admit of tasteful arrangement on the corsages and sleeves.

Floral designs are those at present most in favour for setting jewellery. Nothing can exceed the beauty of some of the new designs of this kind recently introduced, and intended for *parures* to be worn in Court costume or full evening dress. An eminent jeweller has recently completed a circlet for the head, consisting of lilies formed of diamonds, pansies composed of sapphires, and fuchsias of rubies; the stamens are formed of fine pearls.

*Châtelaines* are regaining fashionable favour; but those recently introduced are somewhat different in style from the same kind of ornament worn a few years ago. The most elegant consist of two long chains of gold, confined together by a slide set with jewels or beautifully enamelled. From one of these chains is suspended a watch, in the back of which is frequently set a valuable cameo. To the other chain may be affixed a jewelled cassolette, or any other trinket which taste may dictate.

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Ball dress of white tulle, over a slip of white glacé. The skirt is formed of three double lapes of tulle, gathered up in festoons by chains of pearl. The corsage is draped, and in the centre there is a bouquet of white camellias. The sleeves, which are exceedingly short, are formed of a single puff and frill; and on each shoulder there is an *agraffe* of pearls. Head-dress pearls, and blue and white marabouts. Necklace, bracelets, and earrings of pearl

Fig. 2. Dress of velvet, of a beautiful hue of brown, at present very fashionable in Paris, where it is designated *la nuance Teba*, in honour of the Empress, who, it will be remembered, bore prior to her marriage the title of Countess de Teba. The skirt of the dress is perfectly plain, without trimming of any kind; but it is made exceedingly full, and is sufficiently long behind to form a short train. The corsage is high, and has a round turn-over collar. The basque presents a novelty; being set on in large box plaits round the waist—a style which, be it observed, is suitable only to a very slender figure. The sleeves have a flat piece on the shoulder, and below it a puff and a broad frill. The under sleeves consist of large *bouillons* of plain muslin, with worked cuffs turned back, and the wrists are encircled by coral bracelets. A small round collar of worked muslin turns over the velvet collar of the dress. The bonnet, of emerald-green velvet, is shaped so as to form a small point in front of the forehead. In the inside of the brim a fall of black lace slightly veils the cap. The outside of the bonnet has also a trimming of black lace, which is carried round the curtain at the back. At each side there are three small black and green ostrich feathers. Strings of green velvet ribbon. Under trimming, bouquets of geranium.

Fig. 3 (Bridal Costume). Double skirt of white satin, richly trimmed with Brussels lace. The lace is disposed in a novel and highly effective style. It is set in pyramidal groups, each formed of horizontal rows of lace gathers, in slight fulness. On the front of the lower skirt are two bows and ends of broad white satin ribbon, and a ceinture of the same ribbon is fastened in a bow, and long, flowing ends in front of the waist. The corsage, which is high to the throat, is trimmed with horizontal rows of lace and white silk fancy buttons. Spanish sleeves, loose at the ends, and entirely covered with rows of lace, one above another, with bows of white satin ribbon on the shoulders. Round the throat a small white lace collar and a veil of white tulle, edged with a broad hem, within which is a running of white ribbon. The bridal wreath is composed of orange blossom and jasmine.

Fig. 4. The dress of this sitting figure, which is only partially shown in our Engraving, is of pink tulle, with three broad flounces edged with fancy ribbon of a floral pattern. The head-dress consists of a wreath, or rather a narrow cordon, of pink flowers, which passes across the upper part of the head; and on each side there is a tuft of pink and white marabouts, fixed by pearl-headed Italian pins.

## MADEIRA.

This beautiful island, so celebrated for the health-giving and restorative character of its climate, has recently been visited by an epidemic and scarcity of food, under the most afflicting circumstances. The visitation has, however, called forth the indefatigable exertions of many humane individuals, "whose benevolence has not only largely contributed to avert famine, but there is every prospect of its being the instrument of lasting benefit to the recipients and the Island of Madeira." Foremost in this "generous band" was the Rev. A. J. D. D'Orsey, whose friends, anxious to testify to him and to the inhabitants of the Island their interest in its prosperity, and their deep sense of Mr. D'Orsey's generous devotion to the cause of the sufferers from the late epidemic, have resolved to request his acceptance of a small fund, to which they have determined severally to contribute. They desire to offer to Mr. D'Orsey as a sincere though inadequate expression of esteem, and of their high appreciation not only of his recent benevolent exertions in this country, but of his present laborious and continued efforts to render the succour bestowed instrumental to the permanent benefit of the recipients.

Mr. T. Vernon Wollaston has kindly consented to act as treasurer, and subscriptions may be paid either directly to him, at 10, Hereford street, Park-lane, or to his account, "for the Rev. A. J. D. D'Orsey," at Messrs Martin and Co.'s, 68, Lombard street, London.

The subscriptions already received are No. 1, £20, No. 2, £25, No. 3, £5, No. 4, £5, No. 5, £5; No. 6, £5.

The details of the means by which so much good has been effected by Mr. D'Orsey, and his co-adjutors in the good work, are worthy of record. Taking charge of the parish in which he lived, and having obtained a list of the dead, of the widows and orphans, and of the families who had suffered from the late epidemic, Mr. D'Orsey caused it to be announced to the people that they would receive applications every day at four o'clock. Accordingly, he sat with a coadjutor at his gate, and on a sheet entered the names, description, number of adult residents, &c. This took ten days. Meanwhile, the cottages were visited, and many of them were found to be in a wretched condition. It was then announced that no one should receive alms until the whole house had been completely cleansed with whitewash and quicklime all nuisances removed, and all sanitary laws complied with. This visitation was a work of time, for there are 350 cottages in the parish, and only thirty could be efficiently visited in one day. Next came the distribution of beds, blankets, shirts, rice, tea, sugar, wine, &c. The rice was issued weekly, one pound for each member of a family; the parish allowance was 3 cwt. per week, or 3-5 cottages represented fully 1000 persons. Many families were found living on less than one penny per day per person; most of these living but one meal, and that a small portion of Italian corn, with chopped cabbage. To the infirm were given soups made from the preserved meats sent to the island; and to those reduced by suffering was given a small quantity of port wine. Some of the poor creatures were still weak, pale, and tottering from the effects of famine, but the majority, though very poor, regain their strength thanks to the wonderful climate, to an abundant crop of the sweet potato, to a fine harvest, and to the truly seasonable relief from England. We need scarcely add that the humane and benevolent efforts of those who have signalised themselves in this great work of charity are entitled to special distinction by some testimony which should mark such generous conduct for imitation.

The sanitary importance of Madeira, as a change from the trying cold of England to a milder atmosphere, has led to the publication of several works more or less descriptive of the island. The most valuable and complete book upon the subject is, we believe, a volume entitled "Madeira: its Climate and Scenery: a Handbook for Invalid and other Visitors." By Robert White. Published by Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh. Of this work a new edition has just appeared, in great part rewritten and enlarged by Mr. Yate Johnson, who has resided several years in the island. Thus, the chapters on Natural History, on Physical Geography, Agriculture, and Gardening, the Government, General Statistics, and the Excursions into different parts of the Island are entirely new; and large additions have been made to the chapter on Meteorology. As a specimen of the work we may quote the following spirited description of the View engraved upon the preceding page—*the Bay of Funchal*:

Let us cast our eyes over the scene visible from the bosom of the bay. Lying at the very base of the hills, and having a southern aspect, the city stretches itself along the margin of the bay, resting each extremity on a shoulder supported by a cliff. Here and there is a pier or a tower, but on the whole the public buildings are few and inconspicuous. The atmosphere around them, however, is clear and smokeless, and the houses, rising as they recede from the shore, are brilliantly white. Many of them run up to a great height above their bases, to afford the merchants a look-out over the bay. The governor's residence is a large but plain structure, seen across one of the public parks. Of the forts, the largest occupies a commanding position on a height behind the city, overlooking the convent of Santa Clara; another is perched on a black insulated rock that stands bristling with cannon and flagstaves a gunshot from the land; and a third crowns the Pontinha, a rocky point that stretches from the land near the Loo rock. In this neighbourhood a grove of cypresses near the edge of the cliff indicates one of the cemeteries of the Portuguese. A tall column on the beach, the substantial Custom house, another public walk planted with trees, and the fort of Sant Iago, stand out from the front line of houses; while further to the east the new Lazaretto is seen at the mouth of a gorge. Numerous neat houses in terraced gardens, or upon points of rock, dot the surrounding slopes; and at the upper limit of the inhabited district, 1900 feet above the sea, the eye is caught by an edifice with a domed tower at each side. This is the church of Our Lady of the Mountain, where an image is lodged which is the object of many a devout pilgrimage on the part of the people below, for it has the credit, especially amongst mariners, of having wrought divers miraculous deeds. The mountains above rise, bare and rocky, to the height of between 3000 and 4000 feet; a belt of chestnut-trees and a few plantations of pine alone breaking the barrenness of the acclivities; and these, by the illusion of distance, appear only like patches of brushwood. Numerous ridges indicate the course of ancient lava streams, whilst deep ravines and their way into the heart of the hills and expose their precipitous sides to the day. Bringing our eyes down again to the shore we perceive how shallow is the indentation to which the name of bay is given. Between Brazen Head and Cruz Point, its two extremities, about five miles and a half apart, the line of coast forms an easy curve inwards to the depth of about three-quarters of a mile. The cliffs, especially those on the east, are high and of a sombre colour. They look sternly down upon the ocean, and seem to throw glances of defiance on the waves as they rush to their feet and strive to undermine them.

Funchal, the chief town of Madeira, is situate in lat. 32 deg 37 min. 45 sec. north, and long. 16 deg. 55 min. 30 sec. west from Greenwich. Consequently noon at Funchal occurs 1h. 7m. 43s. after noon at Greenwich. It is distant by ship's course about 1332 geographical miles from Southampton, 1164 miles from the Lizard Point, 536 miles from Lisbon, 625 miles from Gibraltar, 90 miles from the coast of Africa, and 260 miles from Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe. The mean rise and fall of the tide at Madeira is seven feet; the variation of the compass in 1843 was 21 deg. west.

## THE PLANET JUPITER.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

DURING the present opposition Jupiter has approached nearer to the Earth than since 1834, and has been otherwise favourably situated for telescopic observation in these latitudes. The irregularities in the form and darkness of the belts have been very remarkable at times, as will be seen from three sketches of the planet which I inclose, and which were taken under favourable circumstances with the Northumberland twenty-feet telescope. The first figure represents Jupiter on

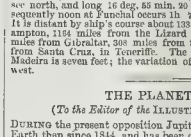

FIG 1 SEPT. 16, AT 9.45 P.M.

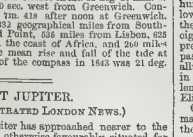

FIG. 2 SEPT. 30, AT 11.50 P.M.!

September 16, at 9h. 45 m. p.m. the principal belt had a waved appearance; but the one immediately below it was of nearly uniform breadth and shade. On September 30, shortly before midnight—at which time the planet should have turned nearly the same face towards the Earth as on the former occasion the appearance was as represented in Fig. 2, the belt north (or apparently below the Equator) being broken up into irregular fragments of different degrees of shade, and one very dark spot being particularly apparent. The great belt was nearly as broad though not so uniform as before, and there were a number of semiluminous spots visible along its surface. A narrow belt and two broken belts preserved nearly the same dimensions and position as on the former occasion. On Oct. 1, at 9h. 42 m.

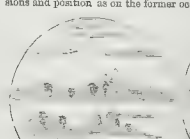

FIG 3. OCT. 1, AT 9.42 P.M.

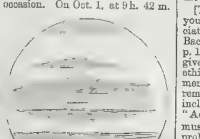

FIG. 4.—APPEARANCE IN 1855

p.m., when a different part of the surface of the planet was turned towards the earth, the appearance was still more irregular (Fig 3). The lower edge of the principal belt was nearly straight, the upper much carved and indented. The belt below appeared like a confused mass of small islands, and a number of narrow bands arranged parallel to the Equator were scattered over the disc. Two very bright spots were visible just above the irregular edge of the principal belt.

During the opposition of 1855 the appearance was equally singular, although generally more constant (Fig. 4). The whole of the northern portion of the planet was as dark as the belts are commonly seen, whilst the opposite hemisphere was quite bright. Three faint belts were visible

The above figures represent the planet as viewed in an *inverting* telescope. A power of 350 was generally used. J. BIRD.

PRESERVED MEAT AND VEGETABLES FROM RUSSIA.—The Russian Government has just granted extensive privileges to a company established by M. Chollet and others, for preserving and exporting, on a great scale, large quantities of meat and vegetables produced in the plains of the Dnieper. At present the increasing scarcity in this and other countries has, in certain seasons, been absolutely thrown away, on account of the difficulty of bringing it to any market, and the absence of any means for its preservation. A number of capitalists in St. Petersburg and Moscow have lately taken up the plan devised by M. Chollet, to make a profitable use of the enormous amount of alimentary substances which southern Russia would supply, and which might go far to relieve the distress and anxiety now felt in France about the increasing scarcity of food. A company, having a capital of twelve millions of francs, has been formed for the purpose, and it is hoped contracted to supply the Russian Government at its first contract, with 12 million rations of compressed vegetables every year for the next ten years. At a late meeting of the Paris shareholders M. Chollet exhibited some excellent à-la-mode beef preserved by the process which it is intended to apply, and stated that a sufficient quantity for an ample dinner for one man could be sold for 15 centimes (three halfpence). *Colegnani's Messenger.*

## Memorabilia,

### LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### VISIT OF THE DUKE OF WURTEMBERG-MUMPELGARD TO JAMES I., IN 1610.

AMONG the Additional Manuscripts in the British Museum is a small thin quarto, containing the autograph diary, written in French, of Hans Jacob Wurmsser von Vendenheym, who accompanied Louis Frederic, Duke of Wurtemberg-Mumpelgard, in his diplomatic mission to England in 1610, on the part of the united Protestant German Princes. This diary extends from 16th March to 24th July of that year, and affords brief but interesting notices of the places visited by the Duke, both in coming and returning. He embarked from Flushing (where an English garrison was stationed) on Tuesday, 12th April, and arrived at Gravesend on the following day, where he was waited on by Sir Lewis Lewkanor, Master of the Ceremonies, and the next day conveyed in the Royal barges to London, "au logis de l'Aigle noir." On the 16th the Duke had his audience of the King, who received him sitting under a "des" of cloth of gold, accompanied by the Queen, the Prince (Henry), the Duke of York (afterwards Charles I.), the Princess (Madame Arabella Scuart), and the young Prince of Brunswick, at that time also on a visit to James. Several days were afterwards spent in receiving and paying visits, and on the 23rd the Feast of St. George was kept with the usual ceremonies. On the 30th we have an entry of some interest to Shakspearean readers—"S. E. alla au Globe, lieu ordinaire ou l'on joue les Commedies; y fut representé l'histoire du More de Venise."

We know from the evidence produced by Mr. Collier that "Othello" appeared as early as 1602; and this entry proves that it retained its popularity in 1610. On the following day, 1st May, is another entry of scientific interest:—

S. E. alla au parc d'Elthon (Eltham) pour veoir *la perpetuum mobile*. L'inventeur a appelle Cornelius Trebel, natif d'Alkmar, homme fort blond et beau, et d'une très douce façon, fait un contraire des esprites de la sorte. Nous y vismes aussy des Esphettes, qui jouent d'elle mesmes.

I have not met with any mention of this philosopher in other papers of the period; but it is certain that in 1631 he published a work in Latin, entitled "De quintessentia, et Epistola ad Jacobum Regem de perpetui mobili inventione." No copy of this work seems to be preserved in the libraries of the British Museum or the Bodleian, but possibly some of the readers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS may know of one.

The King had previously left London (on the 24th) to go to his hunting-box in Northamptonshire; and on the 4th May the Duke followed him and slept at Ware, at the inn called the Stag, where, says the author of the Diary, "Je fus couché dans une lict de plume de cigne, qui avoit huict paids de largeur." This is, perhaps, the earliest precise notice yet found of this famous bed, and it serves to illustrate the passage in Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," act iii. s. 2, in which he alludes to the "Bed of Ware." This bed still exists, and is engraved in Shaw's "Ancient Furniture," where it is stated to be 10 ft. 9 in. in length, by 10 ft. 9 in. in width, and to have been made in the reign of Elizabeth

On leaving Ware the Duke proceeded to Royston, Cambridge, Newmarket, and Thetford, where he rejoined the King on the 7th, and the next morning the Duke went to church with his Majesty, as it was the day "que sa Majesté observe infaillablement pour estre celuy de sa delivrance de l'assasinat des Contes de Gaury (Gowry)." This is a remarkable passage, since other authorities give the 5th of August as the anniversary of this conspiracy. On the same day James took his guests with him to hunt the hare (as a suite amusement), and they saw a hawk seize some dotrels, "oiseau qu'on laisse prendre par une estrange manière," and also the trained cormorants, which, at the word of command, plunged into the water and brought up eels and other fish, which they, on a sign given, permitted quelque "chose bien merveilleuse à voir." On the same day, also, arrived the news of the assassination of Henry IV. of France, which took place on the 14th May. The news, however, did not prevent the King from hunting the hare the next day; and after dinner the whole party returned towards London, which they reached on the 10th. On the 25th the Duke of Wurtemberg left London and travelled by Rochester and Canterbury to Dover, whence, on the 29th, he embarked with his suite, and arrived safely at the port of Veer, in Zealand, on the following day.—F. MADDEN.

### NOTES.

SHAKSPEARE AND ARISTOTLE.—Shakspeare, in "Troilus and Cressida," represents *Priam* quoting from Aristotle the remark that young men are not good learners of moral philosophy. Omitting the anachronism, I wish to know whether your readers could suggest in what way Shakspeare can be supposed to have become acquainted with the fact that Aristotle does say so? Whatever he thought of Shakspeare's classical attainments, I suppose no one ever imagined that he had read the Ethics of the philosopher in which the sentiment occurs—*τῆς πολιτικῆς οὐκ ἔστιν ἀκροᾶσις ἐφηβαίου ὁ νέος*—B. I., c. iii, § 5). This is one of the most difficult treatises in the Greek language. Even at the present day there is hardly a single good translation of it to be found; and in the poet's time I much doubt whether there was any English translation, good or bad. Among those who profess a moderate acquaintance with literature in this age, I should like to know how many would ever have known it save through the medium of Shakspeare himself. LEX.

[The sentiment—put into the mouth of Hector, not of Priam—that young men are not good learners of moral philosophy once enunciated, would be readily adopted as an important truth, and Bacon ("Advancement of Learning," Works vol. I., p. 103; vol. IV., p. 106) has introduced it, assigning reasons differing from those given by Aristotle, who applies the notion to politics and not to ethics (Nichom. Eth. I., p. 1.) Shakspeare may have taken the sentiment, the reasons, and the error direct from Bacon. The error is remarkable, considering that it passed the eyes of several scholars, including Hobbes, who assisted Bacon to a Latin version of his "Advancement." If there be no error, then their text of Aristotle must have read *ἡθικῆς*, instead of *πολιτικῆς*, which, however, is not probable, since Aristotle repeats the same thought in his Politics (III., i. vii., 9.)]

### QUERIES.

AN ENGLISHMAN WITH A WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN NAME.—The Hon. Mr. A. Poulett, son of the first Earl Poulett, was the godson of Queen Anne, and bore Christian name. Is there any similar instance of an Englishman being called by a woman's name?

MACKENZIE WALCOTT, M.A.

THE WORD CREE.—Can any of your readers inform me of the origin of the word "Cree"? It is used as a verb in Yorkshire, to designate the softening of rice, wheat, or other similar articles by water in the oven. I have looked in several dictionaries, and do not find the word, and I have asked the residents of several other counties and they did not know its origin, or indeed its meaning, never having heard it used before. I should also be glad to be informed if the word is used in any other county, and where?—F. H. F., Doncaster.

### ANSWERS.

WHY, AND AT WHAT PERIOD WAS A MAN'S TRADE FIRST TERMED HIS "CALLING"?—An answer to the above query is given by Mr. Stanley, in a note on 1st Corinthians, vii., 20 "Let every man abide in the same *calling* wherein he was called." Mr. Stanley says, "From the Latin translation *vocatio*, of the Greek κλῆσις, has flowed the peculiar sense which the words "vocation," "calling," &c., have acquired in most European languages, as applied to professions and conditions of Life." (Stanley's "St. Paul's Ep. to Corinthians," vol. I., p. 130).—C. B H

"THE LOUNGER'S COMMON PLACE BOOK."—The editor of this work was Jeremiah Whitaker Newman. Some particulars of his life will be found in *The Gentleman's Magazine* for June, 1846, supplied by Dr. Wreford, of Bristol. J. K. R. W.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR, &c.—In reply to J. D., S. M. T., Halifax, and other correspondents, we beg to say that the words are—

Omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis
Illa vices quasdam res habet, illa suas,

and that they will be found in the "Delitiæ Posterum Germanorum," vol. i., p. 686.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

[illegible] the Earl of [illegible] to the motion of Lord Belhaven for papers connected with the negotiations of the grant supposed to be made by Queen Anne to the Darien Company, [illegible] the Imperial Majesty of England and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## THE DESERT ROUTE.

(Concluded from page 156.)

OUR friend the Turk has not proceeded many hundred yards on his homeward track before his charity is put to the test, and he falls in with a wearied old pilgrim, a native of Nazareth (engraved in last week's Number), one whose grey and venerable beard proclaims him but a sojourner for a few fleeting hours in this world of sorrow. The old man may well be proud of his citizenship. Abou Moosa proudly proclaims himself from Nazareth, but poverty had many years since scared him away from his beloved native village, and Beyrout has since been his home, and will eventually be his lone resting-place. The old man has grown blind with age, but he loves of a fine warm evening to be led forth to the roadside, where, seated on his accustomed stone in the quiet solitude, his soul seeks, by prayer, communion with that great founder of his faith who condescended to become his fellow-townsman, and with whom all Nazarenes may claim this high privilege up to this day. The Turk, though a bigoted Moslem, has a great veneration for the long, white, flowing beard of the old man of Nazareth (who, from his continually occupying one spot, is as well known in Beyrout as the Cadi or the Pacha himself is), and, descending from his horse, he places a small piece of money in the poor old fellow's hands, which he tells him is to buy a new pipe bowl with—for if we look narrowly into the picture we perceive that the pipe-stick alone remains.

KHAN NEAR NAHAR-EL-KELB, THE ANCIENT LYCUS, THREE LEAGUES FROM BEYROUT.

GIRL OF BEYROUT.

At a small distance from the Beyrout Gate, through which we pass in proceeding to Naher-el-Kelb, or the Dog River, is a public fountain at which, at stated hours of the day, all the pretty Beyrout-born lasses regularly assemble, ostensibly for the purpose of carrying home water, in reality to have a little chat about the shape and price of the new-fashioned nose-rings, and other like Syrian and Egyptian ornaments. The young lady who is reclining against the wall of the fountain, her water-pot resting on a stone against which she herself leans, is the daughter of a shopkeeper at Beyrout, of the Greek faith; she has many aspirants to her hand, both on account of her beauty and her money, and is probably turning over in her mind which to choose. Syrian ladies, let them be ever so wealthy, fetch and carry water till they get married, and even after marriage they perform many menial indoor offices. The girl in the picture is a fair specimen of the general run of Beyrout beauty: her features and hands are good, and so are her feet, though ensconced in those unseemly yellow shoes trimmed with red bows: she wears stockings, which is a certain indication at Beyrout of being well to do in the world; her dress is a chased-pattern Damascus silk, and the shawl round her waist is of Tripoli manufacture. A thin white muslin cloth is thrown over her cap and handkerchief in the arrangement of which Beyrout belles expend no little time: this muslin serves to envelop her face on the approach of any native gentleman, according to long-established usage; but she will let you or me approach, nothing fearing, and even offer us half of the apple that is concealed in the wide folds of her shawl; because, even in Beyrout, they know how to respect English gallantry and conduct. The approach of our friend the Turk scares her away, and as we have nothing more to see so attractive by the wayside, and the night is setting in dark, we will just peep in at the Khan by the wayside, near Maher-el-Kelb, and then get on board our boat and set sail for Latakia.

The Khan, as you perceive, is a wretched old affair, damp, and full of rubbish. Here, at a temporary charcoal stove, a poor coffegee is eternally making coffee for casual droppers-in; while his boy, in what was once a white skullcap, is handing the small cups to and from the guests. Two recent arrivals are seen partaking of this luxury. The horse is probably a joint-stock affair, the property of both, on which they perform their journeyings alternately the distinguishing sign of their intentions being the unloosening the shoes from the soles of their feet—a sure indication that the one means to walk and wishes the other to mount; as no peasant in Syria would ever be guilty of wearing his boots when on a journey. A Cyprus hen, and her newly-fledged chickens, are busily running to and fro in search of grubs; and the Arab Reis stalks in to tell us that wind and tide are favourable.

We have got to Latakia, how or when does not much signify. Here we are, in the main street, and a very extraordinary-looking place it is, too, if one were to judge by the badly-plastered walls and worse-shaped doorways. Not much is to be seen without; but, on the contrary, the interior of some of the houses in this street for instance, that very identical one near the black girl that is carrying the bag of wheat—have marble pavements, and princely apartments to boot. All is a scene of dilapidation in the streets. The earthquake of 1822 has left very many signs of its mighty strength and duration. The two handsomely-carved pillars on the right-hand side are what once constituted a magnificent mosque. Opposite to it, and, indeed, all the way down the streets, are places of timber carelessly run across from roof to roof, on which bits of old carpets and tattered old mats are thrown to exclude the fierce mid-day heat. At every twenty paces there is a coffee-shop, and loiterers lazily linger in this pestiferous neighbourhood, smoking their pipes, and inhaling the not very odoriferous smells from the numerous rubbish-heaps in the immediate vicinity. The minaret in the distance is on the outskirts of the town, and there the scenery is as picturesque and the air as pure as they are the reverse in this narrow and filthy thoroughfare.

LATAKIA.

## STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS, AFRICANS, AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS

YESTERDAY week the Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, Colonel Sykes, accompanied by Captain Eastwick, paid an official visit for the inspection of this new Asylum; and expressed their entire satisfaction with the completeness of the arrangements, and perfect adaptation for the purposes for which it has been erected.

The first stone of this institution (which is situated in the West India Dock road, Limehouse) was laid by his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the 31st of May last, an Engraving of which ceremony appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 14th of June, 1856. Her Majesty and Prince Albert have taken a lively interest in the welfare of this institution, and have contributed liberally in aid of its funds.

The building is now finished, but the institution cannot be opened for want of funds. It is capable of accommodating 230 inmates, with apartments for superintendent, hospital, registry, shipping and secretary's offices, and, including lighting, warming, hot and cold baths and lavatories, has cost £8550, besides £1250 for the freehold of the site, and £270 for the remainder of the lease. The expenses of furniture, and of sundry necessary charges preparative to the opening of the Home, will amount altogether to £5000; so that the total cost will be £13,000. Towards this amount £6400 has been contributed.

The object of the institution is to offer to Indian sailors and other Orientals who come to England a comfortable and respectable lodging, with wholesome food, at a cost which shall render the institution self-supporting. Lodgers are to pay not less than eight shillings a week, for which they will be supplied with three meals a day, medical attendance, baths, washing, &c.; so that they will have no other necessary outlay but to furnish themselves with clothing, the means of doing which on the most reasonable terms will be also provided, by the establishment of a storeroom at the Home. In addition to these benefits, arrangements will be made to take charge of their money and other property, when desired; to make remittances to their families and friends; to render them advice, and afford them information, to protect them from imposition; to procure them employment in vessels; to present to all who can read, and desire it, a copy of the Holy Scriptures in their own language, and to provide means for instructing those who are willing to be taught in the truths of the Gospel, and in the English language.

"THE STRANGERS' HOME," WEST INDIA DOCK ROAD, LIMEHOUSE.

The president of this establishment is Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., and the honorary secretaries are Lieut.-Colonel Hughes and Major Tudor Lavie.

Letters from several influential Indian gentlemen have been received, thanking the directors for the efforts they are making for the welfare of their countrymen who are brought to England; and when it is taken into consideration that, in the different sea-ports of India, in Ceylon, China, and Australia, comfortable homes for British seamen and others have been provided by parties residing on the spot, and in some cases assisted by the contributions of the natives, it is high time that such an institution as the Strangers' Home should be established in England, frequented as our ports have been for many years past by thousands of Asiatics and other natives of the East, of Africa, and of the Islands of the South Pacific.

LUNDHILL COLLIERY, BARNSLEY, THE SCENE OF THE RECENT EXPLOSION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## COALPIT EXPLOSION AT LUND-HILL.

In our latest edition last week we gave a brief notice of the explosion, attended with great loss of life, which took place at noon on Thursday, at the Lund-hill Colliery, near Wombwell, on the South Yorkshire Railway. The pit, which is about 220 yards deep, belongs to Taylor and Co., and is worked by separate shifts of men night and day. The day-workers—about 200 altogether—descended at six o'clock in the morning. At twelve o'clock twenty-two of them, who reside near the pit, came up to dinner, the rest remaining to partake of that meal in the pit. Shortly afterwards a fearful explosion occurred, which shook the ground for a great distance around, and the frame in which the cage descended was blown to the top of the shaft and lodged in the gearing above the pit mouth. Numbers of men from neighbouring collieries flocked to render assistance, and on Thursday evening nineteen men had been drawn up alive. The interior of the pit was set on fire by the explosion, and the flames spread with such rapidity as to cut off all chance of reaching that part of the pit where the rest of the men (about 130) were supposed to be. Some idea of the fearful nature of the fire may be gathered when we state that the flames ascending the air-shaft, 220 yards deep, reached more than twenty yards above the top, illuminating the country for a distance around. Telegraphic messages were sent to Sheffield for a number of fire-engines, some of which soon arrived. The overlooker states that when he went round the pit before the day-men descended on Thursday morning all was then perfectly safe. The fire began to blaze from the air-shaft about four o'clock, and sent up an immense number of sparks and pieces of burning wood, which had a most terrible appearance. Several of the miners that came out alive were dangerously injured. One of them died on Saturday morning.

Between half-past four and five o'clock on Thursday afternoon a consultation was held between Mr. Cox and one of Messrs. Taylor and Co. and some of the leading mineral-viewers of the neighbourhood, as to making an attempt to explore the main road as far as possible. The general opinion was that imminent danger awaited those who might make the effort, while some thought there was a possibility of the risk not being great. But each stood there ready for the attempt; each volunteered, calmly and after consideration, to face a danger greater than that of most battle-fields. When the preparations had been completed Mr. Coe got into the cage, accompanied by Mr. Webster, of the Wombwell Main Colliery, and Mr. Maddison, of the Hoyland and Elsecar pits. They got to the bottom, and made their way to the south for 300 yards, doing all that was possible to make good the doors and stoppings that had been blown out, and thus partially to restore the ventilation.

They spent more than an hour and a half continuously in the burning mine. Their prolonged absence caused the greatest anxiety as to their fate; and the fears were much heightened by what occurred not long before the watched for signal from below was heard. For about that time the flames shot high up above the "cupola," bricks and shattered timbers were scattered far and near; the lurid glare spread over miles of country; and a broad, well-defined streak of soot and ashes was deposited across several of the adjoining fields, while the bank was covered with coal and wood-ashes. Those below knew nothing of what had occurred; those above attributed it to a second explosion, which had probably done immense damage to the works. There is no doubt that what we have described was coincident with the rapid extension of the flames, which placed the searchers in so much danger.

Another long and anxious consultation was held, and its result was a determination to cover with boards and puddling the mouths of the upcast and pumping shafts. At this time the level ground and the steep slope between Wombwell and the colliery were crowded; and when the determination became known it naturally staggered the hopeful and appalled to silence those who had scarcely dared to hope that yet many human beings might be got up alive. That the measure showed on the part of the proprietors, viewers, &c., a conviction that no hope could be entertained that any one below was alive, is true; but, even if such had not been their conviction, they believed that such a step was the most prudential; for it was felt that no search could be attempted while the fire raged, and that no one could get through the fire to the shaft, so as to escape; that nothing could be done until the fire was at least checked; and that it could not be checked until the ingress of air was prevented. The effect of stopping up the two shafts was soon seen in the disappearance of flames from the cupola; but the smoke showed that the coal was still smouldering most extensively, and that no one could reach the bottom alive

The proprietors of the pit felt that in permitting the downcast shafts to be closed they incurred a most grave responsibility; and the referees on the [illegible] were then the opinion of a number of colliery viewers and fire-men, whom they invited from the surrounding districts upon the subject; and that opinion was one of unanimous approval. In order to [illegible] the proprietors and the gentlemen [illegible] had been consulted [illegible] viewers met [illegible] together and invited the representatives of the press to be present at the meeting and hear the opinions on the subject.

The Chairman (Mr. J. Woodhouse Day, an eminent colliery-viewer), in referring to the closing of the downcast shafts, observed that such a measure was calculated to excite public alarm, considering that a great number of bodies were left in the pit; but it was the only hope. The accident occurred at half-past twelve o'clock, so that a period of seven hours elapsed before the pit was closed. Another resolution was that Messrs. Webster, Coe, and Maddison should be deputed to carry out the views of the committee. The proprietors of the colliery were called in, and were informed of what had been done, and were fully satisfied. The opinion of Mr. Day was that practical men should carry out the views of the committee, rather than that the responsibility should rest upon the owners of the pit.

Mr. Webster gave an account of the result of his visit to the mine. On getting to the bottom of the shaft they found that the lower portion of the sides and broadgates were entirely blown out, and destroyed, and on proceeding further they found the coal around the furnaces was in a complete state of ignition. The coal and woodwork in the upcast shaft had taken fire, and the flames were spreading rapidly. He could compare it to nothing but to a stream of molten metal being poured down the shaft. They proceeded about 200 or 300 yards along the south level, and found the whole of the furnace down, and the coals on fire. They proceeded up the levels and broadgates as far as they dared to venture, until they came in contact with the foul air, and were obliged to retreat. They returned to the shaft, and then made an examination of the north levels, along which they proceeded for a distance of 400 yards, up to the fourth broadgate. During the investigation they found many dead bodies, and the men who accompanied them brought the remains to the shaft. One man was found dead close to the bottom of the shaft; further on they found ten bodies in a mass. Not [illegible] the furnace it was supposed that a large number of bodies were lying, as the men generally congregated near the fire at dinner-time. The furnace was blown down, and the stables (containing six horses) were on fire. When they got near the upcast shaft they saw immense masses of coal and rubble falling down. The shaft was like a furnace. The difference in the state of the fire when he entered the pit and when he left it was very great. They were in the pit above two hours. In the narrative of their proceedings between the two shafts were completely blown away, and therefore they crept in the level, the pit was dead—fire, full of bad air. They would have succeeded in putting up stoppages, but the murderous impression existed that they were obliged to retreat. They were so placed that if they had not retreated they would have been excluded from the air and suffocated, because the air was "backing" direct from each shaft. Messrs. Webster, Coe, and Mr. Maddison seconded the shaft, and held a consultation; but their companions ascended in haste, saying that it was impossible for any one to remain down any longer. Under these circumstances they left their fate, to acquaint the owners with the position of the mine, and to state that it was imperative to close the shafts, as there was no probability of saving any more lives, and that it was the only chance to render near the pit in a condition fit for working in again. He consulted with the men who had gone down with them. They were called in separately, and asked if they were of opinion that it was impossible to get any more bodies out of the mine? They concurred with them, and they acted upon their resolution and the decision by covering over the tops of the pits. In a few minutes after they left the mine the cupola—the top of the upcast shaft—was seen to ignite above the summit, and the sparks from that body of flame ascended 100 yards higher.

Mr. Morton (Government Inspector): This was very strong evidence that you had nearly remained too long.

Mr. Maddison confirmed the statements of Mr. Webster. He particularly mentioned the impression they had received as to the state of the flames from the time they first saw them until they left the pit. The fire was really awful when they came back. When they passed the stables at first they could go up to the fire and kick the horses with their feet, but when they came back they durst not approach the place; the flames extended from one end to the other. They would have been killed if they had not retreated at the time they did.

Mr Bartholomew: It would be satisfactory to the public to be assured that the pit was not closed until there remained no chance of saving any more lives.

Mr. Morton expressed his approval of a proposal which had been made to force carbonic acid gas into the pit with a view to extinguish the fire yet burning. If the pit had not been closed they would not have been able to get into them again for many months, the probability was that the shafts would have closed themselves, and the loss of the whole colliery would have been imminent. There could not be a doubt that the bodies in the shafts were closed there was not a living man in the pit. He supposed, of course, that the search was not abandoned until all hopes of recovering any bodies were extinguished.

Mr. Webster: Certainly not. I did not leave that mine until every hope was gone. The men who accompanied us begged us to return, but we did not come back until we were positively frightened for our own lives. If we had remained longer we should have been lost.

On Friday evening it was decided by a number of scientific and practical gentlemen, who have assumed the responsibility of the steps to be taken for restoring the pit to a safe state, that it should be filled with incombustible gas. Arrangements were at once made to carry out this decision; but it was afterwards determined to delay the experiment until the committee had consulted Mr. Nicholas Wood, an eminent colliery-viewer from the neighbourhood of Durham.

On Saturday evening another consultation was held at the office of the proprietors, by Messrs. Day, N. Wood, C. Morton, Government Inspector, Elliott, and other colliery-owners. The decision arrived at was not to try the experiment of introducing incombustible gas into the mine, but only to introduce steam and allow a considerable quantity of water to accumulate in the workings. This state of things was to continue until Wednesday next, when it was understood that Mr. Wood and the other members of the managing committee would again meet and consider what further steps might be necessary.

Pending the decision of the conference of scientific men the measures recommended by them on Saturday were carefully carried out in the early part of the week, under the superintendence of Mr. Webster and Mr. Maddison. The effect of those measures in subduing the fire is evident from the experiments which have been made.

Fresh anecdotes of painful interest keep coming to light in connection with this unfortunate affair. The following scene was witnessed by one of the searching party who explored the pit immediately after the explosion. A man named Joseph Simmonds was found, and the party seized hold of him to put him in the chair. Suddenly, however, he broke away from them, and rushed towards one of the workings. He was caught a second time, and being probably in a state of delirium from the gas he had inhaled, struggled with superhuman strength, and made off into a part of the workings where it was not safe to follow him. He is now buried in the pit.

It is intended to erect a shed capacious enough to contain the whole number, and as the bodies are brought up, they will be placed in coffins, which are in course of preparation, and deposited in this structure. To each of them will be attached a ticket, containing if the deceased be identified his name, otherwise a number according to the order in which it is brought up. Every effort has been made by the proprietors to ascertain the names of all in the pit. The result of the inquiries which have been made is stated to be satisfactory; and even this number will probably be increased upon subsequent inquiry.

The efforts in aid of the survivors will no doubt become general throughout the country. Subscriptions have been received in the proprietors from several persons living in distant places. Proceedings are being taken for organising public subscriptions in Sheffield and Manchester.

The *Leeds Mercury* of Tuesday last remarks that "the Barnsley coal district has been the scene of some of the most appalling accidents that can be found on record. To go back to a comparatively recent date, we find that no fewer than fourteen accidents have occurred, by which an aggregate of between four and five hundred lives have been sacrificed. In addition to numerous explosions which have happened in the neighbourhood of some of the principal pits, at the present time, be read with interest—On April 4th, 1838, twenty-six individuals lost their lives in a colliery at Silkstone, near Barnsley, by the irruption of a quantity of water into the workings. On the 21st of November, 1841, fifteen men and boys were killed by an explosion at the Mount Osborne Colliery, which is situated within half a mile of the town of Barnsley; and, being the first serious explosion of firedamp that had occurred in the neighbourhood, it excited a great deal of interest. In 1842 two accidents occurred at Hopwood's Colliery, at Barnsley, by which five lives were lost. At the Oaks Colliery, on the 11th of June, 1845, three men were killed. On the 23rd January, 1847, six lives were sacrificed through an accident in the Darley Main Colliery, situated within two miles of Barnsley—a colliery which afterwards attained some degree of notoriety by an explosion which was attended with great loss of life. On the 7th of March, in the present year, three men and a boy were working in the Oaks pit, about a mile from Barnsley, and met with a sudden death from an explosion of [illegible] the [illegible] which was [illegible] that stands [illegible] out of the shaft—which was nearly three hundred yards deep, into the air to the height of forty or fifty yards. On that occasion the explosion originated, according to the evidence, in an old break or abandoned working. The machinery of the pit was very considerably damaged, and many of the bodies were not recovered until some days after the explosion, although in the first instance a large proportion of the unfortunate workmen were brought out alive. On that occasion the whole of the men killed had resided in Barnsley and the immediate vicinity, and the greatest gloom pervaded the town. About £1000 was raised for the relief of the survivors and sufferers by a general subscription, and the fullest investigation was made into the cause of the accident. In August of the same year two men were killed by an accident at the Dark-main pit. Less than two years another explosion of an appalling character followed at the Darley-main Colliery, by which seventy-five lives were lost, which created a great sensation throughout the kingdom. In this instance there was an absence of that external shock by which explosions are generally attended. Notwithstanding the absence of noise, the workmen about the pit-hill at once became aware, from the issuing of the smoke, accompanied by a strong smell of sulphur, that the pit had fired; and, as the working machinery in this instance was fortunately uninjured, immediate steps were taken to rescue the sufferers, and during the following day the greater part of the bodies were recovered. On the 20th July, 1851, three men were killed by an accident at the Wrsbro'-park Colliery. On the 7th June, 1851, three men lost their lives at the Oaks Colliery. On the 26th July, 1854, an accident occurred at the Lund-hill pit, the scene of the late explosion, by which five men were killed. The shafts were only then in process of sinking, and the sinkers, after having been out a day or two, incautiously descended the shaft, when a quantity of foul air ignited which had accumulated, and an explosion of a most terrific character followed. On this occasion the violence of the report from it was heard at a distance of seven miles. A person who was working at the mouth of the shaft was blown into the air to an altitude of about 180 feet. Another man took refuge in the mouth of the shaft, and by that means the sinker's escaped. At Elsecar, by which nine lives were lost; and shortly before that the explosion at Warrenvale had occurred, by which fifty-two human beings were sent into eternity."

The painful interest excited by this awful calamity has induced us to dispatch to the scene of destruction our Special Artist, Mr. Loadley, which we engrave this week, and hereafter we shall illustrate the accident more in detail. Our Correspondent writes from

BARNSLEY, Sunday evening.

Every train to-day has brought a large number of "excursionists," who by their conduct seemed bound to a fair or country fête rather than to the scene of a frightful calamity. Each road leading to the pit was covered with throngs of people, who were busy for miles in every direction; and the immediate neighbourhood of the works could only be compared to Greenwich-hill on a summer Sunday. At two o'clock there were from 10,000 to 12,000 persons on the spot, and few indeed were those who appeared to think they were standing immediately over the boiling cauldron of the human beings, hurried without a minute's notice into eternity. In the human beings, hurried without a minute's notice into eternity. In the human beings, hurried without a minute's notice into eternity. In

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 848.—VOL XXX.] SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

THE EXPLOSION AT LUND HILL COLLIERY, BARNSLEY.—(SEE PAGE 210.)

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

To the excitement of the Carnival has succeeded the retirement of the Carême. All is hushed in the ball-rooms, public and private; the price of fish rises, and Madame complains of a *fatiblesse générale*, arising solely from a *maigre* diet, and not at all from the reaction of six weeks of daily feasting and nightly dancing. Daily feasting? Yes, even so. In France—in Paris more especially—men, women, and children are all gourmands—gourmands frankly, naturally, and habitually. At a French dinner of any pretensions at all the quality of the viands is the chief subject of attention and conversation. Each dish, as it is handed round, is recommended, commented on, discussed, approved, or condemned. *Gourmandise*, so far from being a thing to be at all concealed or ashamed of, is considered in the light rather of a taste, like that for pictures or china; and he who possesses a good cook and gives dinners accordingly is looked upon much in the same light as a virtuoso who opens his saloons to let his friends enjoy the treasures of art therein collected. When, therefore, a period arrives especially devoted to feasting, the thing becomes a sort of duty—a serious occupation; and the sums laid out on edible delicacies, and the amount thereof consumed, is something startling to those not initiated in the ways of our "lively neighbours."

As, however, two things are absolutely essential to the existence of the Parisian, man or woman—namely, excitement and fashion—the utmost ingenuity is employed to make these ingredients enter into all things, however little they may seem to lend themselves to the introduction. Accordingly, church-going is now made the vehicle of these essentials of Parisian existence. Certain preachers and a certain style of sermon become *la mode*—more especially if these treat of the vices, follies, and exaggerations of the day; and have the same sort of interest for their hearers as the dramas and vaudevilles on similar subjects. And, generally speaking, the effect is precisely the same; no one dreams of crying *mea culpa*, or thinks these remarks have any peculiar application to him or to her. No; they are satires on the day, not on the men and women thereof; and are listened to, discussed, and commented on, as matters interesting from their actuality, but in no way personally concerning the individuals whose aggregate forms the society under consideration.

Manes of Vatel! prepare to greet a brother. Chevet is departed, and his death has been made a subject of réclame in the true French fashion of the "veuve inconsolable," on the tomb of whose defunct husband may, we believe, be seen to this day, in one of the two principal cemeteries of Paris, the notification of her continuing the business at such and such an address. In the papers appears a gravely-indignant refutation of certain assertions of other papers: for instance, that M. Chevet was the youngest of five sons, whereas, in fact, he was the junior of only three; with various other equally important rectifications, of the whole winding up with the information that Madame Veuve Chevet, with her family, remains at the head of the important Maison de Comestibles at the Palais Royal, the only Maison Chevet in Paris, as well as of the establishment at the Casino at Hombourg-les-Bains, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine. *A quelque chose, malheur est bon*—M. Chevet's demise may thus be made the means of extending Madame Chevet's commerce.

It appears that in the approaching election at the Academy the chances are chiefly in favour of M. Emile Augier, though it is likely many voices will be given to M. Victor de Laprade.

Ferouk Khan continues to be a good deal honised; the more so that he goes about holding long conversations, especially with ladies, through the medium of his interpreter: the thing is found piquant, which gets over the otherwise intolerable awkwardness and inconvenience of such a mode of communication.

The Emperor has purchased and presented to the Princess Mathilde the hotel she has occupied for some years back in the Rue de Courcelles. Some idea of the rise of value in houses may be given by the history of this one. In the first Republic it was purchased by M. Delorme for 100,000 francs in assignats, representing a few hundred francs in money. Forty years later the Queen Christina gave 500,000 francs for it, and the Emperor has bought it from her for 800,000.

The Queen Christina has purchased a palace at Rome, where she proposes to pass the winter near her daughter, the Princesse de Drago; but, as her other daughter, the Princesse Amparo Czartoryska, resides at Paris, she has refused all proposals to sell the Malmaison, for which she has a peculiar affection, and which she saved from destruction by buying it from a company of speculators, who intended to pull it down.

A most extraordinary correspondence is being carried on in the *Presse Philosophique*—which is chiefly supplied by former St. Simonians—between M. Proudhon and Madame d'Héricourt; the lady taking much of the nonsense ladies generally talk on such topics, respecting the rights of woman, her equality with man, &c., &c., and her adversary replying with more energy than delicacy or gallantry. We can, however, only admit in this case the verdict of the country jury on the prisoner accused of beating his wife, "Serve her right."

Memoirs seem to be the fashion of the day in France. It is said that the heirs of Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia, have composed from the notes, documents, correspondence, &c., of the Marshal a voluminous memoir, many portions of which will purposely be made to serve as answers to certain parts of the "Memoirs of the Duke of Raguse."

"Les Princesses de la Rampe" has considerable success at the Variétés. At the Lyrique "Obéron," taken from the version of Wieland, is crowned with the warmest applause. The Palais Royal has a woful piece, "Ce que deviennent les Roses," in which Grassot, Hyacinthe, Brasseur, &c., represent the old age of Marco *la belle*, Olympe de Taverny, Suzanne d'Ange, and other heroines in the "Fille de Marbre" line of recent comedies: the subject is too grave and too painful for such treatment, and the thing is distressing and disgusting, instead of comic.

### PEACE WITH PERSIA.

Official intelligence was received in town on Wednesday to the effect that a satisfactory treaty of peace with Persia was signed at Paris on Tuesday. Thus, within a few hours of the factious vote of Tuesday night, we receive another conclusive proof of the wisdom and success with which Lord Palmerston has vindicated the honour and interests of England.

By way of Russia we have accounts of a treaty concluded at Constantinople between Ferouk Khan and the Envoy of the United States, which has been ratified by the Shah. The United States is to have the right of maintaining a Legation at Teheran, and Consulates in that capital, at Tabriz, and Bender-Bushire. As regards commercial matters citizens of the United States are to be put on the footing of the most favoured nations. An Austrian Colonel has arrived at Teheran charged to negotiate a similar treaty in favour of Austria.

### THE WAR IN CHINA.

The official despatches received by the last Overland Mail from Sir John Bowring and Sir Michael Seymour give accounts of the attack made upon the British shipping by a vast number of Chinese junks. The attack, which was well concerted, being made at low water, when the larger men-of-war could not safely manœuvre, was brilliantly repulsed. Sir Michael Seymour had thought it wise to abandon his posts at the Dutch Folly and the Factory Gardens, and had strengthened his positions at forts lower down the river. Five hundred men were expected from Singapore.

The details of the massacre of eleven Europeans on board the postal steamer *Thistle* are also communicated in these despatches. It appears that, previously to her last voyage from Canton to Hong-Kong, the Chinese passengers on board the *Thistle* were searched, to ascertain that they had no arms; and, this point being settled, the vessel started. No sooner was it under way than the assassins commenced operations. Having obtained knives from a woman who had secreted them under her clothes, and who had not been efficiently searched, they fell on the eleven unarmed Europeans (one of whom was the Spanish Vice-Consul), and murdered them all. Then, running the vessel into a creek, they set fire to her, and carried the heads of their victims on shore, leaving the bodies to the flames. The assassins, seventeen in number, were Chinese soldiers in disguise, and wore their uniforms under the garments they had assumed to gain admission to the vessel. There is no doubt the authorities connived at their design, and will give them the full price for the heads. The *Thistle* being an iron boat was not destroyed. Her hull was found next day by our boats with the eleven charred bodies decapitated.

Intelligence was received in Paris on Thursday from China which states that the Governor of Lin-tsinn had seized the central opium dépôt on Dec. 5, the property belonging to Englishmen and the East India Company.

#### PANIC AT HONG-KONG AND WHAMPOA.

On the 12th of January the anchorage of Whampoa was abandoned by the foreigners. The steamers that were towing under convoy of the men-of-war, the floating houses of the English and Americans were still in sight, when the Chinese began the work of plundering all that the Europeans had been forced to leave in the warehouses and in several of the houses built at the water side, making no distinction between the property of one or another nation.

Hong-Kong is prey to a complete panic, which every day increases. The foreigners residing in this colony have organised themselves on a military footing, and the patrols shoot, without mercy, any Chinaman appearing in the streets, or on the roofs of the houses, after eight o'clock in the evening.

When the mail left, the entire European colony of Hong-Kong seemed to have been poisoned, and the family of Sir John Bowring in particular were suffering the greatest agonies. All the Chinese bakers have fled. A general poisoning of the foreigners is believed to have been intended. Fortunately, no one as yet has perished.—*Letter in the Monsteur.*

#### THE CHINESE PROCLAMATION OF WAR.

From a letter dated Canton, Jan. 15, in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, we learn that the Chinese Government at Pekin has addressed the following instructions to the Governors of the five ports:—

1. Until further orders, all the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire are prohibited from trading with the subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain.

2. The opium markets, which have been open for the trade of the two nations, are provisionally closed. Those markets were subjected to some very severe regulations, and only a very limited quantity of opium could be legally sold in them.

3. Around the five ports which are open to Europeans a cordon of troops is placed, for the purpose of preventing strangers from penetrating into the interior of the empire. The canals and roads are closed against their goods, which will be confiscated in case of a contravention of this decree.

4. Smuggling, until further orders, will be punished with death.

5. The Imperial fleet and troops are to attack the English wherever they meet them; treaties made with them are annulled.

6. The penalty attached to any violation of the above decrees will be death for the Chinese, and for foreigners detention until the restoration of peace.

7. The provisions of these decrees are not applicable to the markets which are open for goods conveyed by land transport across the frontiers of Siberia.

#### THE CHINESE REBELLION.

The *Nord China Herald* says:—"The death of both the eastern and northern Kings is now generally reported and believed by those who come in to Shanghai from Nanking or its vicinity. One of these reports run thus:—The assistant King, Shih Tahkai, returning from Kiangsi with an army 40,000 strong, seized the northern King, Wei Changhwui, and put him to death, became the nor hern King had put to death the eastern King, Yang Siuts'ing. All this is probable enough, yet, until confirmed by some more direct and reliable testimony, it cannot be received as a 'fixed fact.' If it be so, and Hung Nunsuien be still alive, his assistant, Lin, being now alone, may soon give a more favourable exhibition of state policy, or, at least, pursue measures more conciliatory and less cruel."

The *China Mail* adds to this account, that the strife among the insurgents is increasing. A Tartar major, *en route* to China, had arrived in a Tien-tsin junk, the supercargo of which, a native of Poh-kien, reported the provinces of Pe-chih Li and Shan-Tung quiet, but the seas much disturbed by pirates.

#### GREAT ALARM AT SINGAPORE.

A letter from Singapore, under date of January 21, 1857, states that Sir James Brooke had left that morning for Hong-Kong with 300 sepoys, twenty European artillerymen, and 300 tons of shot, shell, &c. The writer says:

> We are not without our disturbances here. A new police and municipal acts came into operation on the 1st inst. which have aroused the native population from their former filthy ways; but they take it unkindly, and by means of their secret societies arranged to shut all their shops on the 2nd inst., leaving the servants of Europeans all food, preventing the coolies, boatmen, cars, and cabs from plying for hire, or in any way assisting us. Of course meetings were called, and steps taken to quell the insurgent spirit. Placards were seen on the walls offering so much per head for the Europeans—as 2000 dollars for the Governor's, 500 for that of the Deputy-Commissioner of Police, and so on; and for a few days no one came to office or walked in the verandahs. But we are ready for them now. Guns are posted so as to enfilade the streets 56 and 58 pounders, with shot, shell, grape, and canister, all are now ready. Signals in case of an outbreak are arranged, rendezvous for ladies arrappointed, the rifle corps drilled daily, and a station appointed them. The place will be put under martial law; and then woe unto the arrogant Chinese, for they will be mowed down by hundreds and thousands; the head men will be seized at the outset. Doubtless, loss of life will occur to the Europeans, but not by cowardly assassinations and brutal murder, as in China. In fact, a revolutionary spirit seems to have seized upon the Chinese everywhere.

#### THE FRENCH IN CHINA

It is reported in Paris that, in consequence of the last news from China, the French fleet in those seas, under the command of Admirals Guerin and Rigault de Genouilly, will be reinforced by three ships of the line.

#### THE RUSSIANS IN CHINA

A private letter from St. Petersburg announces that it was known in that city by special courier that the Governor of Russian Siberia had dispatched a column of troops towards Kiakhta, on the frontiers of China. It is added that this measure has been adopted in accord with the Court of Pekin.

### THE WAR IN CIRCASSIA.

From various quarters we learn that Russia has lately been making great preparations to carry on the war against Circassia with renewed vigour, now that she is at peace with the Western Powers. On the other hand, the brave inhabitants of that interesting country are as determined as ever to resist the invaders, and we are glad to learn that they will not be without assistance, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter of the *Daily News* Correspondent at Constantinople:—

> Mehemed Bey, the brave Hungarian officer who has thrown up the Sultan's service in order to take command of the patriotic army of Circassia, must by this time have reached the place of his destination. The Russian Ambassador telegraphed information of his departure to St. Petersburg; and it is possible that orders have also been sent to Odessa to do all that could be done to intercept him; but the prevailing wind has been a fair one for the English vessel conveying Mehemed Bey and his companions, and their expedition has had a start of at least three days. Notes and couriers are passing backwards and forwards between the Russian Embassy and the residence of the Grand Vizier. The English residents here have been delighted to hear of the expedition of the Poles and Hungarians to Circassia, and hardly anything else was talked of at the balls lately given by the Ambassadors. If is asserted, absurdly enough, in Russian circles, that Lord Redcliffe was a party to the movement, and even that a high personage at London had given it his support.

### AMERICA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Africa*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, and the Liverpool and Philadelphia steam-ship *Baltimore*, we have intelligence from New York to the 19th ult.

The further consideration of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty was postponed until the 5th of March, on the first day of the new Administration. It appears that all the Southern members opposed it, owing to the slavery clause regarding Honduras. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Courier and Enquirer* says:—

> The postponement of the treaty by a close vote, as yesterday ordered by the Senate, is a proof that it is not intended ultimately to reject it. Senators are fully awake to the importance of improving the present favourable opportunity for settling the existing difficulties with Great Britain. I have no doubts whatever that the principles of the treaty negotiated by Mr. Dallas will be confirmed, and that henceforth the kingdom of Great Britain and the Republic of the United States will be firmly bound together in the ties of a common and harmonious national policy.

The House of Representatives had passed the Submarine Telegraph Bill, with the following amendments:—

> That citizens of the United States shall have the right to the use of the line for all time instead of fifty years; that the United States and the citizens thereof shall enjoy the use of the said submarine telegraph communication for all time on the same terms and conditions which shall be stipulated in favour of the Government of Great Britain and the subjects thereof, recognising the equality of rights among the citizens of the United States in the use of the said submarine communication, and the lines of telegraph which may at any time connect with the same at its terminus on the coast of Newfoundland and the United States, in any contract so to be entered into by such persons or association with that Government.

An ineffectual effort was made to table the bill, which was passed, amended as above, by a vote of 122 against 81. The amendments require the concurrence of the Senate.

In committee on the Tariff Bill, Mr. Campbell (Ohio) presented a bill, and explained that it was that reported by a majority of the Committee of Ways and Means last Session, and modified by adding various articles to the free list, and leaving the item of wool with a proviso that all wool of the value of 16c. or less and 90c. and over the pound at the port of importation shall be duty free, and leaving the intermediate kinds with the present duty of thirty per cent. Load, revenue 6,000,000 dols. directly and probably 4,000,000 dols. to 6,000,000 dols. indirectly, by the facilities it would give the manufacturing interests of the country. This, after a debate and the offering of other propositions, was agreed to as a substitute for Mr Millson's bill, which contemplated a reduction on all the present schedules. The former was still open to amendment.

Advices from Washington state that Mr. Buchanan had not completed his Cabinet.

The French Minister had demanded from the Government compensation for the injuries to the French residents during the bombardment of Greytown.

The following letter from Greytown shows that General Walker's position is still very critical:—

> GREYTOWN, MOSQUITO, Feb. 7.
>
> I told you in my last communication that there were 200 Filibusters at the company's buildings on the opposite side of the harbour, impatiently waiting for means to get up the river and fight for Walker and liberty on the 18th ult. Captain Erskine sent an officer to their camp, to see if there were any British subjects held against their wishes, and volunteered stepped out of the ranks, and were sent over here and kept at the Consul's quarters. Two or three of the Generals in command made speeches on the occasion, referring particularly to the British Iron running away with his tail between his legs at the battle of New Orleans, and abusing John Bull generally. The sixteen men were then taken back by the United States' steamship *Granada*, which called in specially for the object on the 21st ult. by arrangement.
>
> After three weeks' constant labour Mr. Scott got an old worn-out boat ready, and the Filibusters started on the 23rd ult. to sweep the river of the Costa Ricans. They took with them two brass guns, obtained from the company's steam-ships *Texas* and *Tennessee*. It is, however, eleven days since they left here, and they have not yet got as far as Serapiqui, but have taken possession of a native Nicaraguan's plantation about eight miles this side of it, and have (so they say) built a fort called Fort Anderson. Their steam-boat is continually coming down, and is here now, expecting the New Orleans steamer with reinforcements. Should she bring any they will probably attack the Costa Ricans, although the Commander-in-Chief says he could whip them with only seven men. Two of the men came down the river from the fort on a log yesterday. They said they deserted four days ago, and had been that time getting here; and that at least one hundred of the rest were sick with fever, leaving not more than eighty fit for duty.
>
> We have no intelligence of the state of affairs up the country by the river, but a private letter from Costa Rica, via Panama, speaks of Walker as being completely surrounded by the allied forces under General Canas, at Rivas.

According to intelligence from Mexico, dated February 1st, the treaty signed between the United States and Mexico provides that the former shall lend Mexico 15,000,000 dollars, of which 3,000,000 go to American claims, and the United States is to have a mortgage on the customs revenue, and to receive 15 per cent of the duties.

In the Burdell case the jury has returned a verdict of wilful murder against Mrs Cunningham, Eckel, and Sureigass. They were of opinion that the daughters of Mrs. Cunningham were also implicated, and recommended their safe keeping.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ON Wednesday morning a mounted detachment of the 11th (Prince Albert's Hussars, consisting of 110 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Captain J. Miller, arrived at Chatham from Canterbury under orders to proceed to Hounslow Barracks.

THE *Retribution*, 28, paddlewheel frigate, ordered for foreign service, left Portsmouth on Monday afternoon. Her destination is reported to be China. The *Orlando*, sailing frigate, is expected to carry out troops of the 5th, 10th, and 18th Hussars, also to the same destination.

THE first division of the 2nd and 3rd Dragoon Guards embarked at Dublin on Tuesday, and proceeded to Canterbury, where both regiments will assemble previous to leaving for India. Each of the regiments is 700 strong, and arranged in three divisions. At ten o'clock the regiments were drawn up on the square of the Royal Barracks, and inspected by General Lord Seaton, attended by his staff. The troops afterwards proceeded to the North-wall, the bands of both regiments playing before them along the quays as far as Carlisle-bridge. The division which left was under the command of Captain Keane.

THE troops quartered at Chatham garrison, to the number of about 4000 men of all ranks, consisting of the regiments of the Line composing the Provisional Battalion, the Royal Engineers, and the Royal Marine Light Infantry, were marched to Chatham lines on Wednesday for the purpose of going through the evolutions of a field-day. The troops of the Line, divided into two battalions, under the respective commands of Colonel H. Jervis and Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Phillips, took up their position in the centre of the columns, with the corps of the Royal Engineers on their right, and the Royal Marines, commanded by Colonel E. Rea, on their left. The whole brigade was then put through a variety of manœuvres by Colonel W. H. Eden, in command of Chatham garrison, which were performed by the troops in a satisfactory manner.

DEARNESS OF LODGINGS IN PARIS.—A very general opinion appears to prevail that rents have augmented in consequence of the number of houses that have been pulled down. This is a profound error, as the Prefect of the Seine has demonstrated in the most complete manner. Thus, the number of houses pulled down in the last five years amounts to 2624, while the number of new buildings is 3536, or more than double of the former. Inquiries made in the arrondissements of St. Denis and of Sceaux show that in the suburbs the houses newly constructed surpass exactly the number pulled down. Thus, we find that in Paris and the suburbs 18 594 houses have been constructed, against 4667 houses pulled down. Another error, equally prevalent, is contradicted by the Prefect—namely, that the old houses are more subdivided, and contained a greater proportion of lodgings than those recently constructed in their place. It is thus shown that the increase of rents does not proceed either from the diminution of the number of houses, or of the number of lodgings. To what, then, are we to attribute this dearness? The cause is clearly stated by the Prefect; it proceeds from the rapid increase of the population of the capital, from the number of foreigners and persons from the provinces, attracted by the facility of communications. In five years the population of the capital has increased to the extent of 395,000 souls, and we can scarcely experience astonishment at the supply of accommodation not corresponding with that vast demand.—*Constitutionnel.*

## STATE OF AFFAIRS AT CANTON.

We have been favoured with the following communication from the head of a firm in the city of London long connected with the India and China trade:—

(*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS)

LONDON, 4th March, 1857.

FEELING a deep interest in all questions relating to the immense empire of China, and the relations of this country therewith, I have watched with some attention the discussions which have just taken place in both Houses of Parliament with reference to the policy and conduct of Sir John Bowring at Canton.

Were I to be guided by the invectives with which Sir John has been vehemently assailed by those who profess to discountenance the course he has pursued, I should feel, in endeavouring to urge one word on his side of the matter, that I was defending the acts of one lost to all sentiments of justice and humanity.

In thinking better things, however (in common, I am inclined to believe, with the large majority of the public both here and in China), of our Governor at Hong-Kong, I feel that the effect of these attacks is much weakened by the truth of the allusion by one of your morning contemporaries on the subject to the remarkable coincidence of the opinions expressed by the various speakers on the subject with their political and party views.

On the same grounds, however, that those who appear to use the name of Sir John Bowring as the medium through which to level a shaft on Lord Palmerston's Government will, doubtless, demand that public opinion should regard the coincidence above mentioned in a charitable, rather than in an uncharitable, sense, so I think, in considering impartially the acts of a far-distant Governor and Consul, the public will reject inferences substituted for facts, and prejudice for dispassionate inquiry, leaving the question as to whether Sir John Bowring or his accusers best merit this considerate treatment to the consciences of the respective parties themselves.

Being wholly unconnected with that political arena which appears to have so magical an effect on the mental vision of many of those subjected to its influence, I can afford to regard the question in dispute at least with impartiality, however inferior in ability to those distinguished individuals with whose expressed opinions I have the misfortune to differ.

Nearly all the remarks which have fallen from those who have spoken in Parliament on this subject, and especially those who have approved the proceedings of her Majesty's representatives in China, have chiefly applied themselves to the legality or otherwise of the register of the lorcha *Arrow*, the seizure of whose crew it is admitted on all hands was the original cause of the quarrel. Doubtless as a legal or even political encounter, this part of the question is of grave importance; but, in estimating the judgment and conduct of Sir John Bowring (to attack and abuse whom some of the speakers appear to have considered by far the more important point), I cannot help thinking that the refinements of legal interpretation are rather beside the question.

A colonial ordinance, sanctioned by a solemn treaty with the Emperor of China, issued and long acted upon by the Hong-Kong Executive, with the permission and knowledge of the British Parliament and Ministry, and unquestioned by the local authorities at Canton, is suddenly, and in the face of a Chinese population of a million and a half, openly violated by those authorities. Mr. Consul Parkes and Sir John Bowring, as well as Sir Michael Seymour, acting upon that interpretation of the colonial arrangements, which had never previously been disputed or objected to, naturally enough require an explanation as on a proceeding which had every appearance of a deliberate outrage on the British flag.

This requirement is superciliously (to use, I think, the mildest term) evaded by Commissioner Yeh, whose conduct and correspondence clearly show (at all events at the period when the *animus* of the matter on his part must be considered) he had no knowledge whatever of the now asserted but still questionable expiry of the British registry of the lorcha.

Surely it must occur to any reasonable person that, had Commissioner Yeh's intentions been amicable instead of the reverse, two simple courses were open to him:—1st, To protest against any supposed illegality in the colonial registry of such vessels as the *Arrow*; and, if he thought fit, to give notice that after a given date he should disregard such register; or, 2nd, To have demanded one or any of the crew suspected of piracy at the hands of the British Consul, in accordance as Yeh must have well known with the terms of the treaty.

As to the allusion to how we should have acted had America, Russia, or France been the offending party, I deny altogether the relevance of any such comparison, because neither of those Powers would have been guilty of the bad taste or semi-barbarous folly first to violate a British right until then unquestioned, and then to refuse all personal explanations, and decline to recognise any pleas of equality between the two Governments.

The information in the hands of the Parliament evidently shows that this refusal to treat personally on the part of the Canton authorities was the main cause of the dispute (easy of adjustment at first) becoming gradually embittered, until at last the alternatives of eating his own words or a recourse to hostile measures were the only ones open to Sir John Bowring.

These, then, are the circumstances on which those who object to the conduct of Sir John found their severe and unmeasured condemnation. They say in effect we are decidedly of opinion that the colonial ordinance, the effect of which alone rendered the Chinese seizure of the *Arrow's* crew offensive or improper in illegal and invalid, *therefore* Sir John Bowring is a monster and unfit for his responsible post. I beg to dissent *in toto* from this most unjust conclusion. What can these gentlemen possibly expect the attachment of a colonial Governor to be? If the greatest legal authorities in the realm are at issue as to the power of the Hong-Kong authorities to grant the register in question; and yet it is expected, nay demanded, that Sir John should not remain at his post unless he possesses legal abilities so far exceeding our greatest lawyers as to be able at once to foresee on the spot what a certain number of forensic legislators consider an admitted and acknowledged power exercised by the Colonial Executive, to be in strict law invalid, and, in fact, no power at all.

If appearances favour that, under such an argument, Sir John Bowring is placed on the horns of this dilemma—if he had acted as Lords Derby and St. Leonards and their party say he should have done, and abstained altogether from remark or remonstrance, because, as they say, he had no ground of complaint, he would have acted directly contrary to the view of the case entertained by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wensleydale, the Attorney General, &c.

Surely, therefore, even had this diversity of opinion been known to Sir John (and it assuredly was not), he would have been justified in considering custom and mutual recognition of the lorcha's rights as quite sufficient both to evidence the arrogant and aggressive character of Yeh's conduct, and also to justify the remonstrances on behalf of Great Britain which followed. If this position is granted, the subsequent resort to hostilities became a necessary sequence, arising solely from the dogged and offensive refusal on the part of the Chinese Commissioner (during the ample interval allowed) either to make public and honourable restitution, or to treat personally with her Majesty's representatives; for had we drawn in our horns at the last moment, as we are told by some we should have done, everybody in the slightest degree acquainted with the Chinese character will be perfectly aware that the previous most unsatisfactory relations of Europeans with the Chinese at Canton would have promptly become quite intolerable, and, when at length even a member of the Society of Friends himself would be compelled to adopt the offensive, the conduct of the Chinese authorities and populace would have become still more obstinate and impracticable, and the consequences (when hostilities became compulsory) proportionately the more to be deplored.

But in some quarters it is argued that the question as to the nationality of the lorcha, and also the insult to the flag she carried, became subsequently of little moment, in consequence of two circumstances which afterwards occurred, viz.: 1st, The assumed return by Commissioner Yeh of the lorcha's crew to Mr. Consul Parkes; and, 2nd, the demand made by Sir John Bowring just prior to the commencement of hostilities, that he might be permitted to have a personal interview with the Chinese Commissioner within the walls of Canton.

As regards the first point, I do not hesitate to say that the strong probability is that an old manœuvre of the Chinese was resorted to—that of sending condemned criminals in equal number to the parties seized when a pretended restitution becomes desirable. Had Yeh succeeded in this he would have laughed nicely, as the Persians say, at our Consul's beard.

It will be urged this is a mere begging the question by thus assuming a case. I admit it, and for the same reason precisely I say it is begging the question to assume that these men were the actual crew, in the face of Consul Parkes' assertion to the contrary, whose knowledge of Chinese character and general urbanity towards them is well known; whilst the *British* commander of the lorcha (whose existence is conveniently all but ignored) would doubtless be present to identify his own crew, or the reverse. The non-return, or even offer to do so, of the particular individual whom the Chinese more particularly desired to seize is almost forgotten by the allies of Commissioner Yeh.

The second point is much relied upon as substantial evidence that it was a preconceived idea and intention of Sir John Bowring to resort to hostilities in any case, and to force an entrance as British Minister into Canton.

With all respect for those who think thus, it seems to me to prove exactly the reverse, and for this simple reason. Sir John appears to have found one great impediment to an adjustment of the disputes consisted in the avoidance of personal negotiations between him and Yeh, hence it appears a reasonable inference that, finding an adoption of extreme measures becoming unavoidable without (as his Excellency, I apprehend, justly conceived) a most unwarranted loss of national dignity, Sir John had recourse to the only remaining chance of a peaceful settlement by asking to see Yeh himself, and thus leaving no stone unturned prior to the hostilities which, in his judgment, had at length become inevitable. It is really lamentable to see argument so positively prostituted to prejudice or party as to see this last peaceful effort of our Plenipotentiary twisted into evidence of an impatience on his part to plunge into acts of needless and sanguinary violence.

Mr. Cobden instances an American dispute at Charleston on his side of the question; but let me in turn instance what the American thought of national dignity during this very quarrel of ours with Commissioner Yeh. A Chinese fort fires into an American boat, Jonathan considers not a month as too short notice, but twenty-four hours too long, and proceeds forthwith to demolish the said fort, with such large or small loss of life to the Chinese as the operation required.

Sir John Bowring, in fact, finds political matters much against his cause here just now. Of course, the Peace party are ready to embrace any one who will aid their hobby, from the Czar of Russia to a Kaffir chief, from Mr. Disraeli to Commissioner Yeh; whilst the Derbyites find it very convenient to fraternise for the nonce with even their arch antagonists in order to have a chance of office.

Happily for this country we have in Lord Palmerston a Premier who—to use the words of his then supporter, but now opponent, Lord J. Russell—is not the Minister of China or of Russia, but of England.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

PETER NEMO.

## THE WEATHER

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1857.

| 1857. | Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° at 9 A.M. | Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° at 3 P.M. | Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb at 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb at 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind. | Amount of Cloud (0–10). | Rain in Inches |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | | | | | | | | |
| Feb. 26 | 30·05 | 46·6 | 38·8 | 39·2 | 37·0 | 35·5 | 46·2 | 41·0 | NW. | 0 | 0·000 |
| „ 27 | 30·471 | 47·0 | 38·8 | 39·6 | 37·6 | 36·0 | 46·6 | 43·8 | SW | 10 | 0·000 |
| „ 28 | 30·513 | 45·7 | 38·9 | 37·4 | 45·7 | 43·4 | 47·4 | 46·6 | W. | 5 | 0·000 |
| March 1 | 30·593 | 42·8 | 39·2 | 42·1 | 41·8 | 41·0 | 42·3 | 42·0 | NW. | 10 | 0·000 |
| „ 2 | 30·565 | 45·8 | 39·9 | 44·3 | 43·4 | 44·0 | 45·5 | 44·9 | E. | 10 | 0·000 |
| „ 3 | 30·482 | 46·0 | 38·9 | 41·0 | 42·8 | 41·3 | 48·9 | 43·5 | NE. NW. | 10 | 0·000 |
| „ 4 | 30·194 | 40·8 | 32·2 | 35·3 | 45·3 | 41·7 | 49·6 | 48·4 | SW. | 10 | 0·042 |
| Means | 30·47 | 44·2 | 38·2 | 42·1 | 41·1 | 39·9 | 45·1 | — | — | — | 0·051 |

The range of temperature during the week was 25·1 degrees.

Hoar frost covered the ground on the morning and night of Feb. 28th and on the morning of March 1st. A little rain fell on the night of March 1st.

The weather was very fine and the sky clear throughout the 26th and on the evening and night of the 27th, and the moon was shining faintly at midnight of March 3rd. The sky was quite overcast on February 27th and from March 1st to 4th. A dense fog came over at 8h. a.m. of March 1st, and prevailed during the morning.

The wind was blowing in heavy gusts on February 27th and March 4th. On the latter day the barometer was falling rapidly, the reading at 3 p.m. being 30·070 inches, and a shower of rain fell at 8 p.m. J. BREEN.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY (THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION)

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 4″ W. Height above sea-level

| | Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° at 9 A.M. | Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° at 3 P.M. | Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb at 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb at 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind. | Amount of Cloud (0–10). | Rain in Inches |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | | | | | | | | |
| Feb. 26 | 30·[illegible] | 46·2 | 42 | 40 | 47 | 43·9 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 0·000 |
| „ 27 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 0·000 |
| „ 28 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| March 1 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| „ 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| „ 3 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| „ 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Means | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m. and 2h. 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr Glaisher. The "Dew point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### SIR G. P. L. PHILIPPS, BART.

SIR GODWIN PHILIPPS LAUGHARNE PHILIPPS, tenth Baronet, of Picton Castle, in the county of Pembroke, was the only son of Sir William Philipps, the ninth Baronet, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of George White, Esq. He was born the 10th January, 1840, and succeeded his father as tenth Baronet the 17th of February, 1850. He died, unmarried, at St. David's, on the 12th ultimo; and as of his immediate family, his four sisters only survive, the very old Baronetcy of Philipps of Picton Castle, created in 1621, passes to his distant relative, the Rev. James Evans Philipps, Vicar of Orrington, Dorsetshire, now the eleventh Baronet. This gentleman descends directly from Lieut.-General Richard Philipps, Governor of Nova Scotia, who was younger brother of Charles, the great-grandson of Sir John, the first Baronet, and the great-grandfather of Sirs Rowland and William, the eighth and ninth Baronets. The Rev. Sir James Evans Philipps who thus succeeds, as eleventh Baronet, was born in 1793, and married Mary Anne, daughter of Benjamin Bickley, Esq., by whom he has a son, the Rev. James Erasmus Philipps, and three daughters.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 30th March, 1850, there appeared a biographical notice of Sir William P. L. Philipps, father of Sir Godwin, just deceased, together with an account of the Philipps family

### SIR COMPTON DOMVILE.

SIR COMPTON DOMVILE, Bart., of Templeogue, and Santry House, county Dublin, was the eldest son of Charles Pocklington, Esq., formerly M.P. for the county of Dublin, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Sheppard, Esq. This Mr. Pocklington assumed the name of Domvile pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle, the Right Hon. Sir Compton Domvile, whose property, as well as that of his first cousin, Henry Barry, Lord Santry, he inherited.

Sir Compton Domvile, the subject of this notice, entered the British Army early in life; and served in the 6th Infantry Regiment in Canada, and at Walcheren. He sat in Parliament for nineteen years as representative of the boroughs of Plympton and Oxchampton, county of Devon; and he once unsuccessfully contested the county of Dublin. He was created a Baronet 22nd May, 1815. He married, first, the 21st Oct., 1811, Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Lindsay, Bishop of Kildare, and niece to the Earl of Balcarres, by whom (who died in 1812) he had one son, Compton, who died, without issue, the 19th March, 1852, having married Isabella, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart., which lady survives him. Sir Compton Domvile married, secondly, the 7th Dec., 1815, Helena, daughter of Frederick Trench, Esq., of Heywood, Queen's County, and sister of Sir Frederick Trench, K.G.H., by which lady who survives him, he leaves two sons and four daughters, the eldest, died young, and three daughters. The sons are Charles, his successor, and F. William, who married, the 12th July, Caroline, sixth daughter of the Hon. General Meade, and niece of the Earl of Clanwilliam. Sir Compton's eldest daughter, Anna Helena, was married, the 31st June, 1842, to Sir Thomas E. Winnington, Bart., M.P. Sir Compton, who possessed large landed estates in the county of Dublin and other parts of Ireland, and was Custos Rotulorum of the county of Dublin, died at his mansion, 5, Grosvenor-square, on the 23rd ult. He is succeeded by the elder of his two surviving sons, now Sir Charles Compton William Domvile, the second Baronet.

### LIEUT. COLONEL MALET.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE GRENVILLE MALET, H.E.I.C.S., who was killed at the capture of Bushire on the 9th of last December, while gallantly and victoriously commanding the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, was the fourth son of Sir Charles Warre Malet, late Resident, and the brother of Sir Alexander Malet, present Baronet, of Wilbury House, Wilts. He entered the East India Company's military service when young, and was actively engaged in it for thirty-two years. He was present in several battles in the Afghan and Sikh wars, and he gave up a good staff appointment to join the expedition to Bushire. General Stalker, the Commander of the Persian expedition, in a letter to one of Malet's brothers, relates the Colonel's death thus:—"Your poor brother George was leading his men in charging the enemy from Mort Bahlou on the morning of the 9th in a most brilliant affair we had with the enemy; but the death of your brother is damned all, and made the victory a very, very dear one. He was beloved by every one men and officers, a more gallant and kind-hearted soldier never breathed. I saw him pass at the head of his men on the beach. Poor fellow! he had spared five hundred men, who surrendered, but one of these very men shot him. . . . Your poor brother, Brigadier Stopford, and Lieut. Hutson were buried yesterday morning in one grave." Col Malet married, the 31st March, 1831, Mary Fleming, daughter of Colonel John Taylor, and has had four children. This lady and his orphan children are on their way to England. Colonel Malet was one of eight brothers, of whom five have been in the East India Company's service; another is a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, and the eldest, the present Sir Alexander Malet, is her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation. Colonel Malet's third brother, who quitted the East India Company's Civil Service, and went into holy orders, is the Rev. William Wyndham Malet, present Vicar of Ardsley.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. Nathaniel Baron Scarsdale was proved in London under £160,000 personalty: he has provided liberally for all his servants. John Gurney, Esq., of Eriham Hill, Norfolk, £30,000.—The Rev. W. Thresher, of Ipswich, has left bequests to Bygglesworth, £25,000.—John Wood, Esq., of Totteridge, £30,000.—Andrew Ure, M.D., £10,000.

DEATH OF MR SERJEANT WILKINS.—On Wednesday forenoon Mr Serjeant Wilkins died at his chambers, No. 8, Queen's Bench Walk, Temple, he having been for some weeks past in a state of health which almost deprived his friends of any hope of his recovery. The Temple Church was tolled shortly after his demise to announce the melancholy event.

IRISH TRANQUILLITY.—Mr. Smith O'Brien, who was serving on the county of Limerick Grand Jury at the Spring Assizes, took occasion the other day to call the attention of his brother jurors to the folly of maintaining the police force of the district at its present establishment when crime had decreased, and the general tranquillity of the county no longer rendered necessary an expenditure for a surplus force which had formerly been put on to meet the exigencies of extraordinary convulsions or agrarian outrage.

THE SCOTCH FREEHOLD MOVEMENT.—On Monday last a meeting was held in Edinburgh to hear the report of the deputation to London on the freehold question, consisting of Mr. Duncan M'Laren, the Rev. Dr. Begg, and Rodle Grieve. The deputation expressed their great satisfaction with their reception by the English Liberal members, including Mr Roebuck, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir C. Napier, and numerous others; and that even the Conservatives had left bequests to the freeholders had given a most favourable consideration to their proposals. The support of the English members, however, would depend on the Scottish people showing that they really wanted the new freehold suffrage. They had no doubt that, although English members might not listen to any nonsense about the Scotch Ban and unicorn, they were always ready to give attention to measures for the redress of any practical inequality or grievance. Their chief difficulty was with the Scotch Liberal members, many of whom were so obsequious to the Lord Advocate that they would refuse to vote for any measure of reform which he did not sanction. To the Scotch county members, of course, they did not apply. It was agreed to request Mr. Laing, member for the Wick Burghs, to bring in a bill for extending the freehold system in Scotland, in the event of Government declining to do so. It was also resolved to take steps to get up a popular petition on the subject.

The Turin *Armonia*, a journal of the priest party, has been found guilty of a libel on the King, and condemned in 2000 lires and three months' imprisonment.

The mercantile marine of Russia in the Caspian Sea, according to the latest returns from Astrakan, consists of 132 vessels of different sizes, employing crews to the number of 1980 men.

## THE VICTORIA CROSS.

(From a Supplement to the *London Gazette*.)

The following is a list of the names of those upon whom this most enviable honour had been conferred, and the ground on which each was selected as worthiest, among so many brave men, of the honour conferred upon him:—

### ROYAL NAVY

CECIL WILLIAM BUCKLEY, Commander; JOHN TALBOT BURGOYNE, Commander; JOHN ROBERTS, Gunner.—Landed in desperate service of a superior force and set fire to the Russian stores at Genitchi. Lieuten ant Cecil W. Buckley, also in a four-oared gig, accompanied by Mr. Henry Cooper, boatswain, and manned by volunteers, immediately landed and fired the different stores and Government buildings at Taganrog. "This dangerous, not to say desperate service, (carried out in a town containing upwards of 3000 troops, constantly endeavouring to prevent it, and only checked by the fire of the boats' guns) was most effectually performed." (Despatch from Admiral Lord Lyons, June 6, 1855, No. 429.)

HENRY COOPER, Boatswain.—Performed the desperate service of landing at Taganrog, in presence of a large force, to set fire to the Government stores. See preceding memoir of Commander Buckley

JOSEPH TREWAVAS, Seaman.—"Performed the gallant service in having cut the hawser of the floating-bridge in the Straits of Genitchi, under a heavy fire of musketry, on which occasion he was wounded." This service was performed by the crews of the launches of the fleet of paddlebox boats of the *Beagle*, under a heavy fire of musketry at about a distance of eighty yards; the beach being completely lined with troops and the adjacent houses filled with riflemen.

JOSEPH KELLAWAY, Boatswain.—"While boatswain of the *Wrangler*, in the Sea of Azoff, was taken prisoner after a stout resistance, while endeavouring to rescue Mr. Odevaine, mate." This gallant service was performed on shore, near Marioupol.

GEORGE FOOTT DAY, Commander.—With great enterprise and gallantry landed, and successfully conducted a reconnoissance, within the enemy's lines at Genitchi. This service was performed by Commander Day with the view of ascertaining the practicability of reaching the enemy's gunvessels, which lay within the Straits of Genitchi, close to the town. It was performed by Commander Day alone, on a dark but fine night, with the assistance of a pocket compass. After traversing four or five miles of low swampy ground, occasionally up to his knees in water, he at length advanced to within about 200 yards of the vessels. From the perfect silence on board them it was his conviction that they were without crews; and when he returned it was the full impression of the whole party that such was a feasible one. This opinion, however, he was induced to change on the following day, in consequence of the increasing activity which was apparent in the direction of the vessels, and therefore he determined on making a second visit to the spot. On this occasion the night was a squally one, and the journey was longer and more difficult than before. On reaching the spot, finding the vessels still there, and their crews apparently on the alert, he decided that any attempt to surprise them was out of the question.

JOHN EDMUND COMMERELL, Commander; WILLIAM RICKARD, Quartermaster.—"Crossed the Isthmus of Arabat, and destroyed large quantities of forage on the Crimean shore of the Sivash." This enterprise was performed by Commander Commerell, at night, accompanied by William Rickard, Quartermaster, and George Milestone, A.B. Having hauled their small boat across the Spit of Arabat they traversed the Sivash to the Crimean shore of the Putrid Sea. The magazine of corn, of which they were in search, lay about two miles and a half off, and to reach it they had to ford two rivers, the Kara-su and the Salghir. The forage and corn, amounting to ten tons, were stacked on the banks of the latter river, in the vicinity of a guard-house, and close to from 20 to 30 mounted Cossacks, who were encamped in the neighbouring village. Commander Commerell and his two companions contrived to ignite the stacks, the rapid blazing of which alarmed the guard, who pursued them to the shore with a heavy fire of musketry, and very nearly succeeded in taking them prisoners. The other men, from exhaustion, had fallen into the mud, and was unable to extricate himself.

GEORGE INGOUVILLE, Captain of the Mast.—On July 13, 1855, while the boats of the *Arrogant* were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats and batteries off Viborg, her second cutter was swamped by the blowing up of her magazine and drifted under a battery. Notwithstanding that he was wounded in the arm, and that the boat was under a very heavy fire, Ingouville, without any order to do so, jumped overboard, caught hold of her painter, and saved her.

JOHN BYTHESEA, Commander; WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, Stoker. On August 9, 1854, having ascertained that an Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor of Russia had landed on the Island of Wardo, in charge of a mail and despatches for the Russian General Commanding, Bythesea obtained permission for himself and William Johnstone, a stoker, to proceed on shore with the view to intercept them. Being disguised and well armed they concealed themselves till the night of the 12th, when the mailbags were landed close to the spot where they lay secreted in the bushes. The mails were accompanied by a military escort, which passed close to them, and which, as soon as it was ascertained that there was no more, took its departure. Availing themselves of this opportunity, Commander Bythesea and the stoker attacked the five men in charge of the mail, took three of them prisoners, and brought them in their own boat on board the *Arrogant*. The despatches were carried to General Baraguay d'Hilliers, who expressed himself in the highest terms of approval.

CHARLES D. LUCAS, Lieutenant.—This officer was promoted to his present rank June 21, 1854, for his gallantry in throwing overboard a live shell at the first attack on the batteries of Bomarsund.

### NAVAL BRIGADE (EMPLOYED ON SHORE.)

WILLIAM PEEL, Captain.—Sir Stephen Lushington recommends this officer:—1st. For having, on the 18th of Oct., 1854, at the greatest possible risk, taken up a live shell, the fuse still burning, from among several powder-cases outside the magazine, and thrown it over the parapet (the shell bursting as it left his hands), thereby saving the magazine and the lives of those immediately around it. 2nd. On Nov. 5, 1854, at the Battle of Inkerman, for joining the officers of the Grenadier Guards, and assisting in defending the colours of that regiment, when hard pressed at the Sandbag Battery. 3rd. On the 18th of June, 1855, for volunteering to lead the ladder party at the assault on the Redan, and carrying the first ladder until wounded

EDWARD SR JOHN DANIELS, Midshipman. Sir Stephen Lushington recommends this officer:—1st. For answering a call for volunteers to bring in powder to the battery from a waggon in a very exposed position, under a destructive fire, by which having disabled the horses. 2nd. For accompanying Captain Peel, at the Battle of Inkerman, as aide-de-camp. 3rd. For devotion to his leader, Captain Peel, on June 18, 1855, in tying a tourniquet on his arm on the glacis of the Redan, while exposed to a very heavy fire.

WILLIAM NATHAN WRIGHT HEWETT, Lieutenant.—1. On the occasion of a repulse of a sortie of Russians by Sir De Lacy Evans's division on the 26th of October, 1854, Mr. Hewett, then acting mate of her Majesty's ship *Beagle*, was in charge of the right Lancaster Battery before Sebastopol. The advance party placed the gun in great peril, from jeopardy their skirmishers advancing within 300 yards of the battery, and pouring in a sharp fire from their rifle rifles. By some misapprehension the word was passed to spike the gun and retreat: but Mr. Hewett, taking upon himself the responsibility of disregarding the order, replied that "Such order did not come from Captain Lushington, and he would not do it till it did." Mr. Hewett then pulled down the parapet of the battery, and, with the assistance of some soldiers, got his gun round, and poured upon the advancing column of Russians a most destructive and effective fire. For the gallantry exhibited on this occasion the Lord Admralty promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant. 2. On November 5, 1854, at the Battle of Inkerman, Captain Lushington again brought before the Commander-in-Chief the services of Mr. Hewett, saying, "I have much pleasure in again bringing Mr. Hewett's gallant conduct to your notice."

JOHN SULLIVAN, Boatswain's Mate.—Recommended by Sir S. Lushington.—"For having, on or about April 10, 1855, deliberately placed a flag on a mound, in a very exposed position, under a heavy fire, to enable battery No. 5 to open fire upon a concealed Russian battery that was doing great execution on one of our advanced works."

JOHN SHEPHERD, Boatswain. Recommended by Captain Keppel, for, on July 16, 1855, while serving as boatswain's mate of the *St. Jean d'Acre* (attached to the Naval Brigade) proceeding in a punt with an explo-ive apparatus into the harbour of Sebastopol, to endeavour to blow up one of the Russian line-of-battle ships. This service, which was twice attempted, is described by Lord Lyons as "a bold one and gallantly executed."

THOMAS REEVES, Seaman; JAMES GORMAN, Seaman; MARK SCHOLEFIELD, Seaman. "At the Battle of Inkerman, November 5, 1854, when the right Lancaster Battery was attacked, these three seamen mounted the embrasures, and, under a heavy fire, made use of the disabled soldiers' muskets, which were loaded for the men as fast as continuing, succeeded in carrying the wounded soldier to a place of safety.

### ROYAL MARINES

GEORGE DARE DOWELL, Lieutenant, Royal Marine Artillery.—An explosion having occurred in one of the rocket boats of the *Arrogant*, during the attack on some forts near Viborg, Lieutenant Dowell (who was on board the *Ruby* gun-boat, while his own boat was receiving a supply of rockets) was the first to jump into the quarter-boat of the *Ruby*, and with three volunteers, himself pulling the stroke oar, proceeded instantly, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, to the assistance of the cutter's crew. The Russians endeavoured to prevent his object of saving the men and boat, but Lieutenant Dowell succeeded in taking up three of the boat's crew, and placing them on board the *Ruby*; and, on his returning to the spot, was mainly instrumental in bringing off the sinking cutter

JOHN PRETTYJOHN, Corporal, Royal Marines. Reported for gallantry at the Battle of Inkerman, having placed himself in an advanced position, and noticed as having himself shot four Russians.

THOMAS WILKINSON, Bombardier, Royal Marine Artillery. Specially recommended for gallant conduct in the advanced batteries, June 7, 1855, in placing sandbags to repair the work under a galling fire.

### THE ARMY

#### 2ND DRAGOONS.

Sergeant-Major JOHN GREIVE (No. 774).—Saved the life of an officer, in the Heavy Cavalry charge at Balaclava, who was surrounded by Russian cavalry, by his gallant conduct in riding up to the rescue and cutting off the head of one Russian, disabling and dispersing the others

#### 4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Private SAMUEL PARKIN, No. 636).—In the charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade at Balaclava Trumpet-Major Crawford's horse fell, and dismounted him, and he lost his sword; he was attacked by two Cossacks, when Private Samuel Parkes (whose horse had been shot), saved his life by placing himself between them and the Trumpet-Major, and drove them away by his sword. In attempting to follow the Light Cavalry Brigade in the retreat they were attacked by six Russians, whom Parkes kept at bay, and retired slowly, fighting, and defending the Trumpet-Major for some time, until deprived of his sword by a shot.

#### LATE OF THE 11TH HUSSARS.

Lieutenant ALEXANDER ROBERT DUNN.—For having, in the Light Cavalry charge on the 25th of October, 1854, saved the life of Sergeant Bentley, 11th Hussars, by cutting down two or three Russian lancers who were attacking him from the rear, and afterwards cutting down a Russian bussar, who was attacking Private Levitt, 11th Hussars.

#### 17TH LANCERS.

Troop Sergeant-Major JOHN BERRYMAN. Served with his regiment the whole of the war, was present at the Battle of the Alma, and also engaged in the pursuit at Mackenzie's Farm, where he succeeded in capturing three Russian prisoners, when they were within reach of their own guns. Was present and charged at the Battle of Balaclava, where, his horse being shot under him, he stopped on the field with a wounded officer (Captain Webb), amid a shower of guns and shell, although repeatedly told by that officer to consult his own safety, and leave him; but he refused to do so, and on Sergeant John Farrall coming by, with his assistance, carried Captain Webb out of the range of the guns. He has also a clasp for Inkerman.

#### LAND TRANSPORT CORPS (LATE OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY).

Captain ANDREW HENRY.—For defending the guns of his battery against overwhelming numbers of the enemy at the Battle of Inkerman, and continuing to do so until he had received twelve bayonet wounds. He was at the time Sergeant-Major of G Battery, Second Division.

#### ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel MATTHEW CHARLES DIXON.—On the 17th April, 1855, about two p.m., when the battery he commanded was blown up by a shell from the enemy, which burst in the magazine, destroyed the

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parapets, killed and wounded ten men, disabled five guns, and covered a sixth with earth, for most gallantly reopening fire with the remaining gun before the enemy had ceased cheering from their parapets on which they had mounted, and fighting it until sunset, despite the heavy concentrated fire of the enemy's batteries, and the ruined state of his own

Gunner and Driver THOMAS ARCHER.—When in charge of the magazine in one of the left advanced batteries of the right attack, on June 7, 1855, when the Quarries were taken, he of his own accord carried barrels of infantry ammunition for the 7th Fusiliers several times during the evening across the open. Volunteered for and formed one of the spiking party of Artillery at the assault on the Redan on June 18, 1855.

#### ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Lieutenant GERALD GRAHAM.—Determined gallantry at the head of a ladder party, at the assault of the Redan on June 18, 1855. Devoted heroism in sallying out of the trenches on numerous occasions, and bringing in wounded officers and men.

Lieutenant D. LENNOX.—Cool and gallant conduct in establishing a lodgment in Tryon's Rifle Pit, and assisting to repel the assaults of the enemy. This operation drew forth a special order from Gen. Canrobert.

Corporal JOHN ROSS (No. 897).—Distinguished conduct on July 21, 1855, in connecting the fourth parallel right attack with an old Russian rifle pit in front. Extremely creditable conduct on August 23, 1855, in charge of the advance from the fifth parallel right attack on the Redan, in placing and filling twenty-five gabions under a heavy fire, while annoyed by the presence of light balls. Intrepid and devoted conduct in creeping to the Redan in the night of September 8, 1855, and reporting its evacuation, on which its occupation by the English took place

Corporal WILLIAM J. LENDRIM (No. 1025). Intrepidity, getting on the top of a magazine and extinguishing sandbags which were burning, when fire upon a powder-barrel took place, on the 11th of April, 1855. For courage and praiseworthy example in superintending 150 French Chasseurs, on the 14th of February, 1855, in building No. 9 battery, Left Attack, and replacing the whole of the gabions under a heavy fire. Was one of four volunteers for destroying the furthest rifle-pit 29th April.

Sapper JOHN PERIE (No. 854).—Conspicuous valour in leading the sailors with the ladders to the storming of the Redan, on the 18th of June, 1855: he was invaluable on that day. Devoted conduct in rescuing a wounded man from the open, although he himself had just previously been wounded by a bullet in the side.

#### GRENADIER GUARDS

Brevet Major Sir CHARLES AS TON.—Offered to dislodge a party of Russians from the Sandbag Battery, if any one would follow him: Sergeant Norman, privates Anthony Palmer, and Bailey (who was killed) volunteered the first. The attack succeeded.

#### 3RD BATTALION

Private ANTHONY PALMER (No. 3071). Present when the charge was made in defence of the colours, and also charged singly upon the enemy as witnessed by Sir C. Russell: is said to have saved Sir C. Russell's life. Sergeant ALEXR ASHLEY (No. 3672).—On the 2nd of September, 1855, seized a shell which fell in the centre of a number of ammunition-cases and powder, and threw it outside the trench: it burst as it touched the ground

#### COLDSTREAM GUARDS

Brevet Major GERALD LITTLEHALES GOODLAKE.—For distinguished gallantry while in command of the sharpshooters furnished by the Coldstream Guards, on October 26, 1854, on the occasion of "the powerful sortie on the Second Division," when he held the Windmill Ravine, below the picket-house, against a much larger force of the enemy. The party of sharpshooters then under his command killed thirty-eight (one an officer) and took three prisoners of the enemy (of the latter one an officer), Major Goodlake being the sole officer in command. Also, for distinguished gallantry on the occasion of the surprise of a picket of the enemy, in November, at the bottom of the Windmill Ravine, by the sharpshooters, under his sole leading and command, when the knapsacks and rifles of the enemy's party fell into his Lands

Private WILLIAM SLOCOCK (No. 3968).—For having volunteered, when employed as one of the sharpshooters, in October, 1854, for reconnoitring purposes, to crawl up within six yards of a Russian sentry, and so enabled the officer in command to effect a surprise

Private GEORGE STRONG (No 417).—For having, when on duty in the trenches, in the month of September, 1855, removed a live shell from the place where it had fallen

#### SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS

Brevet Major ROBERT JAMES LINDSAY.—When the formation of the line of the regiment was disordered at Alma, Captain Lindsay stood firm with the colours, and by his example greatly tended to restore order. At Inkerman, at a most trying moment, he, with a few men, charged a party of Russians, driving them back, and running one through the body.

Sergeant M'KECHNIE (No 3234), and Private WILLIAM REYNOLDS (No 3366). When the formation of the regiment was disordered at Alma, for having behaved gallantly and rallied the men round the colours.

#### 2ND BATTALION 1ST REGIMENT

Private JOSEPH PROSSER (No. 1672).—1st. On the 16th of June, 1855, when on duty in the trenches before Sebastopol, for pursuing and apprehending (after exposing his own person to two close fires) a soldier in the act of deserting to the enemy. 2nd. On the 11th of August, 1855, before Sebastopol, for leaving the most advanced trench, under a heavy fire, and assisting to carry in a soldier of the 93th Regiment, who lay severely wounded

#### 3RD REGIMENT.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK FRANCIS MAUDE.—For conspicuous and most devoted bravery on September 8, 1855, when in command of the covering and ladder party of the Second Division on the assault on the Redan, to which he gallantly led his men. Having entered the Redan, he, with only nine or ten men, held a position between traverses, and only retired when all hope of support was at an end, himself dangerously wounded

Private JOHN CONNORS (No. 2649).—Distinguished himself most conspicuously at the assault on the Redan, September 8, 1855, in personal conflict with the Russian Colonel, and officer of the 30th Regiment, who was surrounded by Russians, by shooting one and bayonetting another; and was observed inside the Redan in personal combat with the Russians for some time. Was selected by his company for the French War Medal.

#### 7TH REGIMENT.

Private MATHEW HUGHES (No. 1879), 7th Royal Fusiliers.—On June 7, 1855, at the storming of the Quarries, for procuring ammunition, under a heavy fire, across the open ground; he also went to the front, and brought in private John Hampton, who was lying severely wounded; and on June 18, 1855, he volunteered to bring in Lieutenant Hobson, 7th Royal Fusiliers, who was lying severely wounded, and in doing so was severely wounded himself

Private WILLIAM NORMAN (No. 3443).—On the night of the 16th of December, 1854, he was placed on single sentry some distance in front of the advanced sentries of an outlying picket in the White Horse Ravine, a post of much danger, and requiring great vigilance. The Russian picket was posted about 300 yards in his front; three Russian soldiers advanced, under cover of the brushwood, for the purpose of reconnoitring. Private William Norman, single-handed, took two of them prisoners without alarming the Ruselan picket

#### 8TH REGIMENT (LATE OF THE 90TH REGIMENT)

Ensign ANDREW MOYNIHAN.—When sergeant, 90th Light Infantry, at the assault of the Redan, September 8, 1855, he personally encountered and killed five Russians. Rescued from near the Redan a wounded officer, under a heavy fire.

#### 17TH REGIMENT.

Corporal (Lance-Sergeant) PETER SMITH.—For repeatedly going out in the front of the advanced trenches against the Great Redan, on June 18, 1855, under a very heavy fire, after the column had retired from the assault, and bringing in wounded comrades.

#### 19TH REGIMENT.

Private JOHN LYONS (No. 1051).—For, on June 10, 1855, taking up a live shell which fell among the guard of the trenches, and throwing it over the parapet.

#### 23RD REGIMENT.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD W. D. BELL.—Recommended for his gallantry, more particularly at the battle of the Alma, where he was the first to seize upon and capture one of the enemy's guns, which was limbered up and being carried off. He, moreover, succeeded to the command of that gallant regiment, which he brought out of action; all his senior officers having been killed or wounded.

Lieutenant LUKE O'CONNOR.—Was one of the centre sergeants at the Battle of the Alma, and advanced between the officers carrying the colours. When near the redoubt, Lieutenant Anstruther, who was carrying a colour, was wounded, and he was shot in the breast at the same time, and fell; but, recovering himself, snatched up the colour from the ground, and continued to carry it until the end of the action, although urged by Captain Granville to relinquish it, and go to the rear, on account of his wound; was recommended for, and received his commission for his services at the Alma. Also behaved with great gallantry at the assault on the Redan, September 8, 1855, where he was shot through both thighs.

Corporal ROBERT SHIELDS (No. 2946). For volunteering, on September 8, 1855, to go out to the front from the 6th parallel, after the attack on the Redan, to bring in Lieutenant Dyneley, who was wounded.

#### 34TH REGIMENT

Private WILLIAM COFFEY (No. 2).—For having, on March 29, 1855, thrown a lighted shell that fell into the trench over the parapet.

Private JOHN J. SIMS (No. 3482).—For having, on June 18, 1855, after the regiment had retired into the trenches from the assault on the Redan, gone out into the open ground, under a heavy fire, in broad daylight, and brought in wounded soldiers outside the trenches

#### 41ST REGIMENT.

Brevet Major HUGH ROWLANDS.—For rescuing Colonel Haly, of the 47th Regiment, from Russian soldiers. Colonel Haly having been wounded and surrounded by them, and for gallant exertions in holding the ground occupied by his advanced picket against the enemy at the commencement of the Battle of Inkerman.

Sergeant-Major AMBROSE MADDEN.—For having headed a party of men of the 41st Regiment, and having cut off and taken prisoners one Russian officer and 14 privates, three of whom he himself captured.

#### 44TH REGIMENT

Sergeant WILLIAM M'WHEENY (No. 1982).—Volunteered as sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege, and was in charge of the party of the 44th Regiment; was always vigilant and active, and on the morning of October 30, 1854, when one of his party, Private John Kane, 44th Regiment, was dangerously wounded in the Woronzoff road, at the time the sharpshooters were repulsed from the Quarries by overwhelming numbers. Sergeant M'Wheeny, on his return, took the wounded man on his back, and brought him to a place of safety. This was under a very heavy fire. He was also one of the sharpshooters, and was severely wounded in the head December 5, 1854. Sergeant M'Wheeny brought him from under fire and dark, when they retired. Sergeant M'Wheeny brought him from under fire and was one of the sharpshooters, and was severely wounded in the head December 5, 1854. Sergeant M'Wheeny brought him from under fire and advanced guard of General Eyre's brigade, in the Cemetery, June 18, 1855; and was never absent from duty during the war.

#### 47TH REGIMENT.

Private JOHN M'DERMOTT (No. 2040).—For saving the life of Colonel Haly, on the 5th of November, 1854, by his intrepid conduct in rushing up to his rescue when lying on the ground disabled and surrounded by a party of Russians, and killing the man who had disabled him.

#### 49TH REGIMENT.

Sergeant GEORGE WALTERS.—Highly distinguished himself at the Battle of Inkerman, in having rescued Brigade-Major Adams, C.B., when surrounded by Russians, one of whom he bayonetted.

Corporal JAMES OWENS.—Greatly distinguished himself, October 30, 1854, in personal encounter with the Russians, and nobly assisted Major Conolly, Coldstream Guards.

#### 55TH REGIMENT.

Private THOMAS BEACH.—For conspicuous gallantry at the Battle of Inkerman, November 5, 1854, when on picket, in attacking several Russians who were plundering Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, 41st Regiment, who was lying wounded on the ground. He killed two of the Russians, and protected Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter until the arrival of some men of the 41st Regiment.

Brevet Major FREDERICK C. ELTON.—For distinguished conduct on the night of August 4, 1855, when in command of a working party in the advanced trenches in front of the Quarries, in encouraging and inciting his men, by his example, to work under a dreadful fire; and when there was some hesitation shown, in consequence of the severity of the fire, going into the open, and working with pick and shovel. In March, 1855, Major Elton volunteered, with a small party of men, to drive off a body of Russians who were destroying one of our new detached works, and succeeded in doing so, taking prisoner one of the enemy with his own hands. On the night of June 7, 1855, Major Elton was the first of his party to leave our trenches, leading his men; when in the Quarries he several times rallied his men around him

57TH REGIMENT.

Private CHARLES M'CORREY (No. 1911).—On the night of the 23rd June, 1855, he threw over the parapet a live shell which had been thrown from the enemy's battery.

68TH REGIMENT

Captain T. DE COURCY HAMILTON.—For having, on the night of the 11th May, 1855, during a most determined sortie, boldly charged and dislodged the enemy with a small force from a battery of which they had obtained possession in great numbers, thereby saving the works from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Private JOHN BYRNE.—At the Battle of Inkerman, when the regiment was ordered to retire, Private John Byrne went back towards the enemy, and at risk of his own life brought in a wounded soldier under fire. On May 11, 1855, he bravely engaged in a hand-to-hand contest with one of the enemy on the parapet of the work he was defending, preventing the entrance of the enemy, killed his antagonist, and captured his arms

77TH REGIMENT.

Sergeant JOHN PARK (No. 2800).—For conspicuous bravery at the Battles of Alma and Inkerman. Highly distinguished himself at the taking of the Russian Rifle Pits on the night of the 19th of April, 1855. He was severely wounded. Remarked for determined resolution on both attacks on the Redan

Private ALEXANDER WRIGHT (No. 2239). For conspicuous bravery through the whole of the Crimean war. Highly distinguished on the night of March 22, 1855, in repelling a sortie. Highly distinguished at the taking of the Russian Rifle Pits, on the night of April 19, 1855; remarked for the great encouragement he gave the men while holding the pits under a terrible fire. He was wounded. Highly distinguished on Aug. 30, 1855 (wounded).

90TH REGIMENT.

Private JOHN ALEXANDER (No. 2932).—After the attack on the Redan, June 18, 1855, went out of the trenches under a very heavy fire, and brought in several wounded men. Also, when with a working party in the most advanced trench, September 6, 1855, went out in front of the trenches, under a very heavy fire, and assisted in bringing in Captain Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, lying dangerously wounded.

97TH REGIMENT

Brevet Major CHARLES HENRY LUMLEY.—For having distinguished himself highly by his bravery at the assault on the Redan, September 8, 1855, being among the first inside the work, where he was immediately engaged with three Russian gunners reloading a field piece, who attacked him. He shot two of them with his revolver, when he was knocked down by a stone, which stunned him for a moment, but on recovery he drew his sword, and was in the act of cheering the men on when he received a ball in his mouth, which wounded him most severely

Sergeant JOHN COLEMAN.—Conspicuous for great coolness and bravery on the night of August 30, 1855, when the enemy attacked a "new sap," and drove the working party in. He remained in the open, perfectly exposed to the enemy's rifle-pits until all around him had been killed or wounded. He finally carried one of his officers, who was mortally wounded, to the rear.

1ST BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE

Brevet Major Hon HENRY H CLIFFORD. For conspicuous courage at the Battle of Inkerman, in leading a charge and killing one of the enemy, disabling another, and saving the life of a soldier

Captain WILLIAM JAMES CUNINGHAME.—Highly distinguished at the capture of the Rifle Pits, November 20, 1854. His gallant conduct recorded in the French General Orders

Brevet Major CLAUDE THOMAS BOUCHIER.—Highly distinguished at the capture of the Rifle Pits November 20, 1854. His gallant conduct recorded in the French General Orders

Private P. WHEATLEY. For throwing a live shell over the parapet of the trenches

2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE

Lieutenant JOHN KNOX.—When serving as a sergeant in the Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieutenant KNOX was conspicuous for his exertions in re-forming the ranks of the Guards at the battle of the Alma. Subsequently, when in the Rifle Brigade, he volunteered for the ladder party in the attack on the Redan on June 18, remaining on the field until twice wounded

Private R. M'GREGOR (No. 2074).—For courageous conduct when employed as a sharpshooter in the advanced trenches in the month of July, 1855. A rifle-pit was occupied by two Russians, who annoyed our troops by their fire; Private M'Gregor crossed the open space under fire, and, taking cover in the rock, dislodged them, and occupied the pit

Private ROBERT HUMPSTON (No. 2639), and Private JOSEPH BRADSHAW (No. 3471).—Carried in daylight, April 22, 1855, a Russian rifle-pit, situated among the rocks overhanging the Woronzoff road, between the third parallel, right attack, and the Quarries (at that period in possession of the enemy). Private Humpston received a gratuity of £5, and was promoted. Private Bradshaw has since received the French War Medal

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The Decoration, which we engrave of the actual size, consists of a Maltese cross, formed from the cannon captured from the Russians. In the centre of the cross is the Royal crown, surmounted by the lion, and below it a scroll bearing the words, "For valour." The ribbon is blue for the Navy, and red for the Army. On the clasp are two bunches of laurel, and from it, suspended by a Roman V, hangs the cross. The execution of the work has been intrusted by Lord Panmure to Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, and is highly creditable to his taste and skill. The decoration carries with it a pension of £10 a year.

Hereafter we shall illustrate the Decoration Printed in Colours, accompanied by a series of characteristic sketches of some of the incidents of daring and bravery for which these distinctions have been awarded.

THE 93RD REGIMENT, HIGHLANDERS.

## KARANI, NEAR BALACLAVA.

THE straggling village of Karani, or Karanji, lying in the valley, about two miles and a half from Balaclava, was occupied during part of the late war by our transport service. The situation is pleasant and sheltered.

Mr. H. D. Seymour, in his excellent work on the Crimea, thus glances at the former occupation of this portion of the country:—

When Catherine II. took the Crimea the Tatars were still a powerful people, with a strong nationality. The object of Catherine was to break this up, and to prepare the country for the future habitation of the great Slave people. She therefore encouraged as many of the inhabitants of the Crimea as she could influence to emigrate, and, appealing to the religious sentiments of the Greeks, and their hereditary hatred of the Turks, she called in Greek soldiers to assist her in expelling the Tatars that were refractory.

A regiment of Albanians was raised, chiefly from the Greeks who had been in the Russian service in the Archipelago, and they were first called Arnaouts at Balaclava. The Tatars having emigrated, or been dispersed, this town, together with the surrounding country extending to the banks of the Bouiouk Ouzene, including the villages of Kadikoi, Karani, Kamara, and Alson (after removing the rest of the Tatar families to other places), was given to the Albanians as a settlement. A few years before the breaking out of the late war they numbered 600 fighting men; and each colonist was liable to be called out for four months of active service, and had the other eight at his disposal for the cultivation of his lands.

VIEW OF KARANI

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 8.—2nd Sunday in Lent. Raphael born, 1483.
MONDAY, 9.—David Rizzio assassinated, 1566.
TUESDAY, 10.—Sir Benjamin West died, 1820.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—Baltic Fleet sailed, 1854.
THURSDAY, 12. St. Gregory.
FRIDAY, 13.—Dr. Priestley born, 1733.
SATURDAY, 14.—Admiral Byng shot, 1757.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 14, 1857.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M h m ⊙ 45 | A h m 1 10 | M h m 1 35 | A h m 1 57 | M h m 2 15 | A h m 2 30 | M h m 2 39 |
| A h m 3 3 | M h m 3 25 | A h m 3 45 | M h m 4 6 | A h m 4 25 | M h m 4 45 | A h m 5 4 |
| M h m 5 23 | A h m 5 43 | M h m 6 3 | A h m 6 24 | M h m 6 45 | A h m 7 6 | M h m 7 27 |
| A h m 7 49 | M h m 8 13 | A h m 8 39 | M h m 9 5 | A h m 9 30 | M h m 9 55 | A h m 10 20 |
| M h m 10 45 | A h m 11 9 | M h m 11 30 | A h m 11 50 | M h m 12 8 | A h m 12 25 | M h m 12 40 |
| A h m 1 0 | M h m 1 15 | A h m 1 30 | M h m 1 45 | A h m 2 0 | M h m 2 15 | A h m 2 30 |
| M h m 2 45 | A h m 3 0 | M h m 3 15 | A h m 3 30 | M h m 3 45 | A h m 4 0 | M h m 4 15 |
| A h m 4 30 | M h m 4 45 | A h m 5 0 | M h m 5 15 | A h m 5 30 | M h m 5 45 | A h m 6 0 |

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. M. S.—The import of tea into Great Britain was, in 1855, 83,390,000 lb., and in 1856, 87,741,000 lb., according to the Customs entries. The Government trade tables are not yet made up for 1856. We have given an account of the import of tea into America and Russia in 1856. The latest reliable accounts of the import of tea into Russia do not come below 1855—5,236,761 R., qui. net 9,002,965 lb. in 1851. The exports of tea from China to the United States, which in 1850 amounted to 16,000,000 lb., and exceeded 23,000,000 lb. in the year ended June 30th, 1855, 31,013,999 lb., and exceeded 34,000,000 lb., 1856, 40,217,990 lb.

W. J. T., Clerk of the Correspondent is greatly in error. What we stated was that the article had declined *one penny*, 2s 2d on the shilling, per gallon.

A WEEKLY READER.—The standard of our silver coins is 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine, an 18 dwts. alloy and of the gold coins 22 carats fine, and 2 carats alloy.

E. B.—A denarius of Severa, Emperor of Rome, A.D. 193-211.

J. CLARKE, Dalverton.—A specimen of Queen Elizabeth. Very common.

E. C. R.—The Lancaster halfpenny, with head of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, is of no value. The wax impression of the seal is too much broken to be deciphered.

ALLEN BANDWORTH.—A London groat of Edward IV.; very common.

W. J. B.—The King of Greece married the 22nd November, 1836, Amelia, elder daughter of Augustus, late Grand Duke of Oldenburg, by his first wife, Adelaide, daughter of Victor Charles Frederick, Prince of Anhalt Bernburg-Schaumburg.

A. L. T.—The Arms of the wife, as she is heraldically speaking, an heiress, should be placed on an escutcheon of pretence in the centre of the husband's shield.

PORPAR.—The Earls of Strathmore, do not bear a Chief.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER FROM THE COMMENCEMENT.—There is no such coin as that described by you. Send an impression of the coin in wax.

J. J., Hounsdgate.—The drawings sent of coins, &c., lately found in a field near Nottingham are those of 1. Lemarius of Lucius Verus. 2. Brass weight of James I. 3. Medalet of William and Mary. 4. Brass counter of George III.

W. S. M., Coventry, will find in the original proceedings of the Royal Institution of this year a paper on "Perpetual Motion," which he may consult with advantage.

MAURICE.—The motto is copyright.

AMATEUR ANATOMIST.—In the preservation of animal substances by *injection* anatomists use a hot mixture of wax, resin, turpentine varnish, and vermilion, or tallow and vermilion. After the injection has remained a day or eight days well in the vessels, as much of the colour should not be dissected off as may be necessary to display the part. It should then be hung up, in a dry, airy situation, until the muscles are quite firmed. When dry, brush over freely with equal varnish. For the mode of making injections for the microscope, consult a sheep book on "The Microscope," by J. Bogg, published by Routledge and Co., London.

NOTICE.—PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN.—To meet the great demand for the NUMBER for FEBRUARY 7, with COLOURED SUPPLEMENT, a New Edition has been printed, and may be had at the original price if ordered immediately. Stamped, 1s.; Unstamped, 10d.

## THE CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

IN order to give our Readers and the Public a correct version of events occurring at Canton and Hong-Kong, we have despatched a Correspondent and Artist to the scene of the events.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1857.*

### APPROACHING DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

AFTER an animated discussion, extending over four nights, Ministers were, at an early hour on Wednesday morning, defeated, on the question of their Chinese policy, by a majority of 263 against 247. The majority included not only the great bulk of the Conservative party, as marshalled by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, but the whole of the clever ("too clever by half") section of doctrinaires and wordspinners who are inspired by the eloquence and obey the behests of Mr. Gladstone; and forty-eight members more or less intimately associated with the Liberal party, in addition to the two tellers of the Anti-Ministerial phalanx, Mr. Cobden and Mr. Milner Gibson. On the side of the Ministry voted twenty-five members of the Conservative party. Forty-eight members paired off; leaving a balance of ninety-six members to be accounted for. From these we must strike off three, for Glasgow, Tipperary, and East Sussex, leaving ninety-three members prevented—by illness, absence from London, or indifference to the issue—from attending in their places on an occasion so memorable. The result took most people by surprise; and even Mr. Cobden, who closed the debate, anticipated a different verdict.

To have resigned office at such a conjuncture might have been constitutional on the part of Lord Palmerston; but though it would, doubtless, have been agreeable to Mr. Disraeli, it would have been highly injurious to the public service, both at home and abroad, if Ministers had done so. They have adopted a bolder, a wiser, and an equally constitutional course; and have resolved, as soon as the state of the public business will permit, to dissolve the present Parliament, and give the country an opportunity of pronouncing its verdict upon their whole policy, past and present, foreign and domestic, European and Asiatic. The remaining days of the present House of Commons will, therefore, be but few. Possibly within five weeks of its factious and mischievous vote it will have ceased to exist. It was called into being under Protectionist auspices, to reverse, if that had been possible, the sagacious and beneficial policy of Free-trade; and it will be dismissed with the taint of its original sin upon it, and die, as it was born, the instrument of a false principle and an unpatriotic sentiment.

We believe that the policy of Lord Palmerston and his colleagues, both as regards Russia and China, will receive in the approaching elections the cordial support of the country. We also believe that, in the short interval that will elapse before the dissolution of Parliament, his Lordship will take care to issue such a manifesto of his domestic policy as will rally around him all the true friends of a just, safe, and necessary reform of our institutions; of a practical economy in all departments of the State; of an inoppressive and productive system of taxation; and of the material, social, and moral advancement of all classes of the people. He is not likely to leave any such weighty matters as these to be the stalking-horses of his opponents, but will take such a course, on all the great questions of our age and country, as will justify his eulogists in claiming for him the foremost rank as a Peace, no less than as a War, Minister. He will not, we may be assured, base his appeal to the country on the narrow issue raised by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Disraeli. The Chinese question will fit into its place, along with others equally important; and upon his policy as a whole he will either stand with renewed strength, or give way to the incohesive and heterogeneous Coalition that has its busy brain in the West Riding, its nimble tongue at Oxford, and its greedy right hand in Buckinghamshire.

In the mean time, and on the very day when, by the small majority of sixteen, the Government was condemned for doing what Mr. Cobden could not but have done, had he, like that other member of the Peace Society, been Governor of Hong-Kong, and what Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby would, *ex necessitate rerum*, have been compelled to do if they had been in office, two pieces of intelligence have reached this country which help to stultify the tactics of the Opposition. The war with Persia has been terminated, advantageously to this country, and honourably but not onerously to the Government of the Shah. Though Great Britain has such multitudinous neighbours, such widely-scattered colonies, such numerous dependencies, and is in contact, through the immense frontier lines of her magnificent empire, with tribes, nations, and peoples of such varied character, language, and race, and of such conflicting passions and interests, we are at war with only one nation. The statesmen who have steered us through so many difficulties might well have been trusted to steer us through this also. Fortunately, whether trusted or the reverse by the present Parliament, their course will be equally clear;—and British honour as well as supremacy in China will be effectually vindicated by those who knew how to humble the pride of Russia, to preserve the Ottoman Empire, and restore peace to Europe.

The other piece of intelligence is equally significant of the blunder made by the Opposition in taking the excellent Chinese under their protection. When Lord Derby appeals to the Bishops, with touching eloquence, closely modelled on that of Lord Chatham, to support him against the Government by their humanity and by their Christianity; when Mr. Cobden discourses upon the amenity, the learning, the industry, the peacefulness, the innumerable kind, good, and amiable qualities of the countrymen of Yeh; when Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, and a whole host of minor philosophes, find everything to admire, and nothing to condemn, in the public, as well as in the private, character of all Chinamen, and those of the Canton district in particular,—the public learns with horror that these models of justice and philanthropy have poisoned all the wells of Hong-Kong; that the Chinese bakers of the colony have poisoned the bread sold to the English; that the family of Sir John Bowring have drunken of the water and eaten of the bread, and are suffering extreme agony in consequence; that the life of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, formerly a member of the British Parliament, and now Attorney-General of the Colony, has been endangered by the same atrocity; and that the whole of the crew of a British postal steam-packet have been treacherously stabbed in the back and murdered by Chinese who took passage in the boat for the very purpose of the massacre. And it is while such barbarities are being recorded that the British nation is solemnly called upon to behave towards the Chinese as they would towards Russians, Frenchmen, or Americans—if we were unfortunately at war with either of those Christian nations! Surely Mr. Cobden, Lord Derby, and those who follow their guidance in this matter, ought to be ashamed of their clients when such facts as these are brought to their notice? Surely Sir James Graham, who talks of washing his hands, ought to wash his hands of the guilt of supporting and encouraging by his vote in Parliament the insolence of such cowardly and demoniacal ruffians as the Chinese of all ranks, from Yeh downwards, have shown themselves in these transactions? Fortunately, it is to be presumed that our naval and military force will have inflicted the merited chastisement upon the Cantonese long before the news of Wednesday morning's division reaches China. If they have not done so, will not bloodguiltiness lie upon the heads of those misguided Englishmen at home whose speeches and votes will have encouraged Yeh in his ferocity, and inspired him with the false and fatal notion that he could insult this great country, and murder its subjects, with impunity?

### HORRIBLE ATROCITIES IN CHINA.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 17th of November, 1855, we engraved an original and very remarkable Sketch, which we had a few days before received direct from Canton, accompanied by an explanatory letter, which we also published, under the title of "Horrible Atrocities in China." We now reproduce the letter, that the admirers of Governor Yeh—in and out of Parliament—and those who for factious and unpatriotic purposes please to represent the Chinese as most humane and civilised in their intercourse with one another, as well as with foreigners, may see what a Correspondent of this Journal wrote of them a year and a half ago. In the Sketch itself we omitted the living and the dead personages who were portrayed in it, fearing to shock our readers and subscribers by a pictorial record of a scene so brutal, so disgusting, and so horrible. The following is the letter, which we especially recommend to Lord Derby for his attentive perusal, before he again appeals to the bench of Bishops to aid with their votes in Parliament so sanguinary a monster as Governor Yeh.

The Sketch itself we hope to be able to reproduce next week, precisely as we received it at the time.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

CANTON, Sept. 12th, 1855.

As you are the depicter of events passing in the nineteenth century, I send you herewith a Sketch in connection with the daily events of 1855. Between 60,000 and 70,000 heads have been struck off by the executioners, in this little space of ground, since February last. Daily, except on the 1st, 15th, and three days at the time of the Emperor's birthday, have from 150 to 800 been carried in baskets by their fellow-men, to see the mangled remains of those who have by a few minutes preceded them carried or dragged out of the way, until the ground has become for several inches deep a filthy composition of blood and mud. Nearly every day one or two are tied to the cross; the executioner, facing the poor wretches, takes a sharp knife, and, rapidly cutting them in different parts of the body, finishes by putting it into their hearts. They are then cut down, their heads, hands, and feet are cut off, their livers and hearts cut out, and, with their heads, taken to show the Mandarins. I do not know that it is likely that your insertion of these will produce any effect upon the natives; but many of your pictures ornament the boats on this river.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WAL GEO. DICKSON, M.D.

### *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE CITY OF LONDON.—On Thursday an address, soliciting Lord Palmerston to allow himself to be put in nomination for the City to the approaching election, was set on foot, and in the course of a short time received several hundred signatures.

BRITISH PORTRAIT GALLERY.—The Government has assigned apartments at 23, Great George-street, Westminster, for the present accommodation of the board, and the reception of the first portraits which they may obtain, either by donation or purchase. Mr. W. H. Carpenter has undertaken the duties of secretary *pro tem.*, the permanent appointment not having yet been made. The trustees have already considered and adopted some general rules to govern their own proceedings. These are as follows:—The rules which the trustees desire to lay down to themselves in either making purchases or receiving presents is to look to the celebrity of the person represented, rather than to the merit of the artist. They will attempt to estimate that celebrity without any bias to any political or religious party. Nor will they consider great faults and errors, even though admitted on all sides, as any sufficient ground for excluding any portrait which may be valuable as illustrating the civil, ecclesiastical, or literary history of the country. No portrait of any person still living, or deceased less than ten years, shall be admitted by purchase, donation, or bequest, except only in the case of the reigning sovereign, and of his or her consort, unless all the trustees in the United Kingdom, and not incapacitated by illness, shall, either at a meeting or by letter, signify their approbation. No portrait shall be admitted by donation unless three-fourths at least of the trustees present at a meeting shall approve it.

FREE EMIGRATION TO THE COLONIES.—On Monday last a large meeting, consisting of several thousands of the working classes, convened by the British Working Men's Association, was held in Bethnal-green-fields, for the purpose of promoting free emigration to the British colonies, and petitioning Parliament on the subject. Mr. Bowen, a mason, was called to the chair; and a series of resolutions, moved and seconded by working men, were carried unanimously, expressive of the opinion of the meeting that the only hope for the great number of persons who are thrown out of employment by the present continuous stagnation in the building and other trades is to be found in emigration to Australia, New Zealand, or Canada; asking from Government for a free passage to one of those colonies, on condition that the cost of conveyance be repaid by persons so assisted within a certain time after their arrival. A petition embodying the resolutions was read and adopted, after which a person addressed the meeting, and a number of emigrants, who were he had twice been. He said that he was starving at home, but being sent out he in a few years earned a sum of 7500*l.* at his trade of a painter and glazier. Two Free Traders, brother, Sir F. Foster, had sent out 500 emigrants; also addressed the meeting on the advantages of emigration. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and a large body of those present formed themselves into a procession and proceeded to the office in Clerkenwell-green, to sign the petition.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Printers' Pension Society took place on Monday last, at the London Tavern, Mr. Robert Besley in the chair. A very satisfactory report was read by the secretary, Mr. Hodgson, from which it appeared that the income of the society had slightly increased during the year, and that £300 had been added to the funded property, which now exceeds £6000. Seven pensioners were elected making the entire number fifty-seven, at a cost of more than £600 a year.

ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE (NEW GOLDEN-LANE) SCHOOLS.—These schools, which are designed for the poorest class in one of the poorest districts of London, will be opened in the course of the present month. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has announced his intention of being present on the occasion.

THE STRANGERS' HOME, LIMEHOUSE.—In the account of this institution, in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, we omitted to name the architect of the new building, Mr. E. L. Bracebridge, who, on the occasion of the recent visit of the chairmen of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, had the satisfaction to receive from the honourable chairman his expression of approbation with the edifice.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—Mr. J. F. Connell, of Broad-street-buildings, has just received a specimen of Australian gold quartz, stated to be the largest yet discovered: it is said to weigh between 400 and 500 pounds, and, although there is little gold visible, the quartz specimen is an interesting curiosity, apart from its intrinsic value.

THE PIRLICO CHURCH DISPUTES.—The judgment in these important cases will be delivered next week, but no specific day has yet been named. It is believed that the Right Hon. T. Pemberton Leigh will pronounce their Lordships' opinion upon the appeals.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—A numerous meeting of the creditors and depositors of the Royal British Bank was held on Monday evening, at Evans's Hotel, Covent-garden.—Dr. J. G. Waller in the chair; and, after some discussion, a motion was unanimously carried "That the following resolution be proposed as an amendment to the resolution that a compromise be concluded between the shareholders and depositors in the Royal British Bank, in the circular letter of Messrs. Linklater, of the 26th inst.:—'That this meeting is of opinion that it is not expedient to accept any offer of a composition from the shareholders of the Royal British Bank until an official statement has been laid before the depositors of their actual pecuniary resources, and the shareholders, nor without receiving the most ample and satisfactory security for the payment of any composition, should any offer from the shareholders to that effect be accepted by this meeting.'" A numerous meeting was held in the Sussex-hall, Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of considering the proposed compromise with the shareholders. The proceedings, which were of a very turbulent character, ended in the passing of a resolution in favour of the compromise by an overwhelming majority.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—Another reduction in the price of bread was made by a large number of the bakers in the metropolis on Monday. What is termed "good wheaten bread" is now selling at 6*d.* the 4 lb. loaf, and "best wheaten bread" at 7*d.* the 4 lb. loaf, in the densely-populated districts chiefly inhabited by the poor; and in some parts, where strong competition exists, the first-mentioned description of bread is even selling as low as 5½*d.* the 4 lb. loaf. The high-priced bakers, who sell bread of a better quality and give credit, are charging 8*d.* and 9*d.* the 4 lb. loaf.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—An adjourned special meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works was held on Tuesday at Guildhall, for the purpose of further considering the financial statement, and to assess moneys on the several parts of the metropolis, for defraying the expenses of the board in the execution of the Metropolis Local Management Act. The total rateable value of the several districts was fixed at 11,283,863*l.* A resolution was then passed approving an apportionment of the outstanding loan of 140,000*l.* for main intercepting drainage works. A resolution was passed approving the total estimated liabilities of the different districts at 412,262*l.* 12*s.* The following is the amount in the pound which will be required from the several parishes: City of London, 1½*d.*; Marylebone, 1½*d.*; St. Pancras, 1½*d.*; Lambeth, 2½*d.*; Islington, 2*d.*; Shoreditch, 1½*d.*; Hampstead, 1½*d.*; Bethnal-green, 0; Newington, Surrey, 3½*d.*; Camberwell, 3½*d.*; St. James's, Westminster, 1½*d.*; Clerkenwell, 0; Chelsea, 2½*d.*; Kennington, 2½*d.*; Hackney, 1½*d.*; St. Giles's, 1½*d.*; Holborn, 1½*d.*; Wandsworth, 2½*d.*; Fulham, 10½*d.*; Limehouse, 1½*d.*; Poplar, 1½*d.*; St. Saviour, 3½*d.*; Plumstead, 7½*d.*; Lewisham, 1½*d.*; St. Luke's, Middlesex, 0; St. George's, Southwark, 3½*d.*; Bermondsey, 3½*d.*; St. George's-in-the-East, 1½*d.*; St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, 1½*d.*; Hamlet of Mile end Old-town, 1 1-10*d.*; Woolwich, 1½*d.*; Rotherhithe, 2½*d.*; Hampstead, 1½*d.*; Whitechapel, 1*d.*; Westminster, 1½*d.*; Greenwich, 11*d.*; Wandsworth, 2½*d.*; St. Olave's, 3½*d.*; Collegiate Church of St. Peter, 1½*d.*; Charterhouse, 1½*d.*; Inner Temple, 1½*d.*; Middle Temple, 1½*d.*; Lincoln's-inn, 1½*d.*; Gray's-inn, 2½*d.*; Staple-inn, 1½*d.*; Furnival's-inn, 1½*d.* A resolution to assess the sum specified was carried.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The deaths registered in London, in the week that ended last Saturday, were 1216. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with the last week was 1148. But the deaths now returned occurred in an increased population, and for comparison with the average the latter should be raised proportionally to the increase, which case it will become 1251. The result of the comparison is a difference of forty-seven, showing that the rate of mortality last week was rather below the average. Births in the week: Males, 1?.., females, ...; total, 18..1.

PREVENTION OF PITTING IN SMALLPOX.—Mr. Startin, the senior surgeon to the Gurney Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, has communicated to the *Medical Times* a very important plan, which he has adopted during the last few years, for preventing pitting in smallpox, and which, he states, has always proved successful. The plan consists in applying the *acetum cantharidis* or any vesicating fluid, by means of a camel-hair brush, to the apex of each spot or pustule of the disease, on all the exposed surfaces of the body, until blistering is evidenced by the whiteness of the skin in the parts subjected to the application, when the fluid produced is to be washed off with water or thin arrowroot gruel. The pain attending the application of the vesicating fluid is very slight and transient.

THE MINT.—By a return just published of the sums advanced in each year from the Consolidated Fund for the purchase of bullion for coinage, and of the sums paid in each year to the account of her Majesty's Exchequer at the Bank of England, in repayment thereof, it appears that the sum total of the amount advanced from 1837 to December 31, 1856, is £8,318,029 19*s.* 8*d.*; and of the sums paid into the Bank in repayment, £8,220,000.

An Irish paper states that a letter has been received from John Sadleir, written on the banks of the Tennessee, U. S.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The suicide of Lord Derby's Parliament is, of course, the only topic of the hour. It has taken the public by surprise, for, although it was believed that on the preceding Friday the united factions had secured a majority—and Mr. Disraeli's regret that a division was not then taken may be supposed to be quite as sincere as any Parliamentary declaration he has made the delay of four days was thought to have brought to the Ministerial side fresh faces, and fresh sense to some of the Opposition. But faction was strong, and the division gave 263 to 247; a majority of sixteen deciding that the British flag is to be humiliated by any savages who choose to pluck it down, and that the faithful servants of the country, if they seek to defend it, are to be denounced by Parliament. Such is the dictum of Lord Derby's House of Commons: and the sentiment is so akin to that which inspired his Lordship's Administration during its brief tenure of office that the House, in its last act of importance, shows itself worthy of the leaders who originally convoked it. In May we shall most probably see an English assembly discussing the affairs of the nation, and protecting its honour. The country may have its complaints against the Premier for some shortcomings, but the country is not made of Cobdens, and has a generous recollection of the services of a friend. The War Minister did his duty too well to be abandoned simply because he has brought us from war to peace.

Another war is off our hands. Peace is signed with Persia, and substantial advantages are thereby secured to England, not the least of which will be the opening of the new route to her Eastern possessions, *viâ* "the fourth river, which is Euphrates." Lord Palmerston's spirited conduct in this affair will be better appreciated a few years hence, when it will be seen what we have gained and what we might have lost had an Austrian's tool or a Russian's admiree held the Foreign-office at this moment. The Court of St. Petersburg is understood to consider that it has received as important, if not so manifest, a check in the Persian business as in any repulse that its diplomacy has sustained for years.

The news from Canton is not decisive; but the *protegés* of Messrs. Gladstone, Cobden, and Disraeli were poisoning wells, poisoning bread, and committing other atrocities in evidence of their claim to be considered civilised people. Prices were being set upon the heads of Englishmen; and, should any of the claimants get into a dispute with their Government touching the pay, the Manchester men will probably move for a committee to inquire into the best mode of securing payment of the decapitation claims. Meantime Admiral Seymour was strengthening his position, and, although the demonstrations of the enemy were important, it seemed likely that the small force at his disposal would enable him to hold them at bay until the reinforcements on their way from India could arrive, when he would commence operations in earnest. Shot and shell and men to use them went out from England some weeks since. The mail which leaves on Wednesday next may cross a despatch stating that "Kwang tung *fuit*."

Lord Campbell has obtained a Select Committee of the Lords to inquire whether the law of reporting, as laid down by himself, may not advantageously be altered, so as to protect a newspaper from the consequence of a bonâ fide report of the proceedings at a public meeting. The Lord Chief Justice is by no means clear that the editors of newspapers are to be trusted with entire discretion in such matters, and thinks that, if a man got up a meeting for the sale of vituperating somebody else, the press would give his scurrility to the world. He would limit their enquiry to cases of reports of Convocation (where, indeed, the celestial fire does sometimes go very near libel) and county and borough meetings. It is fit that the law should be altered; but, if the English newspaper press has not long ago laid down for itself certain rules of conduct which make restraining rules of law utterly needless, it would not be now holding the position which it occupies in the estimation of good citizens. The press needs no law, but protection from lawyers.

The Chancellor's lame Divorce Bill has been read a second time by twenty-five to ten. Lord Derby, sore from the failure of his appeal to the Episcopal bench to vote against Ministers on the China question, assailed the Bishops in a very different tone on the divorce debate, taunting them with the fact that whereas twenty-three "fathers of the Church" could come down to vote on a political question, only two were present at the attempted solution of this social problem. The two would have done better to have stayed away, for, instead of endeavouring to amend the bill, they assailed it upon the superstitious ground taken by Rome touching the indissolubility of the marriage contract. Lord St. Leonards took a far worthier course, and suggested amendments, among which were the abolition of the disgusting action for damages, and the making imprisonment, and not fine, the punishment of the seducer. He also objected to the refusal to allow a woman to be heard in her own defence in a matter which involved consequences to her compared to which the interests of the other parties were trivial. The bill is now doomed, owing to other circumstances, and Lord Cranworth, who can legally have nothing to do with elections (though, if we recollect aright, he did once plead that the war had prevented his sitting down to attend to his law bills), cannot do better than give the forty days of the general election to the rendering this Divorce Bill worthy the consideration of Lord Palmerston's Parliament. While on the subject we may note that a bill for preventing divorce in Prussia, where the facility for such a purpose is more in accordance with the habits of society than with public morals, has been rejected, the Government being defeated.

Little or nothing will now be talked of for a quarter of a year except the conflict of politics. Yet much is going on in the quiet world outside the battle-field. The astronomers are watching for the comet which is terrifying the Parisians by its approach, although they have been assured that the odds against its striking the earth are enormous, and that if it should strike it can do no harm. The grape vintage alone will feel it, and with advantage. Dr. Faraday last week drew round him a brilliant audience (of which the Prince Consort was the centre) to hear him expound his own theory of the Conservation of Forces as opposed to the ordinary theory of Gravitation, and it is at this problem that the scientific world is now labouring. "No force," said Dr. Paraday, "once exerted is ever destroyed." Like Tennyson's "echoes," it "lives for ever and for ever." Like all grand ideas, the conception is in itself poetry. But what is poetry or philosophy now where's the list of registered electors?

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Deaths from Snake-bites in India.—The number of deaths arising from snake-bites in the various zillahs and towns subordinate to this presidency has led to the offer of a reward for their destruction. The people, encouraged by the rewards offered, are occupying themselves most actively in destroying these reptiles. In Bellary nearly 600 dead snakes were brought in. Mr Bettington saw an immense number of every description. The most common of all is one called the *Tonsa*. The civil surgeon of Ruttnagherry knows no remedy for the poison of this deadly reptile. Ammonia and other stimulants, if applied in time, are effective antidotes to the poison of the cobra and some other snakes, but are of no avail against the poison of the *foorsa*. The poison does not act on the nervous system, like that of the cobra, but on the blood alone, which becomes corrupted in a peculiar manner.—*Bombay Courier.*

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

Derby was unexpectedly marked by the defeat of Greenwich Fair by Mr. T. Parr's 100-guinea Rawcliffe yearling, York. This stable is always very dangerous to a favourite, and seems in unwonted force. Its owner declares he shall win the Two-Thousand with Apathy, which we beg to doubt. The horse was got very forward and fit early in the season in order to help M. D. in the Derby betting, which he has done to a certain extent. Fisherman (after having been written about all the winter) carried the pace and white triumphantly at Liverpool; and the Steeplechase was an easy win for Emigrant, who took a line to himself, and led from end to end. Old Weathercock, who refused once, was a fair second, and the average weight carried by the three first horses was 9 st. 3 lb! Out of the twenty-eight which started only one that we can hear of was seriously injured; but a goodly number were, "like the Spanish fleet," not in sight at the finish.

Racing may be said to be about to begin in earnest next week, and horses generally are very forward in their work. Doncaster Spring is fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday. There are five events on each day: and on the first the Hopeful Stakes, with 83 entries, including Heroine and Soothsayer, will furnish some 21 starters; while the Handicap has not many acceptors of a very high stamp. The Steeplechase is once more in the Wednesday's programme; and, as the handicapper did not put out his weights till Liverpool was over, there is some chance of a good field at last. Thursday and Friday will be devoted to racing at Salisbury, where the Ring would not a little like a peep at Arsenal or Martinet. The latter and another have left Harlock's for Findon. It is said that Mr. Craufurd's horses, Zuyder Zee and Co., are coming to Newmarket to be trained for their spring engagements. Sir Colin is likely to be a great Northampton Handicap favourite; but Adamas (a good horse, or we are much mistaken) must be carefully watched for that event. Steeplechases are coming very thick, as, besides the Doncaster one, we have two at Narberth, on Wednesday; others at Market Rasen and Hereford, on Thursday; and at Driffield and Bellcek, on Friday.

Lord Stamford's hounds had capital sport on Friday, which made up for the bad day with Mr. Tailby's on Thursday, at Rolleston. Old Tom Day is doing wonders with the latter pack, considering they were gathered from all quarters, and riding well up to them as of yore. There was a rumour among hunting men in town on Tuesday that Will Goodall had broken his leg, but no mention is made of it in our Melton letter, and hence we sincerely trust that it is incorrect. On Monday Lord Stamford's had a first-rate forty-five minutes from Welby cover-beds with an afternoon fox. Lord Wilton, Lord Grey de Wilton, Captain Lloyd, and Mr. Grosvenor, in front all the way, the second named on a horse his noble father has ridden for eleven seasons; and on Tuesday the Cottesmore had two quick short things, one from Tilton, and the other from Launde Wood. On Wednesday the Duke's made little out, bad foxes and a tender scent. Will Boxall, who is poorly mounted, is having capital sport with the Craven; and Will Danby showed one of the old-fashioned sort of runs with the Hurworth, about a fortnight since. The find was at Wilbury, and they killed at Thornaby, near South Stockton, after a five-and-twenty-mile burst, which was done in about two hours and a half. The distance from point to point was about eighteen miles. This is even a greater run than Tom Sebright's from Hunt's Closes in 1837, when the field thought they were going to ride to London. We observe from the *Sporting Review* that Will Long, late of the Badminton, is tired of inaction, and would like a three days a week or five days a fortnight place. We trust that we shall soon hear of this celebrated field and kennel huntsman once more in the saddle. It is rare nowadays to find a huntsman of his experience able to ride 11 st. 4 lb. across country. Tom Ball has had a tremendous run with "the Baron's." The stag was one they had hunted twelve times and lost. However, they heard of his *locale*, and killed him near Oxford. He had full revenge, as Tom's horse, The Saddler, died shortly after; and we hear that two or three more are in a doubtful way. Captain Thompson will, it is said, hunt the Fife next season; and there has been some little rumour of Mr. Henley Greaves going back to the Badsworth, from which he bought some of the choicest blood ten couples, at fifty guineas per couple. when he went with Will Butler to the Cottesmore in 1847.

The very admirably-drawn adjudication of the "Master of Foxhounds Committee" seems to have brought the "Cheshire difficulty" to an end, and we find that they confirm us in one statement we made from the first,—that the present master is warned off "in the best part of the country," although the latter maintained it was "a very small corner of the county, and not sufficiently important to interfere with sport even in that small corner."

Foxhunting has not been a successful experiment in Norfolk, where even the glories of Swaffham have departed, and partridges are the lords of all, and hence Lord Suffield's mastership is at an end for the present, at least, and on Monday two dozen of the horses come to "The Corner," as well as a pack of beagles of Mr. Honeywood's blood. The West Kent foxhounds (whose master, Mr. Colleton, has had but little encouragement to show sport) are also in the market, as well as the South Union harriers. Hunting blood in the latter county has received no slight accession by the recent purchase of Mortimer by Alarm out of the best low, lengthy, and short-legged stamp of animals for the purpose that we have seen. Old Manco only fetched 41 guineas lately at Tattersall's, and Black Doctor is still in the market.

The Waterloo Cup was a very unexpected victory for King Lear, who beat Profest, the winner of 1856, in his last course but one. Old Judge did not enter the lists, and the winner was not among the twenty-four which were mentioned in the betting on the preceding evening. The meetings for the ensuing week are Boreatton and Belsay, on Monday; Belleek, on Wednesday and Thursday; Caledonian, on Thursday, &c.; and Pilning (O), "Cound and Longner," and "Tunstall and Bainesse," on Thursday and Friday.

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LIVERPOOL SPRING MEETING. TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes. Fisherman, 1. Special Licence, 2.
Lyro Stakes.—Polly Peachum, 1. Dispute, 2.
Liverpool Spring Cup. Bashi Bazouk, 1. Mary, 2.
Optional Selling Stakes. Lanky Bet, 1. Miss Janet Queen, 2.
Aintree Plate. Sir Humphrey, 1. Our Sal, 2.

WEDNESDAY

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Lady Hervale, 1 Admiral Lyons, 2
Grand National Steeplechase.—Emigrant, 1. Weathercock, 2.
Sefton Handicap.—Sir Humphrey, 1. Special Licence, 2.
All-aged Selling Stakes. T. P. Cooke, 1. Village Cock, 2.

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The Austrian Empress and Count Radetzky.—The Empress has won golden opinions in Italy. Even the high-born dames who kept aloof from the Court felt a strong sympathy for her, and several of them acknowledged that they went to the theatre chiefly to see her Majesty to Count Radetzky was always so extremely kind that the old gentleman could sometimes find no other way of expressing his gratitude than by kissing her hand. Whenever he dined at Court the Marshal was comfortably installed in his arm-chair by the Empress, who never failed to see whether it was at a convenient distance from the table. If the chair appeared to be too far off it was pushed into its proper place by her Majesty, who seemed to think she could never pay sufficient attention to the man who had lived four score years and ten, and passed seventy-two of them in the service of the Imperial family.—*Letter from Vienna.*

The Russian Railways.—There are some agents of the Russian Government now here actively occupied in engaging mechanics and handicraftsmen to immigrate into Russia, and settle there. Not a little much preferred whose avocations are connected with the construction of railways. It is understood that small plots of land will be given to them along the line of the Petersburg and Moscow Railway, and that about 100 persons have already availed themselves of the offers. A German engineer, in the service of the Russian Government of the name of Brammuhl, is also expected to arrive very shortly in Munich, for the purpose of engaging mechanics for the construction of a railway at Libau.—*Letter from Berlin.*

The Clever Speculator.—Count de Morny is now engaged with Prince Gortschakoff in remodelling a treaty of commerce, and he will not return to France until that has been completed. The Countess Walewska is to be treated by the Emperor Alexander with particular attention. His Majesty has taken him with him several times on hunting excursions, in one of which they killed a very large bear, which stood twelve shots before it fell. His Majesty presented the animal to the Ambassador, begging him to preserve it as a souvenir of the pleasant day which they had passed together.—*Letter from St. Petersburg.*

## RAILWAYS IN RUSSIA.

The public are now so familiar with railway enterprise—destined, sooner or later, to spread its trunk lines and branches over the entire surface of the civilised world—that the introduction of the system into Russia on a very extended scale would not call for any special notice, were not the general policy of that empire altogether exceptional. The aggressive spirit of its Government, and the ambition of the Czars to exercise universal dominion, compel us to regard the proposed formation of iron roads as a military contrivance rather than a commercial necessity. Within the last sixty or seventy years the Russian frontier has been projected towards Berlin, Dresden, Munich, and Paris, about 700 miles; towards Constantinople, 500; towards Stockholm, 600; and towards Teheran, about 1000 miles; and, by the Treaty of Goolistan, signed in 1814, with Persia, Russia obtained the exclusive right of maintaining ships of war on the Caspian Sea, which annihilated one of the strongest defences of the Shah, who has also surrendered to the Muscovite an extent of territory equal to the whole area of England. Experience should teach wisdom to Western Europe; and the capitalists of Europe, in the eager pursuit of gain, should pause before they strengthen the arm already too formidable to rational liberty and the progress of civilisation.

It is known that the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow leaves no profit on the capital invested, and yet its termini are the two capitals of the empire. It merely yielded one per cent beyond the outlay in the year of the coronation, when both the passenger and the goods traffic were unprecedented in amount. Is it not fair, then, to presume that the gigantic scheme now matured has a military object in view, not a commercial one? Facilities of transit or locomotion do not call out trade, but it is trade that calls out those facilities. Russia is the land of serfdom, and whatever the capabilities of the country may be they can never be developed under slavery. Without liberty production withers; for all industrial processes, to be progressive and permanent, must be voluntary, not coerced. If, then, the railways were really of a commercial character the emancipation of the people ought to precede their construction.

The *Lord of Brussels*, the official organ of the Czars, published the Imperial statutes under which the Russian railway has been organised on the 19th inst. The contracting parties are among the most eminent bankers of St. Petersburg, Berlin, London, Paris, Amsterdam, and Warsaw. To complete the works 375,000,000 of silver roubles will be required, equal in English money to £44,000,000 sterling. The concession is granted for eighty-five years, and the entire lines are to be completed within ten years from the date of the concession; but the Russian Government reserves to itself the right of purchasing the whole of the lines at the expiration of twenty years from the date fixed for completing them; and no competing lines are to be permitted for twenty years. The sections are to be divided into the following lines:—

1. St. Petersburg to Vilna or Kovno.
2. Kovno to Warsaw.
3. Moscow to Koursk.
4. Koursk to Theodosia.
5. Koursk to Oel or Dunaburg.
6. Dunaburg to Libau.
7. Moscow to Nijni-Novogorod.

The contracting parties have subscribed for the first series of 600,000 shares, of 125 roubles each, or £20, making the total £12,000,000 sterling out of £44,000,000. Five per cent, or £600,000, is to be paid as caution money; five per cent on the capital of the remaining series actually paid up within a month of the calls being made is a further stipulation; and the sum of £480,000 is to remain with the Russian Government until the completion of the whole of the works. The £12,000,000 sterling taken up in the first series is distributed among the following firms:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Stieglitz and Co., of St. Petersburg, and S. A. Frankel, of Warsaw, 225,000 shares .. .. | £4,500,000 |
| Baring (Brothers, London, 170,000 shares .. .. | 3,400,000 |
| Ditto, for Messrs. Hope, of Amsterdam, 70,000 shares.. | 1,400,000 |
| Mendelssohn and Co., Berlin, 10,000 shares .. .. | 200,000 |
| Hottinguer and Co., Paris, 25,000 shares .. .. | 500,000 |
| Various Paris bankers, 100,000 shares .. .. | 2,000,000 |
| Making the total 600,000 shares .. .. | £12,000,000 |

It has been stated that the St. Petersburg and Moscow line does not pay; how, then, can it be expected that the lines contemplated should prove remunerative? Of all the governments into which Europe is divided, that of Moscow is the most industrial and the most populous; nevertheless, it only contains forty-eight inhabitants to the square verst. It is the centre of Russian power. By adding together the fourteen governments grouped round the old capital, it is ascertained that 17,000,000 souls are constantly on a space of about 600,000 square versts, equal in area to France, Belgium, and the Netherlands; so that, compared with territory or the distances to be traversed, the population of those central governments may be deemed scanty in reference to the supply of passengers and products to railways. But when we pass into European Russia, where the area comprises 5,000,000 square versts, or eight times more territory than Russia Major, the population is only about 50,000,000. Comparing then the inhabitants with the territory, considering how little of the surface is under culture, the fewness of the towns and the rarity of villages, and that the lines will have mainly to run through immense solitudes, it appears certain that these railways cannot, for many years to come, defray even the working expenses. Therefore the capitalists can only receive interest on their loans through a Government tax, so that the entire speculation, instead of being a profit to Russia, must prove a burden. It is only justice to say that the Czars have always kept faith with their foreign creditors, and doubtless they will do so in reference to this loan of £44,000,000; but the fact remains that this network of railways is not designed for commercial but for military purposes. Under this view it may be lamented that the capitalists of England, France, and Holland have subscribed to the loan: and it is noticeable that the name of Rothschild does not appear on the list.

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A Letter-Stamping Machine.—M. Salles, *arquebusier* to the Emperor Napoleon, has invented a post office automaton which takes up every letter as it is thrown into the box, places it under the stamp, when it receives the postmark and date, and throws it out again for delivery to the destination. The process indicates the number of letters thus stamped. It is said that no less than 200 letters may be stamped by this machine in one minute. The General Post-office has made a trial of the invention, which has turned out satisfactory, and it is now in treaty with M. Salles for machines to be furnished to all the principal post-offices throughout France. The illegibility of postmarks, so often complained of, will, it is said, be completely obviated by the use of the automaton.

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Metropolitan Central Junction.—Mr. H. Yeatman has just issued a pamphlet on uniting the metropolitan railways in an economical manner, and without any disturbance of the gas, water, and other underground works. It divides the lines into northern and southern, and connects them outside of the town, instead of within, as heretofore proposed. The northern sections being brought into the Great Northern, and the southern into the South-Western, these two lines may be connected by less than three miles of line, and having their terminii in Lincoln's-inn-fields. This position is described as offering the greatest inducement both as a central point and as a large unoccupied area, and, by clearing away the houses between Lincoln's-inn-fields and Holborn, a very large site will be obtained at no great cost, and two new streets thence to the Strand will give free access to all parts of the town. The plan shows the manner of connecting the railways and the division most convenient with reference to engineering, and with regard to the traffic, giving to the northern leader the Great Northern, London and North-Western, and Eastern Counties; and the southern leader the South-Western, Great Western, South Eastern, Brighton, and North Kent. By the construction of two branches from the North London, of half a mile in length, the connection of the northern lines may be completed. The southern requires a branch three miles in length in the direction of the Grand Surrey Canal, which will connect the South-Eastern, the Brighton, and the North Kent. A loop or junction of a mile from the Brentford, now in course of construction will connect the Great Western. A bridge over the Thames is the only real work in the undertaking. The central station being used only for passengers, mails, and parcels. The present railway termini will serve for goods and local passengers, but, if four lines of rails are laid through, out goods may also be conveyed to the central station. "This important work accomplished," remarks Mr. Yeatman, "perhaps the General Post-office may be established at the central station for it will appear, on all grounds, to be essential to bring the Post-office to the railways than to take the railways to the Post-office."

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An ingenious rogue has recently been making imitations of ancient flint arrowheads and stone hammers, and disposing of them as veritable antiques to several persons in the east of England.

## "THE COVEY." PAINTED BY J. WOLF.

FROM THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

We this week engrave Mr. Wolf's very painstaking and original picture. The word "covey," as used by the artist, although it is chiefly applied to partridges, is taken to mean an assemblage of birds before the pairing season (which, for partridges, is about the third week of February), and not simply a brood or hatch of young birds under the protection of their parents. We have, therefore, goldfinches as well as partridges in the picture. A covey is sometimes formed even after the pairing season, when very severe weather, such as we have here represented, sets in unusually late, and the birds are then said to pack.

It may be remarked in the picture that the partridges look like all objects seen in snow, somewhat larger than the natural size; and as the painter has, moreover, represented them seeking warmth and shelter under a low bush of Scotch fir; and as, also, their legs are lost in the snow, they might, were it not for the plumpness of their form, and the difference—which is, however, not very considerable—in the colour of their plumage, be taken by persons not very familiar with the appearance of grouse, for a female bird with her brood of this (to the sportsman) more exciting and important species of game.

The winter compact among partridges is broken up, if the season be mild, about the beginning of January. We do not know, in our capricious climate, if the weather Mr. Wolf has so well depicted comes within the four months allowed by law for partridge-shooting (from the 1st of September to the end of January); or, as some interpret the law, as including the 1st of February)—we cannot say, therefore, if the springing of the covey before us is a legitimate object of *la chasse au fusil*. But, even if it is, the watchfully-open or half-closed and peering eyes of the birds seem to intimate that they would be scarcely approachable, unless, indeed, the shooter adopt the method for getting within gunshot occasionally practised upon grouse, when snow happens to cover the mountains before the expiration of the shooting season. The sportsman places a shirt over his clothes, covers himself with a sheet, or assumes any other disguise giving him an appearance or colour assimilating with the snow. No dog is required; the pack of grouse is seen at a considerable distance; but the shooter must not make a direct approach, or the birds would take wing; he therefore appears in no hurry, seems to be engaged in anything rather than a desire to get near them; he moves semicircuitously or zigzag, according to the nature of the ground, and thus accomplishes his object. Our birds will not, however, from the probability of their impending fate, suggest to the *gourmet*, at least this season, what a very nice *roti* their more plump than handsome forms would make.

Mr. Wolf has very properly represented the partridges as having run to their shelter (mark the impressions left by their feet in the snow), and as nestling under a detached bush, for we need not say they always avoid thick coverts, fearing polecats and stoats, but seek aftermath, potatoes, turnips, and stubbles. On the breast of the fine fellow standing at full length in the picture, is a chestnut mark, in the form of a horseshoe; this is wanting in the female for the two first years.

There is much evidence of an eye watchful of nature, in the representation of the goldfinches. These birds are nearly always roving on the wing. At almost every season of the year you may either see their bright wings glance in the air or hear their cheerful and musical "twit, twit," in the earliest morning, at noontide, or in latest evening. The goldfinch has in this way obtained the reputed character of being a very fickle bird, seeking endless changes, always gaily and freely frolicking, or lightly and blithely singing. Our artist, even in the bitter weather in the picture, has shown that these hardy and lithe little birds have not entirely lost their playfulness. They are not huddling up together like the partridges; but each is separately and busily engaged—hopping from spray to spray, balancing on a limber swaying twig, or preparing still to pursue its apparently livelong task of flitting hither and thither unceasingly. We may say with Grahame:—

> Mark the pretty bird himself! how light
> And quick is every motion, every note!
> How beautiful his plumes! his red-tinged head;
> His breast of brown; and see him stretch his wing;
> A fairy fan of golden spokes it seems.
> Oft on the thistle's tuft he, nibbling, sits,
> Light as the down; then, 'mid a flight of downs,
> He wings his way, piping his shrillest call.

He shakes no down loose now, however, with the flutter of his wings, nor chases it in sport; nor can he feed among the thistle's down, or pluck the groundsel's feathered seed. All that the trees bear now are snow and icicles, and with his restless wing he only disengages a few snow-crystals. And so we may say with all things in this world; even the most desirable, liberty itself, has its sorrows, privations, and trials.

## MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

### TURNER'S WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

We are quite sure that the high reputation of Turner, which has been so solidly sustained by the recent concentration of the principal oil works of Turner in Marlborough House, will suffer in no way by the public examination of his sketches and coloured drawings. We may

"THE COVEY."—PAINTED BY J. WOLF.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

boldly say that we know of nothing by the professed water-coloured draughtsmen that equal these productions. If Martin was the greatest English master of linear perspective, Turner was beyond all compare the very greatest in aerial perspective. The subjects presented in this department are not numerous—being confined to a few on screens, placed at right angles with the windows of a couple of rooms for want of the space which we hope, at no distant date, to see accorded to this truly national collection—but they are of the rarest excellence; and we may say that generally we prefer the sepia drawings to those in body colour.

There are three very large coloured drawings hung on the wall, the best of which appears to us to be "Edinburgh from the Calton Hill." We regret that the dates are not given either on the drawings themselves or in the printed catalogue. But it is evident that this is in Turner's early manner—probably during the latter years of the French war the outer rock of the Calton Hill being uncrowned by the gaol; and there are other indications of Turner having painted rather "Auld Reekie" than the "Modern Athens." The water-cart with spokeless wheels tells a tale of the non-existence of efficient water companies at that early period of the century. The selection of the point of view is very fine: in the distance the elongated profile of the Castle is given, with a warm atmospheric envelope, finely relieved by the disposition of masses of black rock in shadow, and a boldly-pronounced foreground. The other large drawing of the same size is the "Battle of Fort Bard, in the Valley of Aosta;" parts of which are done with very extraordinary merit; the subject being a deep ravine, animated by the hot conflict of contending armies, and the flash of artillery mingling with the thundercloud. It cannot be denied but that none but a very considerable artist could undertake such a subject as this. It is full of life and movement; and there are glimpses of the mountain scenery that are most suggestive of our alpine recollections; but the general effect does not appear to us to be successful. The attention of the spectator is too divided by parts; and one of the grand elements of success, unity and concentration of effect, is here lost. The mountains, the clouds, and the smoke are all so mingled that it requires an exertion of the attention to extricate them, and therefore the effect is inconsistent with sound art. The third drawing of this size, the "Funeral of Sir Thomas Lawrence," is hung too high to enable us to judge of it; but it appears to be inferior to the others.

The smaller coloured drawings next the windows, principally views in Italy and Switzerland are masterpieces in their way. Take, for instance, the "Bridge of St. Maurice," where the stork forms the foreground, and at once creates a middle distance which would otherwise be lost to the eye. In another small drawing, close to it, of the "Hospice of the Great St. Bernard," we find a perfect senzure of the wintry look of this dreary locality—the dull grey of the frozen lake, and the figures and dogs indicated by the slightest scratches.

The sepia drawings gave us uncommon pleasure, for here Turner's extraordinary power in the treatment of light shows itself pure and without alloy. In "Bonneville, Savoy" the basis appears to have been struck out by simple pen and ink; and, we make bold to say, is worthy of the study of every artist, from the striking result with so small an expenditure of labour. For instance, in the sculpture of the mountains, by slight zigzags of the pen not a single stroke is thrown away; every one denotes a seam, a furrow, or a gullet, graduated in depth, and showing how skill is the great economist of manual labour. The revelation of what we presume to be Mont Blanc in the distance at once gives a tone to the whole piece by its pure high light carried off by that on the towers below. "A Peat Bog in Scotland," if not so pleasing in result, is still more difficult and masterly in execution. We see the black, skelping ran descending on the black peat bog, but before their meeting we can see through the distance the luminous play of noon upon the bold profiles of the mountains at the end of the vista. To such feats as these Turner had no equal either in modern or ancient art. Of a still more agitated character is a "Storm on the Coast of Yorkshire." The scene is white, with natural spray. It is the height of the tempest, and yet, with slight touches of the pen, the whole drawing bears an impress of human activity contending with it. Here, again, we see Turner's wonderful art of establishing his distance by objects of the immediate foreground, which are in this case the sea-fowl on the wing. Of a much more calm character is that charming piece, "Bridge in the Middle Distance"—evidently a composition in the manner of Claude; small, to be sure, in compass, but a wide and glorious revelation of nature, with the sun set in the heavens. No description of ours can give an idea of such a piece as this, which we deal with very briefly by the simple advice to our readers to lose no time in paying a visit to Marlborough House.

## HER MAJESTY ENTHRONED.—JOHN GIBSON, R.A., SCULPTOR.

THIS beautiful group has just been placed in the Prince's Chamber, House of Lords, and was inspected by her Majesty on the 10th ult., when also the Queen inspected the four highly characteristic basreliefs, by Mr Theed, which have also recently been placed in the same chamber. The Royal Group is thus described by Mr. Gibson:—

"In the Prince's Chamber is represented, in marble, her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, sitting upon her throne, holding her sceptre and a laurel crown; that is, governing and rewarding: the laurel crown may be considered an emblem of the honour conferred upon intellect and valour.

"The back of the throne is surmounted by lions, expressive of British strength and courage; and the footstool is adorned by sea-horses, to signify dominion upon the ocean: the horse is an emblem of war.

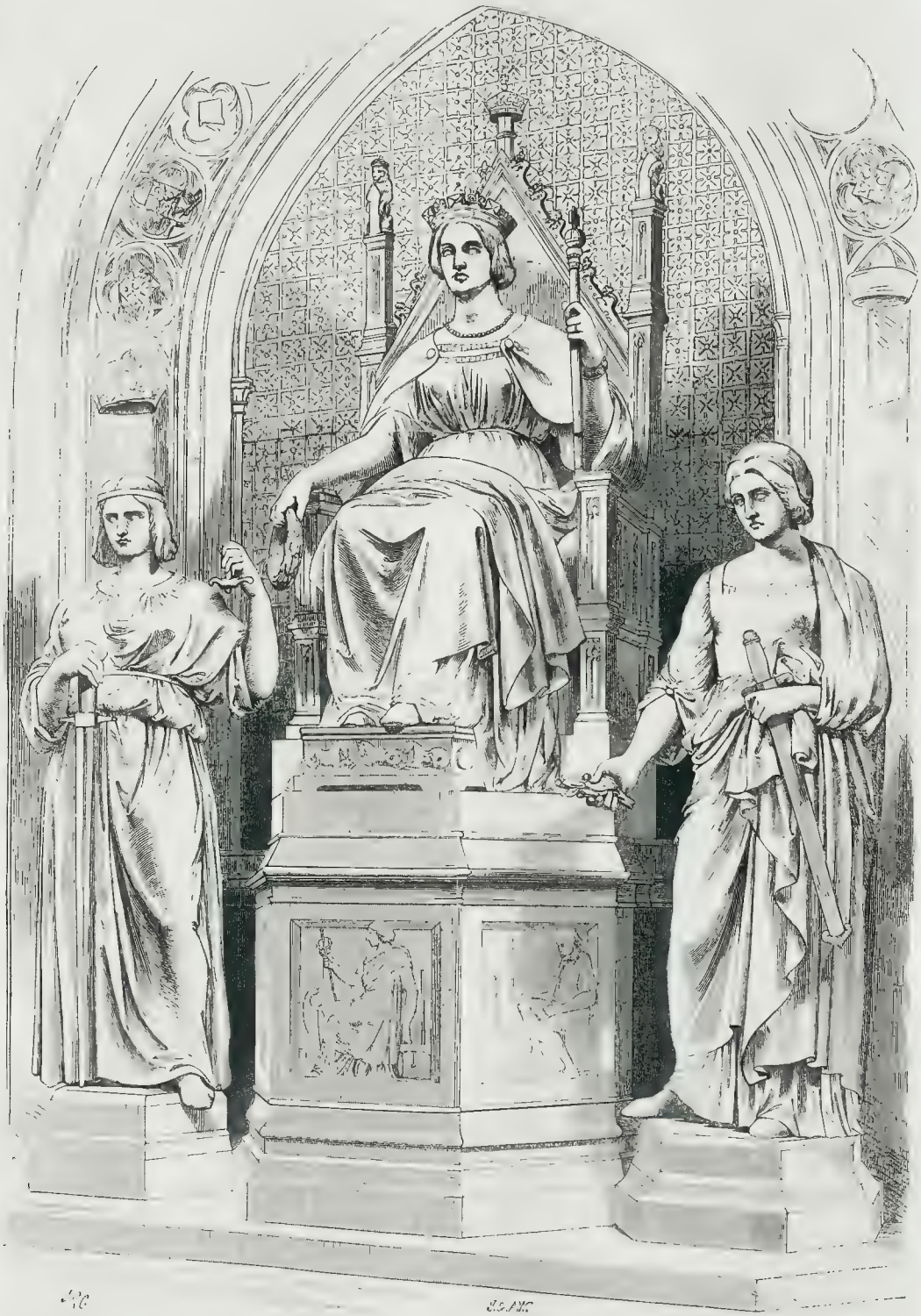
"On the right of the Sovereign stands Justice: on the left, Clemency. The former holds the sword and balance; round her neck is suspended the image of Truth. The expression of Justice is inflexible, while that of Clemency is full of sympathy and sadness—sad for the constant sins which come to her knowledge; but, with lenity, she keeps her sword sheathed, and offers the olive branch, the sign of peace.

"Upon the front of the pedestal is a bas-relief of Commerce. Upon the right side is Science, designated by a youth pondering over geometry; and upon the left a figure denoting the useful arts; in the background are represented the steam-engine, the telegraph wires, and other useful objects.

"Plato says, 'All-seeing Justice; the eye of Justice penetrates into the darkness which conceals the truth.' In Egypt the Judge, when pronouncing sentence of death, put on his neck a small image of Truth: it was of gold. Clemency must have the power of punishment, therefore she is represented with a sword."

The figures are colossal, that of her Majesty being eight feet high, and those of the attendant ones above seven. A very fine view of this group may be had from the further end of the Royal Gallery advancing from the Robing-room. It is there seen as if in a frame. The background of the arch, under which the group is placed, is richly diapered and highly gilded. This decoration has had the effect of reducing the proportions of the figures, which at one time threatened to appear too large for the room. It also warms up the archway, and blends nicely with a touch or two of gilding upon the crown and back of the state chair.

MARBLE GROUP IN THE PRINCE'S CHAMBER, HOUSE OF LORDS.



HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, SUPPORTED BY JUSTICE AND CLEMENCY.
JOHN GIBSON, R.A., SCULPTOR.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE *new* Stanhope trustee for the formation of a gallery of portraits of persons eminent in British history is in many respects a judicious appointment. Mr. Thomas Carlyle of the English and French revolutions has been gazetted to succeed the Earl of Ellesmere. We shall have no canvas "shams," and we shall see "hero-worship" in portraiture carried out legitimately. Mr. Carlyle cannot, we suspect, distinguish a Hilliard from a Holbein, or a Mytens from a Janssen, inasmuch as he has not given his attention to that particular study; nor do we, indeed, see any one person on the committee who is conversant with English portraits out of *the print line* (in which Mr. William Smith and Mr. Carpenter are so learned), or who has made the manuscripts of Vertue and the collections of Walpole a kind of textbook; and who has, at the same time, gone so deep into the subject, that he has dug up English painters in England of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. of whom Walpole and Waagen had never heard, and at the same time found important examples of their art in English portraiture with which no one on the committee is at all acquainted. Mr. Carlyle's appointment has our entire approbation.

The squabble at the Literary Fund has at least led to this improvement: for the first time since the formation of the Fund the members have been individually informed of the annual general meeting. This year the meeting is fixed for March the 11th, at two o'clock. Whether the battle of the booksellers and authors will be renewed in Great Russell-street on that day we are not at liberty to tell. We hope, at least, that there will be a large attendance on the 11th; and, what all members must have at heart, accomplishing the greatest amount of good at the lowest cost will not be lost sight of at the general meeting. The committee must have found by this time (they have had a year to look about them) another author of note to keep our friend, Mr. Robert Bell, in countenance. Last year he stood alone—a solitary author in a Paternoster-row and Amen-corner of publishers, booksellers, printers, typefounders, bookbinders, and stitchers.

Grisi is in Manchester, and, it is said, to try her voice *privately* in the Art-Treasures Building. We can hear her rich notes ring from side to aisle to aisle and vault to vault of the Manchester Temple of the Fine Arts.

There is another person in Manchester this week, with a real treasure, wherein modern art is made by its setting to render full justice to ancient art. Who has not heard of the famous Devonshire gems? We have seen them in Devonshire House in two frames over a chimney-piece. These gems the Duke of Chatsworth, Chiswick, and Hardwick has given to his niece, the Countess Granville; and Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street, has set the best of them with infinite taste and skill, in a coronet, necklace, bracelets, and other personal ornaments, fit for tournaments, coronations, birthdays, and drawing-rooms. The Countess carried them to the recent coronation at Moscow, and marvellously well, we are told and believe, they became her Ladyship on that occasion. They form, in every respect, a dainty sight to set before a Queen—and the fairest.

The Royal Irish Academy, in spite of its annual grant from Parliament of a fair round sum to support the Academy in its supposed endeavours to teach a love for antiquity, has not (in its last vote) imitated the example set by London societies *without* annual grants, for the Royal Irish Academy has refused to lend a single example of its treasures to the Manchester Exhibition. Now, the Royal Society—founded by King Charles II., and allowed a few small rooms by King George III.—has lent to Manchester whatever Manchester asked for. The Society of Antiquaries of England, established in the reign of George II., and allowed a few very small rooms by King George III., has done what the Royal Society has done quite as promptly and quite as liberally: the Royal Academy of Arts (always thought, at least, as exclusive as the Royal Irish Academy) has given to Manchester what Manchester asked for; and yet the Royal Irish Academy will not give a single article thanks to Lord Talbot de Malahide, and Dr. Petrie, of the Round Towers. The reason assigned was a fear that their treasures might be lost in the seaway from Dublin to Holyhead. Have they my fear that their next annual grant may be lost in passing in specie between Holyhead and Dublin? At all events, we believe and trust that the Royal Dublin Society, in the coming Battle of the Brooches, will not imitate the bad example of the Royal Irish Academy.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the monument to the memory of the late Marquis of Londonderry took place on Saturday, in Derry. The monument is to be a quadrangular tower, rising 130 feet. There will be a guard chamber, and a winding stair will conduct to the battlements, which are to be at a height of 95 feet from the base. At the east corner of the square a round tower will form a conspicuous landmark visible to a great distance at sea. The spot chosen is the summit of a hill of the Scrabo range, near Newtownards.

TESTIMONIAL.—To the Rev. W. Tilson Marsh, M.A., from his congregation and friends at Ryde, Isle of Wight, on his accepting an incumbency at Lewisham, a superb ewer&oir, beautifully carved in mahogany and walnut wood, with an open Bible, an inscription in scroll-work, and the rev. gentleman's crest carved upon it, accompanied by an address signed by some hundreds of his friends.

EAST INDIAN SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH, VIA THE RED SEA.—A complete charts and soundings have been taken of the whole of the Red Sea and along the coast of Arabia the whole way to Kurrachee, so that all the necessary information is known and recorded for the immediate carrying out of this line; added to which those who are best acquainted with these seas state, that in the Red Sea ten months in the year are available for the purpose of laying the wires. The wire, once laid, needs no further protection, and the cost of maintenance is small. Mr. T. Gisborne has just returned from Constantinople with the concessions necessary to complete the continuation of the line from Alexandria to India; among the principal of which are protection to wires and stations, and "through" messages to be expressly exempt from all control and supervision on the part of the Ottoman and Egyptian Governments.

GLYCERINE.—A correspondent in Guatemala says glycerine is invaluable for a tropical traveller: a little of it applied to a mosquito-bite instantly relieves; "no scratching and sores on the legs as before; it is perfectly marvellous, and I would not travel on these coasts without it now."

PASSENGERS FOR HONG-KONG.—Amongst the passengers who left Southampton on Wednesday last for Hong-Kong in the India and China mail-steamer *Indus* were Mr. J. C. Bowring and Miss Bowring, a son and daughter of Sir John Bowring. The *Indus* took out about 100 passengers in the whole. There was put on board of her also the largest Hong-Kong mail ever known.

CANADIAN DEMAND FOR LABOUR.—It appears from the report of Mr Buchanan, Chief Government Emigration Agent at Quebec, to the Governor-General of Canada, dated December 31, 1856, that the prospects of emigrants during the ensuing season will be favourable. Mr. Buchanan says:—"The demand for labour in West Canada throughout the season has been considerably in advance of the supply; continued applications were received from almost every section of the province, complaining of the scarcity of labour and the difficulty of procuring domestic servants, and requesting that emigrants might be directed to them."

A THEATRICAL ROW.—About ten days since there was a "row" in the theatre at Pavia. An opera, composed by a native of Bergamo, was not to the taste of the audience, and they insisted on an act of "La Traviata" being given instead. The civil authorities attempted to make the people understand that the thing was impossible, but the clamour increased instead of diminishing, and the end of the matter was that the house was cleared by the troops.—*Letter from Vienna.*

## *MUSIC.*

OUR distinguished composer and pianist Mr. BRINLEY RICHARDS had a concert on Monday evening at Exeter Hall, on a large scale, and of great excellence. There was a complete and powerful instrumental band composed of the members of the Orchestral Union. The singers were Madame Endersohn, Madame Weiss, Miss Vinning, Madame Anna Thillon, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. Mr. Richards' chief performance consisted of Mendelssohn's magnificent concerto in G minor, with full orchestral accompaniments. It was executed by him in a most masterly manner, and justified his title to be placed in the first rank of English pianists. He also performed two solos, both composed by himself: the one entitled "Souvenir de Bellini" was a fantasia on the melody "A te, o cara;" and the other was on the subject of the fine air "The Bluebells of Scotland." Both are elegant pieces in the modern style of the instrument; they were played with much grace and delicacy, and loudly encored. A very pretty vocal duet, "How beautiful is night," composed by Mr. Richards, was sung by Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, and received with much applause. Mr. Sims Reeves sang a great deal: he was quite recovered from his recent indisposition, and in superb voice. His "Death of Nelson" was a display of vocal power and rhetorical energy which reminded us of Braham in his most palmy days. It excited enthusiasm; and, notwithstanding its length, was sung a second time. Indeed, everything that he sang was encored. One of them was the song written for him by Balfe, "Come into the garden, Maud," which he is making more popular than it deserves to be. We cannot enumerate the contents of a programme so ample; but we must mention that Miss Louisa Vinning was encored in Verdi's "Tacea la notte placida;" and Mr. Weiss in his own admirable song, "The Village Blacksmith." Picco, the Sardinian Minstrel, was encored in Paganini's "Carneval de Venise," a marvellous piece of execution, considering the very limited powers of his tiny instrument. There was an overflowing audience, between two and three thousand persons being present.

MR. ELLA has commenced a series of evening concerts at Willis's Rooms in connection with the Musical Union, and similar to the regular matinées of that society, which, as usual, will begin after Easter. The first of these evening concerts was given on Tuesday. The "executants" (as Ella calls them) were—violins, Messrs. Sainton and Goffrie; tenor, Mr. H. Blagrove; violoncello, Signor Piatti; and pianoforte, Herr Derffel. This gentleman is a pianist from Vienna, newly arrived in England. He played (with Sainton and Piatti) Beethoven's trio in B flat, Op. 70, and showed himself to be an excellent performer, but more remarkable, we think, for strength and energy than for delicacy of tone or finish of execution. Two stringed-instrument quartets the one by Haydn and the other by Spohr—were played with exquisite beauty, and delighted the audience. A new feature at these concerts was a chamber-choir of male and female voices, under the direction of Mr. Land, who sang several part-songs and madrigals. The room was well filled.

ON Wednesday evening the REUNION DES ARTS had their first *soirée* of the season at their rooms in Harley-street. There was an excellent concert of vocal and instrumental music. Spohr's quartet in E, Op. 43, was played by Messrs. Sainton, Baselli, Goffrie, and Paque; in Mendelssohn's pianoforte quartet in B minor the principal part was performed in a most masterly manner by M. Billet. A young vocalist, Mdlle. Sophie Roeckel, who made her first appearance in London, sang several German songs with much grace and feeling; and Miss Dolby delighted the audience with Luders' pathetic song, "L'Emigré Irlandais." The rooms were filled with elegant company.

HERR REICHARDT, the distinguished tenor, is expected here in a few days from Paris, where he has been singing with remarkable success. His concert at the Salons d'Erard, last week, was crowded with the *élite* of the Parisian fashionable and musical society, and his reception was flattering in the highest degree. The journals are unanimous in the opinion of his talents which has long since been entertained in England.

ERNST returns to town next week. This most exquisite violinist has been for some months at Brighton, laying in (we trust) a stock of health and strength for his arduous labours during the season.

ITALIAN OPERA IN MANCHESTER.—Mr. Beale's operatic troupe are now performing nightly at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, and have achieved the most unequivocal success. The "Trovatore" and "Don Pasquale" have been played to enthusiastic audiences. The chief novelties in these performances has been the first appearance of Formes as *Don Pasquale*, a character which, it seems, he has embodied according to a conception of his own, avoiding the conventionalities usually observed by representatives of the part; and, "though deficient, perhaps, in breadth of humour," exhibiting, on the whole, "an excellent piece of natural comedy." Mdme. Gassier, as the heroine of this little opera, is alluded to as having "fairly ruvelled in the sparkling music in which the part abounds;" and Mons. Gassier and Mr. Tennant (*Ernesto* and *Malatesta*) both merited and received a large share of applause.

IT is now announced that the great Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace is to be held on the 13th, 17th, and 19th of June, when the "Messiah," "Judas Maccabeus," and "Israel in Egypt" will be performed. The Queen and Prince Albert have intimated their intention to be present.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

SONGS, the Poetry and Music by CHARLES MACKAY:—The Christmas Queen, The White Dove, I'll Never Cease Loving Thee, The Breath of Morn, Johnnie Grey, the Doorstep of the Morning. Published in Davidson's "Musical Treasury."

It would be superfluous for us at this time of day to dwell largely upon Charles Mackay's literary character, or the qualities of his genius, which have made him so pre-eminently the Poet of the People. His title to be so regarded is fully recognised in the ever-increasing popularity. A daily contemporary has lately called him the English Béranger, and the name is not misapplied; but it appears to us that he might still better be called the English Burns, though the parallel would present contrasts as well as resemblances. The strength of both, we think, lies in their lyrics, and it is chiefly as song-writers that their names will descend to posterity. Love, of course, is the favourite theme of both. But love with Burns is a passion, ardent, impetuous, and engrossing; with Mackay it is a gentler feeling, more subdued. Love with Mackay is rather an affection, tender and glowing, but always pure, holy, and associated with images of domestic happiness. It is, moreover, unselfish and expansive, and sheds its genial rays on every object around. Its character is expressed in one phrase of one of his songs—

*I love my love in the days of spring,*
*And, for her sake, each living thing.*

The two poets have this in common, that they are both animated by the spirit of independence, by manly hatred of social abuses and by warm aspirations for the progress and welfare of mankind. Mackay has an advantage as a song-writer in which he also has among his contemporaries—the thought is always expressed in words that possess the nature has made him a musician, and the gift has been superadded by art that he is able to give vocal expression to his thoughts in characteristic melodies, which are often both original and beautiful.

The songs above named, which have just appeared in the well-known miscellany entitled "The Musical Treasury," are worthy of his name. They will be found to be stamped with all the marks of his genius, his healthy cheerfulness of tone, his kindly, loving spirit, and his graceful simplicity of language. The melodies are flowing, elegant, and perfectly appropriate; and the accompaniments, without any superfluous elaboration, are pure and correct, with no small richness and variety.

## *THE THEATRES, &c.*

DRURY LANE.—Mr. C. Mathews continues to shine as the star of this establishment; and on Monday Mr. Morton's comedy of "A Cure for the Heartache" was revived in order to give that finished actor the opportunity of appearing as *Young Rapid*. Mr. Keeley, as *Old Rapid*, stood in humorous contrast with his volatile, go-ahead, unreflecting son. *Vortex*, too, had an efficient representative in Mr. Tilbury, who was as pompously important as the part required. But the gem of the performance is Mrs. Keeley's *Freak Outlands*. Never was the boy and the rustic more naturally impersonated—a conception of the character due to the actress for its perfect originality and truthfulness.

LYCEUM.—"Don Cæsar de Bazan" was revived on Monday, the hero being supported by Mr. Charles Dillon. On this gentleman's performance of this character we have already written at large, and have only on the present occasion to record the fact, and his continued success. After the revival, another new piece, founded on Madame Girardin's "Une Femme qui Déteste son Mari," was produced. It has been adapted by Mr. Stirling Coyne, who suffers the action still to take place on the French ground; but the incidents, by abstracting the husband's complicity from the plot, and providing him with a fit of jealousy when he finds the act of divorce prepared. More prominence is thus given to the part of the hero, who is performed by Mr. Dillon with much force and passion. Mrs. Dillon charmingly personates the distressed and ingenious wife, whose admirable reticence saved her noble partner from mortal danger in the days of revolutionary terror.

PRINCESS'.—Mr. Henry Russell, the celebrated vocalist, has, we are informed, taken this theatre during Passion Week, for the performance of his popular entertainment, "The Far West; or, the Emigrant's Progress."

STRAND.—This little theatre has been the scene of much excitement, in consequence of the engagement of the Howard family from the United States, whose representation of "The Death of Eva" has again brought *Uncle Tom* into theatrical prominence. The piece *Eva* is not only touchingly impersonated by Miss Howard, but the character of *Topsy* receives an original interpretation from her mother, who is all the wildness and wickedness of the oppressed negro most instructively. We see throughout the natural reaction against social wrong, and recognise the portrait as true to the life. We regard the performance as admirable. A new piece was mounted for the family on Monday: the preponderance of the action, nevertheless, rests with the entire company. It is entitled "Fashion and Famine; or, the Strawberry Girl." Miss Howard represents the little heroine, who takes to selling strawberries and flowers in the streets for the support of her grand-parents. The play is in three acts, and abounds in melodramatic business. The materials are old, but interesting; and, like most of the pieces imported from the United States, it bears evidence of having been previously exported. They are, in fact, adaptations from the Parisian stage; but the mystifications of the dialogue are numerous, and lend a thoroughly American air to the manners, which, if no longer novel, are still amusing. The house was well attended.

EDINBURGH.—Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff have lately been fulfilling a most successful engagement at the Queen's Theatre, and have taken their benefit in the tragedy of "Coriolanus." Mr. Vandenhoff's performance of the Roman patrician is certainly one of the finest on the modern stage, and is praised in the highest terms by the local journals. In an address after the performance Mr. Vandenhoff made some allusion to the subject of his early retirement. It is his intention to make another appearance either in the autumn of the present year or the spring of the next. "By next August," said the veteran tragedian, "I shall have completed a jubilee in the service of the public; and prudence tells me that, however hale I may be, and whatever strength I still possess by the blessing of Providence, however gently time has laid his hand upon me, I cannot conceal from myself that the pressure will be felt, and I should not like to remain upon the stage a mere shadow of the past." Mr. Vandenhoff will take with him into his retirement, whenever this may happen, the good wishes of a great number of intelligent admirers, who regard him as "the last of the Romans."

W. S. WOODIN'S "OLIO OF ODDITIES."—At this particular period, when the "Lenten entertainments," that the players literally have, naturally direct attention to those providers of public amusement, that without presenting theatrical pieces furnish within themselves the means of legitimately "eating" the anguish of a torturing hour, it will be rendering a service to our readers to remind them of the ample feast of decorous mirth that has been furnished by Mr. W. S. Woodin within his Polygraphic Hall. Although too long and too securely established in his position of a metropolitan celebrity to need any lengthy eulogy of his peculiar abilities, the constant flow of novelty that is apparent in his apparently inexhaustible "Olio of Oddities" claims special recognition. Every night he presents us with some new phase of the ever-varying character of society; and, if there be any truth in Shelley's memorable line, "nought shall endure but mutability," Mr. Woodin's existence will become as remarkable as his entertainment for longevity. His lingual faculty seems as highly distinguished by its complete adaptation to other countries as his bodily presentment to other faces and forms. He is a walking Polyglot as well as a talking Proteus. Irish, Scotch, French, Germany, American, Ethiopian, German, French, and Italian languages and dialects trip off his tongue with a perfect purity of accent, and with as much facility as if he could change his nation with the same ease as he does his features. Even when he has intentionally to aid us by multiplicity of tongues and his infinite variety of full-lengths, half-lengths, and sometimes as in the case of his celebrated young lady, Miss Clara Chattaway—by a total abnegation of identity that seems capable of going to any length, he astounds us by the development of a new and unexpected talent, bursting upon us in the light of a Spanish dancer of the most fantastic and grotesque school. His imitation of Manuel Perez, as the "Doctor in Love," which now forms the closing feature of his programme, is as perfect in its pliancy of limb as in its fidelity of costume. The polygraphic portion of his art was of itself a never-failing source of amusement and wonderment to his auditors, but that he should have added to this what may be called polypodal powers shows that he has vexed Terpsichore as successfully as any of the other muses. Besides having endowed his entertainment with novel and attractive features on the occasion of its being re-presented to the world of London a phrase which may be considered as a synonym for his audience—he has established his hall in a manner that makes it unique as a place of elegant entertainment and refined resort. The interior has undergone an entire renovation, with a marked combination of taste and richness in the appointments; and the walls are lined with lookingglass in a manner that multiplies the forms around him to a number almost equalling the multiplication of his own. The style of the whole entertainment needs no recommendation from these columns, for every visitor to Mr. Woodin goes forth again to the public as the very best advertisement that Mr. Woodin could desire to have.

CHELTENHAM LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION.—A lecture announced under the original title—"A Lay Sermon on a Text from Shakspeare: Apemantus or Self" was delivered, on Tuesday evening last, by G. Douglas Thompson, Esq., at the above-named institution. The text prefixed to this novel discourse was from the grace of *Apemantus* at the table of *Lord Timon*:

Immortal gods, I crave no pelf;
I pray for no one but myself.

Mr. Thompson then proceeded to show very pointedly that self overpampered is the cause of most of our troubles, political and domestic. He spoke of self as assuming every disguise—love, friendship, religion, &c. He first displayed him in the persons of two of our Kings, Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and the subject gave him good scope for passing from grave to gay. One of the most amusing impersonations was that of self, in the person of Mr. Thomas Ticket-of-leave. We had this gentleman under three aspects:—First, as he appeared when sitting in his cell a hardened wretch; then as he appeared when the chaplain was with him, full of pretended penitence for the purpose of obtaining a ticket; and, lastly, we had his exultation at having blinded the chaplain. The changes of voice and countenance were quick and true to nature, and drew down much applause. Mr. Thompson made some very telling remarks on those who exhibit Mr. Self in the pulpit by jesting and joking on scriptural texts, and said that sincerity and an irreverent manner of treating solemn subjects could not co-exist. He spoke of Palmer and the once notorious Wainwright (also a forger and poisoner), the Gabriel Varney of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's "Lucretia," and corrected a misstatement with regard to the capture of the latter, reading a letter from the officer who took him in proof of his version of the story. He was taken, said Mr. Thompson, not in an hotel in Covent-garden, after being in London two hours, as stated in the memoirs of Charles Lamb, but in Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, after treating at home and out at supper and bed by Van Holst in Lord Northwick's gallery was painted from the party by whom he was traced. At the conclusion of the lecture the Rev. Dr. Hepworth proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Thompson, which was heartily and unanimously responded to by a numerous audience.

THE rebuilding of Covent Garden Theatre has at length been determined on. The Duke of Bedford has granted to Mr. Gye a lease of the site of the late theatre and some additional ground for the term of ninety years. The edifice is to be of enlarged dimensions; and, in addition to the theatre, there is to be a magnificent concert-hall.

## MARRIAGE IN THE ROTHSCHILD FAMILY.

### GUNNERSBURY PARK, MIDDLESEX.

THE marriage, by Hebrew ceremonial, of the Baron Alphonse de Rothschild to his cousin Leonora, the beautiful daughter of the Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, the popular head of the family in this country, is an alliance which may not inaptly be said to have an European interest.

In preparation for this event extensive arrangements have been for some time in progress at Gunnersbury. The main feature of these has been the extension of the magnificent dining-room, so as to accommodate the numerous guests bidden to the festival. This temporary expansion of the mansion—full thirty-five feet beyond its already large dimensions—and receding into sweeping recesses walled with mirrors framed with trellis and artificial flower work, was lined in every disposable form with the choicest exotics in all the bloom and perfume of Oriental nature. Draperies of white and blush-rose colour radiated from forty compartments, into which the ceiling was made to subdivide—every decoration being of the most tasteful character, and the whole most amply illuminated with costly chandeliers and numerous candelabra. The general decorations of the house are of pure white and gold. It is furnished throughout in the most elaborate manner, and is replete with articles of virtù, paintings of the highest order of art, bronzes of the rarest kind, and all of costly luxury that the most sumptuous taste can desire.

The invitations included several members of the *corps diplomatique*, a large portion of the aristocracy, some distinguished foreigners, and the various members of the illustrious house of Rothschild. Among the earliest to arrive we remarked:—His Excellency the Ambassador of France, the Duchess of Bedford, his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, the Duchess of Wellington, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Baron and Baroness Nathaniel Rothschild, Baron and Baroness Mayer de Rothschild, Sir Anthony and Lady de Rothschild, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord John Hay, the Earl and Countess of Airlie, Lord and Lady Lyndhurst, Lord James and Lady Rachel Butler, Lady O'Donnell, Lady Hilton, Lady Caroline Maxse, Mr. Joseph Montefiore, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Rothschild, Major the Hon. G. F. Boyle, Dr. Quin, Mr. Alfred Seymour, Hon. Charles Villiers, Mr. P. Soloman, Mr. Henry Fleming, Mr. John Abel Smith, M.P., Miss Barnett, Dr. Kalisch, Mr. Benjamin Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Montefiore, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. de Symons, Alderman Solomons, Mr. John Wagg, Mr. Lionel Hulbert, Mr. Crscraft, Mr. Tafforin, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., General Ashburnham, Mr. Grenfell and Miss Grenfell, Lady Molesworth, Viscountess Melgund, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., and Mrs Disraeli, Mr. De Lane, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, Mr. St. Pierre, the Right Hon. Henry Pitzroy, M.P., and Mrs. Pitzroy, Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., Mr. de Sausse, Lady Adelaide Cadogan, &c.

The assembled company presented a *coup-d'œil* the most brilliant in beauty and costume that can be conceived, and among the fairest the sixteen bridemaids held a proud pre-eminence. During the interval which occurred between the arrival of the company and the ceremonial of the marriage, the guests occupied themselves with promenading through the beautiful saloons of the mansion. As the appointed hour for the solemn rites approached, the observer could not fail to note in every significant detail the symbolic evidences of a superstitious and imaginative race. Of these tokens, among the most expressive may be mentioned the bridal canopy, suggestive of the great attributes of Jehovah—Truth, Space, and the Providential Eye. This canopy was supported at each corner by Barons Nathaniel and Alfred Rothschild, brothers of the bride; and Barons Ferdinand and James Rothschild, the bridegroom's brothers, officiating as groomsmen. A portion of the solemnity, at which both the contracting parties and their immediate relatives were present, had already taken place in an upper apartment of the mansion, when at half-past four o'clock the flutter of expectation which had pervaded the brilliant assemblage was checked by the entrance of the Chief Rabbi, the Rev. Dr. Adler, robed in canonical garments, and attended by his assistant priests, the Rev. Samuel Asher, the Rev. A. A. Greene, and the Rev. Samuel Lyons. The Chief Rabbi having taken his position in front of the canopy, the nuptial procession entered the saloon. The bridegroom, a handsome young man with a fine countenance, entered first, supported by his father and father-in-law: and then came the bride, between her mother and mother-in-law, the betrothal pair first meeting under the canopy. The fair bevy of bridemaids included the following ladies:—

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|---|---|
| Miss Evelina Rothschild. | Miss Hannah L. Rothschild. |
| Miss Adèle Rothschild. | Miss Constance Rothschild. |
| Miss Emma Rothschild. | Miss Annie Rothschild. |
| Miss Theresa Rothschild. | Miss Hannah Rothschild. |
| Lady Boyle. | Lady Louisa Boyle. |
| Hon. Miss Copley. | Miss O'Hara. |
| Miss Ashworth. | Miss Maxse. |
| Miss Probyn. | Mdlle. De la Grenée. |

The first in the list—Miss Evelina Rothschild—is the beautiful sister of the bride. The Misses Adele, Emma, Theresa, and Hannah Louisa Rothschild are the daughters of Baron Charles de Rothschild, of Frankfort, whence they came to attend their fair cousin. Miss Constance and Miss Annie Rothschild are the daughters of Sir Anthony de Rothschild; and Miss Hannah Rothschild, of Baron Mayer de Rothschild. Of the other eight, the Ladies Maria and Louisa Boyle are the sisters of the Earl of Cork, the Hon Miss Copley is the youngest daughter of Lord Lyndhurst; Miss Ashworth and Miss O'Hara are the two celebrated beauties, and on the occasion they found worthy companions in Miss Probyn, Miss Maxse, and Mdle. De la Grenée.

The costume of the bride was a *chef d'œuvre* in taste and appointments. The robe was of white satin, covered with real Brussels point of a very rare description, trimmed with marabouts, and decorated with bunquets of orange blossom and lilies of the valley. The headdress, admirably adapted to Oriental beauty, was composed of massive braids of hair falling low upon the neck, and bound with rouleaux of royal-blue velvet, producing a charming effect. The bridal chaplet was formed of orange blossoms, the asphaniotis, and lilies of the valley, with pendants of jessamine and mayflower. Attached to the back of the head was a veil of the costliest Brussels lace which swept the ground; and superadded to this was the distinguishing veil of the Hebrew bride the *voile de virginité*. Literally it should have been a *mark of fine linen* concealing the features; but on this occasion it was represented by the more elegant and appropriate *tulle illusion*, a most aerial fabric, entirely enveloping the face without concealing it.

The dresses of the sixteen bridemaids were of white tulle, trimmed with blue ribbons, and velvets over very full slips of white glacé. They wore wreaths and bouquets of white roses and lilies of the valley, and on blue velvet and tulle veils.

The Chief Rabbi opened the ceremonial by an appropriate address to the bride and bridegroom, delivered in English, in the course of which he paid a high compliment to the Rothschild family, and especially to the father and mother of the bride, whose example he enjoined the young couple to emulate as the best mode of ensuring a happy existence here and attaining a blissful hereafter.

A solemn prayer and blessing in Hebrew followed.

The bridal pair now partook of a wine-cup handed to them by their respective parents, after which the bridegroom placed the ring on the finger of his bride pronouncing audibly in Hebrew that which may be thus rendered:

Behold: thou art wedded to me with this ring according to the law of Moses and Israel.

The marriage contract, the burden of which enforces the mutual duties of husband and wife, was next read, after which the Chief Rabbi presented another wine-cup, and invoked on the wedded pair seven blessings.

The Chief Rabbi then congratulated the pair, and offered up a supplication for the poor of the Land of Promise. The wine-cup (symbol of joy and sorrow in blended union) was here taken by the bridegroom, who, after tasting the contents, threw the cup on the ground, which shivered it into a thousand pieces, thus denoting the precarious nature of life and joy, and commemorating also that great sorrow still held sacred by the Jew—the destruction of the Temple.

The whole of the service, with the exception of the introductory address, was performed in Hebrew, by Dr. Adler and the Rev Simon Asher.

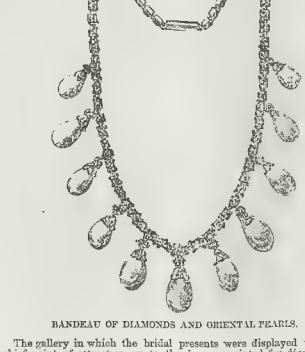
The ceremony concluded, the bridegroom removed the veil from his bride and saluted her. The young Baroness was also saluted by her parents, and by the fair sisterhood in attendance upon her.

The ordinary legal formalities of the marriage having been presently completed, the bride and bridegroom received the congratulations of the assembled guests.

The band of the 1st Life Guards was stationed in the conservatory, and as soon as the marriage ceremony was completed they commenced playing a selection of favourite music.

FRINGE OF DIAMONDS.

After the ceremony, the bride wore a gorgeous suite of diamonds, consisting of a diadem or necklace; two fringes for the dress in diamonds; and a diamond chain with eleven fine oriental pearl drops for a bandeau; the value of the whole exceeding £5000. The design, which is perfectly novel, was furnished by the mother of the bride, the Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, and the execution was intrusted to Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street.



BANDEAU OF DIAMONDS AND ORIENTAL PEARLS.

The gallery in which the bridal presents were displayed was the chief point of attraction up to the hour appointed for dinner. It would be impossible, otherwise than by a catalogue of great minuteness, to enumerate the costly and jewels rivalling the wealth of the Indies, to give an idea of the splendour and number of the gifts collectively displayed in this gallery, or to enumerate the donors. One set of jewels alone, the gift of the bridegroom's father, was said to be worth £30,000.

The banquet was all that can be imagined where wealth and taste combine to spread the liberal board, and a generous hospitality unites with a happy occasion to welcome friendly guests. The disposition of the tables was such as an artist must have admired; the least trifle such as an epicure would not forget.

The bride and bridegroom sat together at the head of the principal table. On the right of the bride sat Baron James Rothschild, Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, Count Persigny, the Duchess of Bedford, the Belgian Minister, Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild, Lord John Russell, and Lady Anthony de Rothschild. On the left of the bridegroom were Baroness James Rothschild, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, the Duchess of Wellington, Count Richmansegge, and the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy. The scene when the guests were seated was extremely brilliant.

After the banquet the Rev. A. A. Greene chanted in Hebrew grace after meat. When this had concluded,

The French Ambassador rose and spoke as follows:—"Si je suis heureux d'avoir à complimenter la jeune Mariée, comme ami de sa famille, j'avoue que, comme Ambassadeur de France, j'éprouve quelque embarras. C'est qu'en effet, Représentant d'un pays attaché à l'alliance anglaise, je ne devrais rien faire qui puisse être désagréable à nos alliés et cependant voilà que j'encourage de ma présence, et même de ma parole, l'enlèvement, un profit de mon pays, d'une des plus brillantes perles de cette écrin où belles jeunes filles d'Angleterre est si fière d'heriter. Cependant, malgré ma responsabilité officielle, l'exemple peut devenir contagieux. Ce n'est pas impunément que nos femmes compatriotes verront arriver à Paris une des plus charmantes produits de cette éducation anglaise qui sait allier d'une manière si admirable le naturel et la simplicité à l'instruction la plus brillante. Il y a, peut-être, un moyen de tout concilier; c'est que l'heureux époux, qui va donner à mes compatriotes un exemple si séduisant, promette de ramener sa jeune femme le plus souvent possible au milieu de ses amis d'Angleterre. Maintenant je voudrais adresser mes vœux à la jeune mariée; mais que souhaiter à une jeune femme tout à la fois née et mariée dans une famille qui a retrouvé à Jamais merveilleuse des "Mille et une Nuits?" Car avec cette puissance magique, quels désirs, quels caprices même, ses parens et son mari ne pourront ils pas satisfaire? Et si le cœur de la jeune femme reste, comme j'en suis convaincu, au milieu des plaisirs du monde, toujours bon et compatissant pour l'infortune, qu'ai je besoin encore de faire un souhait? Est ce que ses deux excellentes mères ne lui ont pas déjà appris, comment, quand il s'agit de faire le bien, la plus petite main peut s'enlarger assez pour puiser dans ces coffres inépuisables?" (Cheers.) Mais puisque je ne peux faire aucun vœu que le talisman d'Aladin ne tienne superflu, je ne vois forcé d'en emprunter un au monde des chimères; mais il n'est pas moins naturel et réalisable—c'est que le roman de la jeune fille se continue comme finissent les Contes de Fées. Je m'arrête: je ne veux pas retarder plus long temps le moment pour les convives de saluer la jeune mariée, et je me hâte de porter le toast impatiemment attendu."—A Madame la Baronne Alphonse de Rothschild." His Excellency was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

The Bridegroom, in responding to the toast, said on such an occasion he might be excused the want of words to express the cordial thanks of himself and his wife for such kind wishes for their happiness. He hoped and he trusted that God would bless their union (Cheers.. He knew that his beloved wife could not but feel the loss of her parents; but to ensure her welfare would be the great object and tender care of his future life, which he devoted to her (Cheers). To her parents he hoped his gratitude for having given him so great a blessing would be shown in his conduct to her. To his dear friends now present—grateful as he was that they had honoured him on this occasion—he should feel still more grateful if they would come to see him at his own home (Hear, hear). He could say no more, but, in conclusion, would invoke the solemn blessing of Providence on that day (Cheers).

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, in eloquent terms, proposed The health of the Baron and Baroness James Rothschild."

Baron James Rothschild expressed his acknowledgments in a few concise words, and said he should be very happy to welcome all his kind friends at his own home in Paris

Lord John Russell proposed the health of the Baron and Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, to whose public and private virtues he paid a well-merited compliment, which was received with much enthusiasm.

Baron Lionel de Rothschild, in a speech replete with great feeling, expressed that, much as he felt the parting with a beloved child, he did so with sure confidence in the happiness that was in store for her (Cheers).

Mr. Bernal Osborne, in a humorous speech, proposed "the health of the Bridemaids," with three times three.

Baron Alfred Rothschild responded for the bridemaids in an amusing speech, and immediately afterwards the guests rose and retired into the ball-room.

The bride appeared with her husband for a short period among the company, but presently retired, and at ten o'clock the happy pair left Gunnersbury for the Willesden station of the London and North-Western Railway, where a special engine and carriage awaited to convey them to Cheddington, *en route* for Mentmore, the newly-erected mansion of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, under the Chilterns, in the county of Bucks.

The ball was kept up with unflagging gaiety until after two o'clock, and even at that hour many lingered, unwilling to leave the fascinating scene.

Amid the hospitalities of the day the host and hostess had not forgotten their humbler and poorer friends, who were generously feasted, and the feeling of the neighbourhood was shown in the numerous flags hung out at the houses along the road, and the festive appearance assumed by the whole vicinity.

The superb trousseau of the bride, admirable for its exquisite taste, as well as its extensiveness, had engaged the entire skill, and almost exhausted the elegant fancy, of Madame Roger, of Paris, dressmaker to the Empress. The *corbeille* costumes of the bridemaids, appropriately adapted to enhance each character of beauty in the fair wearers, were designed and made by Mrs. James, of Somerset-street, Portman-square.

Of other appendages to this unique bridal it is impossible to write in detail; but, among the universal perfection of design and effect, we cannot help adverting to the fact—viz., that the head-dresses of the bridemaids with but two or three exceptions were evidences of the taste in his elegant art of M. Alex. Regnier, who, on this occasion, showed how much of effect and grace may be added to perfectness of costume and figure by a graceful adaptation of the coiffure to the requirements of both.

The bouquet of the bride—an almost priceless selection of floral gems—was presented by the bridegroom on the eventful morning. It was composed and arranged by the celebrated florist, Mr. Harding, of Clifford-street.

The temporary room, so highly admired, was the work of Messrs. Collman and Davis, of Upper George-street, who, on this occasion, eclipsed the triumph of their celebrated effort of a similar character on the grand occasion of the Royal visit to the Turkish Embassy.

The other decorative arrangements of the mansion were under the able superintendence of Messrs Davidson and Clark, of Mount street.

The bridecake was a triumph of Gunter's art, who assisted in the proper order and disposition of the tables.

The bonbons and lighter graces of confectionery were supplied by Mr. Tauer, of South Audley street

Next week we shall give an engraving of the marriage ceremony.

## MR. OTTLEY'S LECTURE ON PAINTING.

ART-EDUCATION is progressing amongst us. On Wednesday evening Mr. Ottley delivered a lecture at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, under the title of "An Hour with the Old Masters." The lecturer, after a brief reference to the achievements in art under the Assyrians, Egyptians, and Greeks, and the conquest of Greece, which led to the dispersion of art throughout the Roman Empire, came to the period which gave occasion for some remarks from the lecturer upon a pseudo similar movement now going on amongst us. Without wishing to disparage living art, he invited the judicious observer to compare the works of the old masters of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries with those of the pre-Raphaelite school of the present day, having regard to their essential characteristics and obvious tendencies and to judge for themselves how far the two movements were parallel, and likely to lead to a similar result. A recent writer on art-history had remarked, as a distinctive characteristic of the Florentine and Roman schools of this early period, that they arranged their groups of figures so as to make complete compositions, without the intervention of drapery, and afterwards clothed them without interfering with the first arrangement; whilst in later times the drapery became an essential part of the composition, commanding attention by the opportunities it afforded for the display of splendour, colour, and charm-power. The same fatal mistake still prevailed, and we had frequent occasion to admire very elaborate fancy costumes, resting entirely upon their own independent pretensions, without a hint of fleshly influences to sustain them. Another striking feature in the artists of this period was their entire freedom from affectation and conceit. they learned and laboured truly to do justice to the subject in hand by the best means at their disposal, without indulging their own fancies, or attempting to show off their own cleverness, merely for purposes of display. The lecturer showed how these old pre-Raphaelites had been indeed, the precursors of Michael Angelo and Raphael himself there being scarcely a point of excellence seen in them, but in its nature, not certainly in degree, had been already foreshadowed in the works of one or other of these earnest labourers. He described in pointed and happy terms the distinguishing features of Michael Angelo, Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Giorgione, and other principal masters; and then, after a glance at the rapid decline which followed them, spoke of the Bolognese school, under the Carracci, which, with all its errors of fanciful theory, did much for art, if in this alone, that it combined beauty of colour and characters with excellence in design.

The general tendency of the lecturer's remarks was to show that the Fine Arts, to be great and productive, must be free, and accepted by the people as a national requirement;—how that, whilst under the Imperial patronage of the Cæsars they languished hopelessly, it was in the free republics of Venice, Pisa, Florence, and amongst the commercial communities on the Rhine and in Flanders, they revived in all the grandeur of creative power. Nor did the illustration of the pleasing theme end here. In our own country art, which, in the midst of State intrigue and turmoil, had languished to the extreme of dejection when dependent solely upon the chances of courtly patronage, now, in times of peace and commercial prosperity, found in the cotton lords of Lancashire, the woollen lords of Leeds, and the merchant princes of London and Liverpool, munificent and discriminating patrons. In America, also, art was making energetic and noteworthy efforts, from the spontaneous action of free intelligence. He insisted, therefore, that the dogmas of art were not to be considered as esoteric mystery; that artist and public should both understand a common language; and that art-education, widely diffused, would be the best promoter of art as of the civilisation of communities.

The lecture, which lasted upwards of an hour and a half, was illustrated by a large number of copies and fine engravings after the principal masters; in addition to which was a very fine photograph, fully five feet wide, after "The Last Supper" of Leonardo da Vinci, which, having arrived from Milan the previous day, was lent for the occasion by Messrs. Colnaghi. Mr. Ottley was listened to throughout with great attention by a very numerous audience, who frequently testified their interest in the subject by hearty bursts of applause.

SWISS SHAKSPEAREANA.—The *Courrier Franco-Italien* says:—"Shakspearian discoveries, it appears, are not confined to England, as some important ones have just been made in Switzerland. It seems that an inhabitant of that country, who long resided in England under the reign of Elizabeth and James I., and who afterwards returned to Switzerland and died either at Basil or Zurich, left behind him a library of English books, amongst which are 'Romeo and Juliet' in 4to, 1609; 'Hamlet' 4to, 1611; 'King John,' extremely rare, in quarto, 4to, 1591; 'Volpone,' by Ben Jonson, 4to. 1607; and many other pieces, among which is the now very scarce anonymous comedy of 'How a Good Wife is to be Distinguished from a Bad.' We have as yet received but very brief information of these discoveries, and we wait with great anxiety for further particulars; but we can, at the present time, mention the existence in the library of a volume which is scarcely to be found elsewhere. It is well known that the 'Pericles of Shakspeare was only printed for the first time in 1609. The volume to which we allude was published one year sooner, in 1608, and is nothing less than a recital composed of the very incidents of the drama of 'Pericles.' Only one copy of this work is known in England, under the title of 'The Sad Adventures of Pericles, Prince of Tyre.' Mr. Payne Collier printed a few years ago about fifty copies of a short analysis of it, and the extracts which he quotes show their very close affinity with Shakspeare's drama."

OPENING OF THE BARNSLEY BRANCH RAILWAY: THE PROCESSION ENTERING THE REGENT-STREET STATION

## OPENING OF THE BARNSLEY BRANCH OF THE MANCHESTER SHEFFIELD AND LINCOLNSHIRE RAILWAY

THIS branch railway was formally opened for public traffic on Thursday, the 12th inst. with great éclat.

The distance of the line from Dodworth to Barnsley is two miles and three-quarters; and from Penistone to Barnsley nearly seven miles and a half. The entrance from Dodworth the first point worthy of remark is the crossing of the road leading to Higham, by a bridge. It is remarkable for its very flat pitch and great skew, the span being 25ft. 11in. 45ft. 6in. skew with bridges. Between this point and the Summer-lane station the line was opened on the 1st November, 1855. After crossing Summer-lane by a lofty viaduct of two great arches, the most difficult work in the execution is the cutting through the south side of the town which is 1,320 yards long and 47ft. deep. Two stone bridges are erected in this cutting, one of the largest part comprising three arches, each built upon pointed Victoria bridge over which the Crawshaw-road passes; and the other a single arch 30ft. span having a carriage roadway of 20ft. leading from Cockerham-street to Doncaster. The bridge was built by Mr. Wilson, and the stone used from the greater portion of which was got from the cutting. The cutting, which has yielded upwards of 200,000 cubic yards of rock, contains 200,000 cubic yards, deposited in large spoil-banks at each end. The whole of the works from Summer-lane station to the terminus have been laid for a double line.

Immediately on leaving this cutting the line crosses the Old Mill-lane by a cast-iron girder-bridge, similar to that of Summer-lane. At this point the branch and the other entering a spacious station yard, branching out into a number of sidings, capable of holding 200 coal wagons.

The contractors for the whole are Messrs. Lapish, Nelson, and Cameron. The works were commenced and partially completed under Mr. James Potter, engineer to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, but have been continued since June last by Mr. R. Rawcliffe. Mr. Thomas Marsh acted on behalf of the company as inspector of works. The cost of this portion of the railway will be about £80,000.

The opening ceremony consisted of a procession of the workmen employed in the construction of the line, which paraded the principal streets of Barnsley, headed by the Barnsley brass band, the musicians being seated in a waggon drawn by seven very powerful horses. A procession of workmen followed on foot, who were succeeded by another waggon, drawn by four horses, in which was the Barnsley drum and fife band.

The starting point was from the Summer-lane station, the platform of which was covered the entire length with canvas, and relieved by numerous arches tastefully decorated with evergreens. At the entrance to the platform in Summer-lane a bolts arch was erected surmounted by union-jacks and a large banner. The fullest arrangements were under the superintendence of Mr. John Carrington, the clerk in charge.

The managing directors and shareholders of the line and their friends left Penistone at half-past seven o'clock by special train, arriving at Summer-lane station at five minutes past twelve, where they were joined by the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. Having taken their seats in the carriages the engine, named the Idle, then left the station and proceeded at a slow rate to the junction of the South Yorkshire Railway. Along the route several banners were suspended across the line.

On the train reaching the terminus it was loudly cheered, and the directors and other gentlemen alighted and entered the marquee prepared for the occasion, wherein took place the ceremony of proclaiming the through opening of the line. T. R. Barker, Esq., of Sheffield, one of the directors, took the chair. On the platform, amongst others, were—Joseph Locke, Esq., M.P.; S. Lees, Esq., of Manchester; W. Button, Esq., of Gainsborough; G. Gamble, Esq., of London, directors of the line; John Chapman, Esq., chairman of the Anglo-French Coal Company; and Mr. Watkin, manager to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company.

The Chairman, in his address to the meeting, hoped that the extension of the line would be attended with advantages both to the town of Barnsley and to the shareholders also. And, as it would supply an outlet for the shipment of the mineral produce of the neighbourhood, he trusted the company would be supported by the coal merchants and manufacturers of the district. They had not extended the line to Barnsley with the intention of acting in a hostile spirit to the two companies already established there, but, in keeping in the best of terms with them, they would greatly benefit the town and each of the three companies as well. He might say that they were already partly on terms of alliance with the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, and were also endeavouring to enter into arrangements with the South Yorkshire Company. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company had made the branch line to Barnsley at considerable expense, and it now rested with the manufacturers and coal-merchants to give them their support. He then declared the branch line to be formally opened.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the proceedings terminated.

In the evening the event was celebrated by an elegant dinner at the King's Head Hotel—J. T. Barker, Esq., in the chair. Several appropriate toasts were drunk, including "The Anglo-French Steam-ship Company," "Success to the Coal Trade," "The health of Mr. Watkin" (the manager), "The Contractors," &c.

In the course of the afternoon Mr. Locke was called out, and addressed a very large assembly of workmen in front of the hotel, where the hon. gentleman was frequently applauded.

The workpeople and their friends were regaled at the Lord Nelson Inn, where 267 sat down to dinner, and in the evening seventy-three persons connected with the various manufactories in Barnsley sat down to supper.

THE LUND HILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION—MOUTH OF THE DOWNCAST SHAFT.

## COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR BARNSLEY.

IN our last week's report of this melancholy catastrophe we stated that the shafts of the colliery were being closely covered up so as to prevent any current of air through the pit; and that the committee of management, acting under the advice of the following eminent colliery engineers—Mr. Nicholas Wood (of Durham), Mr. Elliot (of Monkwearmouth), Mr. Woodhouse (of Derby), and Mr. Holt (of Wakefield), were relying upon the entire exclusion of air and the accumulation of the water in the workings to put out the fire still smouldering in the pit.

The following is a brief *résumé* of the proceedings which have since taken place:—The engineers above named, with Mr. Morton, the Government inspector, again met for consultation on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 25th ult. The engineers, deeply impressed with the necessity of recovering the bodies of the sufferers as expeditiously as possible, and being satisfied of the impossibility of any of them being still alive, determined to rely no longer upon the mere exclusion of air, but to flood the pit with water to such an extent as would fill the workings where the fire was. This they considered the most expeditious and the surest method of accomplishing their object, having satisfied from the fact of the temperature at the bottom of the downcast shaft being about the same as that of the upcast shaft, that the natural temperature was not in any large mass of burning matter in the pit; and that an attempt to descend the pit before that was done would be attended with extreme danger. It was generally supposed that would occur in the vicinity of the bottom of the more extensive of the workings upon which thirty feet of water were placed, fourteen weeks elapsed before the pit could be descended. He had no reason to suppose that there was less fire in this case than in the one instanced. Hence the unanimous opinion of the engineers that a vast saving of time, coupled with increased safety, would result from flooding the mine.

To expedite that operation it was determined on Wednesday evening

to carry into it the water of a brook running near the colliery. The diversion was completed about mid-day on Thursday, and the water has since accumulated in the mine at the rate of nearly a ton gallons per minute. On Thursday evening it was ascertained that the water had reached the level of the ventilating shaft, and on Friday and Saturday it was found to be rising somewhat rapidly, but was still some distance from reaching the fire, while the temperature, which a week ago was at 126 degree twenty yards from the top of the ventilating shaft, had on Friday last declined to sixty-five degrees. On Saturday several experiments were made, showing a further reduction of temperature near the top of the ventilating shaft, while at the bottom of the same shaft it was still about thirty degrees above the natural heat of the temperature of the water at the bottom of the shaft was eighty degrees. The managing engineers, with the Government inspector, again met for consultation on Saturday and, after a deliberation extending over several hours, Mr. Wood made the following communication to the representatives of the press :—"When we (the engineers) last met it was arranged that the pit should be filled with water to a certain extent. We are still pursuing that system. Nothing more can be done until the water has risen to such a height as to extinguish the burning matter. We have ascertained to-day that the water in the mine is considerably higher in temperature than the water which is being poured into it, a fact which shows that there is still a considerable amount of burning matter in the pit, and, we think, justifies us in the steps we have taken. We propose on Monday morning to commence lowering the downcast shafts and preparing them for getting the water out in as short a time as possible after the extinction of the fire is accomplished." The Government inspector said he fully concurred in the propriety of these measures.

It was expected that the water would have risen to the requisite height in the course of a few days, and preparations are being actively made for emptying the mine as soon as the proper time has arrived. That process will occupy some considerable time, and it is feared that the bodies will not be recovered in less than a fortnight from the present time. Trapnet, of Barnsley, actively made ready for the ventilation of the mine as soon as descent is practicable.

The most general sympathy is manifested for the bereaved. On Thursday evening a public meeting was held at Barnsley to promote the raising of funds for their benefit, and subscriptions were announced to the amount of about £1000. An appeal on behalf of the bereaved has been put forth in Sheffield by the Mayor (Mr. J. W. Fye Smith), the Vicar (Dr. Sale), and other principal officials of the town; and a private meeting was held on Monday for the organization of plans to carry out the object. A similar course is announced in other towns, and sermons were preached and collections made at many places of worship last Sunday.

The illustration represents the entrance to the downcast shaft, after the mouth had been closed. The iron basket in which the miners made their descent is suspended immediately over it, and a jet of steam is being forced through a pipe connected with the boiler into the pit, for the purpose of extinguishing the fire. The brick tank in the foreground of the sketch was filled with charcoal, preparatory to making carbonic acid gas, for the same purpose; but these means being considered inadequate, the water from a neighbouring stream is now being turned into the pit. Some days will elapse before it can be pumped out and any of the bodies be recovered.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. R. W., Newry.—There must always be a square at least between the two Kings—consequently, in the position sent, the White King cannot take the Black Kt.

J. H.—You will never learn the answer by asking. Any one who is satisfied with the rudiments of the game will trace you more in an hour than you will acquire in six months by asking.

P. Swift.—Your solution of 678 is the true one, but came too late for insertion in the week's list.

W. Wilson.—We know of no club in the town named.

A. B.—The solution of the Indian Problem is as follows.—1. B to Q B sq; 2. K moves; 3. Kt to Q Kt 3rd, checkmate. Black's move against the Problem is incorrect.

D. W. Stewart.—Large West-street, Dundee.

Newcastle.—Your communication has been forwarded to the other King William-street, Charing-cross.

A. M. Philo.—The statement is correct, and the solution is as you have given it.

Invalids.—Your solution of the Problem by Mr. Bledow is correct, and the only one we have yet received.

Juvenis.—We cannot, therefore, undertake to say which is the best of the games you have sent us.

J. A. Hurst.—Your Solution of the beautiful Enigma by Mr. Bledow is perfectly correct, and the only one we have yet received.

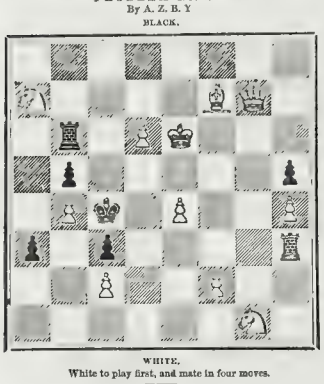
Sheffield Problem.—We cannot undertake to say which is the best of the games you have sent us.

Solutions of Problem No. 680, received from Mr. Whitton, J. B. Pritchard, Rev. T. S. Brentwood, D. D. T. F. S., Bewley, L. Mayoral Forest of Dean, D. G. Holdsall, Taunton, D. D. T. F. S., Bewley, Argyle, Emsworth, Richard H. Blunden, D. D. T. F. S., Russell, Leo Officers, Cambridge, Wood and Ivy, Stockport, Rev. W. J. H. Nicholl, Grimsan Medallist, F. F., Journal, Northern Bells, Winfield, L. Q. Omega, Medical Practice, are correct.

### PROBLEM No. 681.

By A. Z. B. Y.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play first, and mate in four moves.

### CHESS IN MANCHESTER.

An elegant little Game recently played by Messrs. KIPPING and PINDAR, the leading players of the Manchester Chess Club.

(*Evans' Gambit.*)

| WHITE (Mr. K.) | BLACK (Mr. P.) | WHITE (Mr. K.) | BLACK (Mr. P.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 18. Q to Q R 2nd | P to K Kt 4th |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 19. R Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q B 3rd |
| 3. B to Q B 4th | B Kt to Q B 4th | 20. Q Kt to Q 2nd | P to Q R 3rd |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | K B takes Kt P | 21. Q Kt to R 4th | K B to Q R 2nd |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | K B to Q R 4th | 22. P takes Q P | P takes P |
| 6. Q to Q Kt 3rd | Q to K 2nd (a) | 23. B to Q 3rd | P to Q B 4th |
| 7. Q B to Q R 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 24. Q R to Q B sq | P to Q Kt 3rd (e) |
| 8. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 25. Kt takes Q P (c) | P takes Kt |
| 9. Castles | K Kt to B 3rd | 26. B takes Q B 4th | P takes B |
| 10. P to K 5th | Kt to K 5th | 27. P takes P (disch) | R to Kt 2nd |
| 11. K R to K sq (b) | K Kt to Q B 4th | 28. P takes R (Queens) | K takes Q |
| 12. Q B takes K P | P takes B | and gives ch. | |
| 13. P to K 6th (c) | P to K B 3rd | 29. Kt takes K B P | Q to K B 2nd |
| 14. K Kt to K 4th | P to K Kt 3rd | 30. R to K 8th (ch) | K to Kt 2nd |
| 15. P to K B 4th | Castles | 31. Kt to K 8th (ch) | Q takes Kt |
| 16. P to Q 4th | B to Q Kt 3rd | 32. Q to K 4th (ch) | K to B 3rd |
| 17. P to K B 5th | Kt to Q R 4th | White mates in two moves. | |

(a) It is usually better in this and in any analogous position for the second player to move his Q to K B 2nd.

(b) Very well played.

(c) The remains of Black's game is pitiable. His moves seem to have no means of extrication without some ruinous sacrifice, and to be only wasting until his opponent has sufficiently matured his attack to go in and administer the *coup de grace*.

(e) The termination is capitally played by Mr. Kipping.

PRESENTATION.—At a meeting of about forty gentlemen, friends of Dr. Lyschinski, of Edinburgh, held there on the 19th February, Alexander J. Scott, Esq., Principal of Owens College, Manchester, having been called to the chair, presented to him, in name of those present and above sixty other subscribers, an elegant silver tea and coffee service and claret jug, bearing the following inscription :—"Presented to Adam Lyschinski, M.D., Edinburgh, by a number of his friends, in recognition of those sterling qualities, tested by the experience of years, which have won for him, in this city of his adoption, such high esteem as is due to an upright, generous, and kindly man; a laborious, skilful, and conscientious physician.—Edinburgh, 19th Feb., 1857."

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

LORD DERBY AND THE "PRESS" NEWSPAPER.—LORD DERBY. My Lords, it is not my usual practice to notice any misstatement or misrepresentation that appears in the newspapers with regard to my public character; but without departing in the slightest degree from that rule on the present occasion, I think I should be wanting in respect and duty to myself, but to your Lordships, were I to allow a report which I heard read at a meeting which is said to have taken place on Friday last at my house, and which did not take place, but not at all events in the manner stated in the proceedings at which, although undoubtedly I have on the list of attendants of having been furnished by some person who was either present or had heard what had passed, I am represented as having been grossly misinformed, and in which report I am represented as only to assent, what I did not say. But exactly the reverse of what I did say. I am not going, my Lords, to enter into any explanation with respect to what passed there, but I refer to it now in order that it may not be supposed that that report is correct; and, if necessary for reference is ever made to it at any time, and the opportunity is permitted to avail myself of the protest which I have now made with regard to the accuracy of this report.

### THE WAR IN CHINA.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to Earl Grey, said that it appeared from the intelligence recently received from China that no further operations had taken place, except those necessitated by self-defence; but that the Chinese had offered rewards for the perpetration of assassination and incendiarism against British subjects in Canton. It was impossible at the present time to say that there was any prospect of any alteration in the state of affairs that now existed. At the same time there was no interruption whatever to our commercial relations with the other four ports. Under these circumstances it was impossible to say that there was any change in our position. It was absolutely necessary, not only for our interests, but for those of foreigners or other nations, that we should not appear to be at Canton in a humiliated position. Reinforcements had been sent there, but in the four other ports, where our relations are satisfactory. With regard to reinforcements, one regiment had been sent to Hong-Kong three weeks ago.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW MEMBERS.—Captain Bernard took his seat for Bandon, and Mr. Carter for Downpatrick.

MR. BLACK presented a petition from Edinburgh, praying that some reward might be given for the services of Sir J. M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch, on the commission of inquiry into the state of things in the Crimea.

Petitions were also presented by Mr. Hardy, from Tunstall, Staffordshire, in favour of extending the Tippling Act to the sale of beer; by Mr. H. Ingram, from the General Baptist congregation of Boston, Lincolnshire, against the recent hostilities in China; by Mr. Cowan, from 742 inhabitants of Dalkeith and neighbourhood, praying for a County Registration of Voters Bill similar in its object to the Burgh Registration of Voters Bill of last Session, and for the enfranchisement of the class of proprietors in Scotland corresponding to the 40s. freeholders in England.

### THE BUDGET.

Mr. HADFIELD presented a petition from Manchester against the Paper-duty.

Admiral WALCOTT presented a petition from Bath against the financial plan of the Government as regards tea and sugar.

Mr. DENISON presented a similar petition.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that, although he had not so originally intended, yet, on account of the convenience of the trade, he should move his resolutions as to tea and sugar before the resolution as to the income-tax.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that on the motion for going into Committee of Supply he should move, "That it is the opinion of the House that, in order to relieve the country that will result from taxation while it justly expects, it is expedient and necessary to revise and further to reduce our expenditure." (Hear, hear). The right hon. gentleman then gave notice that to-morrow he should ask the questions of the Secretary of the Board of Control as to the papers which had been laid on the table respecting the war with Persia, viz.:—Whether the "financial year" in the letter of the 9th of December has the same meaning as the "existing financial year" in the letter of the 1st of December and the 23rd of December, and if not by what authority the change of expression was adopted; and whether the estimate of the expenses of the Persian war, the charge of which has been transferred to the East India Company, will not have to be conveniently, and if so on what authority and by what means? Whether the Supplementary Estimates for the prosecution of the war the property of the Crown) have been sent from the country or from any British possession in aid of the expedition against Persia?

### ADJOURNED DEBATE ON CHINA.

The debate on Mr. Cobden's resolution condemnatory of the war with China was resumed by

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE, who supported the resolution, and contended that the war was unjust, and ought not to be sanctioned by this House, as it was disgraceful to the honour of the country, and contrary to the interests of the English. He contended that, if wrong had been done, the English authorities ought to have resorted to reprisals, and not to war; and he regretted the Bishop had forgotten their mission of peace to support an unjust war; and concluded by pronouncing the war to be unjust in its origin, and in its continuance unblest

Sir GREY, in opposing the motion, entered into an energetic vindication of the British representatives in China. He described the services and bore testimony to the talents displayed in their several departments by Consul Parkes, Admiral Seymour, and Sir J. Bowring. Adverting in detail to the late proceedings at Canton, he vindicated the course adopted by the authorities on the spot, declaring that the Home Government, upon a deliberate review of the circumstances, and in consideration of all the important interests which might have been compromised by any symptom of weakness or indecision, had given their cordial approbation to the acts of the Commissioner at Hong-Kong and his colleagues, and were ready to assume the full responsibility for the consequences that had ensued. In defence of the conduct of Sir John Bowring, the Home Secretary showed, by many references to the published dispatches, that every transaction accomplished during the late disturbance had been undertaken by common consent of all the functionaries on the spot, and after frequent conferences with Mr. Parkes and Sir Michael Seymour. The most effective portion of the right hon. Baronet's speech was that in which he exposed the garbling of a letter from an American gentleman, quoted by Mr. Cobden on the first night of the debate. In order to throw discredit upon our traders in the Chinese waters, the member for the West Riding referred to a communication he had received from a Mr. Cook, a gentleman who had resided at Whampoa for four years, in the important position of "United States Marshal"—in which Mr Cook was said to have spoken of the mercantile proceedings going on in China under the English flag. And then the hon. gentleman proceeded to read to the House the communication which he had received, and which it had been permitted him to use (ironical cheers). Mr. Cook was a great authority, and he astonished the hon. gentleman with the most horrible details of the illicit traffic carried on under the British flag. And then the hon. gentleman went on to state Mr. Cook had declared that in this affair of the *Arrow* the British Government "has not a leg to stand upon;" and that such proceedings as ours would "never be allowed under the American stars and stripes." However, the hon. member went on to say he was always looked with suspicion upon extracts and ironical cheers from the Ministerial benches). Perhaps, too, there were other hon. gentlemen who looked with suspicion upon extracts and amongst them was Mr. Cook himself (Laughter and cheers). For Mr. Cook, having seen what the hon. member had said of him, was not easy under what he conceived to be a misrepresentation of his opinions. Accordingly he wrote as follows to the public journals:—"In Mr. Cobden's speech——" (Cries of "Order, order!.) Well, he would alter the statement so as to make no allusion to what had taken place in that House. Mr. Cook wrote:

"Mr Cobden makes reference to a letter from me, and in answer to one from him, giving part of its contents and I beg to inclose a copy of the said letter, which please publish, to prevent any liability to the charge of misstatement among those who perfectly understand my views on the matters in question, to which, of course, the hon. member can have no objection. In regard to the office of United States' Marshal, which he refers to, it is entirely a subordinate one, and the orders from Government were, not to allow the use of the flag, except by vessels regularly registered."

So far that letter was of importance, as showing that the English and American practice, with regard to registration, was identical (Hear, hear). But he now came to a part of the letter of which the hon. member had said nothing

Mr. CORDEN: I beg the right hon. gentleman's pardon; I did say a great deal about it; I said as much of Mr. Cook's opinion about the Chinese as says in the letter—indeed, I rather said more.

Sir G. GREY: Perhaps the hon. member said as much about Mr. Cook's opinion of the Chinese as suited his purpose (Loud Ministerial cheers). He stated, no doubt, that Mr. Cook was very "anti-Chinese;" but whether he made plain the whole of that gentleman's letter he should leave it to the House to judge. Mr. Cook, fearing that the impression left upon the public mind by the speech of the hon gentleman would subject him to the charge of inconsistency, begged to be allowed to publish his letter to the hon. gentleman through the ordinary channels of information. And so, in that part of his communication which had been suppressed by the hon. member, Mr. Cook went on :—

"But as regards the present troubles, to prevent any misunderstanding of my views, I wish to express my opinion that the duty of the Home Government to support the servants of the Crown engaged in China to the fullest extent should not be called in question for a moment (Cheers), or until a satisfactory termination of the present difficulties at least; for in case of a suspension of hostilities by the Government it would be an impossibility for Europeans to live in the vicinity of Canton, and no amount of negotiations could alter it for the better. Any one who has lived among the Chinese can testify to the continued insults and injuries heaped upon foreigners whenever an opportunity offers (Renewed cheers), and the studied contempt shown on all occasions, superinduced by feelings of superiority entertained by the Cantonese in contradistinction to all the other ports in China, all of which has been brought about by the previous settlement made with them; or, in other words, the want of an application of physical power to convince them of their position; and, although we are pecuniary sufferers to a very great extent in consequence of these troubles, we should prefer to suffer still more than see any settlement which did not involve the necessity of the Chinese realising their position and a sufficient guarantee for the liberty and safety of foreign residents while among them. My particular reasons for these views have been acquired by a long and very close intimacy with them, and, of course, cannot be condensed in a note of this kind" (Loud cheers).

Well, with that letter before him, he could not agree with the statement just now made, that, in declaring Mr. Cook was "anti-Chinese at bottom," the hon. member for the West Riding had said all that Mr. Cook had said; or that he had conveyed, with regard to those transactions, his full opinions, founded as those opinions were on his long experience (Renewed cheering). With regard to the vote before the House, Sir George Grey forebore to inquire into the political change it might inaugurate, or the political combinations that were said to have been formed in its support, but invited the Legislature to concur in the opinion at which the Ministry had arrived, and give their cordial support to public officers who had faithfully discharged their duty and defended British interests in a moment of extreme emergency

Mr ROEBUCK having long resided in China, expressed his conviction that the question had led to the origin of the war in the *Arrow* was altogether trivial and. He proceed to give illustrations of the cruelty, barbarism and murderous character of the Chinese. He said, should be decided upon no party motive, but with regard to the heavy peril which, if we now drew back, would beset our whole position and commerce in China.

Sir J. PAKINGTON contended that the members of the Government who had spoken in the course of the debate had evaded the real question at issue. The defence offered for Sir J. Bowring had, in his opinion, altogether failed. His investigation of the circumstances had led him to the conclusion that the case founded on the alleged insult to the lorcha *Arrow* was untenable, and the subsequent proceedings wholly unwarrantable. The British Government had been sanctioned in the effusion of blood upon doubtful grounds. They ought, in his opinion, to have recalled Sir J. Bowring and Consul Parkes upon first receiving intelligence of their proceedings.

Mr. COLLIER reiterated a variety of legal arguments antagonistic to the resolution.

Mr. HEYWOOD, adopting a contrary view, also traversed a wide range of legal technicalities, adducing many considerations to prove that the act upon which Sir J. Bowring had fastened the quarrel did not, in strict justice, give him any ground of complaint.

Sir W. I. WILLIAMS, from experience gathered during a long course of service in the East, was convinced that all treaties concluded with Oriental nations must be framed on stricter principles and maintained with a more jealous vigilance than the conventions between two European communities. The inhabitants of those countries had separated themselves from the rest of the world, and it was their own fault if more civilised races treated them as inferiors. Believing that, in the case before the House, the Chinese had perpetrated an intentional and premeditated insult, which it would have been unwise to overlook, he intended to vote against the resolution.

Mr. S. HERBERT believed that the particular vessel which furnished the ground of dispute had no right to British protection, and that the general trade for which colonial licenses were issued at Hong-Kong partook of smuggling. If not of piracy, and prostituted the English flag under whose shelter it was carried on. The allegations of Chinese barbarism and insolence were unproved; whilst there was reason to infer that Sir J. Bowring had long entertained the intention of opening the controversy upon which he came home. Which he had only for a favourable moment to begin. That opportunity was afforded last year, when peace was restored in Europe, and a large fleet happened to be present in the China seas for a long as the Government could conscientiously back their wrongs it was generous to do so—it was just to do so (Cheers). But we were to be no limit to this generosity? Let the House see what the views of the Government had been. They received the account of this miserable affair of the lorcha. He was not one of those who fell in with the idea that you were to treat Orientals in all things as you treated Europeans, but he must find fault with the line you must adopt when you have force to back your demands. You must no doubt show them that you have force to back you, but you must also show that you have truth on your side (Cheers). You must show that you are in the right (Cheers). He would say that the Government ought to support their servants, even when they were in the wrong, if the errors were of a mere venial character; but there must be some limit that British Consuls could do no wrong (Hear, hear). You could not admit that a man 15,000 miles away, having command of a large force, was to be allowed to carry on hostilities with impunity simply that forces in hostile operations, and plunge the country into war (Hear, hear). He should look with suspicion upon such a doctrine, even in reference to high officials in this country. The inferior officers of Ministers was shown in nothing more strikingly than in their selection of men for subordinate offices, and he might refer to the appointment of numerous Consulships as a confirmation of this statement. Were they, then, to be told that a Consul 15,000 miles away was to be permitted to exercise unquestioned a power which was here exercised by the Crown only, and which was only exercised with the greatest jealousy, and which occasioned night after night questionings of the Ministers? It had been said that Canton had not been bombarded, and that it was all a mistake to suppose that such an occurrence had taken place. Why, Admiral Seymour, in one of his despatches, talked of "shelling the city," and in another stated that he was dropping shot into it at moderate intervals, which certainly was one species of moderation (Laughter). The Chinese were stated to be a rascally set; and some hon. gentleman had asserted that barbarians and Orientals were not to be treated in the same manner as European nations, and therefore that the Government ought to defend their servants. Admitting all these things, still there had occurred this fearful case that on a miserable quarrel which could have been settled by reprisals—which if not satisfied with one ship might have been satisfied with fifty—shot and shell had been pitched into the city just, as had been said, to disperse the crowd; shot and shell that made no distinction of age or sex (Hear, hear). He did not wish to say a word which might be hurtful to the feelings of hon. gentlemen who conscientiously differed with him on the subject. He knew the different conclusions at which the human intellect arrived on the same facts. He would not, therefore, allude to the motives which ought to actuate the House in cases like the one under consideration. But these barbarians might ask, "Are these the precepts which you teach your followers and Admirals when they come in contact with our people?" And it was not impossible that some of the constituencies in the empire might ask their representatives the same question (Hear, hear). But he would not press that point. He knew there were men holding opposite opinions who were incapable of acting on any but the highest and most religious motives. But he could not help feeling that the language of the hon. member for Manchester (Mr. Bright) was calculated to lead the country into fraudulent hostilities with China. Hong-Kong to be considered British subjects, and consequently the lorcha must be considered a British vessel (Cries of "Divide").

Lord PALMERSTON: Sir, I shall endeavour to move the adjournment of the debate, which was met by loud cries of "No, no" and cal for a "Division."

The SPEAKER put the question, and as it was negatived by some members he was forced to declare a division. A scene of great confusion ensued. The House was nearly half empty at the time about half-past eleven, members not expecting the division; and those friends of Mr. Cobden who had left the House were not allowed for the arrival of members from the lobbies they had not half arrived. The question being again put, some members again resisted; but they were met by loud cries of "Agreed, agreed."

Mr. Disraeli rose to speak, but was met by a cry "To order!" as it was irregular to speak when the House was cleared for a division. Eventually the motion for the adjournment of the debate was about to be agreed to, when

Lord PALMERSTON rose and expressed a hope that hon. members who had motions on the paper for next day would withdraw them to allow the debate to be continued.

Mr. DISRAELI said: As the debate has assumed such a character, I should be sorry to oppose the adjournment of it; but, as "another place" has been so often and so irregularly alluded to, I may be allowed to say that, when a motion for the adjournment of the debate was made in that "other place," the First Minister of the Crown there objected to the adjournment (Hear, hear). This debate has been adjourned from Friday

and I hope there will be an understanding to conclude it to-morrow (Hear, hear).

Several hon. members having notices for Tuesday then withdrew them, and the debate was adjourned to the next day.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

### THE DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Divorce and Matrimonial Bill, which, he said, was substantially the same as the measure which was passed by their Lordships last Session, and which was based on the recommendation of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject, who agreed that a Court should be constituted with the power of granting divorces *a vinculo matrimonii* as well as *a mensâ et thoro*. The bill of last Session proposed the creation of such a tribunal, to be composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Judge of the Court of Probate; to these high dignitaries the present bill proposed to add the Dean of the Arches, and, with one or two trifling exceptions, that was the only addition that had been made to the bill of last Session. That bill, after having been referred to a Select Committee, in which a proviso was inserted that the adulterer should not be allowed to marry the adultress, was sent down to the Lower House, and ultimately withdrawn. He now reintroduced the bill, omitting the proviso referred to, and inserting a clause by which separation deeds were legalised by positive enactment. Having thus given an outline of the bill, and specified the particulars in which it differed from that brought forward last Session, he begged to move that it be read a second time.

Lord LANDSDOWNE, who supported the bill, said there were many persons who objected to the relief afforded by the present measure, and wished to retain the old system; but they seemed to forget that under the present system divorce was limited to a small class; for few were able to bear the expense of the process which was to afford them relief. Passing on to the bill itself, he wished to add a fifth cause for divorce to the four which it contained—this was, for wilful desertion of a wife by a husband. Finally, he objected to the new clause which was to give to voluntary separations the force and power of a law. Against such separations the highest judicial authorities had invariably set their faces. They were opposed to the principle of law, and the Lord Chancellor, in introducing this clause, was not maintaining, but altering and violating, the law, to the great peril of public policy.

The Bishop of EXETER moved the postponement of the bill for three months, in order to give the Lord Chancellor time to amend it. As it now stood, with its centralisation and expense, and the remarkable measure that it contained no clause to abolish the disgraceful action for crim. con. damages; but the strongest argument he had heard both for and against the bill had been such as to convince him that it contained in its present shape many most objectionable features; and, though he should adhere to his intention of voting for the second reading, he should only do so on the understanding that it was to receive the maturest reconsideration in the Committee.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE and Lord REDESDALE having also addressed the House,

Lord WESTBURY replied.

Their Lordships then divided, when the numbers were—For the second reading, 31; majority, 15.

The bill was accordingly read a second time.

*For Tuesday's Proceedings in the Commons, see Second Supplement of this Week's* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL.—Sir S. NORTHCOTE moved the second reading of the Industrial Schools Bill.—The motion was opposed by Mr. ALCOCK, who considered the measure intrusive and superfluous. The present system, which was found to be believed, worked well, would be damaged by the establishment of a rival, for whose maintenance, also, large contributions must eventually be levied upon the ratepayers. He moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. HADFIELD seconded the amendment, objecting to any measure which incorporated the compulsory system of education.—Mr. BAINES, Mr. HENLEY, and Mr. Newdegate supported the bill, and expressed an entire approval of the principle on which it was founded. Mr. Baxter, Lord Stanley, and Mr. Gordon supported the measure, which was opposed by Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Bowyer. After further discussion of a miscellaneous character, in which many hon. members briefly spoke, the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill read a second time.

Sir J. PAKINGTON postponed the second reading of the Education (Borough Rates) Bill until Wednesday next.

The Court of Chancery Amendment (Titles of Purchasers) Bill was read a second time on the motion of Mr. WHITESIDE.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.—In reply to questions from the Earl of Hardwicke and the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of CLARENDON stated that he had not been lately received from Canton, stating, amongst other things, that the British authorities had destroyed a portion of the forts of Canton, and that some casualties had occurred, which would be published in the *Gazette* to-morrow.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—Earl GRANVILLE made an announcement in respect to the intentions of the Government consequent upon the adverse vote of the House of Commons, to the same effect as that which Lord Palmerston made in the House of Commons.—Earl GREY thought it no other noble Lord moved for the recall of Sir John Bowring he would certainly do so.

The following bills were read a third time and passed, viz., the Chief Constables Bill, the Public Health Supplemental Bill (1857), and the Lunatic Subjects Commission Bill.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

### MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

Lord PALMERSTON entered the House at twenty minutes to five, and was received with loud cheers. In a few minutes afterwards his Lordship rose and said: In order, Sir, to regularise that which I am about to say, and to put it in the power of any hon. member to make any remarks upon the subject, I intend to conclude the statement I am about to make by a motion that this House do now adjourn. The House must naturally expect that, after what happened on Tuesday night, I should state to the House the course which, upon due consideration, her Majesty's Government intend to pursue. Under ordinary circumstances, after a vote by which the House by a majority, whatever the amount of it might be, affirmed that which many considered to be a vote of censure upon the Government—under ordinary circumstances, I say, there would hardly be an alternative for the Government. The alternative would be that they should tender to their Sovereign the resignation of their offices; and leave to those who had obtained the majority the task of maintaining the affairs of the country (Hear). But the present is a peculiar time for Majesty's Government had not deemed it their duty to submit to their Sovereign a resignation which they (Hear, hear). There was another course which the Government, in such circumstances, might constitutionally adopt, and that is the course which we feel it to be our duty to pursue. We have deemed it our duty to advise the Crown, at the earliest period at which the ordinary public business in this House will permit, to appeal upon the constituencies of the country to exercise that action which the Constitution places in their hands (Cheers). Sir, I say the circumstances are peculiar, because, while on the one hand, looking simply to the result of the division, we had lost the confidence of the House, yet on the other hand, looking to the division which took place previously on very important portions of our policy, a very opposite result took place. And also I feel myself free to say that some of those who concurred in the vote of Monday did make it understood that that vote was not to be considered a result on their part of the confidence which they had hitherto placed in her Majesty's present Government. But it is in vain to deny that that vote would render it very difficult, if not very unseemly, on the part of a Government with regard to whom it was passed to undertake the business of the country during the rest of the Session. And, moreover, the state of parties which that vote indicates also appears to me to prove that it would be extremely difficult for any Government now to be formed, or which at present exists, however efficient it might be, to carry on public business. And, without saying anything that may be construed into taunts, but merely stating facts, I say it would be very difficult for the present Government, or that one which might be formed out of a combination of the parties by which we have been defeated, to carry on the business of the country through the Session in the state in which this House happens to be. I will not allude to the differences which have prevailed between the two Houses upon the question of Tuesday last. I do not think that that would be sufficient reason for the course we are taking, but it would still be sufficient to show what various opinions exist with regard to the present Administration, as compared with those who might be our successors (Hear, hear). This Parliament is now in its fifth Session. Measuring its duration by that of many which have preceded it, it is a very old one. It has seen more things of importance than many which have preceded it. It has seen three Administrations. It has seen transitions from a state of profound peace to a state of European war,—from a state of European war to a European peace. Therefore, this Parliament, whatever it may have done in the way of events, has seen as much as could be supposed to fall to the lot of any Parliament that could be called together. If the state of business in the House had admitted it there would have been an immediate return to our constituencies; and I think that that perhaps would have been the proper course; but the state of public business does not admit of that course. We have not yet voted anything on the estimates for the public service—we have not arranged anything about the loan, some of which are to be remodelled; and we have not passed the Mutiny Act, which will expire before the new Parliament can assemble. That which I humbly beg to propose to this House is, that we should do that upon the present occasion which has been done on former similar occasions—that which was done by Lord Derby's Government when a dissolution of Parliament was announced, namely, that the House should content itself with passing any temporary measures which are necessary for the public service until a new Parliament can assemble. The Government have proposed certain taxes for three years; we now propose to terminate them in the ensuing year. There are certain taxes with regard to which there would be a great embarrassment to commerce if settled at too short a period; and I also think that Parliament should be called upon to determine them for a longer period than its duration. At the same time we should propose to vote sums on estimates for a portion of the year, and to pass the Mutiny Act also for a portion of the year, leaving it to the new Parliament, which will assemble about the end of May, free to deal with those measures as it pleases (Hear, hear). I hope that the House will see that the course which we are proposing is one in accordance with the Constitution, and therefore that hon. gentlemen will not place any obstructions in the way of our arriving at the time when the various elections may with propriety take place. There are many gentlemen who have strong opinions on many subjects which they would like to bring under the notice of the House; but I am sure that they will feel that no great measures can be dealt with in the state in which this Parliament will hereafter be (Hear, hear). I therefore hope that the same honourable forbearance which has been shown by all Parliaments under similar circumstances will be shown by this. There is this to be said, that in the approaching elections the country will have a fair chance of choosing between two Administrations—a choice which, without meaning to say anything uncivil to any party in this House, could not in the same degree have been afforded until that combination of parties took place which led to the position in which her Majesty's Government now finds itself. I am now stating without casting an imputation upon any person or party; but this I say, that it may be deemed an advantage to the country that they should be able to make a choice between two different and efficient Administrations—a circumstance which, I think, justifies us in throwing upon the country the responsibility of saying what Administration they will have to conduct their affairs. I move, as a matter of form, that the House do now adjourn (Loud cheers).

Mr. DISRAELI admitted that the noble Lord had spoken temperately with the House, and he thought that the Government had taken the best course they could under the circumstances. As far as it appeared to the country the Government stood with no majority in Parliament, and they might express a hope that the answer to that appeal would put them in power an Administration with some definite policy. Mr. Disraeli then referred to the speech of the noble Lord (Lord John Russell), carrying on the business with a view to the dissolution upon which he had determined.

Mr. COBDEN said there was an omission in the noble Lord's speech. On Tuesday night the House came to a solemn vote, affecting the lives of a vast number of human beings far distant from our shores, and that vote had been entirely overlooked in the speech of the noble Lord. He had no objection to the dissolution, but he thought that if the noble Lord went to the country upon this question he would do eminent service to his opponents. He would go to the country upon the question of peace or war. He would form a third party. He wanted to know what the noble Lord intended to do in consequence of the vote of Tuesday night. If the right hon. gentleman should be at once sent out to preside at the existing Council, and then

Sir C. WOOD said it was not the intention of the Government to reopen a debate which closed on Tuesday night. The hon. gentleman seemed to be afraid that the vote which the House had come to would be productive of serious results to the lives and interests of the British residents in China, and he was sorry he could not think so; but, even if he had to assure the House that such would be the result, a fear would arise at the Canton river without delay to act.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said he did not see the Government intended to adopt with regard to the private business before the House?

Sir C. WOOD said that resolution would be passed placing bills in a similar position in the next Parliament to that they held in the present.

Mr. S. HERBERT put a question relative to the continuance of Sir John Bowring.

Sir G. GREY said the Government would take every step consistently with their duty for the protection of British interests and British honour. They believed that to shrink from their demands would be a violation of British honour. The Government must act on their own authority, use those means which they thought for the benefit of the country.

Lord J. Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Milnes Gaskell addressed the House, arguing upon the Government necessity of promptly stating what was to be done in regard to the affairs of China during the interval that must elapse between the present time and the assembling of the Parliament.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that he would oppose the granting of the Supplies until the Government gave some exposition of their future foreign policy.

Mr. I. DUNCOMBE defended the course proposed to be taken by Lord Palmerston.

Sir J. GRAHAM asked the noble Lord at the head of the Government to afford the House some explanation in regard to the financial measures of the Government.

Sir J. PAKINGTON hoped that the Government would give the House a clear notion of what was to be their policy in regard to China. It was of the utmost importance that the management of our affairs in Canton should be taken from those unable and incompetent hands which had already involved the country in such difficulties.

Mr. W. J. FOX justified the vote he had given on Tuesday night, and denied that he or his friends had conducted the late party political party in that House for the overthrow of the Government.

Sir F. BARING said he had never given a vote with greater pain, or after more mature consideration, than the vote he had given on Tuesday night. He thought that the noble Lord should distinctly declare whether it was his intention to recall Sir John Bowring. Neither the House nor the country would be satisfied unless that functionary was removed.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would on to-morrow evening make a statement to the House in respect to the financial measures of the Government. The policy of the Government in regard to China would continue to be what it always had been—a policy for the protection and promotion of British interests. With regard to the dissolution, the question as to his being continued our Plenipotentiary at Hong-Kong was one which had been gravely considered by the Cabinet, and, he might say, was still under their consideration.

After some further conversation the motion for the adjournment of the House was withdrawn. Soon afterwards the House was counted out.

RAILWAYS IN PORTUGAL.—After visiting Algeria, Sir Morton Peto will proceed to Portugal. Negotiations have been for some time pending with the Portuguese Government, and the construction of a large extent of railway has now been determined on, it being proposed that the interest on the capital expended shall be secured in the first instance on the revenues derived from tobacco and salt. Sir John Rennie, who possesses the entire confidence of the Portuguese Cabinet, will act as their engineer. The plans of the lines both in Algeria and Portugal have been in a great measure matured, and the amount of the contracts is expected to be about £5,000,000. Sir Morton Peto, who is accompanied by Mr. Fowler, C.E., will be altogether absent from England about six weeks.

## THE COURT

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince left Buckingham Palace on Tuesday for Windsor Castle. The Queen and Prince Albert were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and were attended by Lady Churchill, Lady Caroline Barrington, Hon. Eleanor Stanley, Hon. Louisa Gordon, Lord De Tabley, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Sir Edward Bowater, Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Captain the Hon. D. De Ros. The Royal party left the Palace at twenty-five minutes before four o'clock, in six carriages, escorted by a detachment of light dragoons, for the Paddington terminus of the Great Railway, over which they travelled to Windsor, arriving at the Castle at twenty minutes before five o'clock.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince walked in the Home Park, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. The Prince of Wales went out hunting. Previously to leaving London her Majesty took daily carriage airings. The Adelphi and Haymarket Theatres have each been honoured with Royal visits during the week; and, in addition to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the following members of the aristocracy have been honoured with invitations to the Royal dinnertable:—The Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Sardinian Minister, the United States' Minister, and Mr. Dallas, Lord and Lady John Russell, the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, Lord and Lady Burghley, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Broughton, the Right Hon. and Mrs. Vernon Smith, and Mr. Frederick Peel.

The Countess de Neuilly visited her Majesty at Buckingham Palace on Monday evening.

On Wednesday evening the Queen gave an audience to Viscount Palmerston at Windsor Castle.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, on Monday afternoon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent continues to reside at Frogmore. The Duchess has taken her usual airings in the vicinity of the Great Park during the week. Her Royal Highness is in the enjoyment of her accustomed good health.

The Earl and Countess Vane left town a few days since for their seat in Wales.

Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for an assembly this (Saturday) evening.

NEW SAVINGS-BANKS BILL.—The Government have introduced a bill, to afford security to depositors of money in savings-banks against losses sustained through the insufficiency of the actual laws. The bill empowers the National Debt Commissioners to establish savings-banks where they may think it expedient so to do, and to receive deposits of the small savings of the industrious classes of her Majesty's subjects. All the depositors in these new banks will enjoy the security of the Government for the full repayment of their moneys and the interest thereon. After the 20th of May next £100 will be the maximum of legal deposits in savings banks. Existing banks may obtain Government security for their deposits on complying with the conditions laid down by the National Debt Commissioners.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

Owing to the Ministerial defeat in the House of Commons on the China question, we have had rather a heavy Consol Market this week, and prices have fallen about three-eighths per cent. The sales of money stock, however, have been trifling, but the transactions in other respects have been tolerably numerous. Even the *Bulls* have shown no alarm at the decline, and the general tone in the City is that of confidence.

Although the 4th of the month was productive of rather an active inquiry for money, the demand, compared with many previous weeks, has been quite limited. In the rates of discount no change has taken place, the lowest quotation in Lombard-street for short paper being 5½ per cent. Large sums have been lent in the Stock Exchange on Stock at 6 per cent.

There has been very little inquiry for gold on Continental account, the total exports having fallen short of £100,000. From the fact that the demand for gold in the Bank of France is on the increase, it is presumed that the shipments for some time will be on a limited scale. It has been alleged this week by the East India Company having large advances out of the amount lately paid in by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, at 5½ per cent.

The new Loan discussed has continued flat, at 8s. 1½d. per ounce for bars. Fresh parcels of Dollars have been about £50,000 from New York, £34,000 from Australia, £20,000 from the West Indies, and £50,000 to £60,000 from the Continent. The gold from America has been sent to Paris, but Mexican silver remains for sale.

Some further particulars have been received of the concession of the National Bank of Turkey having come to hand. The Bank, we are informed, is to be allowed to issue £7,500,000 in notes, and the capital is to consist of £10,000,000. One-third of the former will always be represented by gold. The entire management is to be intrusted to a London board, and the Government will have the right to be placed in their hands. The Bank will receive 6 per cent for redemption of the notes at present in circulation in Turkey.

The Irish Bank returns show an increase in the circulation of £36,298; but a decline in the coin held of £71,420, compared with the previous month.

No material change took place in the value of National Stocks on Monday, and the market generally ruled steady. Bank Stock was done at 215. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 93¾, Consols for Money, 93¾; Ditto for Account, 93¾; New Three per Cents, 94 to 94⅛; New Three and a Half per Cents, 98½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 77; Exchequer Bonds, 1858, 100; Ditto, 1859, 99; Long Annuities, 1885, 18 7-16; India Bonds, 4s. dis. to par; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 4s. dis.; Ditto, Bonds, 4s. dis.; Ditto, Small, 4s. dis.; Ditto, Long Bonds, 4s. dis.; India Stock, 260 to 262 for both sens. On Tuesday the business doing was limited as follows:—Bank Stock, 215; Three per Cents Reduced, 93⅝ to 94; Consols, for Transfer, 93⅝; New Three per Cents, 94; Long Annuities, 1885, 18 11-16; India Bonds, par to 4s. dis.; Consols for Account, 93¾; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 4s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 99½. The dealings on Wednesday were limited, and prices were drooping. Bank Stock was done at 215; India Stock, 262. The Reduced Three per Cents were 93⅞; Consols for Money, 93⅞; Ditto for Account, 93¾; New Three per Cents, 94; Five per Cent Annuities, 107; Consols for Account, 93⅞; Long Annuities, 1885, 18 11-16; India Bonds, 4s. to par; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 6s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 98. On Thursday the market was far from active, yet towards the close of business prices showed a tendency to improve. The accounts were easily arranged, although a trifle was charged for continuation rates were high:—Rates for Money, 5 to 5½, and for April, 6; The New Three per Cents marked 93¾ to 94, and the Reduced, 93⅝; Bank Stock, 215; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; the Bonds, 98½. The Indian Bonds are now closing for the dividends.

In the early part of the week the Foreign House was extremely firm, and prices were somewhat on the advance. Since then, however, there has been only a limited business doing:—Brazilian Five per Cents have realised the following prices:—Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cents, 86; Granada Deferred, 6; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 80 ex div.; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45¼; Russian Five per Cents, 107½ ex div.; Spanish Deferred Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 9; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91; Spanish Three per Cents, 40½; Ditto, New Deferred, 24½; Ditto, Committee's Certificate of Coupon, 6¾ per cent; Turkish Four per Cents, 101½; Turkish Six per Cents, 1858, 97; Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 87½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 9.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have continued very firm, as follows:—Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 5½; Commercial of London, 23¾; London and Provincial, 22. London Joint-Stock, 32; London and Westminster, 45¼; National Provincial of England, 20. Oriental, 39¾; Ottoman, 12; Union of Australia, 93½; Union of London, 30.

There has been a moderate demand for Miscellaneous Securities, at very full prices:—London Docks, 87; Ditto, New, 84; Kattiawar, 99; Victoria, 10¾; Australian Agricultural, 25; Canada Government Six per Cents, 110¾; Crystal Palace, 24; Electric Telegraph, 89¾; London Discount, 4¾; London Omnibus, 4¾; Mexican and South American, 2¾; New South Wales Government Debentures, 99; North of Europe Steam, 13¾; Oriental Gas, 14; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 87½; Ditto New, 14¾; Rhymney Iron, 24; Royal Mail Steam, 65½; Birmingham Canal, 93; Grand Junction, 44; Leeds and Liverpool, 480; Regent's, 16; Warwick and Birmingham, 22. Berlin Waterworks, 5; East London, 73; Grand Junction, 73; Kent, 81. Lambeth, —; and West Middlesex, 98.

The Railway Share Market has been in a healthy state, and prices generally have continued firm. The "Returns" for this month amount to £485,975. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 44 ex div.; Bristol and Exeter, 82 ex div.; Caledonian, 79½; East Anglian, 18½; Eastern Counties, 11; East Lancashire, 92½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 57 ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 37½; Great Northern, 97½; Ditto, A Stock, 86; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 111½; Great Western, 69¾ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 102½; London and Blackwall, 6¾ ex div. and ex new, London and Brighton, 109½; London and North-Western, 106¾ ex div., London and South-

Western, 105¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38¾; Midland, 83¾ ex div. and ex new; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 14¾; Norfolk, 59; North British, 47½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 87¼ ex div.; Ditto, Leeds, 40¾; Ditto, York, 63¾ ex div.; North Staffordshire, 12¾; North-Western, 7½ ex div.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 31¾; Scottish North-Eastern, 28¾; South-Eastern, 70¾ ex div.; Stockton and Darlington, 98 ex div.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS. Gloucester and Dean Forest, 27; London and Greenwich, 12½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 107¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension, No. 2, 4 prem.; Ditto, New Six per Cent Stock, 15¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 104½; Great Northern, Five per Cents, 117; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42; Ditto, Three-and-a Quarter per Cents, 59¾; North-Western, and Wolverhampton, 111; South-Eastern, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 104¾.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Ceylon B Shares, 2¾; East Indian, Ditto, C Shares, 17¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 51¾; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 81¾; Great Indian Peninsular, 21¾; Great Western of Canada, 26½; Ditto, New, 11¾.

FOREIGN.—Eastern of France, 33¾; Great Luxembourg, 6¾; Lyons and Geneva, 21¾; Northern of France, 59¾; Paris and Lyons, 85¾; Royal Swedish, 14¾; Sambre and Meuse, 8¾.

The Mining Share Market has been steady. On Thursday Alfred Consols were 23¾; Great Wheal Alfred, 10; Wheal Buller, 310; Sortridge Mining Company, 1¾; St. John del Rey, 20¾; United Mexican, 4¾.

*Friday Afternoon*

The business doing in most securities to-day is but moderate; prices, however, ruled tolerably firm. The Three per Cents for Transfer are 93¾; for the Account, 94 to 94¼. The New Three per Cents have been 94¾. In the Unfunded Debt very little is passing. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares continue firm.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—To-day's market was very scantily supplied with English wheat fresh up, constwise and by land-carriage. Only a few prime samples on offer sold steadily, at full prices. Out of doors, the demand was in a sluggish state, at Monday's currency. The sorts of foreign wheat that work are only 2020 quarters; but the supply here this morning was rather extensive. The business doing was a hobby in retail, at late rates. Fine malting barley moved off steadily, at Monday's advance, but grinding and distilling sorts were less active. There was a moderate inquiry for malt, at unaltered currencies. We were only moderately supplied with oats, nevertheless the oat trade was inactive, at late rates. Beans, peas, and flour moved off slowly, at Monday's quotations

Arrivals this week: English—wheat, 3640 quarters; barley, 1550; malt, 6820; oats, 160; flour, 1330. Irish—oats, 9100; Scotch—wheat, 300; barley, 600; oats, 1100; flour, 400 sacks.

Wheat—Kent and Essex, white, 42s to 45s; ditto, mixed, 39s to 42s; ditto, red, 38s to 42s; Suffolk and Norfolk, white, 42s to 45s; ditto, mixed, 39s to 42s; ditto, red, 38s to 42s; Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 42s to 45s; Scotch and Northumberland, white, 42s to 45s; ditto, red, 38s to 42s; foreign, red, 37s to 39s; ditto, white, 42s to 45s; rye, 30s to 32s; grinding barley, 24s to 26s; distilling ditto, 26s to 28s; malting ditto, 30s to 34s; malt, Suffolk, 63s to 70s; ditto, Norfolk, 60s to 70s; brown oats, 23s to 25s; potato ditto, 24s to 27s; Lincolnshire feed oats, 24s to 25s; potato ditto, 26s to 28s; Poland ditto, 25s to 26s; ditto, white, 26s to 28s; Dutch ditto, 25s to 27s; Harlingen beans, 38s to 40s; Pigeon ditto, 37s to 39s; maple, 38s to 40s; white, 37s to 39s; Lincoln and Norfolk, 37s to 39s; Essex and Kent, 37s to 39s; Suffolk, 39s to 41s; Scotch and Yorkshire, 41s to 43s; Dutch, 38s to 40s; French, 38s to 40s; flour, 38s to 40s per sack.

Seeds—Clover seed of an improved request, and rather dearer. English qualities have sold at from 56s to 58s per cwt. Other agricultural seeds command full prices. Linseed cake is in good request, as sellers are firm, and rather dearer purchase.

Linseed, English crushing, 71s to 72s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 70s to 72s.; Rapeseed, 42s to 44s per quarter. Coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 10s to 22s.; ditto, white, 12s to 14s. Tares, 5s to 6s per bushel. English rapeseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £10 10s to £11 0s; ditto, Foreign, £9 10s to £10 0s; rape cakes, £5 5s to £5 10s. Hay, from January 6th to 7th per quarter

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9d. of household ditto, 7d to 8d per 4lb. loaf.

*Liverpool Weekly Averages.*—Wheat, 38s. 8d.; barley, 4s. 4d.; oats, 2s. 8d.; rye, 30s. 1d.; beans, 38s. 11d.; peas, 39s. 3d.

*The New World's Averages.*—Wheat, 36s. 10d.; barley, 4s. 7d.; oats, 2s. 4d.; rye, 30s. 1d.; beans, 38s. 8d.; peas, 38s. 9d.

*Scottish Grain sold last week.*—Wheat, 138,895; barley, 68,417; oats, 12,761; beans, 1,611; peas, 1,000 bolls.

*Tea.*—The news from China, to the effect that the shipments of tea to the end of August, 18 000,000 lb., has been preventive of any demand as prices have further advanced; common sound congou having realised 1½d per lb.

*Sugar.*—Good and bright as notes of raw sugar have changed hands, and for about previous quotations; but refined and standard parcels have moved off slowly, at a decline in value of 6d per cwt. The market closed with an inactive appearance, at from 4½ to 4¾ per cwt. for low to fine grocery lump.

*Coffee.*—Our market has ruled very firm, and, in some cases, prices have had an upward tendency. Good ord. native Ceylon was sold at 58s 6d per cwt.

*Rice.*—Scarcely all descriptions have been in good request, at very full prices. Good Bullam, 10s 9d to 11s. per cwt. The stock consists of 1,000 tierces.

*Provisions.*—We have to report a dull sale for most kinds of Irish butter, the easier terms in Ireland by which they are offered encouraged free purchases. English commanded very little attention. Of Dutch and foreign but little doing.

*Tallow.*—The demand is rather heavy, and P.Y.C. is nominally 4s per cwt. lower. Town-melted, on the spot, is offered at 44s 6d per cwt.

*Oils.*—Linseed oil on the spot moves off slowly, at 32s 6d per cwt. Rape is dull at barely late rates. Olive is drearily dull. Palm is offered at 39s (1) 0d per cwt. Cocoa-nut, £40 10s to £41 0s. Turpentine moves off slowly, at 32s to 32s 6d per cwt. for spirits.

*Spirits.*—The market for all kinds of rum is heavy, and prices are barely supported.

*Metals.*—Quicksilver is dull, at £7 10s per bottle. Spelter is rather dearer. Pig iron, Scotch, 47s 6d per ton; ditto, Welsh, 45s per ton. Bar iron, Welsh, £5 10s per ton; ditto, Swedish, £8 per ton. Lead, Spanish, £19 10s per ton; ditto, English, £20 per ton. Tin, Straits, £93 per ton; ditto, English, £97 per ton. Copper, Chili bars, £87 per ton; ditto, tile, £88 per ton.

*Coals.*—Hetton, 17s 6d; Hawes', 17s 6d; Hetton's, 17s 6d; Lambton, 17s 6d; Stewart's, 17s 6d; Russell's, 17s 6d; Adelaide, 16s 6d; Adelaide's, 16s 6d; Wylam, 16s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 13s; Tanfield, 15s; Tanfield Moor, 13s;

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# QUINTIN METSYS,* THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP.

THE PORTRAIT.

## QUINTIN AT THE FORGE.

In a large low workshop, in one of the narrow streets of the quarter of Antwerp occupied by the various guilds of workers in iron, apprentices and companions were busy on a summer afternoon of 1486. The forge fires winked in the sunlight, which fell in broad rays athwart the dusty air, from the wide unglazed windows. At a bench immediately under one of these windows sat the worshipful Jacques Van Isendycke, free master of the Smiths' Guild, crayon in hand, designing an elaborate pattern of interlaced ironwork, such as we may still admire in every petty town of the Low Countries, but the simplest of which is beyond the skill of our best modern hammermen. So absorbed was he in his delicate task, that the roar of the bellows, the merry music of the hammers, and the grating of the files, which half-a-dozen vigorous arms were plying about the place, fell unmarked upon his ear. The workmen seemed little restrained by their master's presence, but laughed and bandied rough jests, and every now and then joined in lusty chorus to one of the popular refrains of the time, with which one of their fellows, a lithe, long-limbed, large-browed young man of some twenty-two years of age, timed their labour. There was as much mastery as strength in the way he wielded his hammer, and wrought into fantastic leafage and graceful spirals the rough bar of glowing metal on which he was at work. It was but a lunge after all, and yet what fancy and invention he put into the stubborn iron!

"Too much flourishing for five groschen, Quintin," said a grizzled companion, as the youngster plunged the hissing metal into the trough that stood by his anvil.

"Let it go as a good work, Liévin; 'tis for the gate of the poor Clares grille: mayhap it may spare thee a year of purgatory; besides Master Isendycke ever preaches that an ounce of art is worth a pound of metal, and invention costs nothing."

"Nothing to thee, may be, King Quintin; but look at the master yonder, racking his brains over yon pattern for the well-cover that the Guild gives in honour of Our Lady, and tell me not invention costs nothing."

Quintin Metsys laughed, and, putting down his hammer, walked from the anvil to the table at which Master Isendycke still sat poring over his design. The young man removed his cap respectfully, as he came near the old smith.

"Worshipful master!" he said, at last, seeing the old man still too absorbed to notice his approach.

Jacques Isendycke looked up loweringly, but his brow cleared at sight of the frank, bright face of his young companion.

"Well, Quintin," he said, "what wouldst?"

"Next month, you know, I am to be received a free master of the guild, and must deliver my proof-piece before admission

The old man nodded.

"I have a boon to ask. Intrust me with the well-cover. It will be a brave chance, and I would fain show I have profited by my apprenticeship under Master Isendycke."

The old man was tickled.

"By St. Eloy," he said, after a pause, "I believe thou wilt make as good a hand on't as ever a hammerman in Antwerp, Quintin. And, to speak sooth, my designing wits are not what they were. Here 's but a poor thing, methinks, for a morning's devising." He pushed over his design as he spoke. "Take the crayon, and see how thou canst turn it, lad."

Quintin waited no second bidding, but, drawing a stool to the table took a fair sheet of vellum from a number that lay scattered about, and, after a few loose, light touches of the crayon, began to draw rapidly and firmly, his face flushing and his eye kindling as the pencil moved under his fingers.

The old man smiled approvingly, as he followed the growing design—a plain, ogee canopy first, supported by four clustered columns, and now from the capital spring interlacing curves, with downward points that link the pillars into a bower of iron branchwork more curves still, the points turned upward, to balance the lower coupdings, and now the iron tree is throwing out leafage—sharp and spiry, as befits the material—and from the corner pillars and the cusps of the ogee canopy are shooting up slender pinnacles all iron-leaved, and every terminal is wreathing into free and fantastic luxuriance; and, what is this, towering in the midst, above the foliated spires? the armed effigy of the legendary giant of the city, Druon, in the act of flinging down his gage to all gainsayers. It was pleasant to see the unjealous delight with which the old man marked the rapid conception and sure hand of his favourite.

QUINTIN METSYS.

"Look at that, you rogues!" he shouted to the apprentices and companions who had radually drawn to the table. "How long mightst thou ply hammer and pincers, Liévin Crasbeke, or thou, Griel Swinters, ere such fancies bred in either of your dull heads?"

Liévin shrugged his shoulders. "I can strike a forward stroke with the best here, Master Isendycke, and I'll hold my own for evendown hammerwork with ever a man in the guild, always saving a passed master; but I am no match for Quintin in such toys—I know that, without telling; but look, here be customers." And nothing loth he turned from the table, as a grave, elderly citizen, in a long robe of brown cloth, furred with minever, entered the workshop, with a graceful girl upon his arm.

"A fair day to you, Master Von Twylt, and to you, Mistress Alyt," said the old smith, hurrying to meet the pair. "My poor workshop is honoured in this visit."

Quintin Metsys had looked up as he heard the name, with a flush first, and then a sudden paleness. But whatever his emotion he mastered it quickly, and seemed again absorbed in his design.

"I am here for a turn of thy craft, Master Isendycke. My wilful Alyt will have iron clasps to the missal that Martin Vander Goes hath illuminated for her. I would have given her golden ones, for the book deserves them."

Alyt, without speaking, took the velvet-covered missal from the damask pouch that hung at her side.

"The preciousness is in the workmanship and not the metal," said the old smith, as he took the book—first crossing himself reverently and opened it warily, as if afraid lest his begrimed hands should soil the delicate vellum.

"A rare missal, fairly writ, and brightly painted; but I have a companion yonder who will fit it with clasps, were its images of Master John Van Eyck's own hand." And he nodded towards the table where Quintin sat at work.

It was now Alyt's turn to blush.

"The young man who wrought the lock on our linen-chest, Alyt, is it not?" asked Van Twylt, after a glance at Quintin.

"I think it is, father," said Alyt, in a tone she tried hard to render careless.

"Come hither, Quintin," cried the old smith, "and say if thou wilt undertake the work. An *Ae* will not," he continued aside to Van Twylt, "you must e'en go elsewhere in the street, for my fingers are too stiff for such filigree."

Quintin was at Alyt's side before his master had ceased speaking and as she handed him the missal their hands met, and again the flush passed over Quintin's face, and Alyt's pale cheek was rosy red too.

"I will do my best," he said, "to fit the book with clasps—worthy of the hand that will deal with them." The last words were added in a voice so low that only Alyt heard them.

"Take care it meet no harm in thy hands, young man," said Van Twylt sharply, as Quintin put the book into the bosom of his pourpoint.

"Fear not for that, Master Van Twylt," he answered; and, with one long look at Alyt, he returned to his designing.

"Bring it to my house on the quay, by the yard of the English Hanse—the sign of the Fox," the old man called after him.

"I know the house," was the reply. "Mistress Alyt shall not need to wait long for her book." The gracious girl smiled quietly, and one sudden glance from under the black lashes of her grey eyes met Quintin's look, and he smiled too, as he resumed his crayon.

Then the old man and his daughter passed out of the place; the companions and apprentices went back to their interrupted work; the old man resumed his seat by Quintin's side, and the broad sun-beams lit up his bald brow, and warmed his old blood, till he fell into a pleasant slumber. Quintin, looking up from his drawing, saw that he slept, and then he took Alyt's book from his breast, and kissed it passionately again and again and again. But for the rest of that day there was no more designing of the well-cover. Quintin had only in his brain one constant face as of an angel with grey eyes, bordered by violet lashes, and a soft rounded cheek, and hair of golden auburn, and a mouth more full of playful humour and wilful maidenhood than of heaven. And, whenever he strove to drive away that sweet fancy with his pencil, the rebel point would only interpret, and

* This is the contemporary orthography.

in no way resist, the image in his heart. So he resigned himself and drew angels in many attitudes, but all with the face of Alyt Van Twylt.

II. THE FREE MASTER.

The month that was to elapse between the incident already described and the presentation of Quintin Metsys as claimant to be admitted a free master of the Smiths' Guild had passed rapidly away. Every day and all day long Quintin had laboured in Isendycke's forge at the well-cover, on which he intended to rely as his masterpiece—the work that should prove him fit to be accepted as a free master of the worshipful guild of great smiths. When the forge closed daily at the hour appointed by the statutes of the guild for leaving off labour, Quintin, on his return to the lodging he shared with his widowed mother, at the sign of the Monkey, in the street of the Tanners, had been used to read to the old woman from one of the few manuscripts which formed their library—for printed books were yet too costly to come within a craftsman's reach. Manuscripts, it is true, were still dearer; but John Metsys—Quintin's father, and, like him, a worker in iron—had been a lover of such literature as he had access to, and had, by dint of sparing, become master of a few precious volumes. There was "Reynard the Fox" (the original old Flemish "Reinaert"), with its continuation by William Van Utenhove; the Flemish version of "Floris and Blanchefleur"; that most delicate and finished of thirteenth-century romances; a rhymed chronicle or two; some of Maerlant's Compilations on Natural History; and the Golden Legend. But now was an end of these pleasant evening-readings, and the old mother must twirl her distaff in silence while Quintin worked at a small forge he had fitted up in his own chamber. If his days were given to work for honour, his evenings were devoted to work for love. He had resolved that the clasps of Alyt's missal should be finished in time to present them to their mistress the day he should be admitted a free master; and to the loving labour he put into the clasps he was adding, of his own intention, a light and preciously-wrought iron casket, destined to hold his lady's book. You may be sure he put his best skill, his most graceful fancy, into both, and both promised to be marvels of skill and triumphs of invention. Each clasp was an angel, in an intricate knot of leafage and flowers; and round the casket ran a tracery of foliage, twining in and out of an arcade of Gothic niches rich with foliated cusp and crocketed finial, that it was a marvel how such perfect finish could be given on a scale so minute in so stubborn a metal. Cellini need not have disowned the work albeit he might have sneered at the material. But it fitted the hardier Flemish nature as well as gold and silver and precious gems and brilliant enamel the luxurious Florentine. This work Quintin showed to none, not even to his mother. He hoarded it as he did his love: none knew of that but the two most concerned in it. But the progress of his well-cover was no secret—at least, in Isendycke's forge. Master, and companions, and apprentices, alike watched *that* with curious interest, and less of envy than might have been expected in any community differently regulated. But in those days of guild-government that fierce and feverish competition—that over-bidding of skill and underselling of price, which in our day arm craftsman against craftsman, was hardly known—at least, among members of the same guild, though among minor guilds concerned with the same manufacture there were frequent disputes and much litigation, arising from alleged infractions by each of the other's peculiar field of employment.

This seems the place for some general remarks on the guild system, as we are following Quintin Metsys in his rise from the second to the highest grade of his craft.

All art, trade, and manufacture, from the earliest revival of artistic and industrial occupation in our modern society, in all countries of Europe, are found distributed among these bodies, whether known as guilds among the Anglo-Saxons, *mestiere* among the Italians, *métiers* among the French, *nahringen* or *ombarkten* among the Flemings, crafts or mysteries (from the Italian *mestiere*) among ourselves, or guilds in Scotland. Our City companies furnish the last trace of these once all-powerful associations. They have broken down everywhere under the growth of trade and the increase of intercommunication between different parts of the same state, and between different states. But at the date of our story and for a century and a half later, the guild-system was in full operation. It was a deliberate and organised effort to regulate industry, to proportion supply and demand, to diminish the evils of competition and to guard against the consequences of trading vicissitudes. Of course its theory was the very antipodes of our modern political economy. "*Ne laissez pas faire*" was the rule of the former as "*laissez faire*" is the maxim of the latter. Each separate branch of trade, each description of manufacture, each form of art or craftsmanship had its guild. They were all framed on a common model, it is surprising how little even the details vary in England, Germany, France, and the Low Countries, from the days of Philip Augustus—when Etienne Boileau composed the "Livre des Métiers" of Paris—down to the date of our own commonwealth. Every guild had its head—sometimes called captain, sometimes dean, sometimes warden; its sworn council, its trade-searchers, its purse-bearer, its chaplain, and its minor officers; its hall, or place of meeting; its periodical feasts; its religious processions to the chapel of its patron saint; its book of statutes, with rules for the discipline of apprentices, for the strict regulation of their number, of the hours of work, of the modes of manufacture, and rules of trade; its provision for the relief of decayed members, widows, and orphans; its common funeral ornaments. Every guild watched over and took part in the concerns of its members, from the cradle of their children to their own graves. No doubt a time came when the restrictions of this system were found incompatible with the relations of society; when its evils were felt to be greater than its advantages. But for a long time it had obvious advantages, and all the efforts of Socialist theorisers in our own days are conscious or unconscious strivings towards its resuscitation. All trade-unions and combinations are attempts on the part of workmen to revive it. They fail, and they must fail, for the conditions of the problem are altered. At the time the guilds worked harmoniously and usefully there was no gulf between master and workmen, no great accumulations of capital in single hands, no intricate and world-wide ramifications of commerce, and comparatively little jealousy of city with city.

Flanders and Brabant were the very strongholds of the guild system. In Flanders, especially, it was the guilds of Bruges and Ghent, and Ypres that had first won, and ever struggled to maintain, the liberties of these cities against the Court. The whole reigns of Philip the Good and his son Charles the Rash—the sovereigns of Flanders and Brabant, just before the time of our story—had been one struggle with these bold, turbulent, and well-armed bodies of sturdy citizens. In Brabant they had been less politically active, but they were all the more socially important and financially flourishing.

The Smiths' Guild was one of the chief or great guilds of Antwerp, and had dependent upon it a number of minor guilds concerned with the working of metal—the Hilt-makers, the Gold-beaters, the Helmers, the Buckle-makers, the Cutlers, and many more. These were bound to attend at the great feasts and guild-feasts, to take the orders of the dean of the smiths to walk after the smiths in the trade processions, and to attend with them at the masses, funerals and other services, at the Chapel of St. Eloy, the smiths' patron.

And now to the day for Quintin's reception. The chief officers of the guild were met in their hall—the dean of guild on the dais; beside him the sworn men, or council; the finders or trade-searchers, whose business it was to inspect periodically the shops of the members, to see they obeyed the statutes and used no fraud or cozening in their work; the standard-bearer, who bore the guild banner, emblazoned with the guild arms; the trumpeters, the sub-dean, and the guild jester.

Many halls of these corporations still survive in the Low Countries. We may easily help of them, imagine the large and lofty room into which Quintin Metsys was ushered with a quickened pulse: its timbered roof, springing from the carved bosses of its side-pillars; the windows, with their emblazoned achievements; the wide open fireplace, with its richly-sculptured mantel, and oaken front, carved with some legendary or Bible history; the dean's state on the dais; the long heavy oaken tables and forms; the coats of arms, set out with the guild plate, hung there from a long line of departed members, gifts on wedding days, or birthdays, or funeral memorials, or commissory tributes on appointment to some honour of the craft; the hangings of stamped and gilt cordovan; and all this serving as a picturesque setting for the other richness of the livers of the officers the members crowned with such stern and massive heads as Van Eyck, and Metsys himself, and Memling, and the Holbeins and Rembrandt, and Van der Helst, have handed down to us as the type of the old-world burgher of the North.

Can we wonder that the painter's art found food and throve apace among such environment indoors, even if it had not found out of doors still more abundant and stimulating food? Quintin was called in due time, and came forward, supported by his two guild-fathers, old Isendycke, and a gossip of his, Martin Tonneel. The former testified to his admission as an apprentice, to his faithful and dutiful behaviour for the six years he had spent in that capacity at his master's house, and under his master's eye; the *liggere* or register of the guild proved his admission as a companion; and now all that remained for his passing as a master was his proof-piece.

"'Tis too bulky for bringing to the hall," said Isendycke, when this was solemnly demanded; "but if the worshipful dean, the jurates, and finders will come to my shop, they may see it there" "and all who like to follow," he added; "for St. Eloy he knows Quintin need not blush to show it to e'er a smith in Brabant; though I say it that taught the lad to handle a fore-hammer."

So the gowned and bearded crowd filed out, the guild officers at their head—for precedence was strictly exacted in those good days—to the shop of Jacques Van Isendycke, where Quintin's well-cover stood, bright and clean from the hammer, in all its fanciful, yet harmonious, intricacy. Loud and long were the acclamations that greeted the proud young hammerman. Dirck Van den Dale, the dean, swore by St. Eloy he had seen no better masterpiece; and his knowledge of the guild and its works ran back far into good Duke Philip's day. The "finders" tried every rivet and mortice, and pronounced the piece as solid and workmanlike as it was original in design. The jester flung up his bauble, and vowed it were a pleasure to hang oneself on so pretty a swallows. It was resolved that the guild should adopt the work in performance of their vow to Our Lady, and that it should be set up in solemn procession of the craft on the feast of the Annunciation.

Then, with banners waving and trumpets sounding, the guild went back to its hall, and there the statutes were read by the dean, and that done, standing before the dean, with one hand on the Gospels and one on the *Keur*, or statute-book of the guild, Quintin Metsys took the guild-oath in these words:—"In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost—three persons and one God—this ordinance is that which our guild hath established and maintained for its government and welfare, with the grace of God, and also for the service of our noble Prince Duke of Burgundy and Mainbour of Brabant, with all our hearts, our lives, and our having, to preserve in esteem and in honour ourselves and the good city of Antwerp." And this oath taken, Quintin Metsys was a free master.

III. ALYT AT HOME.

The house of Kerwyn Van Twylt stood facing the Scheldt in the very centre of all the bustle and stir of the quays. Van Twylt was one of the most considerable members of the Merchants' Guild, which at Antwerp held the first place among the trading corporations of the city. Every year the wealth and importance of this guild was growing with the growth of the city's commerce. The rise of Antwerp kept pace with the decline of Bruges, and though it was not till some half a century after the date of our story that the sea commerce of the latter received its death-blow, and the former attained its acme of trading activity and splendour, the tide of prosperity had already set in towards the Scheldt, and away from the Schluys. The gradual silting up of the Swyn had before this rendered the port of Damme dangerous of access to ships of heavy burden; but the sand, that natural enemy of Bruges, had been less deadly to her than the turbulence and insolence of her own children, who, by their exactions, had disgusted the hansas or companies of alien merchants—through which all the foreign trade of that day was carried on—and had provoked the settled disfavour of Duke Charles. He was never so happy as when he could confer a favour on Antwerp at the expense of her Flemish rival.

Guicciardini, who visited the Low Countries in the course of the sixteenth century, has recorded the amazement and admiration with which he, an inhabitant of the most luxurious and cultivated city of Italy, beheld the industry, splendour, and wealth—the joyous, free and refined life of Antwerp.

Already at the time of our story, the Scheldt had obstructed much of the shipping from the Schluys; and, as Quintin passed along the quays on his way to the house of Van Twylt, his eye even then a painter's, was charmed by the stirring and various picture. Behind the villages and poplar groves of the opposite shore the sun was sinking slowly, and his red rays steeped in warm light the tall, cow-stepped, many-windowed gables of the high houses which lined the banks of the river.

The houses were coloured after the fancy of their occupants. From some of the windows hung rich draperies—tapestry of Arras or Ypres, or carpets from Turkey and Persia; round others climbing plants formed a frame of green leaves and bright flowers to some fair Flemish head, in its lappeted lace cap and gold ear-rings. Over most of the doors from brackets of fantastic iron-work hung suspended meanly executed signs of strange beasts and birds, and heraldic monsters, and saints. From the eaves projected paint spouts and grotesque gargoyles of stone or metal. Broad balconies of intricate patterns broke the line of the houses. Here and there a coat of arms marked the seat of some hanse Genoese, Venetian, Florentine, English, or Easterling. On the broad and placid river were anchored, tier on tier, high-stemmed, round quartered Dutch craft, sharp Genoese galleys, Spanish caravels, and Flemish sluyts; Venetian carracks and brazze, with painted sails; xebeques from Tunis and Sallee, low and dark, with lateen sails like the wings of a sea-hawk; bluff English galliots from Orewell, or Ravensburg, or Sandwich, or other of our southern and eastern ports—now silted up and shipless for ever. On board rang hoarse cries, and the rough music of sailors at hawser or windlass; the decks were crowded with life; the rigging was bright with flags; spars, yards, and cordage barred the red sunset with quaint patterns. Along the quays moved a medley of lounging shipmen, and toiling porters, and laden wains, and noisy venders of sausages or cakes, beer and brantwein, among busy cranes, and piled-up bales and boxes, presided over by grave merchants, book in hand. The whole scene formed a kaleidoscope of brilliant and shifting costumes—Armenian, Moresque, and Greek—Italian, Dutch, English—of every nation that followed the sea in that enterprising time.

No wonder Quintin felt all the artist within him stir at the sight; but he did not pause to study the picture, gay as it was: he sped along, his casket under his arm, praying that some happy chance might allow him to give it into his lady's own hands—to enjoy her admiration to feel some of her satisfaction with the work reflected upon the workman. He reached the house. In the sign of the fox over the door the artist had borrowed from the great Flemish epic the air and attitude of Reynard, as, with a profound bow, cap in hand, he enters the presence of the royal lion. Perhaps this was meant as a sly hit at his mercantile employer. The lower story of the house was devoted to business. It was full of clerks, and bales, and merchant-captains of many countries, with Kerwyn Van Twylt himself a very incarnation of importance and money-making busy in the midst.

Quintin announced himself and his errand; but was handed over summarily to an apprentice, with orders to con last him to Mistress Alyt. Fortune was propitious: he would see her alone.

Alyt was seated in a room on the first floor looking out on the river. An embroidery frame stood at her side and a lute lay at her feet, but her thoughts were otherwise employed than on silk and *sendal*, *cendre*, or *escarlate* and *vermeil*. The room was full of evidence of its master's prevailing taste. Art shared the dominion of Van Twylt's mind with money-getting. Trading transactions with Italy enabled him to gratify this taste to the full. The walls were hung with hangings of Ypres, showing the story of David wrought in colours. A rich Eastern carpet covered the centre of the room. Round the woodwork of the fireplace ran a series of pictures in panel of the school of Van Eyck, setting forth the temptations and triumphs of chaste Susannah. In a recess fitted up as an oratory stood a triptych, which, when opened, displayed an Annunciation on one wing, a Preaching of the Baptist on the other, and in the midst a Nativity—whose serene and saintly loveliness was due to no meaner a pencil than that of the blessed monk of Fiesole. From the centre panel over the fire looked down a calm and comely Virgin, from the Land of the elder Bellini, forecasting, in its glowing though somewhat rigid beauty, the full sunlight of Giorgione and Titian. On a table by Alyt's side, inlaid with Vermese impraisma, stood a shrine, with pictures from Memling's own delicate hand of the story of St. Mary of Egypt. There were other pictures, let into chests and cupboard-doors, and, indeed, ornamenting every article of furniture which afforded space for such decoration—some of Flemish, others of Italian, masters. The lute, on which Alyt had been playing, was covered with decoration of the school of Gozzoli. From the carved shelves of an oaken buffet facing the window gleamed plateaus of goldsmith's work and cups of niello, from Florence and Genoa, interspersed with tazze and fruttiere of the lustrous wares of Gubbio and Faenza, and stately goblets of the filmy glass of Murano, quaint pots of Flemish grès set in corners held rare flowering plants, whose perfume filled the room with sweetness. But Quintin scarce noted these riches of art. He had eyes only for the sweet face of the lady of this fairly-furnished bower.

As he had announced Quintin's name Alyt started to her feet, and then sat down again as suddenly. Quintin stood tumidly, with eyes down-bent, scarcely able to muster the formal phrases of courtesy he had conned as he came along. Alyt was loud in praise of the casket; but when Quintin humbly offered it as a gift to herself a cloud passed across her white forehead. Dared she accept it? What would her father think of the insolence of the young smith in offering a gift to the daughter of a merchant, a sworn man of his guild: nay, soon to be its dean, if report on the quays spoke truth?

Quintin trembled while this suspense checked the utterance he had worked up at first to Alyt's lips. But the woman got the better of the merchant's daughter, and she faltered out

"I may not say 'Nay' to so generous an offer, Sir, and indeed, when my father sees the casket, I know he will not have the heart to reprove me for taking so cunning and beautiful a work. Our Genoese and Venice captains never brought us anything more beautiful." And with a burst of girlish delight she held the box up to the light, and turned it about and about, discovering a new beauty at every fresh inspection; and Quintin looked on, and drank in every smile, every eye-flash, every musical ejaculation of pleased surprise, and was happier than ever he had been in his whole life before.

"But what a graceless girl I am," she broke out suddenly, "I have not thanked you for the gift; and you wrought this for me while you were working so hard at your proof-piece, too. I saw that to-day; how beautiful it is. Oh, I am sure you are a great craftsman!"

She thought of him, then, and his concerns. Quintin had no need of more than this.

"You have not opened the casket, yet," he said with a smile. "It has a spring: stay, I will show it you." Their hands met and thrilled as he took it from her; and as she stooped to note more closely the delicate work of the fastening, a tress of her auburn hair lightly touched Quintin's cheek, and he shook all over as with an ague-chill.

"Oh, the fair clasps! Angels a praying one and a crowded one! And what's this? a briony wreath, and ah! yes—a sprig of my favourite tree. How did you know I loved the hawthorn?" she asked, suddenly turning her bright face full on him.

"I have seen you wear a spray in your bosom at mass," stammered Quintin. How often he had envied the happy blossom its sweet white resting-place.

"I shall love this missal, now, for the sake of its lovely clasps," she said, after a blushing pause; "I hated it at first. Martin Van der Goes flatters my father on his taste for painting, that he may pay his suit to me, but he is no painter, as his uncle Hugo was, nor ever will be, if he rise to be dean of the brotherhood of St. Luke's. How say you, Master Quintin?"

So Quintin knew he had a rival—but not in Alyt's heart; and of course he agreed with Alyt that Martin Van der Goes was no painter. And, in proof, Alyt turned to the illuminations in the poor man's missal, and how she did cut them up, and run them down, with a merry humour, and a malice that was not unmaidenly, and a light silver stream of laughter that ran through her ready words like a bright rivulet through a flower-garden.

But Quintin felt mad for love, and could only listen, with a pulse in his temples that throbbed like the bell in the belfry of St. Jacques, and a fire in his heart that burned to vent it elf in passionate speech, till he almost fainted with the effort of keeping it down.

They sat together so for near an hour—looking in each other's eyes, listening to each other's voices, reading in each other's affections—before the old man came up from his bales. And when he came Martin Van der Goes was with him, and accosted Alyt with the assurance of an accepted suitor. But Quintin cared not for the painter now: he and Alyt had exchanged no word of love; but, long ere the hour was done, the magic chain had been completed; the spark had run from heart to heart; and the marvellous message, "I love you," had been flashed to and fro, in one of those mysterious pulses that need no interpreting of words.

### QUINTIN MATSYS TURNED PAINTER.

Months had passed away. Alyt and Quintin had met often. Sometimes it was at mass, when Quintin would wait at the porch, and offer Alyt the holy water from the *bénitier*, as she entered the cathedral, or the church of St. Jacques, where the Merchants' Guild had their chapel; sometimes it was at an *ommegang*, or procession — and scarce a week passed without one of the guilds repairing to their chapel on the day of the patron saint; or at a chamber of rhetoric entering the city in a *lewd-jewel* for one of those contests of poetry and wit which these chambers used to wage with each other, city against city; or at a match of two brotherhoods of crossbow-men trooping to their shooting-ground for a trial of skill. And both in rhyme contests of the free chambers, and in the crossbow matches, Quintin more than once was a successful competitor; and those were happy days for both.

The suit of Martin Van der Goes sped merrily with Master Van Twylt, but lamely with Alyt. The grave lo pressed his advances the more she intrenched herself behind coldness, or assailed him with all the weapons of womanly caprice, and the tricks and torments of a spoiled beauty's waywardness. Martin was on the point of abandoning the siege more than once, but the charm of Alyt's face, and perhaps the attractions of her father's thorins, drew him back again.

Quintin was now, as a free master of his guild, at liberty to take two apprentices, and carry on work in a forge of his own. Orders flowed in upon him, for his well-cover had won him reputation. The canons of St. Pe . . . at Louvain, gave him a commission for . . . dais. He designed for them a creeping vine, with lizards, and beetles, and birds, disporting among its leaves and clustering grapes. This spread his reputation beyond his own city; and from Malines, and Audenarde, and Ghent, and Bruges itself, custom came to him. Nay, the master of the works of the English King, having seen specimens of his skill brought home by British captains, commissioned him to execute the finer ironwork for St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, . . . some of it may be seen to this day.

He worked with the strength of many men, for he worked under the spur of love. He toiled to win honour and wealth enough to enable him to ask his lady's hand of her father.

The Smiths' Guild was far below the Guild of Merchants, it is true; but the distinction between artist and artisan was hardly known in those days, and his hope was not based on any . . . Van Twylt himself gave Quintin many orders, for his work showed the artistic invention which the old man loved; and while executing these orders Quintin enjoyed many happy days near his beloved, when they would count up their chances of coming at last together as man and wife, and weave the brightest day-dreams.

But the excessive toil told at last even on Quintin's strength. He fell away in flesh, his sleep went from him. Every day the forehammer seemed heavier to his hand. At last his power failed him altogether, and with bitter rage he found himself nailed to his . . . by fever. His old mother nursed him tenderly. The best aid of such physic as that time could command was procured. His old master Isendycke was never weary of kindly offices, and helpful service But the fever lay heavy upon him, and he wavered for some days between life and death. One day after a long fit of delirium, he came to himself, called his mother to his side, and, in a low hoarse whisper as a dying man, told her the story of his love, and bade her carry words of farewell to Alyt. His mother wept, and went and did his bidding. Then maidenly reserve and prudence was flung aside, and Alyt came to him, and the signs of our mutual . . . both to . . . and the touch of her tender hand charmed away delirium, and her loving voice worked in him more than all medicines; and from her first visit to his sick-bed the leech began to date his recovery, with much pride in the . . . a certain potion of adders' heads and . . . gallons under the new moon, and . . . d with . . . lows taken from under the eaves of a church, to which he attributed his patient's rapid return of strength and appetite. But, in this unlucky illness, the means Quintin had stored up were dissipated, and it promised to be long before he would recover strength to wield the hammer.

A year had closed . . . new on, and the . . . had put their stages in the Place de Beer, and under the canopy . . . and played their moralities (*spelen van sinne*), and their merry . . . in which the Brabanters and Flemings took such . . . Rederijkers and . . . reshee dancers danced their sword-dances in the . . . house, and the contre- . . . Passionists walked in solemn procession with their banners, and shrines, and blessed candles; and Quintin lay, still weak, on his bed, and heard their music and their chantings, and cursed his stars that he could not go forth and take part in the carnival amusements as he was wont.

In the same house with Quintin and his mother dwelt an honest master of Cardmakers' Guild, whose best resource was the trade at carnival time, by little pictures printed from rude wood-blocks of saints and legendary subjects, coarsely coloured, which the different orders of Lazarists, and other charitable religious bodies, were went to distribute, during their processions, to all who would accept them.

Worthy Jacob Vilt, the cardmaker, had now more of such work on his hands than he could get through, and, seeing Quintin sick and impatient of idleness, and moreover knowing his power of design, one day bethought . . . of ask . . . id in stencilling : his pictured . . . nival-cards. Quintin was . . . and impatient thoughts, and at once complied with the cardmaker's request: and besides, he owed him a return for much kindness shown during his long sickness. But he found it more amusing to design new figures than to stencil the old-fashioned subjects which Jacob Vilt bought him. He had little to learn but the simple manipulation of the water colours, for he had long been master of figure-drawing, having been wont to design for his ironwork, saints, and angels, and children, and animals, and the strange heraldic combinations made up of all together.

It should be borne in mind that there were no paid designers in those days, distinct from the workmen for whom they designed. Every workman was a designer in his own craft. The carpenter was a wood carver, the stonemason a sculptor, the blacksmith a modeller in iron. For a smith to turn worker now would imply a total change in . . . and under life of the . . . the shifting of an . . . from one material to another

Jacob Vilt soon found eager customers for Quintin's novel and graceful designs. Indeed the demand for them quite ruined the sale of his own outworn stencil figures. The confraternity of St. Luke—the great Guild of Painters—got wind of Jacob's productions, and moved before the Echevins of the town for an injunction to restrain . . . said, were pictures, and not stencillings—which alone the cardmakers have use and privilege to deal in.

So Jacob, pleadin . . . these his . . . this news of his guild's quarrel to Van Twylt, and brought him divers of the cards: and, as may be believed, Alyt treasured them in her . . .

. . . Jacob to furnish him, secretly (for this was an undoubted invasion of the painters' vested rights), with oil colours, pencils, panels, and varnishes, fitted for oil painting. He had acquaintances among the confraternity of St. Luke, who often paid him friendly visits, on the occasion of Jacob's dispute with the Painters' Guild. From them he gathered information as to their art; and, with the rapid invention of genius, turned every hint to profit, and made each step gained a point of departure for new knowledge.

His convalescence was slow; but when at length the time came that the leeches gave him leave to resume the hammer, behold! he found it pleasanter to use the brush. All this time, too, though he had scarcely contemplated a change of craft, a secret rivalry had been urging him. He had thought, "If I could but outpaint Martin Van der Goes;—if I could but win Alyt as a painter!" Love of art and love of Alyt thus both worked together; and one day, when his lady had paid him a secret visit he showed her, tremblingly, a portrait of herself, under the likeness of a shepherdess with a white veil of the Virgin Mother, and Alyt wept for very . . . at her lover.

You may still see that picture in the Antwerp Museum. It is a gracious face, and drawn with . . . and loving hand. Nose, mouth, and chin are full of . . . The eyebrows are lightly marked, but exquisite in line; and the grey eyes look softly out from under long dark lashes. The hair is of that warm auburn which best brings out the brilliancy of a fair complexion. The face wears an expression of sly seriousness; humour peeps from the dimples about the rosy mouth, half belying the gravity of the placid brow. No Flemish master has painted a more bewitching face.

"My Quintin," said Alyt, after a long and proud survey of the picture, "you are a painter—a better painter a thousand times than Martin Van der Goes. You have wooed me as a smith; as a painter you shall win me!"

### V. THE PICTURE MARKET.

Flanders and Brabant at this time were the great centres of production and traffic in pictures. The painters' guilds in the different cities had frequent litigation as to the right of each to send pictures to the other's place of sale. To the ordinary markets only the painters of the city might send pictures; but to the great fairs all the guilds might send their works.*

The "Pand," † or picture market, of Antwerp, was one of the most frequented in the Low Countries. It was even now a large and handsome arcade, though it had not attained the style and dimensions which led Guicciardini to describe it, at a later period, as a splendid edifice. The confraternity of St. Luke had existed as an associated body of painters (with minor guilds of carvers, cardmakers, illuminators, glass painters, printers, and others dependent on it) from very near the beginning of the century, and was held in high honour, both among the guilds of the city and the other confraternities of painters in Brabant and Flanders. John Van Eyck had painted a picture for the confraternity in the year 1420, which the members still showed with pride. The Pand was, in fact, the exhibition-room of this Antwerp Academy, but in the simple fashion of those times was called by the name appropriate to its real character—a market. Here pictures were bought by foreign merchants as an article of merchandise, and by the natives of the Low Countries for the decoration of houses, corporation halls, and chapels. Van Twylt was a regular attendant at the picture-shows in the Pand, and Alyt and Quintin consulted long how to get Quintin's first picture shown there. As he was not a member of the painters' fraternity he could not hang it among their works on a market day. So he was obliged to wait for the Great Fair of St. Bartholomew, when painters from all countries were allowed to exhibit.

. . . the day of the fair came he may be sure that Alyt took care . . . er should . . . Quintin's picture. The old man was struck by its beauty, though he did not detect the likeness to his daughter. He expatiated on the smoothness and brilliancy of the colour; on the firmness and delicacy of the drawing. Alyt looked on with a placid face, but with a heart beating fast for joy, and hope, and pride; and Martin Van der Goes, one of whose pictures hung near, approached, to find to his disgust that the subject of Van Twylt's admiration was not his own work, but the anonymous head by its side. Quintin, leaning against a pillar hard by, heard and saw all.

At length Van Twylt wound up his laudatory lecture on the picture . . . and . . . the . . . as to the painter's name, and a question as to the price.

The *custos* could furnish no information. The picture had been hung by the painter, he supposed; but no name nor price had been given to him for entry in his book.

Van Twylt was about to depart unsatisfied, when Quintin stepped forward, and announced himself as the painter.

The old man started back, incredulous. "You—Master Quintin, a free master of the smiths . . . a painter? Do you put upon me?"

. . . mutely pointed to the picture, wrought on the hem of the Virgin's veil, in characters so nine as hardly to be made out by the . . . eye. It ran—

Quinte Metsys Screef Dit.,‡ MCCCCLXXXVI.

"And for the price," added Metsys, after the old man's astonishment had subsided into simple admiration, "it is yours without price—on one condition."

The old amateur was all eagerness to know what this condition might be.

"If I may call myself a suitor for the hand of your fair daughter!"

We have no space to tell how this audacious request was at length granted; nor how Quintin, before two years were out, was the happy husband of his beloved Alyt; nor how the confraternity of St. Luke stormed and refused to allow him the name of "Schulter," or the right to show his pictures in the Pand, or indeed to paint at all, until he became first an apprentice, and then a free master of the guild. His name appears on the *liggers*, or roll of the guild, as free master in 1491, and from four years after that date we find the names of his pupils: Arisen, in 1495; William Meulenbroee, in 1501; Edward Portugaleys, in 1504; and Henne Hoeckmakere, in 1510.

Nor need we say much of the pictures that he painted. His masterpiece is still treasured in the Museum at Antwerp. It was painted in 1511, as an altar-piece for the chapel of the Shrineworkers' or Carpenters' Guild, and the contract for this picture still stands on the books of the guild, telling how "Daniel Goessens and Jacques Cangoore, deans, André Jacob and Goumaire Van der Beke, sworn men; Wauther Imbrecht and Luke Ver Huelt, past deans of the Shrineworkers' Guild, in their name and that of their companions, have agreed, on the 28th of Aug., 1511, to pay a yearly sum of thirty great scellings of Brabant, for ever, to the use of Quintin and Katline Metsys, lawfully born children of Quintin Metsys, painter, and Alyt Van Twylt, his wife, and have pledged as security for the said payment, all the property, movable and immovable, of the said guild."

It is this picture which still shows us how great a painter Quintin was. It is made up of a centre panel, with external wings. The panel represents the dead body of the Saviour, lacerated with scourge and thorn and spear, emaciated with suffering and sorrow, with Joseph of Arimathea lifting the torn and livid head, and Nicodemus tenderly supporting the revered body under the arms, while Mary Salome holds the left hand. Near the body the Virgin Mother, supported by his beloved disciple, wrings her hands and sobs. But the crowning figure of the picture is the Magdalene, who, with a face convulsed by grief that has drained itself dry of tears, wipes with her long, loose hair the blessed feet that brought her good tidings, and which . . . pression of what we . . . save to call the . . . ground swell . . . of agony, we know of no face equal to this Magdalene's. All the muscles and nerves . . . skin seem to quiver with grief, though no tears are flowi . . . flow. In the background you see . . . of tombs, . . . and lighted; and far away the narrow tableland of arid rock, where the three crosses rise against the sky, with the robbers still hanging on the trees of infamy; two women kneeling at the cross from which the Saviour has been taken down: one of the executioners men carrying away the ladder, and two more sitting down one eating the other shaking a pebble from . . . of the shutters . . . the triptych is the . . . of Herodias; on the other St. John the Evangelist, in the cauldron of boiling oil, before Domitian.

Besides this great work, in the same collection, are a Head of our Saviour, and the portrait of Alyt, as the Virgin, which we have already described.

Our readers all know Quintin's picture of the "Misers Weighing their Gold," at Windsor that hard and unlovely chapter from real life. Did old Kerwyn Van Twylt sit for either of these shrewd, wrinkled faces?

But enough of cataloguing. Quintin lived to be a happy husband, and a great painter. His Alyt bore him five children Peter, and James, and John (all of whom were painters), Quintin-Paul, and Katherine.

In 1508 he lost his beloved and loving wife. That he married a second Catherine Hyems need not surprise us.

His first experience of marriage had been too happy: his children stood too much in need of maternal care to allow him to remain a widower. His second wife bare him six children, and in the winter of 1530-31 he fell asleep, fuller of honours than of years. He was buried in the cemetery of the Carthusian convent, and around the stone placed over his grave was written a Flemish inscription to this effect:

The burial place of QUINTIN METSYS: in his life a smith, who afterwards became a famous painter. He died in 1523 *

A hundred years later, in an enlargement of the convent burial-ground, the coffin was disinterred, when Cornelis Van der Ghoest, a lover of the painter's works, transported his remains to a spot within a few feet of the cathedral tower. On the stone in the pavement was written:—

M. Q. M.
Obiit 1529.

In the cathedral wall opposite was a medallion of the painter; and below, with the emblems of his two callings, this inscription on a black slab:—

QUINTINO METSIS,
Incomparabili artis pictori,
Admirantium gratuque posteritas
Anno post obitum
Secundi
CIↃ IↃ C XXIX. posuit,
Connubialis amor de Mulebire fecit Apellem

This slab was afterwards removed to the Museum, where it now . . . under the head of . . . This . . . was . . . decided to preserve . . .

## CHRIST ON THE BANKS OF THE JORDAN. BY MURILLO.—FROM LOUIS PHILIPPE'S GALLERY.

IF the Spanish painters are generally defici . . . quer must always be excepted, it cannot be . . . that, in intensity of religious expression, they take a very high rank. It would be superfluous on our part to say anything of the career of Murillo, or in praise of those tender and pleasing qualities which make his works greatly sought after for the most expensively-constituted collections. The peculiarity of his fame is a truthful observation of nature, but for his . . . subjects that choice truth which is revealed only to the soul.

Few subjects not of an active dramatic character are more finely suggestive to the religious painter than Christ on the Banks of the Jordan. The active portion of his earthly career was just beginning. The locality was the bank of that river which separates the barren mountainous Judea from the smiling and umbrageous lands of Gilead. The man who cried in the desert and made straight the way of the Lord is at the moment of the recognition of the "Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world." "Repent ye," John had said to unwilling ears, "for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Those who have been appointed to speak the words of truth have generally been strangers to purple and fine linen; but we think, in spite of raiment of camel's hair and the shaggy locks of the wayfarer of the desert, Murillo has seized the moral elevation of the forerunner of Jesus with all the feeling and simplicity of a great master. "Art thou Elias?" said the Levites to John. "I am not," said the harbinger. The spirit descending from Heaven like a dove, and abiding on him, was to be the signal by which John should recognise the bodily presence of him the latchets of whose shoes he declared himself not worthy to unloose.

There is no action in this picture; there are no simple Hebrews crowding on the steps of John to hear the first notes of the Song of Deliverance; no Sadducees insidiously pretending belief, in order . . . with quick recognition, as a . . . of . . . the ceremonies of the temple, and forgetful of the living God. The field of the artist is much more limited as regards action: but it is a great moment for a great master of expression, such as Murillo. "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world. This is he of whom I said, After me cometh a man which is preferred before me, for he was before me." Christ is a noble figure in *pose* as well as in drapery: the countenance, unfurrowed, as in the Passion, is replete with divine benignity.

This picture was purchased from a Canon of the Cathedral of Seville by the late Mr. Standish, who, in a pet, left his gallery to Louis Philippe, from a fancied misappreciation by the British Government. On the subsequent sale of these pictures in London, the subject of our Engraving was purchased by Mr. Townend, for £2000, at Messrs. Christie's.

## THE GRAND ALTAR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF SEVILLE †

IN no part of Europe is ecclesiastical architecture more magnificent and picturesque than in Spain. This has arisen from the mixture of Saracenic and Gothic styles, and the vast influx of wealth from the New World after its discovery. These means, combined with the ardent and steady faith of the Spaniards in the doctrines of the Church of Rome, have had for their result a multitude of religious edifices, constructed at enormous expense, and even older constructions decorated and finished with the most grandiose profusion.

The subject of our present Engraving is the Grand Altar of the Cathedral of Seville, with its magnificent Gothic *Retablo*. We mean what is commonly understood by the term Gothic when applied to architecture in England, for the architecture of the Goths in Spain was Barbaric Romanesque, not dissimilar to our early Norman, with its round arch and chevron ornament. This retablo, or screen, is divided into forty-four compartments, designed in 1482 by Dancart, and finished in 1550. The carvings represent scenes from the New and Old Testament. The decorations and tabernacle of the altar itself are of a much more modern date, and, including the images that surmount them, representing the Virgin and Child St. Lucy Apostles, are of massive silver. Before the French invasion of Spain, all the steps leading up to the altar were also covered with a massive plate of silver; it, however, propitiated Marshal Soult so that the altar-piece was saved.

Under the canopy and just under the crown the spectator may perceive a cylinder surrounded by a glory: within this is the Host used for Grand Mass on the *Corpus Domini* and other peculiar festivals . . . Beneath . . . but . . . sander, and the Host in a tabernacle covered with jewels, is displayed, the concealed light falling from above and causing the precious stones . . . in a peculiarly brilliant manner. On the extreme left of our . . . against the magnificent *reja* or ornamental grating, our readers may perceive an enormous wax candle and candelabrum, twenty-five feet high. This is the pious bequest of a wealthy person, and said to be the largest in the world the revenue being sufficient for the constant renewal of the wax and, to prevent it running over, . . . has to mount up on a lofty ladder and bale out the liquid wax . . . kept for the purpose.

As is well known the Cathedral of Seville (the largest and finest in Spain) was built on the site of a mosque of the Arabs of Andalusia, and erected in the twelfth century, pulled down in the beginning of the fifteenth, rebuilt with magnificence and opened for Divine service in 1519—that is to say, half a generation after the discovery of America and the conquest of Granada. The semi-barbarous Arabs, during their first rapid conquests in the centuries that followed the Hegira employed Christian builders for their mosques. But afterwards the tables were turned; and, on the liberation of Spain from Moslem thraldom, it was the skilled Moslem workmen who were the decorators of many of the churches of the south of Spain. Hence the picturesque Saracenic character of much of the ornament of churches of the beginning of the Christian period, particularly in the patterns of inter-columniations, and cast or carved arabesque copes. The height of

* See on this subject a curious passage in the interesting work of Messrs. J. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, entitled "The Early Flemish Painters." (Murray p. 311

† This word is, probably, a corruption of the German *Balm*, "walk." It appears in the form "Pawn" as the name of the walk over the old Exchange.

‡ "Quinte Metsys painted this." This inscription still stands on one of the pictures or the master.

* This year, it will be seen varies from that given above on the authority of the cathedral archives.

† Painted at Seville, in 1833, by David Roberts, R.A., for Mr Frank Hall Standish, of Duxbury Hall, Lancashire

the nave of the Cathedral of Seville is a hundred and forty-five feet. The magnificent railing or gratework at the left of our print was designed by Sancho Munos, in 1518.

Previous to the French invasion the Cathedral of Seville abounded in valuable pictures, several of the best of which found their way to Marshal Soult's collection. Rare Murillos were concealed by the chapter, but soon brought to light at the mention of the name of the Provost Marshal. A visitor to the Marshal's collection in Paris, where two such Murillos were hanging, educed from the old soldier the pleasant observation that these pictures, by becoming his property, saved the lives of two estimable ecclesiastics.

The illustration we present to our readers is due to the pencil of Mr. David Roberts, the most successful of our painters of Gothic architecture, and who, when he chooses to take the trouble to finish a picture, is in his own line equalled by no artist, British or foreign, modern or ancient. The subject of our print was purchased at the sale of Louis Philippe's gallery by Messrs. Gambart, for three hundred guineas.

## "LANDSCAPE AND HAWKING PARTY," BY BERGHEM.

So far back as the age of Charles I. Joachim Sandrart, the Vasari of Northern Art, remarked, during his visit to England, that the taste of the wealthy showed itself chiefly in the construction of noble palaces and the collecting, at great expense, valuable works of art. It was, in fact, at the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, that England was covered with these noble Renaissance structures which are still the admiration of foreigners. Wren and his school influenced construction for a generation or two; then came a century of the vilest and baldest taste. But we appear again to have got into a nobler architectural vein, as Pall-mall and its neighbourhood testify. It is only a nobleman of colossal fortune that can erect an Italian palazzo on the costly sites facing the Parks. To such means Lord Ellesmere adds not only the refinement of taste, which has caused valuable additions to be made to the old Bridgewater Collection, but the true liberality which renders his noble collection accessible to the art-loving portion of the public.*

The subject of our Illustration from the Dutch portion of the Bridgewater Gallery is a Hawking Party, by Berghem, one of the most pleasing masters of the seventeenth century, although occasionally falling into a sickly feminine prettiness in his colour. In this picture the subject is very finely chosen—a wide flowing river; the arches of an old Roman-looking bridge; a picturesque ruined tower on a rock, with mountain scenery in the distance, and the foreground enlivened by figures, cattle, and dogs, produce at once a cheerful and exhilarating sensation in the mind of the spectator. The composition of this picture shows, in our opinion, great learning and taste: all the component parts accord with each other; and the distribution of light is particularly agreeable. Hawking was a favourite subject with Berghem, the two Bothis, Pynaker, and Wouvermans, for it enabled these painters to enliven their landscapes with the best and sleekest description of horses, and the most elegant costumes of both cavalier and dame. This pastime is almost extinct in Europe, but is still kept up in two countries, Holland and Turkey, and attempts are now being made to revive it in England by a society constituted for that purpose.

* With full admission of Mr. Barry's genius, we think the park front of Bridgewater House to be a mistake. An elevation that would have been massive and noble in a street the breadth of Pall-mall is altogether deficient in the bold relief requisite for an esplanade frontage.

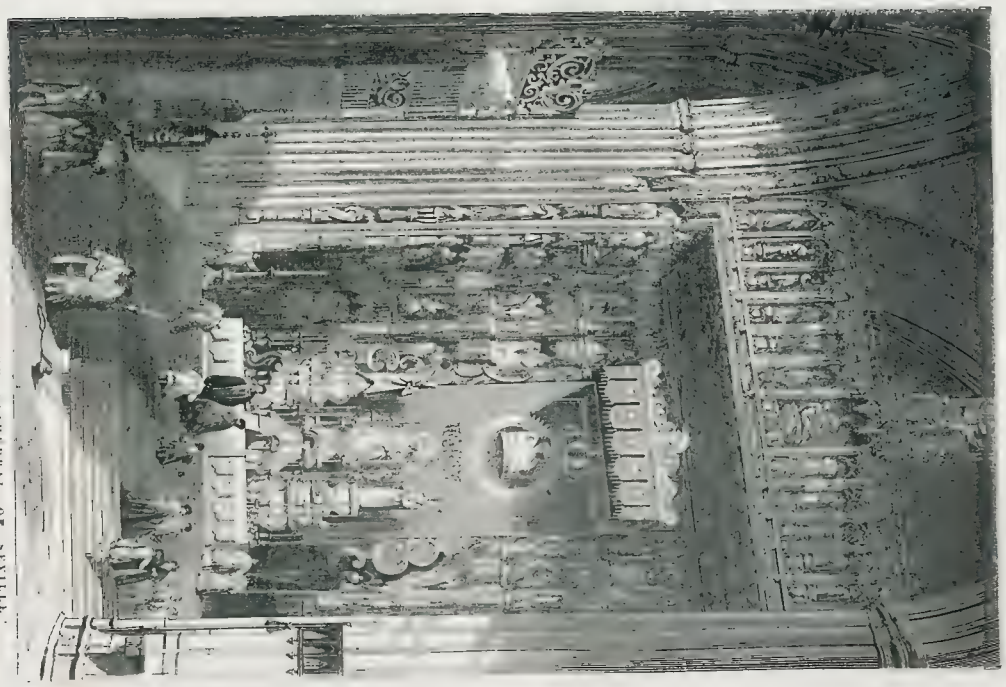
GERHARD DOUW'S PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF.

## GERHARD DOUW'S PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF.

Of the various pictures transmitted to us by the Dutch of the seventeenth century, not the least interesting are their own portraits, with representations of the rooms they inhabited and the furniture and paraphernalia with which they were surrounded. The most interesting picture of this class is the celebrated one by Teniers, representing himself showing his studio to the Archduke Albert and his Archduchess. Taking a high rank in such productions, we must also notice Gerhard Douw's portrait of himself, seated in his study in full gala costume, booted and spurred—which, by-the-by, does not exactly agree with the violin in his hand and the book of black letter lore open before him. In the background hang cloak and sword, a beer-barrel and a pair of globes complete the heterogeneous collection suggestive of Gerhard's various accomplishments in music and literature, and of a want of that severe congruity which is not to be looked for in the productions of the domestic painters of Holland. They could execute admirably, but *taste*, or the art of congruity in selection, was often denied them. But, whatever may be said against them in this respect, they were great masters in the art of painting, and in colour, clair-obscure, and beautiful finish, Gerhard Douw is, perhaps, the first of his class. His humour, too, was without the coarseness of Jan Stein and Brower. Witness, for instance, the "School by Candlelight," one of the gems of the Amsterdam collection. Mr. Ruskin contemns all this school, as embodying no high thought, and pointing no moral; but to this writer, great as he is, we oppose a greater; for Aristotle himself has said that able imitation in the arts always gives pleasure, for human nature is so constituted. For one man who will fully appreciate a Fra Angelico, or a Francia, there are a hundred who will derive pleasure from Gerhard Douw's literal transcripts of Dutch life and manners as they existed two centuries ago.

"LANDSCAPE AND HAWKING PARTY."—PAINTED BY BERGHEM.—IN THE BRIDGEWATER GALLERY

"CHRIST ON THE BANKS OF THE JORDAN."—SEE PAGE 218.
PAINTED BY MURILLO.—FROM LORD ASHBURTON'S COLLECTION.



"THE GRAND ALTAR OF THE CATHEDRAL OF SEVILLE."
PAINTED BY DAVID ROBERTS, R.A.—SEE PAGE 217.

## A WIFE AT A VENTURE.

### CHAPTER I.

LET me solicit the reader to permit him or her self to be introduced into the studio of a lady, who, eschewing profit, and, regardless of fame, which makes itself audible through a very demonstrative trumpet, had for many years devoted herself to the art of painting. To portraitists Miss Daubigny had restricted the exercise of her pencil, chiefly she made it known, because she abominated nature, but rarely (let me communicate that knowledge), because even a tolerable likeness of that old dame, in any one of her infinite variety of aspects, was what she never could hit off to her own satisfaction. For, not to mention linear or interlineal, real or ideal, perspective distances that meltaway in the horizon, &c.—a landscape is nothing without some animation, brute or human, in it; and cattle at pasture, cows ruminating, sheep grazing, chickens feeding, boys fishing, students reading at waterfalls, and so on, were stubborn impossibilities to her; nay, she had never attained an old man with his old woman in a red cloak, toiling in the distance along a path leading (if it did lead) to that church—the provoking old toads!—she would have nothing to say to them.

Now, no such difficulties beset her when she sought to transfer to canvas the human countenance. All men and women have noses, mouths, and eyes; and these are all more or less alike. There are exceptions, indeed; and if one of them found his way to Miss Daubigny's studio, he was extremely welcome. Monconious men, heroes defeatured in the wars, and gentlemen born to confound the theory of nasology, were godsends to her. In the pursuit of this department of the art, then, she had provided for many a home a counterfeit presentment of the heads of the family, such as sometimes exceedingly perplexed the parents, and created the astonishment, or excited the harmless mirth, of the younger branches, who, when their turn came, had some difficulty in identifying themselves or each other.

At the moment that we are observing Miss Daubigny, she is in a state of irritable impatience, evidently in momentary expectation of the arrival of a young gentleman, a little behind his time, whose half-finished portrait she is getting at with a hunt brow, which, to the stranger, might have betokened malevolence, but which is, in reality, a manifestation of hyperartistic scrutiny; and now she begins, first with a pointed, and then with a circuitously waving brush, to tax the original in his representative with a shameful want of punctuality, and with a callous indifference to the convenience of others, whose precious time is thus frittered away. But the entrance, at this instant, of the young gentleman dispelled Miss Daubigny's rising ill-humour; and, with a smile of welcome and a hasty shake of the hand—intimating, thereby, that art must forthwith be attended to—she directed him to an elevated chair

"I must beg your pardon, my dear aunt, for detaining you so long," said Singleton, arranging his hair in a form that, a few days previously, had been assigned for it by Miss Daubigny, "but I have been detained in the City, on very particular business."

"Raising money, I suppose, at an exorbitant interest?" observed Miss Daubigny, mixing her colours.

"No—not quite brought to that, yet," returned the nephew, smiling. "But how came you to know that such transactions were usually managed east of Temple-bar?"

"Your uncle, the Colonel," replied the artist, "has often told us of what he called the struggles of his early days. He was a remarkably fine young man (that likeness of him by Lawrence is very faulty, by-the-by, in many points)—but he was one of that class of insects who exist upon paper. He had the name for them, but I forget it; and used to say, that if his signatures to acceptances had been placed in a continuous line, they would have reached from the Queen's Bench to the Fleet Prison."

"He needed no such track to find his way from one to the other," believed, remarked Singleton.

"He did not; constantly intramural, as he called it, till he married my sister, who brought him a little fortune, the small remains of which have descended to you. *They* need no track, I suspect, to find their way after the rest."

"I wish from my heart," said Singleton, earnestly, "there were no such medium of exchange in the world as money. The sooner I get rid of mine, I think, the better."

"That you may begin upon mine, I suppose?" observed Miss Daubigny, briskly. "No," she continued, labouring with painful minuteness at an eye, "never shall *that* light upon a farthing of mine. Husks for the prodigal; beans and bacon, ducks and green peas for the penitent. Why what on earth would you do without money?"

"I want something on which to expend and to expand my energies," replied Singleton; "I want to earn money."

"Well, go and do it, then. What hinders?"

"The cursed money I have. No, no; I will say with old Lear, 'Off, off, ye lendings! I will struggle to wrestle with the world.'"

"I'll tell you what, Mr. Edward Singleton," observed his aunt, facing about, and with folded arms constructing a sentence at once laconic and impressive, "you will soon bring yourself, Sir, to this extremity; you will be compelled either to sue a rich heiress or the parish authorities."

"The latter were preferable," returned Singleton, laughing. "What! marry for money! Turn the Rotunda of the Bank of England into the Temple of Hymen! Ask the clergyman to complete what the stockbroker had begun! Not to be thought of. Why, I couldn't look a shilling in the face that had been got by such means. One might almost expect the lions, Scotch and English, on the reverse side of the coin, to spring out of it and ear to tatters such a pecuniary Pyramus."

"And the Irish harp to raise a dirge over the grave of sentiment. Very fine, Edward, very fine. Then you mean to marry for love?"

"I mean to marry a girl, if I can win her, who will love me. You know how I hate the absurd—nay, worse—the soul-degrading conventionalities of society. I'll have nothing to do with 'em. I long to be really independent—to be an active member of society. Toil is healthful; labour is sweet; and I can conceive no greater reward of it than the approving smile of a pretty woman who loves you; and such a woman, whatever her station in life may be, shall be my wife."

Miss Daubigny was somewhat flighty in a few particulars, but she was generally esteemed a woman of good sense, and she had seen a great deal of what constituted her world. She could not help thinking, that her nephew had been uttering a great deal of folly in a few words.

"I'll lay Vandyke to a Sir Peter Lely," she said suddenly, darting an inquisitive glance at him, "that you have fallen head over ears in love with some penniless, handsome girl, who has imbued you with those noisy-tasty notions. Oh! you may shake your head, and that heightened colour would be useful to me, were it permanent. Well, it's no concern of mine. I hope it's not some low-born person? If so—But it may have no regard for the honour of your family, why should I trouble myself, who am only related to you as having been the sister-in-law of your uncle?"

"Just so, my dear madam; and as my etymological tree has many gnats upon it, and sons that have strange ideas, I don't know why I should be one of them."

"It is mine," declaimed Miss Daubigny (this was a favourite theme of hers), "has borne no fruit that even eagles dare peck at. My genealogical tree has been fenced round with ancestral spears; and while I am its proprietress, none of the vulgar herd shall approach to browse upon its leaves;—and—and—what shall I say?—to nibble the bark off. But you may go now; I have done with you to-day. Come on Thursday. Adieu!"

By no means sorry to be released, Singleton descended from his chair, as red his face should seem, and went on his way, marvelling how such a passion as pride of birth should possess people otherwise of good understanding. "A strange infatuation!" he concluded.

On her part, Miss Daubigny stood before the portrait of her nephew for some minutes in a state of deep abstraction. Her lips moved; she was making comments to herself. At length she lifted it from the [illegible] wall. "Now, said she, "I'll give the finishing touch to the old Doctor."

### CHAPTER II.

HARDLY without the boundaries of the city of London, and even within the City itself, there are many arched openings, scarcely if at all, larger than a doorway, that lead to courts—to the right or left, as the case may be—which contain cottages on either side, with miniature gardens in front, chiefly devoted to the growth of the red daisy, the wall-flower, the nasturtium, and the scarlet bean. In one of these courts, and in one of such cottages, not far from Upper Whitecross-street, dwelt a widow and her daughter.

Mrs Lorkin had been the mother of several children, who had died in their infancy; and, when she lost her husband, little Anne was the only one remaining to her. The child had never been an occasion of much expense to the widow. Very pretty, and, though gentle, with a frank and confiding animation in her manner, she had been taken under the protection of two ladies in succession, who had first been attracted by her appearance, and next interested by her amiable ingenuousness. By the former of these ladies she had been sent to a daily school, and had been treated with all the kindness that affection and benevolence could suggest; but, from the latter, who was a much older woman, of greater experience, and of far higher acquirements, she received that wise instruction and moral counsel which fitted her for the station in life she was in all probability to occupy: from her likewise, insensibly to both, she derived a certain formality of speech and precision of manner which sometimes enhance the charm of a beauty, but never so much so, perhaps, as when we see an innate gaiety of disposition lurking beneath them.

It had been averred by Mrs. Roberts, while Anne was yet very young, that the girl was as genteel as one of her own children. And that it would be a sad pity that such well-shaped and delicate hands should be spoiled. She thought, accordingly, that it would never do that she should be sent into the world as a maid-servant. The more sedate Mrs. Selwyn was of the same opinion, but for very different reasons. She feared that Anne was not fran ed to bear up against any serious and repeated trials of her sensibility, if she had not enough pride; and that her experience of unconcern might not, in the meantime, do her any great service. She would, therefore, recommend, and should be happy to assist in, her being taught a little of everything, which would be good lady thought there was no harm to be refuted or realised during her lifetime; and Mrs Lorkin was left to her own devices, which were to bearing in due remembrance all that had been dissuaded and recommended by her two patronesses—that her girl should do as her mother had done before her, get her livelihood as well as she could, in the best path of life her parents could assign to her. Ann, Lorkin, then, was put apprentice to a dressmaker, that being a calling not quite so objectionable, very little spoiling the hands, and not more fraught with temptation than any other with which Mrs. Lorkin was acquainted. "Besides," as she said, "she had confidence in her Anne;" "it was as girls were inclined, and people must take their chance."

Let not this poor woman be hastily censured. She solved the knotty points of casuistry as well as she could. It was her opinion which necessity and experience had confirmed—that this is not a world to think in, but to work in; and that if men and women were constantly employed, they would neither do nor come to any harm. She was a good mother, as she best knew how to be one, and would have broken her heart had any evil befallen her daughter.

To say that Anne was the pride of the court in which she and her mother resided, would be to pay a compliment to human nature which my respect for truth forbids me to bestow. Some were now about twenty, and possessed no ordinary share of beauty—a qualification which the mass portion of that rough community will know how to appreciate—accompanied, as it was, by a modest civility and gentle obligingness. But these were accessories which some of the fair inhabitants of the court set their faces against as innovations on the old-established order of things—as affected airs to set off a pretty face; whilst others especially commended Anne as a well-behaved young woman, but ignored her pretty face altogether. By none was she accounted perfection. Venus, with her creaking sandals, is an old story, of which we are frequently reminded

One evening, when Anne returned from her work, she did not, as she was accustomed to do, throw her bonnet on a chair and her shawl on the back of it, and forthwith sit down to the supper which was always in readiness for her, but she went to her drawers which stood in the room, opened one of them, and took out her second best gown, while she very particularly inspected in all manner of lights its communicable by a very little additional care.

"What in the world is the girl fiddling about?" demanded Mrs. Lorkin impatiently. "Come to your supper, do."

"Mother," said Anne, in the clearest and most measured tone imaginable, but blushed exceedingly as she spoke, "a young gentleman is coming to see me to-night."

"A young gentleman! what is the girl dreaming about? A young man, you mean. Young gentleman, indeed! I didn't know you were keeping company with any one. You ought to have told me."

"Yes—and so I intended; but——However, you will see him presently; I expect him in a quarter of an hour. Well, you may look in that way, mother, but I'm *sure* he'll come. Do let me get my dress on;" and Anne hastened up the stairs, which had their commencement in a back corner of the room.

"Young gentleman, indeed! a young gentleman him, if he means any harm to my girl," muttered Mrs Lorkin, hastily returning the supper to a cupboard, shaking the green baize of the little round table, sweeping the hearth, and taking down two bright brass candlesticks which ornamented the chimney-piece, and putting two "long sixes" into them. "Well, but it looks like the fair in the young man, to call upon Anne at her own home, where, I dare to say, he knows before this there's a mother to look sharp after him."

When the daughter re-appeared, flushed with almost tremulous excitement, and as neat as wax in her dress, starting at every sound in the court, the old lady could not help thinking that she was no wonder; any young fellow, gentle or simple, should think a vacancy to such a pretty creature. But her natural pride soon gave place to an apprehension which grew out of it: she could not help thinking, likewise, that Anne was a little farther upon than was desirable.

A tap at the door with the knuckles, followed by a raising of the latch, caused Mrs. Lorkin suddenly to drop her hands into her lap, and to stare straight before her with all the demure might of which she was capable; and Anne sprang forward, and placing her two hands in the right hand of the stranger, welcomed him with a word, being too bashful to introduce him to her mother; he would think she did it so artificially."

Mrs Lorkin, seeing this position of affairs, arose, and dropping a short curtsey, said, "Pray, Sir, be seated." The gentleman was well; bade him take a seat, and asked him what might his name be?

"My name is Edward Singleton, Ma'am, and, having met your daughter several times——"

"Five times," faltered Anne.

"Five times—you are perfectly right—I have come, not by invitation, certainly, but at my own entreaty, to see her at her own home. You are very kind. Thank you. I *will* do myself the pleasure of coming frequently. I would much rather see her here than elsewhere."

This was satisfactory enough, so far as it went—I was speaking up somewhat like a man; and the old lady [illegible]. She could now really assent to the remark that it *had* been quite a fine day for the time of year; that the days were drawing out; that the court did look quite countried in the summer time. These topics being soon exhausted, no more others immediately presenting themselves, Mrs Lorkin responded to a significant summons from her daughter, and withdrew with her to a washhouse hardly larger than the copper it contained, in which a brief consultation took place.

"It mustn't be, girl, mother; it mustn't, indeed," [illegible] "brandy's the least we can offer him."

"Brandy! why, it's like drinking gold, child," remonstrated Mrs. Lorkin. A compromise was at length effected: rum, with a lemon, and a few lumps, would answer the purpose exceedingly well. As Singleton stood with his left hand between his fingers, while Anne passed under the low doorway, he thought he had never in his life seen a more graceful bend of the neck; and, as he watched her through the obscurity, sorely no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

feelings with a spontaneousness seldom approved by polite society. Singleton could never have been made a wise man; nay, he has never encouraged habits of ordinary reflection. He had imagined to himself the triumph of surmounting poverty by the exercise of vigorous energies, but he had never pictured the sordid struggles, the soul-vexing cares and disquietudes that must be made and suffered before independence may be achieved. This was his mistake; but he never meditated a greater into which a man of more understanding might have fallen—he never seriously thought that, by qualifying a woman for a higher station than she is born to, we unfit her for returning to it.

And now the accomplishments must be looked after, and professors of them were soon found. Curious and interesting to the young husband was it to watch the ardour with which Anne entered upon her studies, and to observe the resolute perseverance with which she pursued them. The progress she made appeared in his eyes marvellous. It almost seemed to him as though at some former period she had learned French and been taught music—that it was an effort of memory to recall, not of the mind to acquire. Sometimes he took her to a play to the races, or to other recreations, where, if he met a friend, a nod of recognition would suffice; but he himself mixed with society as heretofore, and, perhaps, had he been taxed with being a married man, he would have denied it. But no insinuation ever reached his ear of that kind, or of another, which might more naturally have been anticipated. Thoughtless though he was, he was not trifeling; and had he known that the beautiful girl who sat by his side in public places was accounted one of those by whom forms and ceremonies are held in slight estimation, he would have felt that he had done small honour to the woman he loved, by making her his wife on such terms. But what he did not see was at length shown him.

One day, about two years after his marriage, he brought home, unexpectedly, a young gentleman to dine with him, whom he introduced to Anne as Mr. Bourchier, his schoolfellow at Harrow, and his intimate friend at the University. This young gentleman was of very soft and gentle manners, and was highly accomplished, having resided for a time in almost every capital of Europe. There was something at once deferential and confiding in the tone of Mr. Bourchier's conversation, which was chiefly of a sentimental character, although it was couched in terms, and bore reference to feelings which, or rather the evil actions of which, Anne could not quite comprehend. She soon began to take a liking to him (for he now came frequently), and to feel a pity for him; thinking the young and interesting gentleman was deeply attached to some lady who was unable to require his love—which, to judge from his interpretation of the passion, was of a singularly refined and world-renouncing nature. At length he ventured to bring some French novels containing, as he said, an exposition of the spiritual instincts and impulses which impel the soul to seek happiness in congenial natures. An attentive perusal of these performances, he averred, would silence or satisfy certain objections which Anne, in all simplicity, had urged. The prejudices of custom and education, with these helps to their dissolution, would melt away in Mrs. Singleton's pure intellect, and free exercise would be given to her ardent sensibilities.

Never was young and accomplished gentleman, who had seen all the courts of Europe, and assayed his vows in each, and found them genuine and current, more mistaken in his life. The doctrines here propounded, Anne did not follow to their consequences: it was enough for her to see that restraints and ordinances which she had been taught to reverence, were ridiculed as futile, or stigmatised as tyrannous; and that what was at one time represented as so stationary, that she needed no lies, and at another, as so fugacious, that none could bind her. Surely, Mr. Bourchier had been making an unwarrantable experiment upon her sense and [illegible]

"I could be almost inclined to scold you for leaving these volumes with me," said she, as she returned them to him, "but that I believe you intended to pay me a compliment, which, however," with a gentle smile, "is by no means a happy one. But such pictures, repulsive as they are, serve to show that the worst would willingly retain a character for virtue, even while they fulfil none of the conditions prescribed by it."

"You are quite right," replied Bourchier, with a bland sneer, "there *are* such people, Mrs. Singleton," laying a strong emphasis on the name; and he proceeded in the most delicate manner imaginable to insinuate that the lady with whom he had the pleasure of conversing might, by some plain spoken people, be instanced as a case in point. The sentimental young gentleman was gone, and the heartless and insolent profligate stood confest. It was impossible to mistake the unmanly insult. Anne flew to the door, which she flung open.

"I heard your step upon the stairs, Edward; you are come in time. You will see Mr. Bourchier to the door."

"What is the matter?" began Singleton; but the glowing face of his wife, and the white and unpourtrayable aspect of his friend, told him enough for the present. It was now [illegible] time before he returned to the room.

"You have given me, Anne," he said, "but I am never going myself to [illegible] am compelled to accept the fellow's apology, which I strongly advised me to convey to you. He is confined to bed, and left here to arrange his affairs at home. He would not have insulted you but for the [illegible] you were my wife."

This was a [illegible] pride; the more that it was totally unexpected.

"Where, Mr. Bourchier no more?" she quitted.

"Of course. These mistakes are excessively unpleasant and annoying."

"——And degrading," thought Anne; but she pursued the subject no further. For was not the kind, the good-natured, the generous fellow—her own Edward—already enough vexed and irritated, and all on her account; and had he not, ever since their marriage, sought to render her presentable to his friends, to whom he would one day introduce her, if he had the means, which one or two recent hints from him had prepared her to doubt.

"We will never speak of this again—will we?" she said, and kissed him. "It will be different by-and-by, won't it?" and she went to her music, and remembered the song she had sung on the night of his first visit to the court, when her mother had preceded her to bed, and left her to arrange her hair for the night, by the glass in the little parlour. And she recalled her dreams on that night—dreams which the morning's sun had derided, by flinging the image of the diamond pance on the floor before her—bright, but chequered. It was no such thing. Her dreams, until now, had been fulfilled. Her married life had not been chequered.

What was Singleton's thoughts on this occasion? "By Jove," said he—recovering himself, after awhile, "this girl makes me feel extremely humble to myself when we have filled ourselves with the liquid, almost to the dropsical point of repletion, when the stream has been diffused, when the patient shall have determined, then—then, indeed"—and Mr. Twigg made it apparent by remarkably felicitous action that—"then, and then only, the whole world might come with their buckets, and carry away as much as they pleased."

"I don't particularly know Twigg, except by reputation," observed Scaglola, as the two stood in Cornhill, about to separate; "but he is reckoned a first rate man. A mere child as to knowledge of the world, though—but he's right this time. I can't tell what he'll do with all his money when he gets it."

Neither did Singleton precisely know what he should do with his own a like contingency; but he debated that matter in his mind as he walked home, building castles in the air (without bricks), and in all manner of styles of atmospheric architecture. A few days after wards, having turned the thing over in his mind till it had become smooth from the friction, he decided on parting with his remaining hundreds, and did so, receiving the congratulations and best wishes of Scaglola, whom he met on the street after leaving Mr. Twigg (who, by-the-by, was at this moment vaulting over his desk, and performing other unphilosophical gambols). Scaglola, however, bade him recollect (and it was indeed a fact), that he had never recommended him to enter upon this venture, but he thought his friend had made a very safe and in all probability, a highly profitable investment of his money.

From this day forth, Singleton paid frequent visits to the City, to learn what progress the great discovery was making. The replies were highly satisfactory and encouraging when he could light upon Mr. Twigg; but that gentleman was at last so often at the Isle of Dogs superintending the works, and it was uncertain, at other times, whether he would be at the office that day, that Singleton had many opportunities of making familiar to his memory the mournful faces that are always to be seen on 'Change between eleven and two, and of realising it. fact that nowhere are steaks and chops cooked in such perfection as within sound of the chimes.

At length the *denouement* was no longer to be delayed. Calling one morning at the office, Singleton found the boy-clerk, who had had nothing to do for some time past, but perfect himself in love-letter writing, picking his teeth with straws drawn from his stool, and in trying how many times in an hour he could pitch an old Directory into the letter-box. He found that young man in a state of high excitement—having to his "eleven times seven makes seventy-seven"—had 25 lbs. taken due to him. Making further and fearful inquries of the ugliest youth, he elicited that Mr. Twigg had been hotly called for by other gentlemen besides Mr. Singleton; that tradesmen from Low Layton, and the livery-stable keeper from Bishopsgate-street had been there, up to noon; and that, "Please, Sir, Mr. Daniel Forrester is arter him, but is not yet got hold on him."

This was so dismal an announcement, that Singleton may be pardoned for not having entered into the feelings of the boy, which, to say the truth, were not to be assuaged by sympathy (although he had not obtained a grain of it from the recent inquirers at the office), but by contributions towards the reduction of the "eleven times seven"—a financial operation he was particularly anxious to compass, but was now hopeless of effecting. Singleton hurried to a tavern, and did not return home till a late hour.

"Well, Anne, my dear, totally ruined, by Jove!" said he abruptly, as he entered the room. "Ay, you may stare, as I did when the boy told me; but the sight to stare at now would be the image of Mr. Twigg." And with unnatural levity he proceeded to unfold all that he had picked up in relation to the absconding of that person.

Anne had grievously feared all along that her husband would lose his money, not because she doubted Twigg's integrity, but because she was one of the large majority who put small faith in new inventions or discoveries. Accordingly, while she exhorted him to be calm, she could see him an example of calmness, although the excitement of his manner at once alarmed and affected her.

"The thing that must be done now—ha! ha!" cried Singleton [illegible]pantly,—"Bourche—no—let's be acute and wide awake as Twigg is [illegible]cute," he continued sententiously. "That gamaforte must be walked off—that harp must be 'shouldered,' as Miss Danbigny would say. Ha! the copper days are coming, my excellent spinster—at last we must find its way to the melting-pot. You don't approve that, Anne?"

Anne shook her head, but sobbed bitterly.

"Then, if you do, why are you crying?"

"Because you talk so strangely. You know I don't care a pin bout that."

"That's a dear. Now, listen to me. Why are these things to be sold? I'll tell you. If there's an animal in creation an Englishman knows more about than all the world beside, it's a horse; and a gentleman is as knowing about him as anybody. I'll buy a horse, and he shall have a cab behind him, and I'll be at the back of it. Tek! tek! that's the way to urge in the fin," and he brushed up his imaginary horse with all the dexterity of a practised whip.

"*That* you shall never do—*shall* never do," excisimed Anne, dashing the tears from her cheeks, and looking almost reproachfully into the simpering face of her husband, while language she would have used two years since arose unbidden to her tongue. "I'll go out charing or washing—I'll scrub my fingers to the bone—I'll set up at work all night first. I'll do anything to keep you—from that!—to keep you like a gentleman," was on her lips, and to act was all she meant. It was Anne's pride (particularly as otherwise), that she had married a gentleman. What would her mother think who was so proud of Edward? Women ascend more easily in the social scale than men, and having risen, they sink with reluctance; but they return to the old familiar ground with a better grace, and maintain themselves on it with a stouter heart.

"Then your don't much like the idea of living over a stable?" asked Singleton, with a foolish laugh, "where very red and very little flower-pots are placed on very white and very little window-sills, and a string is tied across from gallery to gallery, to hang the clothes on? Pleasant, at all in one of those galleries and smoke one's pipe."

There was no reasoning with "poor dear Edward" just then; so Anne got some vinegar-and-water and well soaked his head, while he lay on her shoulder; and drawing, if not bright, at least snug and pleasant pictures of the future, she at length coaxed him to bed, out of which to arose the next morning a very different man.

Before the superfluous and ornamental furniture was sold, and the less expensive lodgings were taken, Singleton received a letter from Scaglola, in which he heartily sympathised with his friend in his misfortunes, and denounced Mr. Twigg's baseness in terms of severe reprobation. He was sorry that he himself was about to quit London unexpectedly for the Continent; but he hoped soon to see his dear friends again. Meanwhile he inclosed a brief, but highly serviceable, treatise on fingering, for Mrs. Singleton's use at the pianoforte, and regretted that the Italian lessons must, for a term, be suspended.

Even English lessons in adversity were now about to commence. The money raised on the plate, pianoforte, and harp, got them through one year. It would have sufficed for two, but Anne Leon permitted the disposition of it; but she had not the heart to restrain Edward in all his luxuries at once; and he still clung to expectations from his aunt, who at present revelled with all the delight of a prophetic fiend over his fallen fortunes.

"As sure, dear Anne" (put down that work—now do—and attend to me), he would sometimes say—"as sure as the next generation of brokers' shops will teem with genuine, undounted Daubigny, thrown in with the last lot at an auction as a joke for the non-bidders, so sure am I that this maker of grim and rooster-eyed licenses of the human face will come down with something handsome before long."

Moreover, he was down on the list of a great man, who had the ear of the Government, and who had given him hopes of procuring a public appointment for him. But Mrs Daubigny still continued obdurate; and the Session went on, and the chance of a strong Opposition seceded to their places; and present existence, attainable by the shortest means, became at length the main object.

And now Singleton's heart was filled with anxiety, grief, and remorse. Improvident, foolish, and weak minded, he was far too honourable a farrier to borrow money from his few friends (whom he had long sought to avoid) without a prospect of repaying them; and he was far too proud to solicit anything at their hands. That they should know him to be poor was no pleasing thought; but that they should know his poverty in all its details, and pity, and seek to relieve, would have driven him distracted. Even for *her* he could not consent to this. And he had brought the women whom he now almost adored to this wretchedness! Was ever wretch so fated as he? Could the lot of mortal man be worse?

Yes, although it was never his. He never knew the misery, the despair, the fearful degradation, to which he might, and in all probability would, have been brought, but for that wife, whom he so pitied, and on whom his eyes of love and gratitude were so often mournfully and tenderly fixed. To her he owed it that his nerves were preserved from prostration, and his brain from madness, or worse (if anything in this earth can be worse), that the limbs of his pride had not been broken by the iron flail of Want, to fit him thereafter for an abject and a callous crawler.

Anne, too, had her pride, but it was not the pride of Singleton. She could not borrow without a prospect of repaying money; but, more than this, she could not borrow at all. She had been taught to regard debt as so nearly allied to disgrace, that no wonder one was so often mistaken for the other, they were so much alike. Now, poverty was a fearful fact—one of those things which are most easily mended by those who have not made them. The great object now was, that they should be able to live, and pay their way, and go on doing so; and that her husband, the while, should look like a gentleman, be a gentleman, and be accounted a gentleman. And so she returned to her work as a dressmaker; got together some pupils, to whom she taught the rudiments of music and French; and, although a portion of her time had been devoted to her mother in her long illness and on her death-bed, they managed to struggle through the second year unscathed by debt. Meanwhile Edward was, and was ever to be, her, "dearest fellow in the world;" and the good and dutiful daughter was the good, affectionate, and cheerful wife; and poor Singleton at last saw, or thought he saw, in all Anne said, and in all she did, the immediate working of God in one of His creatures, and he was at once proud and humbled.

## CHAPTER V.

ONE morning, Singleton arose in unusually high spirits. He had had a dream, he said, and had now arrived at a final determination.

"By Jove! Anne, I'll call upon Miss Daubigny this very morning, and see what can be done with her. It shall go hard but I'll screw a hundred or two out of her, to take us to Australia. In that extraordinary country, you know, everything in nature is the very opposite of what we see it here, and to consummate the strangeness, English gentlemen are the labourers, and English labourers the gentlemen."

"And there," said Anne, delighted at the notion, "even my poor acquirements might be made a source of profit."

"And what if our child be born in Australia, eh, Anne? Should it be a boy, I'll name him El Dorado; if a girl, Aurelia."

"But," suggested Anne, showing a little of the wisdom of the serpent, "be very careful how you speak to your aunt. Should she refuse at first, don't fly in a passion—don't get out of temper, or impatient."

"Am I ever so? am I not the best-tempered fellow in the world? Ha! you dear girl," and he plumped his fingers through her hair, and flung it back from her forehead, which he kissed. "Ah well! this adversity

CHAP. II.—ANNE LORKING PREPARING TO MELT HER LOVER

tries a fellow in more ways than one, by Jove, it does! I'll never be so again—I won't indeed." And in half an hour afterwards he was on his way to his aunt. He had scarcely walked into the parlour to await Miss Daubigny's leisure, when a folding-door opened, and that lady entered hastily with——

"What, half an hour before your time! Well my dear Baron, this is kind and gallant. I'm astonished——Edward Singleton! But sit down, I'm glad to see you. How is that child of simplicity and nature, your wife, who derives no extraneous charm from pedigree?"

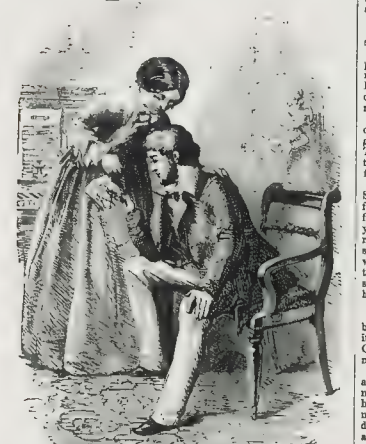
"The Baron! Another rueful wretch" thought Singleton, "doomed to lug away to his castle in the Black Forest, an exaggerated double, such as would unbend the muscles of the Wild Huntsman himself, if it came under his scrutiny." But Miss Daubigny appeared to be in such an unusually amiable mood, that he took heart, and at once entered upon his business.

The lady listened attentively, and with seeming interest to the recital of her nephew's project; and, on its conclusion, said:—

"Well, I don't know but I may do what you require. I think I will. Yes, it will be best. These *mesalliances* are extremely awkward and provoking. You shall have the money. But, Edward, Ned—I have something to tell you"——

"Permit me first, my dear Aunt, to express my gratitude—to——"

"That'll do. Ned"—and Miss Daubigny measured her handkerchief,



CHAP. III.—MISS DAUBIGNY'S ARTISTIC IDEA OF SINGLETON'S "WEDDED BLISS."

inch by inch, and puckered up her face into the silliest and most childish form imaginable—"I am about to change my condition."

"To change your condition—to marry?"

"Yes;" stealing her eyes from the floor, languishing them at her nephew, and then letting them drop again. "I am about to marry the

CHAP. IV.—MR. TWIGG'S PROFOUND MEDITATIONS.

Baron Von Nuremberg—a German, but wedded to this country and its noble institutions. He speaks the English language beautifully. In birth, in rank, in person, he is all that can be wished: bless you, the most accomplished gentleman in Europe! But, come, you shall see; there is yet time before he arrives. I am painting his portrait. Look at him—there! Did you ever now—see—a—more Ha, that's right; get out your glass."

Singleton did so, and stepped forward, placing it to his eye. There was the portrait, staring with such an unmistakeable "Don't-you-know-me" expression, that he started back in amazement.

"Scagliola, as I'm a living man!"

"What an odd comparison! A strange piece of criticism, upon my word!" said Miss Daubigny. "What, then, do you think that the mode of treatment has anything trivial or tawdry in it? Or, is it the diversified tints that"——

"My dear aunt," said he, "I am sorry to be compelled to tell you what I am nevertheless rejoiced that I shall not tell you too late. That man, whose portrait you have executed with such happy fidelity, is no more the Baron Von Nuremberg than I am the Duke of Cumberland."

"Who is he, then?" asked Miss Daubigny, in a hollow whisper.

"Are you prepared for the truth? Don't be alarmed or agitated, and you shall hear. The rascal's name is Scagliola, and an accomplished rascal he is. His father, some fifty years ago, sold little busts of Shakspeare, Bonaparte, Pitt, Fox, and Lord Nelson about the streets; and his mother, a washerwoman in the Seven-dials, died in the workhouse."

Away went Singleton to one end of the room, and Miss Daubigny to the other.

"It can't be—it shan't be!" she cried out; and her visage was frightful to look upon; "and it is *not* the truth you have been telling me. You are making a fool of me; eh, Edward? No? Then I'll:" —— Here with a backward fling of her hand she dealt such a blow upon the mouth of the portrait as, had it been on that of the original, would have rendered a visit to the dentist expedient. "Ay, grovel in the dust, do!" and she stamped upon the picture. "Thus, when I meet him, will I treat the wretch who—— Hark! there's his knock at the door"—crouching in a corner—"go to him, for mercy's sake. Tell him to leave me for ever. Buy him off at any price. Only he must swear to be silent—silent, mind! silent!"

Singleton hastened down stairs to the parlour, where he confronted Mr. Scagliola, who was just turning from the glass, where he had been arranging his hair.

"Well, Sir."

The other was rather taken aback; but immediately recovered himself.

"Ha! Mr. Singleton; I am surprised but happy to see you. How is the most charming woman in England, whom I have never ceased to think of with the most respectful regard?"

"These idle compliments are offensive, Scagliola," returned Singleton. "How is your friend Mr. Twigg, whom I have never ceased to think of in connection with the felons' dock in Newgate?"

"The scoundrel!" exclaimed Scagliola, "do not call him my friend. I was no party to his fraud, I give you my honour. Beyond a small percentage which I received on the very day you deposited the money, I had nothing whatever to do with the transaction. He got his deserts, however, shortly afterwards, I was happy to hear."

"How?"

"Lynched," said Scagliola, briefly; "and the wretch deserved it. Acquit me, Singleton, I entreat. On my honour as a man, I had nothing to do with the affair."

Singleton almost believed him; at all events, he felt that he could not bring his complicity home to him. "But as to this very serious matter in relation to my aunt?" demanded he, "you see I know all."

A long—and, on Singleton's side, an angry—colloquy now ensued. Scaglola represented, with great earnestness, that he should never have passed himself off as the Baron Von Nuremberg, but that he knew Miss Daubigny's foolish prejudices on the score of birth; which, he remarked with some simplicity, richly deserved punishment.

The conversation ended with a promise, on Singleton's part, that he would meet the other on the following evening, at the Duke of York's Column; when the terms of a compromise should be arranged.

On Singleton's return to the studio, he found his aunt stretched on the floor, in a state of insensibility.

Greatly alarmed, her nephew summoned the assistance of the servants; Miss Daubigny was laid on the couch, and such restoratives as were nearest at hand hastily applied. It was some time before she was sufficiently recovered to enable her to recall the circumstances that had led to her present condition; but when she did so, she at once ordered the servants out of the studio, and gave vent to a violent fit of weeping—the relief of outraged pride (who knows? possibly of wounded affection).

Singleton was not a little distressed; for he could now truly and heartily feel for the affliction of others, proceeding from whatever cause. "Shall I fetch my Anne?" he insinuated. "She, I know, will nurse you with the tenderest care."

"His aunt seemed to assent; but presently went off into such incoherent talk about the Germanic Confederation; St. George's, Hanover-square; Albert Durer, and his tyrannical wife; and the difficulty of hitching off the snub-nosed pot-boy, that Singleton had her at once taken to bed, called in a doctor, and hastened for his wife.

And Anne tended the poor, almost pride-broken woman through a long and dangerous brain fever, and was at first tolerated and afterwards looked for, and at last loved, by the patient, to whom her almost constant presence became indispensable. Miss Daubigny had existed a great deal too long without sympathy. She "had lived too much in her art," she said.

Meanwhile, Singleton made the best terms he could with Scagliola. What they were I do not care to tell.

"What was Anne's maiden name, Edward?" asked Miss Daubigny, a month or two afterwards.

"Lorkin."

"Lorkin! Lorkin!" and the artist scratched her cheek "Can't we turn it into a Norman name? What do you think? With the elision, thus—and she wrote it down—L'Orquine? No; hardly do, will it?"

"Suppose," suggested Singleton, falling in with her humour, "suppose we resort to the New World. Lorkin, the original Lorkin—or, at any rate, the highly-respectable Lorkin—one of the Pilgrim Fathers who settled in New England. Miss Lorkin, of Massachusetts."

"Admirable!" And thenceforth it circulated amongst Miss Daubigny's friends that her nephew and heir, Edward Singleton, Esq., had married the amiable and lovely Miss Lorkin, of Massachusetts, whose ancestor, the Pilgrim Father, had descended from the Lorkins of Cornwall—the family now extinct in that county, but who had been seated there for no one knew how many generations. C. W.

CHAP. V.—"SCAGLIOLA, AS I AM A LIVING MAN!" SAID SINGLETON.

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## THE CHINESE DEBATES.

IN this country, where thought and its expression are alike free, no one can reasonably take offence at the opinions to which Mr. Cobden has given utterance with reference to the Chinese quarrel. In all questions of war Mr. Cobden has earned for himself the reputation of a man with one idea. He is possessed of a monomania, or a monomania possesses him. Many estimable and philanthropic persons agree with him in this particular, and look up to him as the apostle of a new philosophy, or a new religion. These people are quite reasonable on all subjects but that of war, and go about the business of their every day life with the clearest ideas. They are mathematically right on all subjects affecting their own interests, and perform all the duties of private, and even of public, life with the most exemplary correctness. But, as Sir Percie Shafton in the novel could only be stirred from his usual propriety and equanimity by one word, and that word "bodkin," so Mr. Cobden and his disciples cannot be stirred from the even pathway of their daily duties but by one word. That word is WAR. No sooner do they hear it than their habitual mildness forsakes them; and England, which they love, and which they would serve if they knew how, becomes to their excited minds a very fiend among the nations. So it happened in the war against Russia. So it happens again in the dispute with China. The Czar was a great monarch; the Russians a vigorous and highly civilised people; and the Turks, whom England defended, a miserable race, destined in the fulness of time to be driven out of Europe and to make way for better men. In like manner the Chinese, to their imaginations, because England has found it necessary to chastise them, are a quiet, inoffensive, highly civilised people. Governor Yeh, though he has decreed from time to time the slaughter of 70,000 Chinese within his own city of Canton, and converted a back alley into a human shambles, is an upright, able, and beneficent magistrate. Though he has set a price upon the heads of Englishmen, though his amiable subjects first torture missionaries and then roast and eat their hearts, and though the mingled cunning and ferocity of the Chinese are notorious to all the world, and more especially to those who have any dealings with them, Yeh and the Chinese cannot have done wrong in any misunderstanding that may have arisen with England. England and her functionaries are grasping, selfish, brutal, and wicked. China, her Emperor, her Mandarins, and people, are lambs exposed to the rapacity of English wolves—if indeed they be not angels assaulted by devils in the shape of such arch fiends as Sir John Bowring and Consul Parkes, and the inferior spirits of evil, who obey their behests and make war against the righteous.

Such sentiments are intelligible, as coming from Mr. Cobden. Everybody knows what they mean, and makes allowances for them. The British Parliament would not be a Parliament unless there were a few members in it who abjured Patriotism as vehemently as Mr. Spooner does Popery, or Mr. Bowyer the doctrines of Luther and Calvin. But, that for the ignoble objects of place and power, the large party led by Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, and reinforced for the occasion by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Sidney Herbert, should rally around Mr. Cobden on a question like this is indeed deplorable. Does any sensible Englishman believe that if Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli had been in office when the dispute about the *Arrow* took place in the waters of Canton the very same things would not have happened as have happened now?—or that the Government, apprised of the misunderstanding and of the successive steps by which it had reached so large a development as to render necessary, in the judgment of the civil and military authorities on the spot, a bombardment of the Governor's palace, would not have justified their acts as Lord Palmerston has done, and maintained, in their persons, the authority and the dignity of their country? We will not do Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli the injustice to suppose that they would have acted otherwise than Lord Palmerston has done, for we believe those eminent individuals to be statesmen, and able, with the consent of Parliament, to govern this great country on the principles of common sense, and with a due regard to its honour, and its status in the great family of civilisation.

Thanks to the lengthened debates which have taken place in both Houses, the public is so fully informed of all the facts that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. Such a dispute could not have occurred with any country except China, and in no country except in England, and in no place except in the British Parliament, could such differences of opinion have arisen respecting it. Faction for its own purposes, aided by the honest monomania of Mr. Cobden, may strive to prove that the men to whom is intrusted in those distant regions the honour and the authority of England ought to act towards the Chinese as they would towards the French, or the Americans, or any other Christian and civilised nation. The answer is, that it is impossible to do so. With French or Americans, or Russians, or any people under the sun, such a difficulty could not have arisen. The dispute about the *Arrow* might have been settled in five minutes had not the Chinese been crafty, treacherous, and malignant; had they not predetermined to insult and to defy England; and had they not wrongfully, maliciously, and systematically set at nought the stipulations of a solemn treaty to which they were bound to conform. For a series of years they have heaped injury and contumely upon the heads of the British population, until the accumulated exasperation—not to be any longer contained—broke loose upon a comparatively slight occasion. Statesmen must take the world as they find it. If in the present temper of the Oriental mind—and with the existing intelligence, character, and civilisation of Oriental nations, great or small—they should attempt to carry on an intercourse with them on exactly the same terms as with the independent and enlightened States of Europe, this country might soon bid farewell to its Indian empire and its intercourse with some of the richest countries in the world. Mr. Cobden may wish to convert England into a little Japan, or an insular China; may think it desirable never to look abroad into the great world, or do anything else but spin and sell cotton goods; but the statesmanship of England is made of nobler stuff, even although for the sake of a party triumph a large and influential section of politicians may deem it not unwise to decry and oppose in others a policy which, had they been themselves in power, they would have been compelled by necessity to adopt.

The feeling of the country is wholesomer and sounder than that of Parliament on this as on all other questions. Out of doors the Chinese question has been weighed and judged on its merits; and, if opinion have not been altogether unanimous in support of the acts of our officials in Canton and Hong-Kong, it has been unmistakably preponderant in their favour. In the House of Commons the factious view has been but too obviously the only one. With few and honourable exceptions—and from the exception we do not exclude Mr. Cobden, whose honesty we admit, though we are forced to deny his wisdom—a man's opinion, or his vote, upon this question might have been safely predicated from a knowledge of the club to which he belonged, or of the political leadership to which he had been accustomed to yield his allegiance. On small occasions such fidelity to party, if not commended, need not be very severely condemned; but on a vital question, affecting not remotely the safety of our Indian empire, and affecting directly and intimately the honour of the British name, and the inviolability and invincibility of its flag, considerations far higher than those of party ought to have guided the deliberations of men who aspire to lead their countrymen

## THE DIVISION ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

The following is the result of the division in the House of Commons on Mr. Cobden's resolution on the War with China:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the resolution . . . . . | 263 |
| Against it . . . . . | 247 |
| Majority against the Government . . | 16 |

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE CHINA QUESTION.—THE OPPOSITION TELLERS (MR. COBDEN AND MR. MILNER GIBSON) READING THE RESULT OF THE DIVISION

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

(*Continued from page 212.*)

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

### THE WAR IN CHINA. ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate was resumed by Mr. R. PALMER, who said, it being by no means difficult to justify a vote in support of the resolution proposed by Mr. Cobden, that the Chinese had given us no ground of complaint. It was indeed contended that the Government should justify the beginning of hostilities by showing that the Chinese had been guilty of a violation of their duty towards Great Britain. It had been admitted that the British flag by [illegible] was not holy irrelevant to the question as to the [illegible]quality of the [illegible] it must be shown that by the treaty she was an English merchant vessel, and if this were not done there was no justification whatever for the hostilities. A British lorcha without a British register was not a British vessel; for he denied the position of the Attorney-General, that the vessel was British because the owner was resident at Hong-kong. If this were true, by a parity of reasoning an Englishman residing at Canton or Shanghai might impart a Chinese character to his ship, a doctrine which, as he argued at some length, would lead to abused consequences. Then, were there any other grounds beside ownership? The British character could be impressed upon the vessel only by the colonial ordinance, and, assuming that ordinance to be legal, the register granted under it had expired, and he maintained that the expiry of the register was absolutely fatal to the case. There could be no mistake; Sir J. Bowring must have understood the matter; he knew and confessed that the protection under the register was gone. Upon the general question much, he observed, had been said of the crimes of the Chinese, the vexations suffered by Englishmen in China, and the vices of the Chinese Government; but for the true bearing of those remarks, in his opinion, was, not that we should persevere in the course we had taken, but if we dealt with a people who were misgoverned, imperfectly civilised, and easily provoked to outrageous violence, that we should be more careful to exhibit an example of humanity and moderation in our conduct towards them, instead of asserting our power, and, after obtaining reasonable reparation, insisting upon further demands.

Colonel HERBERT contrasted the sentiments expressed by the Government respecting public servants employed at a distance with the treatment experienced by the late Lord Elgin.

Mr. KENDALL could not follow his party in voting for this resolution, as he thought nothing could be more unjust, ungenerous, and dangerous than hastily to condemn the gallant admiral. He did not say he approved of everything Sir John Bowring had said or done; but, where there was a matter of doubt, he thought our own servants ought to be supported, otherwise he was sure no Englishman's life in China would be safe for a moment. He objected to the resolution on other grounds. A man must be blind indeed if he did not see that this question was made a mere disguise for new political combinations. If the present Government were removed, their successors must be composed, among others, of Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Sidney Herbert. Now, he would not say anything against those parties except this, that he could not forget who brought us into the last war, and who mismanaged it for us when they brought us into it. Nor could he forget either that the noble Lord at the head of the Government brought us out of the difficulty, and that in spite of a pressure which few but himself could have resisted. Turning to his own side of the House, he scolded them for cheering Mr. Cobden, and still more for cheering Sir James Graham when he boasted of having spared Odessa—the very thing which the Conservatives blamed him for at the time—and was another matter. He feared that the Peelites were working heaven and earth to thrust the Church into extremes. For his part, he would rather sacrifice his Conservative principles than see those men in power.

Mr M. GIBSON would not presume to go into the Church controversies which had been introduced, he knew not why, by the last speaker (Cheers). He rose on Thursday last to second the motion of the hon. member for the West Riding, on which he did not then think it necessary to make any observations, after the able and comprehensive speech of his hon. friend. He felt, however, that he should not be discharging his duty if he did not ask the House to hear a few remarks before the debate closed. The hon. member who spoke last, like many other gentlemen who had addressed the House, seemed not quite to comprehend the position in which they were placed. Why was it necessary that Parliament should pronounce an opinion in the matter in question? In the speech from the throne her Majesty announced that hostilities had commenced with China, and the Government laid on the tables of both Houses papers conveying full information as to the grounds of those hostilities. The object undoubtedly was to invite the opinion of Parliament, for there must be an answer when papers were laid on the table by command of her Majesty. If those papers had been considered satisfactory the acquiescence of Parliament would have been immediately assumed (Hear, hear). Therefore, when it was said that it would be wrong to express any opinion by vote upon the question of the war with China while hostilities were going on, it was at least quite wrong for the Government to lay the information before the House, which was tantamount to saying, "You, the House of Commons, can give a conscientious opinion upon the proceedings of your Executive Government without any injury to the public interests" (Hear, hear). What was the resolution of the hon member for the West Riding? It had been erroneously called an abstract resolution. There was nothing abstract about it; on the contrary, it was a practical reply to the invitation of the Government for an expression of their opinion. His hon. friend said that, having heard the case which the Government had laid before that House, he was of opinion that the papers failed to establish sufficient grounds for the violent measures adopted at Canton in the affair of the *Arrow*. Could the Government be said to have proved, either by their own or the other papers, that the bombardment of Canton was an act of positive necessity? If they entertained a doubt whether these acts of violence which had taken place were necessary, they ought to vote with the hon. member for the West Riding; for, by negativing his motion, the House would volunteer to share in the responsibility, now solely resting on the Government, of all the proceedings in China (Hear, hear). The right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary had stated that, if the House carried the resolution, the most disastrous consequences would happen in China, and that every English resident would feel that his life was unsafe from day to day. He (the news arrived there. Surely it was not meant that protection for British life and property would be withdrawn if the resolution passed; or that if it were negatived the Chinese would not do all in their power against British life and property after the bombardment of Canton? He imagined that that statement of the Home Secretary was inconsiderate—that it fell from him, perhaps, in the excitement of the delivery of what had been the character of a purely party speech. The House had been told that the merchants were in favour of the course which had been pursued, and they must know what was right. But what it intended to be maintained that the mercantile body of England was in favour of the policy pursued in China? The British merchants at Canton were some hundreds in number, and their opinions could not be taken as an indication of the views of the great mercantile body of the United Kingdom. He had the honour to represent a most important city of manufacturers and consumers, and he had received no communication from his constituents in favour of the policy pursued in China. The only intimation which reached him was a petition proceeding from a public meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester, and he had presented that petition at that meeting to the Home Secretary in order that he might lay it before her Majesty. Through the medium of that memorial the inhabitants of Manchester, in public meeting assembled, conveyed to her Majesty the feelings of shame and indignation with which they had viewed the scenes of the destruction by the British forces of innocent life and property, and their belief, founded on the published evidence, that the hostile acts committed by Admiral Seymour, with the concurrence of Sir J. Bowring and Mr. Parkes, could not be justified on the plea of necessity, and were worthy of the heaviest censure. They observed that her Majesty's prerogative to declare war had been usurped by the beforementioned servants of the Crown, and they implored that they might be recalled, in order that a searching inquiry should be made into their conduct. It therefore appeared to him that it was not correct to identify the opinion of a small limited body of gentlemen connected with the opium and tea trade in China with the opinion of the general mercantile community of England (Hear, hear). Let the House not forget that there might be such a thing as immediate interests biassing opinion. It was said that the stock of tea was never so large as at present, and he could easily conceive that the individuals connected with the tea trade might imagine that their immediate interests would be served by anything which would have the temporary effect of giving increased value to their stock. When complained, during the recent war, that the blockade of the ports of the Baltic was not sufficiently rigorous? They were declared to be owners of large stocks of Baltic produce, who wanted to keep out competition (Hear, hear). Therefore, without charging against this body of gentlemen, who had been referred to as supporting the proceedings in China, that they were all actuated by interested motives, yet, as a man of common sense, he was bound to take into consideration circumstances affecting their interests. And not those who consulted on a chain of tea were considered in this matter? (Hear, hear.) The impression among those with whom he had conversed was, that the only way to extend the English trade with China was by increasing the consumption of tea in this country, and that could only be done by lowering the duties on tea, and not by raising them as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Hear, hear). Increasing the consumption of tea would do more to extend the trade with China than would ever be accomplished by the bombardment of a commercial town or by any measures of hostility (Cheers). It was urged that it might be very well to support the member for the West Riding from the conviction that he was right, but that the state of parties must be looked to. Now, he would make what might seem a peculiar remark, but nothing gave him so much confidence that it was right to support the present motion as the fact that the great body of the Conservative party were about to support it. Why did he say that? Because the Conservative party as a rule supported the Crown during wars and hostilities. This was not a question which involved distinctive principles between the Liberal party. It was called, and the Conservative party. This was a question which had been brought among all the members of that House, and upon which every member, without any reference to his political opinions, was entitled to pronounce a deliberate opinion. The Conservative party generally supported the Government on the day of foreign complications, and especially when actual hostilities had commenced. The case must then be strong indeed when gentlemen on the Opposition side of the House of Commons could be conducted at all to rally and as free from party ties as any other gentleman in the House were willing to pass a disapproving vote as to the policy of the Government with reference to the hostilities at Canton. Instead, then, of the support which the Conservative party had given to the motion being an argument against it, he believed that it was rather a proof of its propriety and justice. When the noble Lord at the head of the Government was in any difficulty he made no scruple of accepting the votes of the Conservative against the Liberal party (Hear, hear). When it was necessary to put down the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets on his question of the ballot, or the hon. member for Bristol on the Ballot, or the hon. member for Surrey on the extension of the franchise—all of which questions lay before the House—the noble Lord at the head of the Liberal party—he noble Lord at the head of the Government was not squeamish about accepting the support of the Conservative party (Cheers). Well, then, when the hon. member for the West Riding brought forward a motion consistent with all the views which he had entertained and professed in his public life, was he to be deterred from asking the support of his friends because members of the Government on his question of ballot would support it? He (Mr. M Gibson) had been told that there was a meeting of the Liberal party lately at the house of the noble Lord. He read the report in the public newspapers—he was not aware of any such meeting—he publish in the journals reports of these private political meetings (Hear, hear). That meeting was remarkable more for the absence of certain distinguished men than for the presence of any who attended it. He read over the names, and he must say it was the first time he ever collected a meeting of the Liberal party being held without the name of Lord J. Russell appearing among those who attended it (Hear, hear). There were other distinguished names which were not to be found in the list of those present at the meeting. He should like to know what the noble Lord at the head of the Government said in the course of the evening he attended the meeting? (Laughter.) What pledges were given, what inducements were held out? Was it that sufficient inducements were held out on such occasions many a member, for the support of a Ministry in danger, gave a vote that was not exactly according to his convictions (Hear, hear). That meeting was remarkable also for the absence of certain distinguished men that were among the members of the Government. He read over the names, and he must say it was the first time he ever collected a meeting of the Liberal party being held without the name of Lord J. Russell appearing among those who attended it (Hear, hear). There were other distinguished names which were not to be found in the list of those present at the meeting. He should like to know what the noble Lord at the head of the Government said in the course of the evening he attended the meeting? (Laughter.) What pledges were given, what inducements were held out? Was it that sufficient inducements were held out on such occasions many a member, for the support of a Ministry in danger, gave a vote that was not exactly according to his convictions (Hear, hear). That meeting was remarkable more

Lord Clarendon was acquainted with both, and therefore he agreed to the appointment (Hear, hear). Now, as the name of Sir John Bowring is unfortunately recorded, from time to time, through the whole of the discussion, let me state, so far as I am concerned, that I entirely disclaim and repudiate the description that has been made by the hon. and learned member of the issue we are now trying. He says it is a judicial issue, and the case that you are trying is the individual case of Sir John Bowring; and if a single doubt hangs upon that case it is your duty to acquit Sir John Bowring. Why, I protest against thus making Sir J. Bowring a stalking-horse (Cheers) to divert the attention from the real matters that are at issue. I approach the subject of the name of Sir John Bowring in this discussion; but we are not trying Sir John Bowring. It is our duty to be just and equitable towards him; but our paramount duty is to consider the interests of humanity and the honour of the country (Hear, hear). Sir John Bowring has been led by his zeal into proceedings in themselves unwarrantable; but I am bound to express my candid conviction that the policy which Sir John Bowring has chosen on this occasion to carry into effect was a policy not unknown to her Majesty's Government, nor disapproved by them. I found myself in that statement upon a letter which has been quoted from Lord Clarendon, from which it appears to be distinctly established that that which had been in former years wisely prohibited by successive Secretaries of State had now in principle been permitted; and it was understood by Sir John Bowring and his official superiors that he was bound to use the best of his judgment in making choice of his occasion, yet he was to consider himself at liberty to prosecute his design of making an entry into Canton. This is not a pleasant part of the discussion, and I shall not dwell upon it, but I must remind the House that there has been no answer to the statement of my right hon. friend the member for Wiltshire last night, who gave you a letter from Sir John Bowring to Sir Michael Seymour, in which undoubtedly the communication from the Minister at home was stated in such a form as to show that they must have misled his judgment, and have communicated to him an erroneous impression as to the views and wishes of Government. The Secretary for the Home Department lamented that long intervals and constant labours in the public service were not sufficient to restrain men from acrimonious attacks. I am quite sure the allusion I am about to refer to fell from him unintentionally; but my right hon. friend had gone the noble Lord the member for London credit for that honesty of purpose and depth of conviction which he knew had actuated him all his life, and that he wished he could say as much for the right hon. the member for Carlisle. I suggest that from that these were words which hardly represented the feeling of my right hon. friend, but if they did they were words incompatible with the relations which ought to subsist between a member of this House and another. I pass from these considerations to express the satisfaction with which I heard, towards the close of the speech of the Secretary of State, his manly declaration that this was a question in which every man was bound to give his vote, irrespective of party and political considerations. I have had the means of knowing the minds of many members with regard to this question, and I can truly say there is not one of them, at least to my knowledge, who is about to support the question of my hon. friend through party and political considerations (Loud cheers). It was the more honourable to call on us to apply this criterion, because, not presuming to judge the secret motives of men not standing on overt acts and plain declarations, I do not hesitate to say that the negative of the resolution will not stand the application of that test as well; because we have heard the speeches of the hon. member for Norfolk and the member for Cornwall. And here let me say that, with regard to the charge of anti-Protestantism, of Democracy, and of slaying of armies, and everything base and false which it seems to be the pleasure of the member for Norfolk to bring, I am far too sensible of the importance of this debate to think of defending myself from such charges. But on the votes of the hon. member for Norfolk and of the hon. member for Cornwall I may comment as a member of Parliament. They know that no inconsiderable portion of Canton has been in flames; that the troops which have been defending the country from the ravages of the rebels had been perforce detained at Canton, and that in consequence the rebels had carried destruction to a small and great extent. These things are known, and these two honourable members think that they discharge their duty as members of the British House of Commons when they frankly express their opinion that the whole proceeding is utterly condemns to me. There are some matters raised in this discussion that have been substantially abandoned or disproved. It is very well to talk of the opinions of British merchants; but it has not been the practice to allow, when dealing with questions in which particular classes of the community had a personal interest, to adduce its own functions, and to register its judgment according to the opinions of that class. The proceedings of Parliament would have taken a very different colour if they had done that. We certainly did not consider the opinions of the bondowners when we passed the measure for the emancipation of the slave-trade we did not take as a paramount authority the views of the hon. members for Liverpool (Cheers). If, in 1833, the sentiments of the West India planters, and what they called their principle of the negro character, had been allowed to predominate, do you think the emancipation of the blacks would ever have been carried? (Cheers.) This question is not to be settled by the opinions of merchants in this case; but it does not in the slightest degree remove the responsibility which devolves upon you of sitting as judges and giving your decision according to the opinion in which you may arrive (Hear, hear). Now, it seems to have excited hon. gentlemen against these unfortunate Chinese, because they had shown a disposition to prefer those authorities who are supposed to be unfavourable to foreigners, and to remove such as had shown themselves kindly disposed towards them. Well, but, Sir, China is not the only country in the world in which I have been present at proceedings unseemly to the last degree. I have seen a Prime Minister was dismissed because he was deemed to be too favourable to foreigners, and another Mandarin (Laughter) was appointed, whose particular title to popular credit has undoubtedly been based on the opinion that he entertained as determined hostility to barbarian policy (Laughter). Sir, there is not much room for discussion left with regard to the question at issue, "Insults in China," about which my right hon. friend (Sir G. Grey) that the title of the Blue-book, which does convey a misrepresentation of the nature of the book itself, was entirely traceable to the terms in which the communications of the last seventeen years ago, when we were discussing Chinese matters, had occasion very frequently to mention the name of a Mr. Jardine. So well known was that gentleman in China, that the natives used to call him by a nickname which certainly conveyed a compliment to his [illegible] agacity, for the interpretation of that nickname was "The Iron-headed Old Devil" (Laughter). Now, Mr. Jardine had, on the occasion of a meeting of his fellow-countrymen to record, as an old resident, his strong conviction that, although the Chinese character was unsocial or, if you please, unamiable; and although they were a people not conversant with the people, yet that their general rule of treatment of the Englishman was a general rule of kindness and justice. And that, Sir, is the impression which the Blue-book will leave upon the mind of any man who for the last seven years you have recorded just six cases of insult from Chinamen to British subjects, or from Englishmen to Chinamen (Hear, hear). Is that a case of things to show that you had treated the Chinese with long standing in China, ready at a moment to break forth? Does it not rather show that you have made considerable progress in conciliating the people of China, in securing confidence, and in the establishment of peace? Of these six cases were cases in which the aggressors were Englishmen; and in all the others the Chinese authorities exerted themselves, so as fully to satisfy the English authorities, to punish the offenders. [illegible] Yes! — On the 6th of October, only two days before the affair of the lorcha, they put an end to a case in which a British missionary had, as it appears to me, grossly violated the law of nations, and had given the Chinese authorities a right to demand that he should be punished. They demanded, however, no such thing. A number of merchants became pecuniarily responsible for him to a large amount; and on the 6th of October Mr. Parkes reported, "The Imperial commissioner has shown a commendable moderation in not calling upon me to take a more stringent notice of this infraction of the treaty" (Cheers). Sir, my hon. friend (Mr. Cobden) has complained of, because he has dwelt too much on the one hand upon technicalities, and on the other upon generalities: for if you show that the Government has not the slightest color of law, you are accused of technicalities; and if you talk of the peace and amity which bind nations together, then you are charged with riding off on generalities; and thus alternating between the two, the defence of what is just would still remain to be discussed (Hear, hear). Now, Sir, if you are not able to defend your case on technical grounds, you give up the whole matter; but if you are successful in that respect, you have only [illegible] a foundation for your defence. If you were about to hang a man, and it was suggested to you that there was a flaw in the proceedings, should you not, if you nevertheless proceeded to hang the man, offend against the first principles of justice, and be tending to undermine the first principles upon which society is founded? Yet if you were right as to the law, the main question of whether or not the conduct of Yeh was just would still remain to be discussed (Hear). Before you can justify going to war you must prove the substantial justice of your quarrel as well as the technical correctness of your case (Cheers). Now, let me remind the House that no notice whatever has been taken of the question raised by the learned civilian (Dr. Phillimore), who said, upon the authority of your own Queen's Advocate, that if a wrong has been committed the proper remedy is that so distinctly pointed out by the principles of the law of nations, by reprisals, and by reprisals only (Hear, hear). I take it that this case is arguable upon three grounds—upon municipal law, upon international law, and upon what is the strongest of all, the principles of natural justice. I never in my life heard a gentleman, learned or unlearned, do so much execution as was done in the course of a single sentence by my hon. and learned friend the Attorney-General. My learned friend said, "Do not expect me to answer specifically that which has been advanced in this House. What I will do is this. I will answer that which has been advanced elsewhere; and in so doing I shall answer everybody in this House." My learned friend in that remark chastised the vanity of the whole House of Commons and of half the House of Lords (Laughter). It is good for us, no doubt, to have our vanity rebuked, and as far as I am concerned I tender him my acknowledgments. My hon. friend said it would be ludicrous to notice the arguments which had been advanced in this House after the debate in the House of Lords. Now, half the House of Lords had argued in favour of a position analagous to that of my hon. friend, and half of it, including my learned friend the chief the Lord Chancellor, had voted against it. When, therefore, my learned friend proposed to answer what had been said in the House of Lords in favour of the motion, he pretty nearly undertook to start right with the Attorney-General. My learned friend declined, then, to dwell upon any argument derived from the municipal law, either imperial or colonial. He said, the only document we must look to is the treaty. Now I must remark in passing, how curiously it happens with nations and governments that they will throw over one year arguments on which they entirely relied the year before. Last year we had a question of international law, but did he quote the authorities of courts familiar with international law? On the contrary, he brought forward the dictum of a municipal tribunal dealing at home with questions purely municipal (Hear, hear). Even that dictum had been clearly shown by the learned civilian (Dr. Phillimore, by the learned gentleman opposite, and more clearly still by the same member Sir Fitzroy Kelly) to have been overborne by the practice for the purpose (Hear, hear). The case in question was a judgment in a British Court to the effect that when a British subject had become an American subject under a particular treaty, he might be entitled to the rights and privileges of an American subject. But is this such a case as that? The Chinese owner of the lorcha does not claim under a particular treaty: he has not been naturalized; he has not taken the oath of allegiance, he is not even a lessee of land at Hong-Kong (Cheers). Now, what is the doctrine of my learned friend? It is that the whole construction of the 17th article of the treaty [illegible] But what is a [illegible] It [illegible] them from arriving at reason or truth (Cheers). But how stands the case at the bar of natural justice? Sir, that ground is higher of all upon which the subject can be discussed. My right hon. friend (Sir J. Graham) was forbidden to appeal to the principles of Christianity, and I grant that it is painful to have principles brought into discussion upon this subject, although at the same time a man may feel deeply the bearing of Christian principles upon the position in which he may be placed (Hear, hear). But, Sir, as it gives offence, I will not appeal to those principles. I will appeal to that which is older than Christianity, for it was in the world before—to that which is broader than Christianity, for it is where Christianity is not—to that which is more fundamental, upon the highest

Lord PALMERSTON on present[illegible] himself at the table was received with loud cheering. He said: Considering the position of a gentleman possessing the talent and experience of the hon member for the West Riding of Yorkshire—a gentleman whose private and personal character stands so high in the estimation of all those who know him—I should not have expected such a motion as he has made, and such a speech as that in which he proposed it. The motion has been explained by my right hon friend the Secretary for the Colonies to be merely declaratory in itself—[illegible] in falling short of the object that which it is well understood to have been directed. It is a motion calling on the House in the first place, to abstain from inquiring into the grounds upon which the Chinese have given us cause of complaint, and yet it turns out to be a resolution condemning the measures which we have taken to repress the wrongs which they have committed. The hon. gentleman talked of the logic of the Chinese before the time of Aristotle. I think, Sir, if he had studied either the logic of the Chinese or of Aristotle, he would have been able to have framed a better resolution. He has also commended the morals of the Chinese. I think he would have done more honour to his own morals if he had abstained from that. There was a contrast which he put between Sir J. Bowring and Commissioner Yeh, Sir J. Bowring, he said, was his intimate friend of twenty years' standing. We know that he was associated with the hon member in that career of public usefulness for which the name of the hon. member will go down to posterity for having laboured to inaugurate a reform in our commercial system. What has happened since then between the hon. gentleman and Sir J. Bowring? (Hear, hear.) As far as those of his speech the hon gentleman said he disclaimed any vindictive feeling against Sir J. Bowring, and that he was not anxious to accuse him. What injury can Sir John Bowring done the hon gentleman that he should forget all those ties that formerly bound them in the intimacy of friendship? (Cheers.) My notion of a friend of twenty years' standing is that we view his course with indulgence, and if we think he has fallen into error we endeavour to conceal it, instead of being eager to mark for censure the first false step which we may think he has made. Who is Sir John Bowring, and how came he to the appointments which he has held? Did he owe his situation to aristocratic influence, which we have been told is the law of promotion in the public service? Is he a member of the aristocracy, which some wish to banish from all employment under the State? Sir John Bowring was [illegible] a man of the people; he raised himself by his talents, and his industry, and his public services. He was appointed to his first situation as our Consul to China when I was Secretary for Foreign Affairs. I allude to the choice because I had had opportunity of being acquainted with his previous career. He was engaged in commercial negotiations; he had in all his life been more conversant with commercial matters—he was a commercial man. He was a man of great attainments, and, I think, a man singularly fitted for the duties of such an appointment. Then came the vacancy of the office of Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade at Hong Kong. My noble friend Lord Clarendon promoted him from being a Consul to that appointment. He did it simply on his own authority. My noble friend undoubtedly did consult me as having had more opportunity of observing him. But he had been associated with my noble friend in his negotiations at Paris My noble friend did, however, consult the head of the Government; and, although the right hon. gentleman who spoke last may endeavour to throw off from Lord Aberdeen any responsibility, if there be any responsibility, in that selection, I hold a letter which shows that Lord Aberdeen did consent to the appointment. The letter was dated Sept. 9, and said that the noble Lord was not very well acquainted with Sir J. Bowring He had never had anything to do with him officially—he believed him to have had a knowledge of China—such a knowledge of the Chinese as gave him great advantages; and the Earl of Aberdeen concluded a letter with these words

"I do not think it is possible you can find a better man." (Cheers). Well, then, it is said by the right hon. gentleman the member for the University of Oxford that, as regards the appointment of Sir J. Bowring, the Aberdeen Cabinet is not responsible. But I hold that it is responsible (Hear, hear), and, what is more, I think, under the circumstances, the Earl of Aberdeen and the Earl of Clarendon showed more discretion in appointing Sir J. Bowring. Well, Sir, and who is this other man who is brought into comparison favourable comparison with a faithful British public servant—who "this Yeh—what is his character? Why, Sir, he is one of the most savage barbarians that ever disgraced a savage nation; he is a creature who is guilty of vices that are a disgrace to human nature. Is it possible that a composite character can be drawn of the two men, and that partiality can be ever shown for such a person, even against our own subjects? Sir J. Bowring has been accused of a love of meddling with the [illegible], and with ambitious views. Sir J. Bowring was a member of the Peace Society ("Hear, hear" and laughter), and, what is more, he was distinguished for his amiable qualities and for his kind disposition; and if there be any man in a foreign country *Civis Romanus sum* Certainly, if the hon. gentleman had written over it the Roman phrase, as meaning to convey that he was a British subject, that description would be felt to be untrue in spirit and in fact ("Hear, hear," and loud cheers). The hon gentleman said the Government of England were bullies to the weak and cowards to the strong, and this he said at the close of a war with Russia (Hear, hear)—one of the greatest Powers in the world. That war was undertaken in maintenance of principles of justice and of right—that war was carried on in spite of every difficulty with a courage which would have done honour to any nation on the face of the earth. But the hon. gentleman said, "What have you done in the case of the United States?" He said we proved cowards with the United States And this is a member of a Peace Society ("Hear," and great cheering). What, Sir! the hon. gentleman, a member of a Peace Society, taunts us with having made friendly arrangements with a kindred people arrangements honourable to us, and which have been received in a cordial manner by them and yet the hon. gentleman accuses us of not having rushed into hostilities with that nation, and accuses us of cowardice for not having done so? Thus much, Sir, for the hon. gentleman and the Peace Society. But the illustration which the hon. gentleman attempted to furnish his argument with from the case of America was singularly unfortunate. "How different," said the hon. gentleman, "was your conduct to the United States from that which you pursued at China. In the United States case, South Carolina had passed a law by which coloured subjects of any State, when they came to the port of Charleston, were put in prison until the vessel in which they came sailed again." This treatment was adopted towards British subjects, and the hon. gentleman said that a gross outrage had been committed upon the British nation, which affected to be sometimes so sensitive. But what was the fact, Sir, in reference to the complaint made by our Minister at Washington—our Minister applied to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, as it was explained that it was not in the power of the Federal Government to give redress, recourse was not had to arms. If we had in China, as in America, the case of referring through an official source, even to a local authority, probably these disasters would not have occurred—if we could have referred through a proper diplomatic source to the Court of Pekin, there is very probability that they would not have occurred (Hear, hear). Why, Sir, the hon. gentleman has only proved the very conclusion he sought to avoid. (Hear, hear). In all probability, had the same means of communicating with the central or even local authorities existed in China as in the United States, matters would have been brought to an amicable accommodation (Hear). But, then, let us inquire a little into what gave rise to these unfortunate occurrences. I will not go into the legal argument, about which so much has been said. Whether the *Arrow* was or was not a British vessel would have been very appropriate if the question had [illegible] Judicial Committee of the Privy Council upon the question whether the ship had been captured from the enemy—whether one of the parties was English or China—whether the lorcha was or was not a legal prize, and liable, therefore, to be condemned But I hold that however interesting that dissertation may have been, and however valuable and important that such legal knowledge should be brought to our Parliament, still I hold that that question does not lie at the bottom of the matter (Hear, hear). We have a treaty with China. That treaty says that British vessels shall not be entered and boarded, or men taken out of them, without previous application to the British Consul The question is not as to mere technicalities. The real question is what did the Chinese believe the lorcha *Arrow* to be? (Hear, hear.) Did they consider her a British vessel or not? I say they did ("Hear, hear," and cheers)—and I am sure the hon. gentleman whose motion upon that point (Hear, hear—and when it is said that it was a flagitious falsehood on our part, in saying that when we did that the Chinese Government did not know that the license of the vessel had expired, I say that was the real gist of the whole case; and instead of its having been flagitious, or Sir J. Bowring having entered upon the imposition, he stated the real question at issue between the British authorities and China. If the Chinese authorities, knowing or believing, whether rightly or wrongly, that this vessel was regarded as a British vessel I say it [illegible] immaterial to the question whether, through legal technicalities, it had ceased so long as she was at sea, was meant as long as she was engaged in the voyage which took her from her port The [illegible] distinction between her being at sea and in a river is one which I never expected to hear (Hear, hear). What is the opinion of this lorcha *Arrow*? She possessed a register, a good register—and she takes in her cargo at Macao and conveys a portion of that cargo to Canton. What does she do at Canton?—what should she have done at Canton? She did that which the regulation required she deposited her register with the British Consul His was the duty to obtain permission for the landing of the cargo. The cargo, consisting of rice, was landed. There was no pretence that it was contraband *Arrow* was stationed opposite the town, and it was utterly impossible that it could have been landed without the cognisance of the authorities there. It cannot, then, that the Chinese authorities knew that this vessel had been lying for five or six days opposite the town, was a British vessel that it was engaged in no illegal trade; that it had not violated the Chinese laws—and that it was entitled to the protection which the ninth article of the treaty had afforded. Notwithstanding all this, however, in violation of that treaty and at the moment when she was about to sail, they boarded her and carried off her crew. And with regard to the question whether the British vessels we have the evidence of Kennedy, the master of the *Arrow*, to have the register of the deposited in the master of the *Dart* who both, being on board the latter named vessel, and only fifty yards from the *Arrow*, saw the British ensign hauled down by the Mandarin, and also saw what upon—the blue-peter hauled up (Hear, hear). The point is important, because it is in itself an answer to one of the arguments of Yeh, who maintained that there was no British ensign flying, because no vessel was allowed to hoist the British colours from the moment she first anchor until she was about to leave port. The master was preparing to go on board of her, and would most probably have been under way within a few minutes of the time the crew were taken from her. Then another excuse was that there was no fire or gunner on board, and that Yeh, therefore, did not believe she was a British vessel, and he concluded she must have been Chinese True, there was no firelighter on board at the time those Chinese officials entered the vessel, but they were seen to enter it by the master, who was on board, accompanied by the other British subject, before the Chinese boats had left the ship. He was on board immediately after the Chinese, and upon this point they could not have the slightest doubt upon their minds, for he knew enough Chinese to communicate with them in their own language. He did [illegible] and was thus enabled to know that the Chinese had taken away the whole of the vessel's papers, and that the vessel was then free and [illegible] And nevertheless the Chinese have expressed what was advanced at their trial, that they had no reason to suppose the vessel was a British vessel when they boarded the lorcha at the time the men were taken out of her. Well, what was the [illegible] upon made in favour of the course that were pursuing; the allegation upon which the Chinese Government rested the justification of the proceeding? That there was on board the lorcha a person of the name of Thomas, a man who went by the name of the Priest, and that this man was supposed to be the [illegible] of a pirate who was somewhere else (Hear, hear). Upon that ground they seized the men on board as [illegible] Now, Sir, I think that proceeding was equally unjustifiable as if they had seized the men on board a vessel in the Thames, because they had reason to suppose that a murderer was on board of her. Then, Sir, I think that the proceedings of the Chinese authorities were unjustifiable, and that the master of the *Arrow* was perfectly justified in refusing to give up the men. Then, Sir, I think that the proceedings of the Chinese authorities were unjustifiable, and that the master of the *Arrow* was perfectly justified in refusing to give up the men. Then Yeh will find himself in the wrong. Then comes the possession of the vessel—the seizure of the vessel—and that unfortunate affair which I don't like to call a battle, but which I think I may call a massacre. We have had a statement of the transaction, although I think the [illegible] is somewhat exaggerated. It is [illegible] the truth, but was not that forbearance and moderation which [illegible] would have expected from a British officer. [illegible] certain [illegible] having some months after attacked a British vessel, he [illegible] and published was that [illegible] to the [illegible] and that [illegible] that he had not a trace teeth. As regards the red nose, that was whether in that part of the world it was [illegible] a [illegible] as to [illegible] such a thing. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

future. I have gained a practical victory over these foreigners, and it is [illegible] what they have got—much the worse for them" (Cheers). Then it has been said that these measures of coercion were attended with such slaughter. Have hon. gentlemen read the account of the capture of the strongest of these forts? It is said that a feeble resistance was made, which entailed some loss upon our people; and when they entered the fort they found that the Mandarins had escaped in boats which were provided for them, and the garrison rushed into the water. Was this the conduct of our troops on this occasion? Did they fire into the water upon the retreating Chinese? No; they rescued them from destruction, and sent them to their own boats at their own request. Was that a measure of treachery? Were our people not actuated by a principle of humanity? (Hear, hear.) Well, Sir, these measures of coercion were taken, and were concerted, no doubt, with Sir George Bowring; and it is sufficient for the present purpose to observe that Sir John Bowring was at Hong Kong, and Admiral Seymour at Canton, and that the execution of orders rested principally with the Admiral. If the Admiral had said, "We have done enough"—if that had been the opinion of the Admiral, of course Sir John Bowring would have desisted. He had no authority whatever to go further. (Hear, hear). Well, then, sir, our Admiral, when he found the Chinese Commissioner was proceeding to push matters to extremities, assented to the suggestions of our Plenipotentiary, and said he must now have additional concessions, namely, an official communication with the city. That is the course which all our operations have taken. If our demands in themselves were moderate, to have complied with them at first would have been easy; but, of course, our demands increased with the progress of our operations. But then it was said that the demands made were at variance with those letters which I wrote, and which were written by my successors, to the British representatives at Hong-Kong. But those demands were the demands successively said ought not then to be pressed were demands for the general and unqualified admission of all British subjects into Canton to live there and have their houses of business there. (Hear, hear.) Was that the demand made by Sir Bowring? Quite the contrary (Hear, hear). His demand was for a personal communication between himself and the Chinese authorities at Canton, and certainly that official position should have, when occasion required it, a somewhat similar privilege accorded to them. Was that an inconsistent demand, or one which it was not highly desirable to obtain, or one which, upon the arrangement of accidents attendant upon a war. I need scarcely say that our hearty wish is, that these disputes may speedily be decided in a satisfactory manner (Cheers). We have no wish to push our success beyond the amount of [illegible] does not follow that, by a more free and unfettered intercourse with this country, her independence would be in any way affected (Cheers). Are the Brazilians sufferers because Brazil opened other nations than it now possesses (Cheers). If these unfortunate affairs had not happened, we, in connection with France, and probably with the concurrence of the United States, were about to send an Ambassador to the Court of Pekin, extending our diplomatic relations with that country. Of course, this project is now suspended; but, had it been carried out, the result would, no doubt, have been a most important addition to the field for commerce in countries (Hear, hear). When first the ports of China were opened, in consequence of the Treaty of Nankin, unbounded were the expectations that British commercial interests would lead to commerce to be derived therefrom from a free intercourse with China, with her 350,000,000 souls. We have been dreadfully disappointed; because, by the internal regulations of the Chinese, and the obstructions they have opposed to British commerce in general, the supply, I believe, of British manufactures to China has been limited to a narrow strip of land, not extending widely from the coast, and, by a provision of the treaty—a provision which the French and the Americans are entitled to by the treaty, together with ourselves, as the most favoured nation—if, I say, a revision of the treaty was made by which we was afforded of more intercourse with China, more free communication between European nations and China, there would be a large augmentation of commerce, and the result would be greatly for the benefit of China, but still more so for China herself. The restrictions on trade are one cause of that trade in opium which has been so much commented on. The quantities of British manufactures imported into China, in exchange for the produce which we yearly bring over. In the article of tea alone, in the period which has elapsed since 1842, the importation has risen from forty to eighty millions of pounds, and the importation of silk has also largely increased; and, if we succeeded in obtaining a larger field for commerce with China than we already possessed, increased benefit would ensue not only to our own merchants, but also to China. Hear, hear. The question then is, what, in this state of things, are we to do? The hon. member for the West Riding, not choosing to allow things to develope themselves, rushes upon a conclusion, and in the sense of the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Bernal) for which I defy the ingenuity of man to determine whether it is a censure upon the officers of her Majesty in China, or upon her Majesty's Government in this country. The right honourable gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire, in the few words which he addressed to the House the other evening on the question of the adjournment of the House, adopted the same conclusion, and said that it was a censure on the Government (Hear, hear). Much of the arguments which have been used in the course of the debate would tend to the same conclusion, because we have been told we ought, in consequence of the acts of our officers in China, to have at once censured those officers, and recalled them; and not having done so, but having supported our officers, believing that they had acted to the best of their judgment and ability, it was upon us, as the right hon. gentleman the member for Oxford said, that the vote of the evening must fall (Hear, hear). There are some things in the course of this debate which have been painful to me. Nothing can be more respectable than appeals to the highest considerations and feeling, when those appeals are made upon adequate grounds. When an appeal is made to the great principles of truth, of justice, of humanity, on such an occasion, I say that that appeal is a prostitution of those sacred principles in defence of flagitious falsehood (Cheers), of base perfidy (Cheers), of cruel inhumanity, of atrocious crime—I say that it is an abuse of those gifts of eloquence with which Providence has blessed hon. members, and which should be devoted to higher and better purposes (Cheers). They have employed those powers to break down all the moral feelings of our nature, and to justify crimes of the worst character (Cheers). I ask, then, what is the object of the motion? The hon gentleman who moved it seemed to level it at his friend Dr Bowring. There is an old verse which describes the manner in which friends ought to deal with each other :—

> Be to their virtues very kind,
> And to their faults a little blind,
> And put a padlock on the mind.

(Laughter and cheers.) Whether the hon. gentleman has acted upon these principles towards his friend I leave the House to determine (Hear, hear, cheers). I will venture to say that no man who heard the hon. gentleman will be more surprised at the enmity of an old friend, undeserved and unexpected, than Sir John Bowring himself when he reads these charges. What is it we are asked to do? Were we to send out to China to say, "Tell Yeh that he is right (Loud cheers). Tell him that certain lawyers have determined, after mastering a great mass of technicalities, that the lorcha *Arrow* was really not a British ship according to the Imperial law; therefore he was right in what he did, and he may do the same again (Loud cheers) with any British ship he may think fit to do the same proceedings on his part." I would ask the House what would be the consequences? Our trade between Hong-Kong and Canton would be as insecure as if pirates covered the water. There would be no security for British property either in Canton or elsewhere. And what would Yeh say? He would say, "These cowardly English are afraid of me. I have been told that they are a great Power that they have money and are barbarians; it would be a public manifesto to the whole world that you are not prepared to defend by force those whom you had induced to place themselves and their property in those distant parts. I say it would be disgraceful on our part (Loud cheers)—it would be most dangerous to those whom you are called upon to protect. The right hon. member for the University of Oxford, in the conclusion of his speech, discoursed in very eloquent terms upon the view which foreign States may take of the decision of this House. I say that the view which they will take will be far different from that of the right hon. gentleman. They will say, "Here is a Power which has been triumphant for many ages, whose armies have gained victories, whose fleets have commanded every part of the globe. They are governed by a deliberative assembly, powerful and responsible for their acts. A change is come over the spirit of their dream. It has hitherto been a powerful and bold nation, which has deemed it its duty to protect its fellow-subjects wherever they are placed. This hitherto great and powerful people have now shrunk from encountering Commissioner Yeh; they who have maintained a long and not unsuccessful struggle with Russia, one of the greatest nations in the world—long may it be before we have any other contest with that nation than what the French would call a contest of generosity—these people, they would say, have abandoned it by the love of gain (Cheers); they fear the destruction of efforts which may be necessary to protect their countrymen (Cheers); and they abandon a large community of British subjects at the extreme end of the globe; they abandon them to a set of barbarians, to a set of kidnappers, to murderers, to poisoners" (Cheers); and they will feel that the British nation has descended from that high station which for ages it has maintained (Loud cheers). But they will say, "What has brought on about this change?" Those who look not merely to results but investigate their causes will answer, "Do not believe that the British nation is a party to this new state of things (Loud cheers). Do not imagine that clearly define the object they had in view (Loud cheers). They have shrunk from moving an address to the Crown to remove Ministers, whose places they desire to occupy (Loud cheers). They know that that Government is not so much for its own merits as for the demerits of those who might replace it (Loud cheers)—they know that that Government did possess the approval of the country (Loud cheers); and that if the question were fairly put, yes or nay, 'Will you have the present Government, or the Coalition Government which we are prepared to offer?'—they knew perfectly well what the answer of the country would be" (Loud cheering). Therefore, I say, shrouding themselves in the mysterious veil of a vague resolution, and imposing upon the conscientious feelings of honourable and conscientious men of men who, in the spirit of love of solution, do not stop to inquire whether the war is just or necessary, and are prepared on every occasion to say that no force is legitimate, I say that such a coalition, relying upon the good feelings of these persons, and uniting themselves with those from whom they have been long and widely separated, if it obtains a favourable vote, the vote will be very different from what it would have been if they had manfully and boldly stated their true object (Loud cheering). You would think, Sir, if you read the speeches of those advocates of every quibble, and who endeavour to make excuses for the most atrocious crimes, who take part with every foreigner against every Englishman, and who almost repudiate their country, that these events were a combination of unjustifiable circumstances. Again, Sir, I call upon the members of this House—I don't say I call upon them, as the member for Carlisle did, who said that every member would be accountable for his vote on this question, not only to his constituents, his conscience, and his countrymen, but even at that last day when all human actions will be scanned (I don't go so far as that (Loud laughter)—but what I do say is, that this House has now to determine a question that may, in no long lapse of time, affect not only the interests and the property but the lives of numbers of our estimable fellow countrymen (Hear, hear). We have to decide a question that affects our honour and our reputation (Cheers,—expressions which my noble friend the member for London preferred, and rightly preferred, to the former expression of pretige (Cheers). I say that is a sacred deposit, a holy trust, and gentlemen ought to weigh in their minds the manner in which that trust will be performed; and when they think they are only expressing disapprobation at throwing shells into a particular fortress or other public building in Canton, they may think they are only according their opinions that less stringent measures would have been sufficient, or they may think they are only expressing an opinion that an official demand for redress would have been more desirable. Well, Sir, these considerations are highly honourable, and we must all entertain that respect. I would not wish any man not to give them due weight, but I say there are greater interests at stake with regard to the vote to be given this night (Hear, hear). I say you have to determine a question of the most importance, from which great and important issues may accrue. You have not merely the interests of your country, not merely the property of your countrymen, to protect—but I venture to say there the lives of your countrymen to defend (Hear, hear, and those who are averse to the laws which defend that property and those lives will pause before they give a vote which may be pregnant with the destruction of their countrymen. S r, I feel I have trespassed too long on the patience of the House (Cheers). I do trust that hon. members will not allow themselves to be led away by the eloquence of declamation which forms no part in this debate; but, looking to the matter as bearing upon the great interests of the country, I am satisfied that impartial men, not members of any party, and there are in this House at least a few of them, and men who act independently—will prove. I trust, that the decision of this night will be such as to maintain the honour and dignity and greatness of this empire (Loud cheers, which lasted for some minutes.

MR GLADSTONE wished to offer one word of explanation. He understood that, during his absence, the noble Viscount stated that he defended the acts of retaliation of the Chinese. He (Mr Gladstone) was sorry to say that he used the same expression as the noble Viscount himself, and characterised that retaliation as detestable acts.

LORD PALMERSTON: What I said was, that the right hon. gentleman had done his best to characterise what had taken place as a wanton attack by the strong upon the weak (Hear, hear.

MR. DISRAELI, who was received on rising with loud cries for a division, said: I shall briefly call attention to the issue upon which we are now going to vote. The adjournment has already taken a great deal of details which I had hoped, in the course of our discussion, had been exhausted. The noble Lord made some observations against the right hon. member for the University of Oxford which appear to me to refer to a speech delivered many years past. The noble Lord found fault with the resolution upon which we are now called to vote, and he says it is one to which no man can assign any different meaning to what I called it—a vote of censure. The expression, "a vote of censure," was not given to the resolution by me, but by the Lord Advocate. As the Government are disposed to accept that resolution as a vote of censure, I am by no means disposed to quarrel with them on that point. I take it to be a vote of censure, and not upon an individual. I think it right to the character of the House that the question should be considered in the light of a censure on the Government. I can assure the House I am not going to enter into the legal arguments of the case. Even if the ship was a British ship, built at Blackwall, with a British crew and commander, I don't think that would justify the course which the Government have pursued. The first, then, is not a question of policy, and it is upon that we are really going to decide; and I hope the House will not be diverted from the real merits of the question by the tone which the noble Lord adopted towards the conclusion of his speech. If they came to consider the real question before them, they would find that Sir John Bowring has been unjustly treated by every speaker who had as yet addressed the House, for his conduct, which was sanctioned, ratified, and approved by Government, was no longer to be impugned by Parliament (Hear, hear). The case, however, was much stronger than that. He knew Sir John Bowring as a man of high character; but about three years ago, when he returned from his Consulate to prepare for his superior appointment at Hong-Kong, he called on several members of the House of Commons to look into and approve the case, his conduct was no longer open to Parliamentary criticism; as Government had not only approved of what he had done, but it was their own foreign policy. It had been said by the hon. gentleman the member for Liverpool and the member for Hastings that it was desirable to increase our commercial interests in the East; and in that he (Mr. Disraeli) entirely agreed; and he was glad to hear it intimated by the noble Lord (Lord Palmerston) that any future treaty which might be made with the Chinese would be to secure that object; but he could not recognise the possibility of it with the course which they had thought proper to pursue. The idea was prevalent that we had only to act with energy towards China, as we had done towards India, and we would secure the same result. Fifty years ago the Marquis of Hastings offered to the East India Company to conquer China for them if they supplied him with 20,000 men; but since the days of the Clives and Hastingses, who founded our great Indian empire, the American Republic and the empire of Russia had grown up into importance; and, if they were not cautious in their conduct to China, they would not only get into unfriendly relations with the people of that country, but would also excite the commercial jealousies of foreign countries, and would, perhaps, have to engage in hostilities with some Power not inferior to themselves. We had lately involved ourselves in war with two powerful Asiatic nations—with Persia and with China. He did hope we might soon have peace with Persia probably accepting the terms they had the other day refused. Should they succeed in securing that peace, they would have given the ascendancy in Persia to Russia, in the same way as they had now in China given the ascendancy to the United States. They should, therefore, dismiss from their minds the idea that barbarous States were to be treated on a different footing to other States, and they must henceforth endeavour to extend to China the same rules of diplomatic intercourse they did to any other country. We had already made great advances in that direction, in which he hoped that the noble Lord at the head of the Government that to which the hon. gentlemen the member for Liverpool and the member for Hastings looked forward. After alluding to the antiquity of the Chinese nation, the hon. gentleman went on to deny that there was any coalition or combination other than a fortuitous one among the supporters of the motion. He and his friends did not usually act with Mr. Cobden, and could not, therefore, have concerted measures with him. Neither was it likely that they had taken counsel with Lord John Russell and his party; and if certain right hon. gentlemen who had at one time acted in concert with the Conservative party wished to renew that connection, he did not see how it could be considered an unholy coalition, especially by the noble Lord, who was himself the archetype of coalition without avowed principle; who would, however, act only with those among whom he had been born and bred in politics ("Hear, hear," and laughter). That ancient Hercules had, of course, come out of the cradle a Whig. The noble Lord has raised his supporters to meet the noble House this night from giving an adverse vote. He fears a majority of the House of Commons—in which will certainly be some of the most eminent men in the House, and many of whom had been in office, who although not do not approve of his China policy, which commenced in fraud, and will end in ruin (Cheers). Now, has the noble Lord said down a single principle upon which the decision of this question could depend?—for without it he might to guide us through the perils and perplexities which surround us? On the contrary, he has discovered a weak and rambling case; and he says he is the victim of a conspiracy (Hear, hear). He is the old story. How often has a criminal at the bar discovered, when he has had no defence, that he was the victim of a conspiracy? (Cheers.) The noble Lord has alluded to many distinguished men now in opposition, who disagree on many topics, all agree against the noble Lord's policy. The noble Lord has been accustomed to majorities, without the assertion of a single principle—which, no doubt, has been the consequence of a "sensitive position"—and without any guide whatever, but from the influence or the opinion of the nation, the noble Lord finds that a time is come when every statesman must have a policy (Hear, hear). Let the noble Lord not say he complains of being the victim of a conspiracy (Hear, hear), but let him appeal to the country (Loud cheers on one side). I hope my constituents will return me; but, if they do not, I shall be happy to meet the noble Lord at the hustings of Tiverton (Cheers). I should like to see what the programme of the noble Lord will be. No Reform Bill, but new taxes from a statesman who appeals to progress and civilisation. I hope the House will not be influenced by the languid menace of the noble Lord, but feel to night that it has a duty to perform which will be remembered long after this Parliament and the noble Lord have ceased to exist—that at this moment it not be terrified by the menace of a Minister's power, but vindicate the course of justice, and lay down principles that shall never be questioned (Cheers).

MR. GLADSTONE said he would only detain the House a very few minutes; but, as he had been personally referred to during the four nights' debate, not in the most courteous manner, he trusted the House would allow him time to make some remarks. The noble Lord, at the opening of his speech, made some personal comments against him respecting the statements which he made of Sir J. Bowring. He had mentioned that he had been for twenty years an acquaintance of his (Mr. Cobden's). Now, all that he said was, that the document he referred to was the most flagitious public document he had ever seen. The noble Lord, with reference to him, went on to say that he was a friend of foreigners, and opposed to his countrymen—that he was anti-English ("Hear, hear," and ironical cheers). He hoped that very small knot of gentlemen sitting in the corner (pointing to the seat behind the Ministerial bench) would cease to proclaim the nakedness of the land by interrupting him, because those very feeble cheers had not much heart in them (Hear, hear). The noble Lord not only said he was anti-English, but in the same breath he said he (Mr. Cobden, was a man whom posterity would regard with some degree of consideration for having done some good for his country (Hear, hear). But if the noble Lord thought that, why did he attribute motives of action so opposed to it? He (Mr. Cobden) would declare that his whole object was to promote the just interests of the country, and he considered the just interests of the country in harmony with the just interests of the whole world (Cheers). With regard to his statements respecting the merchants, he denied that he attributed to them unqualified and unscrupulous piracy. He had said nothing against the merchants as a body ("Oh, oh"), but he had spoken against the merchants of Liverpool represented by Charles Turner, as chairman of the East India and China Association of that town. He had not, however, included therein all the merchants of Liverpool—but the document put forth by the association referred to denounced (Hear, hear). The noble Lord at the head of the Government told them that the reason why we had not sent more of our manufactures to China was that there were commercial duties enacted at the extortion. But he thought there were other obstacles in the way, and he would ask whether the bombardment of Canton was not an obstacle? (Hear, hear.) He had also been told that if the House came to a vote adverse to the Government the lives of the English residents at Canton would be at the mercy of the hostile Chinese. But we had no residents at Canton, for they had withdrawn from it. Was it His mischief that could be done had been done already by our burning down factories and other residences, and levelling the suburbs of Canton to the ground. With regard to the opium trade, it had been asserted that they were framed by a combination of parties. He stated emphatically that the only person who had seen or heard of the resolutions in question was his right hon. friend the member for Manchester (Mr. M. Gibson). He, therefore, could not be charged with having entered into a conspiracy to oust the noble Lord from office. In his opinion, if they had a change of Government either the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Disraeli), or the right hon. gentleman near him (Mr. Gladstone), would become Chancellor of the Exchequer; and what would be the effect? They would withdraw the £2,000,000 which they condemned, and no doubt they would give the country the benefit of £2,000,000 diminution in the estimates ("Hear, hear," and laughter). The noble Lord would have a few new enemies in that House as any one, and Mr. Cobden certainly could not be ranked amongst them (Hear, hear). Yet he would tell the noble Lord candidly, that he thought he should make a most excellent bargain for the country if he disposed of the noble Lord for that £2,000,000 of reduction (Laughter). In all sincerity he wished this motion to be taken without any other consequence than that of doing justice to the character of the case.

After a few words from MR. KINNAIRD, who stated that he had attended the opium meeting over which the hon. and learned gentleman the member for Hertford had presided, and that he had consciously caused the traffic in that commodity on the ground that, although the bombardment of Canton might have caused a loss of life to hundreds, the traffic in opium, had slain thousands.

The House divided, when the numbers were—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For the resolution | ... | ... | ... | 283 |
| Against it | ... | ... | ... | 247 |
| Majority against the Government | | | ... | 16 |

The announcement of the numbers was received with great cheering. The House then adjourned, at half-past two o'clock.

PRINCE ALFRED AND THE GRAND DUCHESS.—Prince Alfred of England has been residing at Geneva since the beginning of the winter. The Grand Duchess has received from the best masters, and gives them great satisfaction. Prince Alfred has distinguished himself on the ice above all the youths of the country. The Prince occupies the first floor of the Hôtel des Bergers. The second floor is occupied by the Grand Duchess Hélène de Leuchtenberg, sister of the Empress of Russia, with her suite. Lately the Grand Duchess of Russia asked the Prince to show her some portraits and sketches he possesses, and among them were some engravings representing scenes of the Crimean war. On coming to a particular one the Prince appeared greatly embarrassed, and endeavoured to prevent it unobserved. This movement of her young friend was seen by the Grand Duchess, who laughed, and, taking up the engraving, said to him, "No, no; let me also look at this one." She replied, it represented what the taking of Russian colours by English soldiers."—*Letter from Geneva.*

INDIAN FINANCES.—The accounts relating to the territorial revenue and disbursements of the East India Company for the year 1854-55, have been published in a very comprehensive form. The gross receipts of that year were £27,312,000; and the expenditure £29,010,000; showing a deficit on the year of £1,707,000. In 1853-54 the estimated income was £27,892,000; and the expenditure, £29,754,000; or an excess of the latter over the former of upwards of two millions.

BRIGANDS IN TURKEY.—A letter from Salonica in the *Journal de Constantinople* states that Ahmet Pacha, the governor, had lately visited the different districts of the province, and adopted several measures for the suppression of brigandage. A band of robbers having been fallen in with by the troops sent in search of them, were first called on to surrender, but having replied to the summons by musket-shots, the fire was returned, and four of them killed and five made prisoners. This expedition had had the effect of clearing the country of the brigands by whom it had been infested.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The complaint of the torpidity of Parliament which was prevalent a couple of weeks ago has been vigorously redressed by the members of both Houses. It is universally acknowledged that the debates on the Chinese question have elicited speeches worthy of the best days of Parliament. To be sure there is nothing like a Government in difficulties for producing good debates: it is only when Ministers are prosperous and measures unimpeachable that speech-making grows tepid.

In the House of Lords an adjourned debate, prolonged into the small hours of two nights, gave opportunities for a divergence from the usual mode of conducting discussions in that House, which partakes so much of the nature of eclogues, the chiefs on either side generally contriving, with a "quoniam convenimus" air, to talk alternately before the Woolsack till the chartered hour of adjournment arrives. On this occasion new or less-known Peers broke the monotony; and besides the Earl of Ellenborough and the Bishop of Oxford infused, by their elocutionary displays, a vigour into the debate which, in the Hereditary Chamber, seldom outlives the closing of Lord Derby's speeches. But their Lordships always seem to become pemitential when they have been guilty of the political dissipation of sitting late on two nights in a week; and so they swept their order-book of all notices for Monday, and hurried over a quarter of an hour's sitting in a delinquent and apologetic manner.

In the Lower House there have been revivals and new appearances which are worthy of observation. Even in the case of Mr. Cobden a great speech is now a comparative novelty; and let it be said that, while his tongue and his brain have not lost their ancient power and skill, there is a marked advance in his adaptability to the peculiar tone of the House of Commons. His opening speech was, like all set speeches of an able and experienced man, as effective in matter and delivery as it could well be; but it was more; for the very boldness with which some of its dangerous flights (in the House of Commons' sense) were launched saved him from the peril in which a less adventurous and less adroit speaker would inevitably have involved himself. But perhaps he never was so successful as in his short reply at the close of the debate on Tuesday night; that collection of sharp-telling sentences which went straight to influence the division, because they were delivered with a genuine air of good humour, so genuine, indeed, that he was perhaps hardly aware that it was caused by a latent consciousness that, as he had won in the debate, he was about to triumph on the vote.

Those who remember Sir George Grey some fifteen or twenty years ago, when he was one of Lord Melbourne's readiest and smartest oratorical skirmishers, were, perhaps, not so much surprised as those who have only listened to him of late in his not over lucid and overwhelmingly rapid statements on Government measures, to find that he has still great powers of debate left in him, and that, with all his kindliness of nature, he is yet open to the temptation of availing himself of an opportunity for castigating an ex friend and colleague. It was, perhaps, that part of Sir George's display which made Mr. Sidney Herbert so eager in his effort to catch the Speaker's eye when the House Secretary sat down on Monday night, and which induced him to wait, perhaps not exactly patiently, till ten o'clock for a clear field for the delivery of one of those "clinquante" speeches in which he is almost unrivalled in Parliament. The ease, the fluency, and the neat though slightly curt style, and especially the mode of evolving a touch of humour, are somehow exceedingly suggestive of Mr. Charles Mathews' best acting. This finished debater contrasted not a little with a singular success, which was most characteristic of the House of Commons, in the case of Mr. Robertson, the member for Hastings, who spoke for the first time, and who, with no greater pretensions to elocution than, say, Lord Campbell (those who heard the honourable member will see the reason of the comparison) in his least effective days, was listened to, cheered, and smiled to, because he could talk personal experience of China. Another "début" is less pleasant to record, and it may suffice to say that Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, whatever else he has proved himself to be, failed to show that he was "no end of a man" in his place in Parliament.

All Tuesday evening the House was crowded; and the unsparing character of the "whip," which every one knew was in operation on all sides and among all parties, was visibly to be detected in the number of unaccustomed faces among members that peered over the galleries and peeped through the various doors. It was a question often asked whether Mr. Gladstone meant to speak on the Chinese motion, because he wandered restlessly about the House all Monday evening, scarcely appearing to take note of what was going on, after he had paid his friend Mr. Robert Phillimore the merited compliment of listening to and applauding his graceful, and on the whole powerful, address. But on Tuesday the right honourable gentleman gave unequivocal evidences of his intention to take part in the debate, by the assiduity he displayed in his attendance in his place, and the watchfulness with which he was plainly seeking the right moment to rise. After all, the time chosen was not, perhaps, the best, because Mr. Roebuck had interposed his stinging philippic between Mr. Gladstone and the last supporter of the Government. It might have been supposed that he would have chosen to follow the best man the Government had been able to put up that night, Mr. Bernal Osborne, who broke a silence of nearly two years—which they say has been, in point of fact, an enforced one, since the delivery of a speech two years ago which the official monitors of the Government said was not the thing at all. Perhaps, however, Mr. Gladstone did not think the Secretary to the Admiralty a "foeman worthy of his blade;" and so he waited until ten o'clock on the last night of the debate had arrived, and then he was obliged to rise without the immediate provocation afforded by antagonism to the previous speaker. His speech was less sustained, as a whole, than that on the Budget; the great bursts of eloquence were perhaps never surpassed in any of his former efforts; but the level parts showed symptoms of a physical exhaustion unusual with Mr. Gladstone, and his voice grew husky and subdued towards the close of his speech, unrelieved by the, for him, unaccustomed recourse to the refreshment of oranges.

Lord Palmerston walked into the House on Monday evening, supporting himself on two sticks; but, no one could say that on Tuesday his speech smacked of that gout which produced his physical halting. In the face of an array of speeches against him, each rivalling the other for power and effect, and standing almost alone as the capable vindicator of the Government at a moment of undoubted peril, he exhibited that marvellous tact which make his speeches, plain almost to homeliness as they are, models of the machinery by which Parliament is influenced. He spoke long, but not too long; well, but not too well; and if there was, perhaps, a little less of a tone of conciliation in what he said than some men in his situation would have adopted, it did him no harm in the eyes of even his most determined opponents.

It is not too much to say that Mr. Disraeli, looking at all the circumstances of the case, made the best speech he has ever delivered in Parliament. He had been driven up to a quarter past one o'clock, and he had, when he began, to encounter an unaccustomed opposition to his speaking at all, owing to the impatience of the House for a division. Wisely, therefore, he only just glanced at the real topic of debate; flung aside any preparedness which he might have had about him; and, fastening on the salient points of Lord Palmerston's appeal to the prejudices of members, made a ringing, and evidently offhand, reply, and brought his address into the compass of twenty-five minutes. Nothing could have been better or more effective; and he, too, added his part to the justification of those who assert that the debate on the Chinese question has been, on the whole, the best which has occurred for years.

It is always an anxious and exciting moment when the space below the bar becomes gradually crowded with members coming in from the lobby to the right, in which the "Ayes" vote; but on Tuesday night, or rather Wednesday morning, the expectation was intense when the two tellers for the "Ayes" forced their way through the crowd to the table and delivered in the numbers, because, as the tellers for the "Noes" had already come in, it was clear that the numbers were against the Government, who of course were the "Noes." But it was not till Mr. Cobden took his place on the extreme right of the four tellers as they ranged themselves before the table—thus assuming the post of the winner—that the cheers burst out. The stillness which succeeded was positively painful, until the loud, clear, but calm and unimpassioned voice of the Speaker uttered those oracular six numerals which told Lord Palmerston that he had at length met the fate so many of his predecessors who have had to listen to that pithy form of declaring that the sceptre of the House of Commons had passed from their grasps.

## WAR WITH CHINA.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, March 3.

### DIVISION.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question 26th of February), "That this House has heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese authorities in the Canton river; and, without expressing an opinion as to the extent to which the Government of China may have afforded this country cause of complaint respecting the non-fulfilment of the Treaty of 1842, this House considers that the papers which have been laid upon the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton in the late affair of the *Arrow*."—Mr. Cobden. Question again proposed. Debate resumed. The House divided—Ayes, 263; Noes, 247

MAJORITY—AYE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adderley, C B | Du Pre, C G | Kennedy, T | Pilkington, J |
| Alcock, T | East, Sir J B | Kerrison, Sir E C | Portal, M |
| Amcotts, Colonel | Ebrington, Viscount | King, Hon P J L | Pugh, D |
| Arbuthnott, Hon Gen | Evelyn, W J | Knatchbull, W F | Repton, G W J |
| Bagge, W | Farnham, R B | Knight, F W | Rhodes, John L |
| Bailey, Sir J | Fellowes, E | Knox, Colonel | Rochdale, J A |
| Baines, [illegible] | Ferguson, Sir J | Knox, Hon W S | Russell, Lord John |
| [illegible], H F | Fitzgerald, W R S | Lascelles, G | Russell, J |
| Barrow, A E H | Fitzroy, H | Laslett, W | Sanders, G |
| Bass, M T | Follett, B S | Langston, W G | Scobell, Captain |
| Bathurst, Hon Sir P T | Fox, W J | Lascelles, W | Scott, Hon F |
| Baring, T | Foley, A E | Layard, A H | Seymer, Henry Kerr |
| Barrington, Viscount | Fuller, A E | Leaman, Lord A F | Shirley, E P |
| Barrow, W H | Galway, Viscount | Leaman, Lord H G | Shrimpton, Major |
| Beaumont, Wentworth | Gaskell, C Milnes | Leslie, C P | Smith, John Benjamin |
| Bentinck, Lord G | Gibson, Colonel | Lindsay, Hon Colonel | Smith, Wm Masters |
| Bentinck, Lord H | Gladstone, Rt Hon W | Lindsay, W S | Smith, Abel |
| Berkeley, Hon Captain | Glyn, G C | Locke, J | Somerset, Colonel |
| Berkeley, Lord H | Godrich, Viscount | Lockhart, A E | Spooner, R |
| Bernard, Hon W | Goold, W A | Lovaine, Lord | Stafford, Augustus |
| Bignold, Sir S | Graham, Rt Hon Sir J | Lowther, Captain | Stanhope, J B |
| Bolders, Col | Granville, Lord H W | Lyttelton, Hon G E L | Stanley, Lord, |
| Bond, J W M'G | Greenall, G | Macartney, G | Stanley, Lord, |
| Bowyer, G | Greene, J | MacEvoy, E | Stirling, W |
| Brassington, T W | Greene, T | MacGregor, J | Strutt, Hon H |
| Bright, Rt Hon J | Gregson, S | M'Mahon, P | Stewart, Sir M R S |
| Brise, Henry Austin | Grenfell, Colonel | Maddock, Sir H | Stuart, Captain |
| Buck, Col | Grosvenor, Lord | Malins, R | Stuart, C N |
| Bunbury, W B M C | Guinness, R S | Mangles, Lord G | Stuart, H G |
| Burghley, Lord | Gwyn, H | Manners, Lord J | Sullivan, M |
| Burroughes, H N | Hadfield, G | Marsh, Earl of | Sutton, J H M |
| Butt, G M | Hadfield, G | Maxwell, T P | Swift, R |
| Cabbell, B B | Hall, Sir B | Maxwell, Hon Colonel | Taylor, Colonel |
| Calvert, H M'G | Hall, A W | Meagher, T | Tennent, Sir J |
| Cardwell, Right Hon E | Hall, Lieutenant | Meux, Sir H | Thompson, G |
| Carnac, Sir J R | Hamilton, Lord C | Miall, E | Tipp, W |
| Cave, Lord H | Hamilton, G A | Mills, W | Trelawny, Sir H |
| Chandos, Marquis of | Hamilton, J H | Milnes, R O | Trollope, Rt Hon Sir J |
| Hanbury, Viscount | Hamilton, Rt Hon R | Mowbray, J R | Tyler, Sir G |
| Child, S | V C | Mundy, W | Vane, Lord H |
| Christy, S | Hanbury, Hon C S | Murrough, J P | Vernon, Lord H |
| Clinton, Lord R | Handcock, Hn Col E | Naas, Lord | Vernon, G J |
| Clive, Hon R W | Harcourt, Colonel | Napier, Right Hon J | Vyse, Colonel |
| Cobbett, J C | Hardy, J | Neeld, J | Waddington, H |
| Cobden, R | Hayes, Sir E | Newdegate, C N | Waddington, H S |
| Cochrane, A R D | Headlam, Rt Hon W | Newport, Viscount | Walcott, Admiral |
| Cole, Hon H A | Henniker, Lord | Nisbet, H | Walpole, Hon S H |
| Colebrooke, Sir T E | Heseltine, J W | Noel, Hon C J | Walsh, Sir J B |
| Colman, H C | Heurtley, C | North, Colonel | Warner, E |
| Conolly, T | Hodgson, Right Hon R | Northcote, Sir S H | Watkin, L |
| Corry, Right Hon H L | Herbert, Sir T | Norton, J B P | Watkins, Colonel E |
| Corry, Hon W H S | Herbert, Hon P E | Osmaston, Lord | Whitbread, J |
| Crook, J | Hervey, Lord A | Ossory, A J | Whitmore, H |
| Dalkeith, Earl of | Heyworth, L | Packe, C W | Wigram, L T |
| Dalrymple, D A S | Hildyard, R C | Palkington, Rt Hn Sir J | Williams, W |
| Davison, R | Hill, Lord A E | Palk, L | Willoughby, Sir H |
| Dawes, W | Hill, Lord M | Palmer, Robert | Wood, C |
| Dawson, Right Hon R | Holford, R S | Palmer, Roundell | Wyndham, General |
| Deedes, W | Holford, J P | Parker, T T | Wyndham, H |
| Dent, J S W E | Hume, W F | Pearce, C W | Wynn, Lieut Colonel |
| Dodsworth, Sir J T B | Hutchinson, Lord | Pechell, Sir G B | Wynn, Sir W W |
| Duncombe, Hon A | Johnstone, James | Peel, General | Wynn, Lieut Colonel |
| Duncombe, Hon Col | Johnstone, John J H | Pellatt, A | Yorke, Hon E T |
| Duncombe, Hon W B | Johnstone, Sir John | Pennant, Hon Colonel | |
| Dundas, G | Jolliffe, Sir W G H | Perry, Sir T E | TELLERS. |
| Dunlop, A M | Jolliffe, H | Phillimore, John G | Cobden, R |
| Dunne, Colonel | | Phillimore, Robert J | Gibson, T M |

MINORITY—NOES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aston, J | Duff, G S | Kingscote, R N F | Hamilton, Sir J W |
| Adair, Colonel | Duke, Sir J | Kinnaird, Hon A F | Bayntun, Viscount |
| Agnew, Sir A | Duncan, Viscount | Kirk, W | Rebow, J G |
| Anderson, Sir J | Duncan, G | Labouchere, Rt Hon H | Reed, Major J H |
| Ansruther, E | Dundas, F | Laffan, R M | Ricardo, O |
| Bagshaw, J | Dundas, F | Langston, J H | Richards, R |
| Baines, J | Dunne, M | Langton, H G | Russell, Lord A |
| Baines, Right Hon M T | Egerton, F C | Layard, G | Russell, J |
| Bass, M T | Elliot, Right Hon E | Lewis, Rt Hon Sir G C | Russell, Lord W |
| Baxter, W E | Ellice, E | Lewis, Right Hon R | Sandon, Viscount |
| Beamont, W B | Ellice, Major | Lucy, T | Sawle, C B G |
| Beckett, W | Ellis, J | Mackinnon, W A | Scholefield, W |
| Bentinck, G W P | Ellis, Sir J W | M'Taggart, Sir J | Seymour, G F |
| Berkeley, Sir R | Elphinstone, H | Magan, W H | Seymour, H D |
| Berkeley, Hon H F | Fabian, Major | Mangles, R D | Seymour, W D |
| Berkeley, P W F | Fenwick, H | Marjoribanks, D C | Shafto, J |
| Bethell, Sir R | Fergus, J | Marshall, W | Shaw, W |
| Biddulph, R M | Ferguson, Colonel | Martin, J | Smith, J |
| Biggs, J | Ferguson, Sir R | Martin, P W | Smith, J V |
| Black, A | Ferrand, W | Martin, C W | Sotheron, T H |
| Blair, Sir D H | Fitzgerald, Sir J | Massey, W N | Speirs, A |
| Blair, Captain | Fitzmaurice, Hn Hon J D | Matheson, Sir J | Stanley, W Jas |
| Bouverie, Rt Hon E P | Fitzroy, Right Hon H | Matheson, A | Stanley, John A |
| Boyle, Hon W G | Flavell, Hon G W | Milligan, R | Stein, R Parker |
| Brand, Hon H | Flavell, Lieut | Mills, T | Smith, Rt Hon R V |
| Brocklehurst, J | Forster, G | Milnes, R M | Smyth, Colonel |
| Brockman, E D | Forster, J | Milton, Viscount | Stafford, Marquis of |
| Brown, H | Parnell, C S | Mitchell, W | Stanley, Hon Wm G |
| Bruce, Lord E | Frewen, C | Mitchell, T A | Stock, J |
| Buckley, General | Frewen, C H | Moffatt, G | Strickland, Sir G |
| Butler, G S | Gard, Earl of | Monck, Viscount | Tancred, A Y |
| Butt, I | Gibson, Right Hon T M | Monsell, Rt Hon W | Thornely, T |
| Byng, Hon G H C | Gilpin, C | Moody, C A | Thornhill, W P |
| Cairnes, Viscount | Gregson, S | Morris, D | Tollemache, J |
| Cavendish, Hon C C | Grenfell, C W | Mostyn, Hon T E M L | Trelawny, J S |
| Cavendish, Hon G | Greville, Colonel P | Mowatt, F | Trelawny, J S |
| Cayley, E S | Grey, Rt Hon Sir G | Muntz, G F | Tufnell, H |
| Challis, Mr Alderman | Grey, H W | Murphy, F S | Turner, C J K |
| Chambers, M | Gurney, J H | Napier, Sir C | Tyrell, Sir J |
| Chambers, T | Hall, Right Hon Sir B | Norreys, Sir D J | Vane, Lord H |
| Chaplin, T | Hamilton, J | North, F | Villiers, Rt Hon C P |
| Cholmondeley, Lord H | Harcourt, G G | O'Brien, P | Villiers, H |
| Clay, J | Hastie, A | O'Brien, Sir T | Walmsley, Sir J |
| Clay, Sir W | Hastie, Archibald | O'Connell, Capt T | Walker, J |
| Clifford, H M | Headlam, T E | O'Flaherty, A | Watkins, Colonel L |
| Clive, G | Heard, J | Ogilvie, D | Wegg-Prosser, R |
| Cobbett, J M | Heneage, G F | Osborne, R | Wells, W |
| Codrington, General | Herbert, H A | Owen, Sir J | Whatman, J |
| Coffin, W | Higgins, Colonel G | Paget, C | Whitbread, S |
| Cogan, W H F | Higgins, Colonel O | Paget, F | Wicken, H W |
| Cook, Sir G H | Hindley, C | Paget, Lord A | Williams, W A |
| Cowan, C | Hogg, J M | Paget, Lord G | Willcox, B M G |
| Cowper, Rt Hon W F | Horsfall, T B | Palmerston, Viscount | Williams, Sir W |
| Crawford, R H J | Howard, Hon C W G | Pechell, Sir G B | Wilson, J |
| Crossley, F | Howard, Lord E | Peel, Sir R | Wood, Rt Hon Sir C |
| Currie, H | Hughes, H G | Peel, F | Wortley, Rt Hon J S |
| Dashwood, Sir G H | Hull, W | Phillips, J H | Wrightson, W B |
| Denison, E | Ingham, R | Pigott, F | Wyndham, W |
| Denison, J E | Ingram, H | Pinney, Colonel | |
| Dent, J D | Jackson, W | Pollard-Urquhart, W | TELLERS. |
| Dewyrg, L L | Keating, R | Ponsonby, Hon A G J | Hayter, Right Hon G |
| Direch, W | Kendall, N | Portman, Hon W H B | Mulgrave, Earl of |
| Drummond, H | Ker, R | Pritchard, J | |

PAIRS

| FOR. | AGAINST. | FOR. | AGAINST. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Blackburne | Mr Tancred | Mr Lloyd Davies | Mr Atherton |
| Mr Vansittart | Mr Wyvill | Colonel Lowther | Mr Colville |
| Mr Frankfield | Mr J Duff | Mr Lushington | Mr Collier |
| Mr Buck | Mr Hamond | Mr Francis Baring | Mr H Baring |
| Sir G Booth | Sir J Matheson | Sir P Egerton | Lord Grosvenor |
| Captain Archdall | Mr Bland | Mr Montgomery | Mr Prench |
| Mr Percy | Mr Hornby | Mr George | Mr Serjeant O Brien |
| Mr Goddard | Mr Esmonde | Sir W Verner | Sir T Aniand |
| Sir G Forster | Mr Deasy | Mr T P Williams | Sir R Bulkeley |
| Mr Baird | Mr Bowmish | Mr Wilson Patten | Mr Foley |
| Mr Long | Mr Blackmore | Mr Barrowes | Mr De Vere |
| Colonel Forester | Sir H F Davie | Sir C Burrell | Mr Heywood |

ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION.

| MAJORITY (Tellers included). | | MINORITY (Tellers included). | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Conservatives | 148 | Liberals | 224 |
| Liberals | 35 | Conservatives | 21 |
| Peelites | 22 | | |
| Irish | 18 | | |
| | 263 | | 245 |

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have appointed Thomas Carlyle, Esq., to be a Trustee for the formation of a Gallery of the Portraits of Persons eminent in British History, in the room of the Earl of Ellesmere, K.G., deceased.

M. Winterhalter has finished the portrait of the Prince Imperial, which will appear at the next Exhibition.

On Sunday last the French Emperor received Baron de Hubner (the Austrian Ambassador), who delivered a letter, in which the Emperor of Austria notifies the death of the Archduchess Maria Elizabeth, widow of the Archduke Rainer. The French Court went into mourning for four days.

The Queen of Spain has conferred the order of the Golden Fleece on the eldest son of the Emperor of Russia, and the Cordon of Maria Louisa on the Empress of Russia.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 25th ult. gives a minute account of the Emperor and Empress's visits to the churches and public establishments of Milan.

Sir John Fiennes Crampton, K.C.B., late her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Hanover.

Queen Christina has sold to the French Emperor the hotel she had since 1841 in the Rue de Courcelles, and which for the last four years has been let to the Princess Mathilde. At the same time she has purchased a palace in Rome, where it appears she intends to pass the winter with her daughter the Princess del Drago.

Sir Morton Peto has received an invitation from the Emperor of the French to proceed to Algeria with the view to the construction of a railway in that colony. Sir Morton left Suffolk on Saturday last.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are expected in Paris about the 14th or 15th inst., and in the beginning of April will embark either at Santander or Corunna for England, to pass the summer with the Duke's respected mother.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Edward Maud, Esq., of Leeds, to be a Commissioner to administer oaths in the High Court of Chancery in England.

The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* positively asserts that the Emperor of Russia will go to Paris in the spring.

Accounts from Genoa speak of great gaiety prevailing there of late. Amongst the grand balls given in honour of the Carnival were that of the Marquis Durazzo, where the Duchess d'Orleans and the Count de Paris were present; and that of the Marquis Serra, to which all the Russians in the city were invited.

M. de Boutenieff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, gave a magnificent entertainment recently, at which all the Turkish Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, and the *élite* of the European residents attended.

The Princess Baryatinska, the wife of the Russian Commander in the Caucasus, has embraced the Roman Catholic faith at Rome.

The Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Turin the 28th ult. from Geneva. He was received at the Susa Railway Station by Prince Carignano, and by King Victor Emmanuel at the Royal Palace. In the evening there was a special representation at the Royal Theatre, which was illuminated *a giorno*, and crowded in every part.

The Princess Hélène and her husband embarked at Marseilles last Saturday, on board the Russian frigate *Orloff*, for Nice.

The funeral of General Berryer, brother of the distinguished barrister, took place on Sunday last. The funeral service was performed in the Church of the Trinity, Chaussée d'Antin.

Mehemet Bey, who served in the war of insurrection in Hungary has set out for Circassia, where he has been invited to act as Generalissimo. Great agitation prevails in the Caucasus, and preparations are in progress against a Russian invasion, which is said to be imminent.

Mr. Owen, formerly Assistant High Commissioner of the Cape of Good Hope, has been elected Chief Constable for Oxfordshire.

M. Levis, chief of the French missionaries in China, has arrived in Paris, in order to give to the Emperor full information with respect to the position of the Catholics in the Celestial Empire.

The delicate health of Mdlle. Rachel leading to the apprehension that she will not for some time be able to perform the duties of her place of Professor of Declamation at the Conservatoire, Mdlle. Augustine Brohan has been appointed her substitute.

The *Edinburgh Weekly Review* states that Alexander Smith's new poem is likely to appear in May.

Advices from Havannah report that Dr. Kane, the celebrated Arctic traveller, was on the point of death.

The favourite singer at St. Petersburg seems to be the tenor Bettini, whose benefit on a late occasion produced 15,396 fr. The Emperor presented him with a ring valued at 4000 fr.

M. Lardin, *gérant* of the *Vérité*, published in Lille, and M. Descarrat of the *Courrier de Lille*, have been condemned to 500 fr. fine for an infringement of the law of 1852, by publishing an article on politics and philosophy without the author's signature being appended to it.

The new clubhouse of the Junior United Service Club, in Charles-street, was opened last Monday for the use of the members.

A body of 250 Prussian emigrants passed through Paris on Saturday last, on their way to Havre to embark for America. Among the number was a venerable pastor, upwards of eighty years of age, who follows his flock to the other continent.

A letter from Redhill Observatory announces the discovery of a new comet by Professor d'Arrest, of Leipsic, on the 22nd of February.

M. Soyer had an interview with the Emperor at the Tuileries on the 27th ult. M. Soyer submitted the model of his new bivouac stove for the army, which his Majesty much approved for its simplicity, efficacy, and the economy of fuel.

The *Imperador* steam-yacht, under fitment for presentation to the Emperor of Japan, is ordered to be completed with dispatch, so as to admit of her being forwarded to her destination during the latter part of the present month.

A despatch from Trieste says, after the 22nd of January not a single English vessel was seen in the Black Sea.

The municipality of Madrid causes 54,000 loaves of 2 lb. each to be baked every day, and sold at a moderate rate: the quantity is sufficient for about half the population of the city.

It is stated that Darrynane Abbey, formerly the residence of Daniel O'Connell, is about to be sold by the Earl of Cork, whose property it now is.

Since the attack on Canton by the British Admiral the trade between Russia and China by land, and by Kiakhta, has considerably increased.

The Norwegian Government has submitted to the Storthing a bill relative to a loan of 15,000,000 fr., to be concluded abroad, for the construction of railways. The State will guarantee four per cent. interest. The debt will be all paid off in thirty years.

A Lieutenant of the United States' Navy has invented an instrument which is to be applied to the keel of a vessel, gives the depth of water near shore or upon shoals, without the use of the lead, wherever the depth does not exceed two fathoms.

The *Brand* publishes a proclamation from the Municipal Council of Neustadt warning the inhabitants against the incitements and projects of the Royalists.

The Chamber of Deputies of Hanover adopted on the 26th ult. a bill for the establishment of decimal weights. The Government has likewise submitted to the Chamber a bill for decimal coinage.

The contemplated exhibition in Paris of competitive agriculture for all nations will not take place this year.

In the Novia Scotia Legislature, on the 18th ult., the Hon. Mr. Johnson moved a resolution declaring a want of confidence in the Government. The House divided on it, and the Government were defeated by a majority of six.

The Pope, on the 25th ult., performed in the Sistine Chapel the ceremony of distributing ashes to the cardinals and other prelates. The King of Bavaria was present at the ceremony. His Holiness has an intention of going to Paris.

The desire of the Milan public to witness the masked ball at the Scala on the 24th ult. was so great that the boxes on the third tier were sold at three guineas.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated the 2nd inst., announces that M. Théodore Balch, Kaimakam of Moldavia, died on Sunday last.

Colonel Townley arrived at Madrid on the 26th ult, with despatches for Lord Howden from the Foreign Office.

## NEW BOOKS, &c.

Now ready, and may be had through all Booksellers and News Agents,

VOLUME XXIX. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, from July to December, 1856, containing numerous Engravings of Beautiful Coloured Engravings, Scenes and Incidents in the Crimea, Coronation of the Emperor of Russia (Thirty Splendid), Cathedral and other Public Buildings at Moscow, Illuminations at St. Petersburg, Twenty-five Fine Art Engravings, Return of the Guards from the Crimea, Incantations in France, Manchester Exhibition Building, Architectural Improvements in Paris, Portraits of Her most Personages, the "Resolute" presented to her Majesty by the American Government, Cherubs New and Restored, Attempted Assassination of the King of Naples, Fancy Costume Ball, Anti-Jesuitism of London, Ten Sketches in the Free and Slave States of America, Bessemer's New Mode of Manufacturing Iron and Steel (Five Cuts), Railway Station at Calais, Earthquake at Puzzuoli, near Naples, Lazzaroni on the Shore of Naples, a Street Scene in New Plymouth, New Zealand, Monuments and Testimonials to Forrest for Distinguished Services, &c.—Price, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, 18s.; in paper cover, 15s.

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3. Agnus Dei, from Mozart's 1st Mass
4. Before Jehovah's awful throne
5. Holy, holy, Lord God Almighty.
6. Gloria in Excelsis.
7. Hear my prayer.
8. Sun thou wilt not leave.
9. Quel amichevo vero.
10. Vital spark of heavenly flame.
11. My song shall be of mercy.
12. Gloria, from Haydn's 12th Mass.
13. O Lord, our Governor
14. Lord, remember David.
15. The marvellous work.
16. Dona nobis pacem.
17. Kyrie, from Mozart's 12th Mass.
18. Vanish before the holy beams.
19. O, had I Jubal's lyre.
20. Credo in unum Deum
21. Sanctus and Benedictus.
22. In Jewry is God known.
23. He was despised.
24. Cujus animam.
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Capital, £75,000, in 7500 Shares of £10 each
With Power to Increase
Deposit £2 per Share.
Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1856.
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SOLICITORS
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Messrs Tucker and New, 25, Clement's-inn, Lombard-street.
SECRETARY—Mr. Henry Hill
Offices of the Company, 30, Cornhill

This Company is formed for the establishment of Steam Ferries or Floating Bridges at various points across the River Thames

The necessity for additional means of communication between the north and south sides of the River is most severely felt by the greatly increased population, and the rapidly-exceeding importance of the trade of the Metropolis, has become such as to render further facilities for safe and expeditious traffic indispensable

It must be the endeavour of the Directors to avoid the interference of the numerous vessels of all descriptions navigating the River, and to establish a means of communication which shall be free from the risk of fog, and other impediments to which the navigation of the River is subject

The Company will not exceed £2 per share every three months, and interest at the rate of five per cent per annum will be allowed on all sums paid in advance of calls, and on the shares paid to advance

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from J. S. Walker, Esq., Shrubbery, 35, Austinfriars; or from the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 9, Billiter-street, London.

And from the undersigned Bankers, to whom applications must be addressed. Letters must be accompanied by the receipt of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., for 1s. per share on the number of shares applied for. This deposit will be returned in the event of the application not being acceded to.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited).
The Company having now nearly duly registered under the Act limiting the liability of shareholders, and advices having been received from their Agents, that the REMAINING SHARES will be immediately ALLOTTED
Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from J. S. Walker, Esq., Shrubbery, 35, Austinfriars; or from the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 9, Billiter-street, London.
By order of the Board,
W. WILLIAMSON HILL, Chairman.
JOHN BULNS, Managing Director

EXHIBITION, 114, New Bond-street.—Messrs. DICKINSON beg to announce their intention, on the 16th MARCH, to THROW OPEN their LARGE GALLERIES of PORTRAITS and other WORKS of ART, exercising at their establishment, for PUBLIC EXHIBITION, having been favoured by the proprietors with the loan of the Portraits for that purpose. The Exhibition will contain all their choicest Photographic Pictures of the Royal Family, comprising the portraits in the life-size oil picture, likewise their new discovery of the perfect adaptation of real ivory to photographic purposes, guaranteed not to change or fade.

CAMDEN HOUSE SCHOOL, BRIGHTON.—Principal Mr. WILLIAM OLDING.—As there were no Vacancies, when announced, applications were long ago closed. Mr. Olding has, at a considerable outlay enlarged the premises. The next Quarter commences on Wednesday, March 25.

EDUCATION.—There are VACANCIES in a old-established SCHOOL for the DAUGHTERS of GENTLEMEN. Address, M. S., Cadogan-terrace, Chelsea.

EDUCATION FREE.—To Gentlemen with Large Families.—A Nobleman has a NOMINATION, which he will be happy to place at the disposal of Parents. Address H. H., 9, Cadogan-terrace, Sloane-street, Chelsea.

ILKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and HOTEL.—This splendid Mansion, situate amidst mountain scenery, in the finest part of Yorkshire, enjoys the most salubrious climate, affords an unrivalled resort for 100 guests. Physician, Dr Hitchcock. For Prospectus (with view) address Mr. STRACHAN, Ilkley Wells, near Otley

CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST, Victoria-park
Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert, K.G.
President—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, K.G
Treasurer—H. Edmund Gurney, Esq.
The Committee have the gratification to announce that the NINTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Charity is arranged to take place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of MARCH, and that the Right Hon. the Earl Granville has kindly consented to preside. They have also pleasure in stating that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and many influential friends have intimated their intention of being present as Stewards on the occasion.
The benefits of the Institution have recently been greatly extended. During the last year 262 patients were admitted into the Hospital; and the out-door practice, which has been materially increased in number since the foundation of the Charity, amounted to 5687, or to 918 more than during the previous twelve months.
Not less than a sum of 14000 per annum is required to maintain the Charity in its present state of efficiency, and to continue the amount of medical and other means of accomplishing, while there still remains a loan on the building, and outstanding liabilities to the amount of £7000
The present current income from annual Subscriptions amounts to only £600, and, as the Charity is entirely dependent upon voluntary support, the Committee most urgently appeal to the public for their liberal aid on the present occasion.
CHARLES MASON, Barrister, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street.
HENRY BEWELL, Hon. Sec.
City Office, 6, Liverpool-street. RICHARD F SLATER, Sec

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL reports, as the result of the recent very inclement weather, a large increase in the number of deaths from pulmonary affections At the CITY of LONDON HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the CHEST, Victoria-park, applications for relief are, from the same cause, and the destitute condition of the working-classes in the eastern districts of the metropolis, unprecedentedly numerous The Committee, therefore, most earnestly appeal to the benevolent for pecuniary assistance to enable them to continue to extend the generally-acknowledged usefulness of its Institution.
RICHARD F. SLATER, Secretary.
6, Liverpool-street, 4th March, 1857

CANCER HOSPITAL, London and Brompton.
Secretary's Office, 167, Piccadilly, opposite to Bond-street.
The Committee have pleasure in stating that an important progress has been made in successfully treating this hitherto-considered intractable malady. In the course of the last 18 months 346 cases which have been received, all have been alleviated—the disease in many has been arrested others have been completely eradicated upon and it now only remains for time to show how many are absolutely cured
The COMMITTEE SOLICIT pecuniary AID to maintain the current expenses of the establishment. Our guide constitutes a governor, and ten guineas a governorship, which may be paid at the bankers Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand, or at the Secretary's office, where every information relative to the charity may be obtained.
By order, WILL COCKERELL, Secretary

MR. JOHN DAVIES, Surgeon-Dentist, has the honour of notifying to his Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally that he may be personally consulted in every branch of Dental Surgery as usual American, French, and English ether employed on the premises.—Russell House, corner of Euston-square, New-road

MEDICINE CHESTS of well-seasoned wood, with accurately-stoppered Bottles.—The largest Stock in London is at W. T. COOPER'S, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 26, Oxford-street, W. Illustrated Catalogues free by post

LADIES NURSING NEW NIPPLE SHIELDS, for taking away all pain in nursing, preventing, and immediately curing, cracked or sore nipples.—BENJAMIN ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. 6s. 6d.; by post, 9d. extra.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING BOTTLES.—From the "Lancet."—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-Bottles introduced by Mr ELAM," 196 Oxford-street. Whether for weaning, rearing by hand, or occasional feeding, they are quite unrivalled. 7s 6d each.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY (Limited),
For Establishing Steam Navigation on the Rivers of India
Capital—£250,000, in 25,000 Shares of £10 each
Deposit, 10s per share.
TRUSTEES
James Allen, Esq., Managing Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
W. Wilberforce Bird, Esq., late Deputy-Governor of Bengal.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Chairman—W. Wilberforce Bird, Esq., late Deputy-Governor of Bengal, 37, Sussex-square, London
Deputy Chairman—Lieut.-Colonel Grimes, Bengal Artillery, Ampthill Lodge, Southampton
John Bourne, Esq., London, late of Messrs. John Bourne and Co., Glasgow and Cork.
John Brown, Esq., London, of Messrs. M'Neilcal and Brown, Calcutta
Captain Cotton, R.N., Albert House, Whitchurch, Salop
Lieut.-Colonel Fagan, H.P.I.N., Chilton Lodge, Fulham.
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Sir John Login
Colonel the Hon Richard T Rowley, 47, Berkeley-square, London.
MANAGING DIRECTOR—John Bourne, Esq., 3, Billiter-street, London.
BANKERS—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.
SOLICITORS—Sidney R. Hill, Esq., 28, Throgmorton-street
BROKER—J. S. Walker, Esq., 35, Austinfriars
SECRETARY—John Matthewson
Offices, 9, Billiter-street, London.
This Company rests its claims to public support on two plain considerations: 1st That the rivers of Peninsular Africa navigable by rivers of India are rendered large profits; and 2nd, That the vessels of the Company, by the use of improvements to which it has the exclusive right, be able to carry three or four times the quantity of cargo that can be conveyed by the vessels at present employed. Cheap conveyance is necessary to India to enable the produce of the interior to compete with the cheaper labour of other countries. Of all known means of conveyance, the cheapest is conveyance by water, and railways, even when made, cannot compete with the ordinary water route by the use of the improved steamers which will still remain the great arteries of commerce, as has been the case of America, where superior steam navigation has shown that railways and river conveyance assist instead of opposing one another. The rivers of India are vast arteries—they flow through the richest parts of the country—and they only require that vessels should be established to navigate with safety the cities of New Orleans or Brooklyn with the city of New York, U.S
The Company seeks to obtain powers to establish Steam Ferries wherever they may be required, but the efforts of the company will be principally directed to establishing steam communication with the trade extending from Lombridge to Greenwich on the south, and from London-bridge to Blackwall on the northern shore
The great object of the Company is to carry over the traffic of four ferries But the Directors propose in the first instance to open the Steam Ferry at Woolwich, as the traffic at that point is found below the item of coal shopping; the other in the neighbourhood of Hungerford-market
By an elaborate calculation based upon experiments and carefully-collected statistics, it is shown that at least one-fourth of the heavy traffic through the leading approaches over London-bridge and Waterloo-bridge, viz. coal, timber-laden thoroughfares, coal waggons, carts, &c., from the Docks, on the north side, find their way over the river without making the circuitous route over London-bridge, at a vast loss of time, and consequent waste of cost, from which at present they cannot escape
The Steam Ferry, which a steam Ferry or Bridge is brought to the landing place, at all times of tide, to receive and discharge traffic of whatever description, the Directors have arranged that the Bridge under circumstances in which other vessels would be subject to a considerable degree of motion, and the perfect facility of providing for rapid passages, without offering any obstruction to the navigation of the river, and the strongest recommendations for the adoption of this system; and, were further proof required of the efficiency and safety of the proposed Ferries, it would only be necessary to state that no obstruction or accident has at any time occurred in the port of Tyne, when the arrivals and departures of vessels amount to upwards of 27,000 in the year
If the positive convenience to the public should prove as great as it is fairly expected it will be, it is equally certain that the capital invested will be highly remunerative, as may be inferred by the present price of the North and South Shields Ferry Steamers, which, being of £50 each, are now quoted at £98 to £100
The promoters of the scheme have secured the services of level gentlemen, and of procuring the statistics upon which this enterprise is founded, as well as of securing the necessary approvals, are content to receive one-fourth of the net earnings after the payment of 4½ per cent dividend per annum on the paid-up capital of the Company
The Company has been incorporated in accordance with the provisions of the Joint-Stock Company's Act, 18.6, whereby the liability of the Shareholders will be limited to the amount of their respective shares The objects of the Company may be proceeded with before the whole amount of capital is subscribed
Applications for shares may be made in the following form to the respective Solicitors of the Company, or to the Secretary, at the Company's Offices, No. 30, Cornhill, London, from whom Prospectuses and any other information may be had
All applications for shares must be preceded by a payment to the credit of the Company, at the Bankers, of £1 per Share on every Share applied for in part of the deposit thereon. In the event of less than the whole number of shares being allotted, the amount paid in excess will be appropriated towards the balance of the deposit of £2 per share, which will be due and payable on allotment. If no allotment being made, the whole amount will be returned in full. The remainder of the deposit is to be paid on allotment
No 30, Cornhill, London, February, 1857

Extract from Mr JOHN MURRAY's Report
January 31st, 1857.

"The passage may be speedily effected by powerful boats under proper management, without risk of collision to other vessels, or obstruction to the navigable thoroughfare of the river.
"Such ferries, once established, would soon produce a traffic likely to prove remunerative to the parties engaged in them, from the loss of time and tear to carriages and horses, and the great saving of coal, by the shortening of the distance between the north side of the Thames and the northern districts of the metropolis."

Extract from Report of Mr. H P. STEPHENSON
January 31st, 1857.

"These Ferries will accommodate all kinds of traffic at all times of the tide. Their great utility, requiring no pier nor abutments, and the proposed mode of working perfectly free from all incident to ordinary ferries, and especially precluding all accident with steam vessels, such a very large profit will remain. The amount of capital is simply and fairly estimated."

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES
To the Directors of the Thames Steam Ferries or Floating Bridge Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to the Commercial Bank of London the sum of £ , for your credit, I request you to allot me Shares in the Thames Steam Ferries or Floating Bridge Company (Limited), and I engage to accept such Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the Deposit and Calls thereon in accordance with the Prospectus, and to execute the Articles of Association and such other instruments as may be requisite or my part as a Shareholder. I am, Gentlemen, &c.,

Name in full .....
Address .....
Profession or trade .....
Date .....

THE COUNTY and GENERAL GAS CONSUMERS COMPANY (Limited)
Capital, £50,000 (with power to increase),
In 10,000 Shares of £5 each: Deposit £1 per Shilling per Share on application, and Fifteen Shillings per Share on allotment.
Established for the purpose of supplying with gas populous districts, and new localities with populations of 2000 to 3000 and upwards, not possessing its advantages
The Engineer has already examined several towns, some of which have applied to be lit with gas These with all practicability, form the first operations of the Company
Applications for charts, prospectuses, &c., to be made at the Offices of the Company, 76, King William-street, City; or of the Brokers, Messrs Crosley Brothers, 30, Cornhill

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that this Company will on MONDAY, the 9th instant, REMOVE from No. 3, LOMBARD-STREET, to their new Offices, No. 29, LOMBARD-STREET, at the corner of Clement's-lane.
By order of the Board, CHARLES DENNEY, Secretary.
The Fire Premium in 1854 amounted to about £150,000, placing the Company among the very largest offices in the kingdom; indeed, it is believed that there are only three or four offices which equal it in Fire Revenue

LIFE BRANCH.
The Life Revenue during the past year amounted to about £40,000, the new premiums alone exceeding £10,000 A Bonus was declared in 1854 of £2 per cent per annum on the sum assured, averaging about 80 per cent of the premiums paid, being one of the largest ever declared All the Insurances effected during the present year will participate in the next Bonus in 1859
The paid-up and invested Capital, including Life Funds, amounts to nearly Half a Million Sterling.

KENNINGTON AGRICULTURAL and CHEMICAL COLLEGE, Lower Kennington-lane, near London
Principal—J. C. NICHOLS, F.G.S., F.S.S.
Youths intended for the Profession of Land Stewards, Chemical and Manure Manufacturers, Managers of Farms, Graziers, or who desire to follow out Agriculture in the College such as to fully qualify them for their respective callings, will find at this College and Junior Academy may be known on application to the Principal.
ANALYTICAL AND ASSAY DEPARTMENT
Analyses and Assays of every description are promptly and accurately executed in the Laboratories of the College.

LONDON ARMOURY COMPANY (Limited), Manufacturers of ADAMS' PATENT REVOLVERS, with all improvements. May be had of any Gunsmith in London, and in the principal towns in the United Kingdom.

CONTINENTAL DAILY EXPRESS PARCELS AGENCY, 32, GRACECHURCH-STREET
Samples of all kinds, books, papers, and articles for private use, are sent daily to all parts of the Continent through this Agency, and are, by special arrangement with the Belgian State Railway and Royal Prussian Post, laminated with the mails throughout Rates, food and medicals, to be obtained at chief office, 32, Gracechurch-street; Universal, 34, Regent-circus. Parcels to go the same day must be at the City office by three p.m

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 849.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

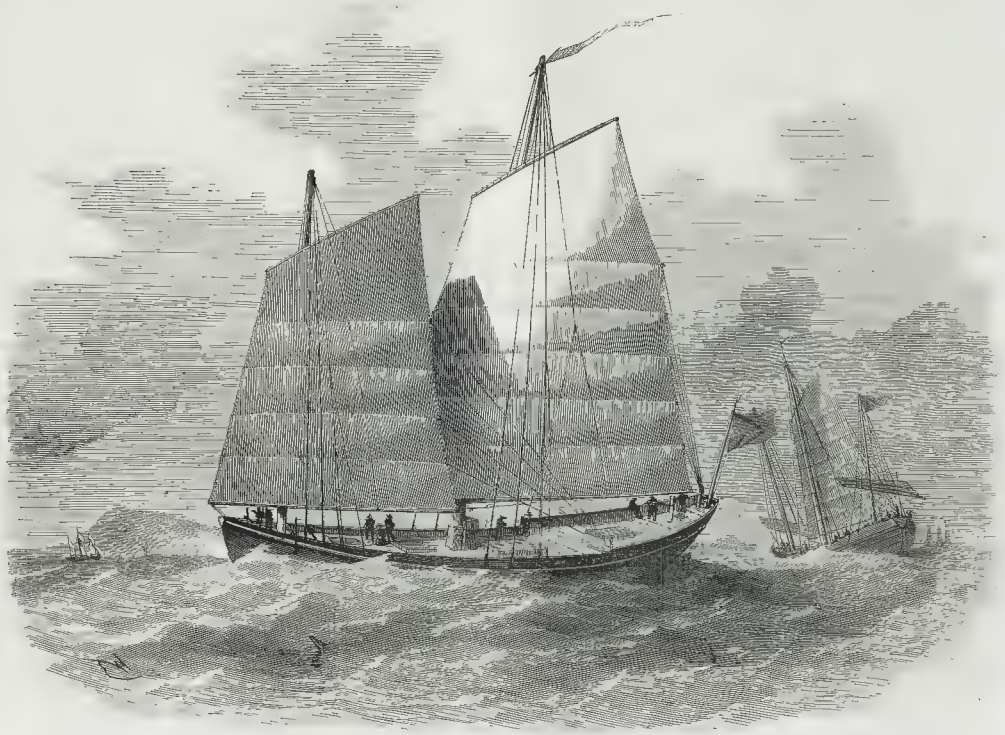

## TURBULENCE AND AGGRESSION.

MR. DISRAELI, in the desultory debate of Monday last, on the reduction of the Property and Income Tax to sevenpence in the pound, took occasion to designate the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston and the present Government as "turbulent and aggressive." The epithets were intended to serve an electioneering purpose. Let us see whether there be any justice in them.

Mr. Cobden, and, it now appears, Mr. Disraeli—at least while the latter gentleman is out of office—are in favour of a system of foreign policy on the part of this country which, for want of better or more appropriate words, might be designated as the Chinafication, or the Japanisation, of Great Britain. They and their Parliamentary combination—Mr. Gladstone inclusive—would shut up the English, Scotch, and Irish within the narrow limits of these islands, there to weave, spin, hammer, and plough;—sufficient, like the Chinese, for their own purposes and wants. Having a large and splendid empire in North America, a magnificent empire in Asia, a very promising empire in South Africa, and an empire in Australia destined on some future day to equal if not to eclipse the glories of all these, the men of peace, who aspire to govern this great nation on Chinese and Japanese principles, would, if true to their present professions, declare to our Asiatic, our African, and our American neighbours (happily we have none in Australia) that the rights and interests of the British people in those regions should no longer enjoy any protection from the British Government; that to defend an Englishman or an English ship, when attacked, would be on the part of Great Britain a "turbulent and aggressive" course of policy that could not be endured by a nation which had an objection to a Property and Income Tax. This is, in theory, a very fair-looking policy. If duly carried out, we should, doubtless, after a very short period, have few wars or disputes on hand. India would become Russian. Constantinople would be the head-quarters of the Czar. Canada would defend herself in our default, and withdraw her allegiance from the weak and pusillanimous mother country. The Cape colony and Australia would imitate the example. Gibraltar would be reannexed to Spain, if the French did not take advantage of the tempting opportunity to snatch the prize; and the Empire of Great Britain would collapse into the dimensions which it had in the time of the eighth Henry. All disputes with foreign nations would thus become extremely improbable; unless, indeed, some ambitious Autocrat of all the Russias, or some Potentate nearer home, or perchance some Anglo-Irish President or Dictator of the great American Republic, should attempt upon helpless Britain the policy pursued by the late Czar Nicholas upon the Ottoman Empire. We should have but one war in such a case, and that would be a war for the sanctity of our hearths and homes, and for the preservation, not solely of our independence, but perhaps of our very existence as a nation.—

> Come the eleventh Plague rather than this[should be!
> Come, rather sink us in the sea

It may suit the honest narrow-mindedness of Mr. Cobden, and the factious purpose of Mr. Disraeli, and of those motley-coloured politicians who, under his leadership, seek to overthrow the Government, to represent the jealous vindication of the national honour whenever or wherever assailed as a turbulent and aggressive policy; but the sound common sense of the British people is not to be muddled away by the ingenious sophistries of the one debater or by the flashy rhetoric of the other. The British people dislike war; but they also dislike to be the tame and patient sufferers of oppression and wrong. Moreover, they are extremely sensitive on the point of honour. They are not like the stolid ass that will take a cudgelling, and browse the thistle as resignedly as before, but have more points of resemblance with the high-mettled racer which will brook no indignity. They have studied closely the history of the last few years, and have convinced themselves by unhappy experience that it is the stupid cry of "Peace! Peace!" which has brought all its recent wars and disputes upon the country. They know that if, by any judgment upon them for their manifold sins, they should be cursed with such a man as Mr. Cobden for their Prime Minister, three months would not elapse before they found themselves at war with the whole world. With our army disbanded, our ships rotting in ordinary, and information pertinaciously conveyed to all the kingdoms, empires, and potentates of the earth, that we would submit to any amount of contumely, insult, and wrong, rather than resort to the strength of our own good right hands to ward off the evil-doer and the aggressor, we should not lack enemies. We should be in the position of the Bank of England if it had no one to guard its treasures, with the



MERCHANTS' LORCHAS EMPLOYED IN CANTON RIVER. (SEE NEXT PAGE)

[illegible] abolished, and the swell mobs men and the ticket-of-leave [illegible] disputed possession of the streets. But the whole argument [illegible] duty; and, although Mr. Cobden may not know it, Mr. [illegible] does. But, if to the ignorant man we give the praise [illegible] honesty, what epithet shall we employ to designate the conduct of him who is not ignorant?

The policy of Lord Palmerston has been the true policy of peace. It is peace that the country requires, and peace that it will have. Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Cobden, being peace men, brought upon us the Russian war, by leading the late Emperor Nicholas to believe that they would not resist his wicked aggression against Turkey. Had Lord Palmerston been Prime Minister in 1853 we should in all human probability have had no war against Russia, for Russia would not have dared to carry into effect her aggressive policy. In like manner, if a well-known member of the Peace Society had not unfortunately been made Governor of Hong-Kong by the Aberdeen Administration, we shou'd very likely have had no war against the Cantonese at the present moment. The ferocious and sanguinary Mandarin who governs Canton knew that Sir John Bowring was a man who disapproved of war as inhuman, unchristian, and unphilosophical—who was a member of the amiable league of Universal Brotherhood, and a warm admirer of Chinese literature and—the Chinese decimal system. On a man so peaceable might not any attempt be made, and any insult be committed? On such a philosopher of the Outside Barbarians might not the immense superiority of the Flowery Land be violently proved? Yeh thought so, and took advantage of the opportunity. But he miscalculated his time—and misunderstood his man. Sir John Bowring proved to have both a head and a heart; and, peaceable as he was by nature and by education, found that he could only endure insult and wrong up to a certain point, and that Yeh had overstepped it. All the world knows the result. Had Lord Lyons been Governor of Hong-Kong, or Mr. Bernal Osborne, or even Sir Robert Peel, the dispute might, perhaps, have been "looming in the future;" but it would not at this moment have a broad scope for Mr. Cobden's philosophy, Mr. Gladstone's special reading, Lord Derby's divinity, or Mr. Disraeli's audacity.

To repel turbulence and aggression, and thus to secure peace to the country, has been the object of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. To invite turbulence and aggression, and thus to provoke war, is or would be the tendency of the policy of those who oppose him in Parliament, and are about to oppose him on the hustings. But the country will pronounce its verdict and maintain the Ministry, whose boast may be that they have maintained the honour of England and given it peace in Europe, as they will hereafter give it peace in Asia, not by cowardly truckling to any foe, great or small, but by unflinching and honest vindication of national honour and national right wherever over and by whomsoever assailed.

## CHINESE SHIPPING.

UPON the preceding page we have engraved a "lorcha," the description of vessel which has led to so much dispute in the debates in Parliament upon the war with China. The lorcha is used in the Coasting trade of China by the English and Portuguese. Its position in the dispute is well explained in the following passage from a letter to the *Times*, with the signature of "A Voice from Hong-Kong":—

"As to the lorcha question a great point was made, if I recollect rightly, on the idea that the Chinese authorities had no knowledge of our practice of granting sailing letters to colonial craft (for they are essentially colonial and not British craft). Now, it is notorious that one of the most [illegible] sources of employment for these craft, and in many instances [illegible] inducement for obtaining the sailing letter, is the [illegible] one by Chinese merchants, but by Chinese pirates and the [illegible] of these craft are employed in carrying cargo and fishing [illegible] the most part fleets of such craft often leaving Hong-Kong [illegible] without intimations of a vessel's passing at night in the grand colony sailing-letter read to obviate the necessity of [illegible] attacks. These vessels rarely carry more than one 6-pr. Even if [illegible] are generally manned and armed to meet [illegible] Chinese [illegible] But a good bigger. A modification to this [illegible] only that all craft has her name and port painted [illegible] Now, and, as the Chinese always speak of a lorcha [illegible] foreign vessel, it seems rather begging the question to suppose that the Mandarin boarded the *Arrow* under the idea that she was a Chinese vessel, even if the flag was not flying. It will be remembered that all the information so glibly given by Yeh about the ownership of the vessel was obtained by examination of the men taken from on board her. As to the expiry of the sailing letter the point is hardly worth mentioning, were it not to put a case actually once happening [illegible] my own knowledge. A coasting-schooner, carrying the British and Canadian sailing-letter, did not return to Hong-Kong until more than two months after the expiry of the sailing-letter, and had been engaged [illegible] all the time, lying for some time also at one of the five consular ports and bringing specie on board to the extent of upwards of 80,000 dollars. Do the opponents of Lord Wensleydale's law mean to say that this vessel was not entitled to the protection of the British flag, or that the [illegible] at the port she was lying at could not or should not protect her [illegible] interference? As to the national character or name had she [illegible] come? Fancy, if any of them had committed a crime on [illegible] before, even after the expiry of the sailing-letter, he would have [illegible] poor chance. He had not left British Asia, that Supreme [illegible] of Hong Kong had no jurisdiction, because the offence had been [illegible] within China, on board a vessel not being a British one.

"In page 251 we have also engraved a specimen of Chinese Smuggling-craft, as described from the *Shanghai Times*.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

INSTRUCTIONS have been received at Woolwich from the Commander-in-Chief, ordering four companies of the Royal Artillery to be held in readiness for immediate embarkation for China.

Much activity is visible in Portsmouth Dockyard early and late [illegible] now, workmen being employed from five o'clock in the morning until [illegible] night in getting ready the steam-ships *Transit*, *Assistance*, and [illegible] for the embarkation of the troops under orders for China.

The Singapore *Free Press* of Thursday, Jan. 22, states that her Majesty's brig-of-war *Camilla* passed Anjer on the 7th, and intended to proceed to China by the Moluccas Sea. The screw-steamer *Adventure*, *Bivouac*, belonging to the Borneo Company, also left Singapore at noon on the 21st for Hong-Kong, having on board three companies of Sepoys and a detachment of European artillerymen for Hong-Kong. This vessel was dispatched on the requisition of the Governor of Hong-Kong. The troops consisted of two companies of the 34th Madras Infantry and the European artillerymen from Penang, and the remaining company of the 34th Madras Native Infantry from Singapore.

The 2nd Battalion of the 82nd, and the 90th Regiments will proceed immediately to China. A fourth regiment is also ordered to embarkation for the same destination, but its number we have not heard. The 82nd Highlanders, however, we believe, is the regiment. These corps will be sent out in their full strength—about 1000 each, of all ranks (not including officers). Thus, about 4000 troops will embark at Portsmouth in a few days for the seat of war in the Celestial Empire. The steamers mentioned or ordered to be employed in carrying out these and the other forces (1000 marines) to their destination are her Majesty's ships *Sanspareil*, *Retribution*, *Honaloya*, *Transit*, *Assistance*, *Adventure*, *Niton*, and *Furious*, at Portsmouth. The four last named are not commissioned, but are expected to be so for this service. If these vessels bear the same complements as they did on their last service, they will add a reinforcement in seamen and marines of upwards of 2200.

ARCTIC LITERALITY.—M. de la Roquette, the eminent geographer, and Vice-President of the Geographical Society, of Paris, has contributed 100 francs to Lady Franklin's private expedition, about to be fitted out

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

PARIS is beginning to find that decidedly it did not amuse itself sufficiently during the Carnival, or, perhaps—nay, probably—it amused itself so much that, like those who have taken to drinking as a habit, it can't do without much amusement. So it convokes assemblies for soirées, concerts, &c., where people talk, play cards, and listen to, for the most part, very indifferent music; *en attendant*, very often, that a studied impromptu dance is got up to relax the limbs and spirits of the young people, under which head come nearly all persons under fifty who can get partners. Now, too, begins to reign in all its vigour the Lent epidemic of public concerts, during the continuance of which pianists, violinists—music-ists, in short, of every grade, style, and denomination, who can afford to throw away a few hundred francs in hiring a concert-room, and then giving away two-thirds of the tickets to coax people to go to hear them perform—follow that established mode of getting themselves presented to the public. Heaven knows we say this in no spirit of ridicule towards a class we hold in the highest consideration, the class of artists of all denominations; but towards a system which seems to entail little else but expense and mortification, with more or less remote prospect of ultimate advantage on the performer, and, in general, more ennui than enjoyment on the audience.

The affair of the Docks, more especially from the great interest attached to the name of one of the persons accused therein, that of M. Arthur Berryer, continues to excite the most eager attention here; but it seems probable that this will be even surpassed by that affixed to the approaching question respecting the abuse of power attributed to M. de Dreux-Brezé, Bishop of Moulines, which, being considered as a formal violation of the article of the Concordat, is, therefore, of a nature to be tried by the Council of State.

The conduct of M. de Dreux-Brezé, in giving to a priest a cure in itself perpetual, and at the same reserving to himself and exercising the right of discharging him therefrom at his own discretion, is one of the acts of arbitrary authority which has unquestionably added to establish so much discontent and ill feeling on the part of the lower ranks of the clergy against the upper, and the whole ecclesiastical body takes part against M. de Dreux-Brezé—one set, on account of the act of tyranny exercised on an individual of its class; the other, from the importance of the act being so marked as to bring the matter under the jurisdiction of the Council of State, or any other lateal authority, a matter always jealously regarded by the Church. The Pope, in expressing his regret for the murder of the Archbishop of Paris, added that he was by no means ignorant of the discontent existing among the secondary members of the French clergy, in consequence of the despotism of the Bishops. Whatever may be the decision of the Council of State (which has taken up the affair most unwillingly), there seems no possibility of M. de Dreux-Brezé continuing to hold his diocese, so strong is the current of public opinion against him.

The Emperor proposes to go, on the 1st of May, to Rennes, to inaugurate the continuation of the Western Railroad leading to that town. He also intends going, probably in the course of the summer, to Plombières, to lay the first stone of the Thermes, whose construction was decided on during his sojourn there last year. The Emperor receives at present every Monday any of the chief officers of State who require to consult with him on matters of public interest, and proposes establishing receptions on another day of the week for such persons as have obtained letters of audience—which letters, in consequence of there being two days of admittance instead of one, will be much more easily accorded.

The artesian well now being bored at Passy has already reached the depth of 510 metres, and in a few days, when the layer of stone that now lies between the diggers and the water is pierced, the work in this part will be accomplished. The body of water, which will be enormous—equal, some of the engineers assert, to a tenth of the volume of the Seine—will be received in a prodigious reservoir, now in course of erection, with drains to let off the waste in excess; and means are being adopted in this edifice to *air* the water, i.e., were this precaution neglected, it would asphyxiate the fish in the Bois de Boulogne, the artificial river in which is to be alimented from this source. On the occasion of the bursting forth of the stream from the earth, the Emperor, with several other distinguished personages, proposes to be present to witness this really curious spectacle.

M. Emile de Girardin breaks his prolonged silence by the publication of a new work, entitled "La Liberté," with an introduction likely to attract great and general attention. Madame de Girardin's salon continues to be filled with company of all classes and of every shade of opinion, although she loudly proclaims her own to be wholly Napoléonist.

In one of the latest meetings of the Academy of Science, M. Guérin-Méméville presented to the assembly several ears of wheat with straw upwards of two metres in length, and bearing grain of extraordinary size and abundance. The origin of this remarkable produce was five grains found in an ancient Egyptian tomb, where it must have lain for many centuries. Various experiments have tended to prove that the wheat in question is not only infinitely finer than the ordinary quality we possess, but that, treated in all respects the same, the quantity produced from a similar measure of seed is enormously greater. Near Morlaix, a field being divided, one half was sown with the Egyptian grain, the other with the common, under precisely similar circumstances. The former yielded upwards of sixty to one, the latter fifteen to one, and, when sown grain by grain in a line, it produced more than 656 for one.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL—LATER NEWS FROM CHINA.

The steamer *Calcutta* arrived at Trieste on Wednesday, having started from Alexandria at three p.m. on the 6th of March. The letter-bags were at Alexandria, with dates from Bombay to the 6th February, Calcutta, February 7th, Madras, February 13th; and Hong-Kong, January 8th.

At Hong-Kong the attempt made to poison the European community had caused great consternation; one of the partners in a Chinese bakery had been arrested and committed for trial, with nine other Chinese. Admiral Seymour, at Canton, had withdrawn from the Factory gardens and the Dutch Folly. In reply to the treacherous attempts made by the Chinese against British life and property, the western suburbs of Canton had been burnt down.

Intelligence from Bushire had been received to the 23rd of January. The general health of the army was good, and the supplies were plentiful. No military operation had been undertaken. General Outram had not yet arrived. The conferences between Sir John Lawrence and Dost Mohammed broke up on the 28th January, when the Ameer departed for Cabul. It was asserted that a British Residency was about to be established at Candahar.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—

There is every reason to believe, from the character of the despatches and private letters coming from China, that the war is not likely to terminate so soon as might be hoped. It is evident, also, that a considerable naval and military force must be on the watch for some time to come to protect the lives of Europeans, even when hostilities have ceased. The authorities of Pekin have both publicly and privately instructed the Celestials to stab and poison—in fact, possess themselves of the persons of the Barbarians by any means which their ingenious minds can suggest. It results, therefore, that at all the ports where Europeans reside by virtue of the Treaty of 1842, foreigners have either taken refuge on board ship, or forces have been landed for their protection. Ere long augmented naval and military resources will reach the spot, which will afford a material guarantee in hand to treat with "the Son of Heaven," as we ought to call the Emperor of China. Meanwhile it is reported at Canton that Tartar troops and an extensive navy of junks are to attack and drive away the invaders of the Celestial Empire. It was also said that Russia had offered assistance to the Emperor. At all events, it is pretty evident that we are again in for a Chinese war, and, if properly carried on, it is perhaps a fortunate event. Sooner or later it must have taken place. Hitherto we have never succeeded in making the Chinese authorities observe treaties. It has been proved that the Celestial Government has little control over its distant and inferior agents; hence the origin of continual grievances with foreigners, and hence the cause of a general, if not universal, disaffection which has been smouldering since 1842. The "Triad," or secret societies, exist throughout the empire, and their aim is to overthrow the present Tartar dynasty, and reform the existing oppressive and corrupt system of government. Under such circumstances to present European demonstration may be fraught with great events, although we hear the Imperialists and rebels have joined to oppose the English expedition. It is, however, exceedingly difficult to form a correct idea of Chinese politics, or know what is passing in the heart of the empire. The Jesuits know more about China than any one else. They and Russia (which Power extracted some treaties to form anomalous relations with Pekin are the only sources for internal information. The Jesuits have been in a large measure admitted to Pekin, more, at present, on the astronomical calculations for the Chinese Government. Many have been banished, but some have returned to Europe, and bring with them, it is reported, most valuable information. But to the publicity of this information might prevent future entrance; it is not likely to be given to the world. Nevertheless I am told the Jesuits declare a complete convulsion is inevitable. The Chinese are said to be essentially unbelievers in any form of religion whatever, and society is in the most demoralised condition. Many of the Jesuits are declared to have fallen victims to Chinese cruelty and bad faith.

### AMERICA

The Royal mail steam-ship *Europa* arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning with news from New York to the 21th ult.

The House of Representatives, on the 20th ult., passed an original Tariff Bill, submitted by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, by a vote of 110 against 84. The bill is the same as the last one reported from the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, except several slight alterations.

The Senate was occupied on the 21st principally with a discussion on the bill granting a State government to Minnesota, which finally passed.

Mr. Buchanan has appointed General Cass to be Secretary of State, and Mr. Cobb to be Secretary of the Treasury, in his new Administration. These appointments (especially the latter) are evidence of Mr. Buchanan's adherence to the policy of the compromise effected by Clay and Webster in 1850 and 1851, resolving to discountenance, on the one hand, the agitation of slavery questions in the South, and, on the other hand, the Abolitionists and Free-soilers at the North. Such, at least, is the interpretation adopted by the *New York Herald*, which contends likewise that the choice of General Cass, though a well-known democrat, does not imply an assertion of the Monro doctrine of non-intervention, adding:—"On the contrary, we anticipate from the new Administration, and from General Cass, a definite settlement of these Central American entanglements through treaty stipulations with England. We are the more inclined to think so from the intimate connection, commercial and warlike between American and British interests on the other side of the world in China." It is considered that, as General Cass aspires to rule the destinies of the Secretary of State, he will, in giving the new President the aid of his diplomatic and national experience of the affairs of the Government, retire, and be succeeded by the Hon. Howell Cobb, now to be Secretary of the Treasury.

By the steam-ship *Texas*, dates from General Walker to the 3rd of February had been received at New York. On that day he had reached down to San Juan del Sur with 300 men, to receive the recruits from San Francisco. His head-quarters were at Rivas, and the allied forces, 1500 strong, were within a few distances of that town, they having occupied San Jorge, about three miles from Rivas and Virgin Bay, on the Lake. General Henningsen had had two fights with the troops of Canas, but did not succeed in driving him back. Walker is reported to be confident, and the army in good condition.

### AUSTRALIA.

By the arrival of the *Mermaid* we have received files of papers from Melbourne to the 16th of December inclusive. The political news is of no importance. The following summary of news relating to the gold-fields is from the *Melbourne Herald* of the 15th December:—

"Our report for the week from the various gold fields is condensed into the following:—That recovered and diligent sub-treasury Avoca has been resuscitated by parties having struck paying ground, and an old and discouraged band has been again bit upon. At Ballarat they were succeeding as well as could be desired. At Bendigo life had been imparted by fresh alluvial ground and paying reefs having been discovered. The report from the Ovens is favourable, both in regard to the production of alluvial and rich quartz reef gold. At Kerang the gilds the digging community, while attending to their individual interests, are not forgetful of their social and political condition. The local court, sanitary, and other public measures being agitated at different assembled diggings."

Another "circular" says:—

The escorts have furnished us with a very fair amount of gold this week, and a larger amount than usual has been forwarded from Castlemaine. By the way, we may notice that two more nuggets from Korong have been sold at that field, and have arrived by this escort. They are not so large as those previously found, and weigh respectively 93 ounces and 122 ounces. It is singular to remark that these were found in the same claim as the large ones now at our office. We have reason to believe that a large emigration will take place from California to our fields immediately, as the prospects are anything but encouraging to miners in that country. Upwards of fifty persons arrived from there last week.

## THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the younger branches of the Royal Family, returned to Buckingham Palace on Thursday, on which day Prince Albert, on behalf of the Queen, held a Levée at St. James's Palace, which was very numerously attended.

Her Majesty continues to enjoy perfect health, and will now remain in London until after an approaching interesting event.

Lord Byron and Major-General Berkeley Drummond have succeeded Lord de Tabley and Mr. J. R. Ormsby Gore as the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent will leave Frogmore on Monday for Clarence House, St. James's, for the season.

The Countess de Persigny has issued cards for an assembly at Albert-gate House, on Tuesday next.

The Countess Granville had an assembly on Thursday last at her residence in Bruton-street.

The Countess of Clarendon will have an assembly this evening (Saturday) at the noble Earl's private residence in Grosvenor-crescent.

The Countess of Derby had an assembly on Wednesday at the family mansion in St. James's-square.

The Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for an assembly on Wednesday next.

Lord Carington, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Bucks, entertained the Judges on the Norfolk Circuit and a large party, including the leading members of the Bar, at Ashridge Abbey, on Saturday last. The Judges remained at the Abbey until Monday morning.

The Baron and Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild arrived at Claridge's Hotel, on Tuesday, from Mentmore, Bucks. On Wednesday the Baron and Baroness left London for Paris, en route for Italy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave his first Cabinet dinner on Wednesday last.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. Digby, Lord Middleton, Baron Middleton, was proved in London under £25,000 personalty.—Benedict John Angel Angel, Esq., of Rumsey House, Wilts, £120,000. John Fownes Luttrell, Esq., of Dunster Castle, Somerset, £80,000.—Major General T. S. Trafford, £9000.—Mrs. Charlotte Howes, of Piccadilly, £45,000.—Charles Roberts, Esq., of St. Paul's Churchyard, and Tor Lodge, Tulse Hill, £70,000.—John Smith, Esq., of the Terrace, Putney, £45,000.

News from Buenos Ayres states that two mines, one of gold and the other of silver, have been discovered in the province of Catamarca. They are reputed the richest that have yet been discovered.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE flickering condition of the moribund Parliament has been duly illustrated this week. On Monday, at four o'clock, there was only just a House: and when the Speaker went to the Upper House, on being summoned to attend the first Royal Commission of the Session, he was supported by less than forty of his usual body-guard on these occasions. Members were at clubs, or attending the levees of Mr. Coppock and Mr Brown respectively, making up their electoral books, or distractedly balancing sentences in election addresses which were to please every body and commit nobody.

It could hardly have been generally known that Mr. Speaker was "to speak" that evening; otherwise a much fuller audience would have assembled to listen to the valedictori of, take him for all in all, the most perfect Parliamentary official that ever lived. The initiated observers in the House began early to suspect that something was about to take place—they perceived that one of Mr. Gurney's special shorthand writers took up a conspicuous station in the stenographic [illegible] that Sir John Shaw Lefevre, the Speaker's brother, came from the House of Lords and placed himself in a convenient position for seeing and hearing; that the Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, on being relieved by his principal -which he generally is as soon as possible after undergoing the fatigue of bringing the mace into the House—did not immediately retire to recruit his exhausted strength, but resorted to the Members' Gallery; and that the seats at the end of the House, appropriated to Peers and distinguished foreigners, began to be overcrowded. By-the-by, among the spectators was Dr. Livingston, the African traveller, who, on his coming in, was warmly greeted by Mr. Layard, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Labouchere, and other members. A whisper now ran through the House that the Speaker was about to announce his retirement from Parliament and the chair of the House of Commons. Accordingly, shortly before five, when the Ministers and chiefs of the Opposition had arrived—but to a very thin House—Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in tones as clear and sonorous as ever, but yet tremulous with emotion, delivered an address to which no one habituated to that House could listen without a odd sensation about the throat and eyes; and the cheers which greeted Lord Palmerston's terse and pointed reply seemed as if they were delivered under protest; it being necessary to understand that members cheered only because it would not be manly for them to sob. Nothing could be more characteristic than his change of voice and manner when Mr. Shaw Lefevre, proceeding to ordinary business, desired the Clerk to read the order of the day. He was no longer a man he was the Speaker again.

In the business of the evening which followed it was not unamusing to observe the nervous inaptitude for the exact matter before the House which every member exhibited, except the Ministers. They, however, could be described as chuckling over the air of discomfiture which pervaded the rest of the assembly. Member after member spoke in [illegible] and sourcrest and engrossed were most of them with the seriousness of their situations, that when one of their number [illegible] executive style of speaking is generally the signal for the indulgence of the rather ponderous House of Commons' fun, stated in a ludicro-pathetic voice that that was probably the last time he should address the House, nobody laughed: though to the unconcerned outsiders there was temptation to mirth, members could not see any joke in that sort of thing. It has been said that Mr. Speaker's words were [illegible] Lord Palmerston's cool way in which Sir Charles Wood jockeyed Mr. Gladstone out of his speech on a motion on going into Supply, and pooh-poohed Lord John Russell when he came to the rescue. Of course, Mr. Gladstone got his speech next night. A mass of this right hon. gentleman, what an expensive piece of parliamentary a return of the number of speeches Mr. Gladstone has made this Session would be! A French beauty, on being once asked how many lovers she had had at her feet, declared that she had ceased to count after a thousand. Every one, on the same principle, has ceased to count Mr. Gladstone's speeches. In the course of Monday evening, between five and eleven o'clock, a gentleman happened to look into the House at intervals five times, and on each occasion he found Mr. Gladstone speaking, and each time on a different subject.

However it might have been on Monday, certainly on Tuesday the Speaker had no cause to complain of the audience which awaited the [illegible] imposing ceremony by which the House of Commons records its approval of the services of their highest officer. The body of the House at an early hour gave warrant of the emphasis with which the unanimous "Aye" to the formal motion which was to be proposed would be uttered; while Archbishops, Peers, and persons of every class who make up the motley groups of spectators which are [illegible] admitted as strangers by the House of Commons, thronged the [illegible] and peeped through every available loophole. Perhaps it was needed for effect that Lord Palmerston kept the assembly waiting for nearly a quarter of an hour in unoccupied expectation before he appeared; but, if the delay was not intentional, it certainly added to the interest of the moment. The speech of the Premier was very well [illegible] on occasion in which a public functionary was doing tribute to [illegible] es of one of the worthiest of that class. It was pointed [illegible] manly in tone, and, being evidently not prepared—at least, [illegible] words were concerned bore marks of spontaneity which [illegible] it off to a nicety. The address of the leader of the Opposition [illegible] re tinged with elaboration; although it was clearly [illegible] m at that simplicity which poets and orators tell us is the [illegible] ic of the language of emotion. The pathos was certainly [illegible] t sort of thing is not Mr. Disraeli's force; and when [illegible] rful (not often, to do him justice) one is apt to [illegible] his lachrymatory is limited in its extent and [illegible] entirely to his command. Lord John Russell was sensible [illegible] t not telling; and his making a speech at all was only [illegible] on the ground that he may well be supposed to be anxious [illegible] orld know that there is a third leader in the House.

Nothing is so characteristic of the House as the unison of its cheers when either party is moved to applause or approbation. No one ever heard a general cheer on either side—it is always a universal and [illegible] outbreak. On this occasion the coalition of all parties [illegible] [illegible] kind of communication. I expected the exact sensations of the hour, yet never was a phrase more loudly endorsed by a unanimous cheer than that in which Lord Palmerston expressed his belief that he was "the faithful organ of the feelings of the House of Commons," when he conveyed their thanks to the Speaker as they were about to lose. Nor was the simultaneous movement by which every member removed his hat but when Mr. Shaw Lefevre rose to address them less striking—the whole House sitting uncovered is an unusual spectacle. If the [illegible] lost any of its effect at any time, it was when the Speaker had [illegible] to put a motion in which he was personally concerned. It was an awkwardness; but there is no provision against it in the rules of the House.

Nevertheless taken as a whole, it was an august occasion. It was a triumph of that great principle of moral suasion which always governs and disciplines the conduct of the gentlemen of England, and in the absence of which the freest deliberative assembly the world ever saw voluntarily places itself under the most absolute of dictatorships.

## CONFIDENCE IN LORD PALMERSTON.

### COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

A court was held on Monday, in consequence of a requisition, numerously signed, "to express the opinion of the court upon the consequences likely to arise to the commerce of the country from the decision of the House of Commons on Tuesday last, and to take such steps as they may think necessary." There was a large attendance of the members of both courts of the corporation

Mr. Besley proposed, amid cheers, the following motion:—

"That her Majesty's servants in China have, in the trying situation in which they were placed, acted in a manner to sustain the honour of the British flag, the commercial interests of the country, and the cause of truth and justice. That this court have learned with feelings of deep regret the decision of the honourable House of Commons on the 3rd inst. Majesty's Ministers, for supporting her Majesty's servants in the discharge of their duty. That this court presents its thanks to Lord Palmerston and her Majesty's Ministers for the course they pursued on that occasion, which justly entitles them to the confidence of the country."

Mr Besley said he felt some pleasure in what had recently taken place when he reflected that the shock which the late decision in the House of Commons had given to the feelings of the people of England would be sufficiently powerful to arouse their sleeping energies. One of the greatest banes of this country for the last ten years had been the indifference of the people to matters of great national import. He hoped that indifference would now cease to exist, and that we should have the people of England attending to their own affairs.

Mr. Deputy Dakin seconded the motion.

Mr Abrahams would not discuss the question whether a Parliamentary majority was right or wrong; but he conceived it to be an extremely dangerous and unwise thing for a municipal body to mix themselves up in questions of party and political strife. He condemned the present step as inconsistent with the duty of the court, which was overstepping its legitimate functions, and proposed the following amendment:—"That it is not expedient for this municipal body to interfere in a party and political question." (Hear, hear).

Mr De Jersey seconded the amendment.

Alderman Salomons did not see any reason for withdrawing confidence in Lord Palmerston.

Mr. Rowe said it was not the principle of the Canton war that defeated the Ministry, but it was a factious opposition in the House of Commons.

Mr. Giblin did not justify the atrocities nor palliate the conduct of Governor Yeh, whom he believed to be a thoroughly wicked man; but he denounced the unnecessary employment of bombs in a closely-crowded town (Cheers). Whilst he did not throw the slightest slur upon those who voted in favour of the Ministry, he gave to those who voted in opposition the same credit for honesty of purpose and an unhesitating approval.

A show of hands having been taken, there appeared in favour of the amendment, 13; against it, 39: majority, 26.

The original motion was then put and carried amidst loud cheers, and the court adjourned.

### THE LONDON MERCHANTS.

The following address has been presented to Lord Palmerston by the subjoined firms connected with the trade to China:—

"THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, M.P., &c.

"London, March 5

"My Lord,—We, the undersigned merchants of the city of London, engaged in trade with the East, beg leave to address your Lordship to offer the expression of our cordial thanks for the firmness which you have displayed in upholding the honour of Great Britain, and a determination to protect the lives and property of British subjects peaceably engaged in commercial intercourse with China. We lament the collision, causing the destruction of life and property, which has occurred, and we are under grave apprehensions that still further difficulties and dangers will be created by the late adverse votes in the House of Commons. We therefore look confidently to your Lordship to devise measures calculated to protect our fellow-countrymen, and to extricate us honourably from the present painful state of things in China. In pursuing these great objects we trust you will not be deterred by what has occurred from continuing to maintain a firm and dignified attitude until all treaty obligations are fulfilled, and our commercial relations with China placed on a permanent footing of security and peace.

"We have the honour to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient servants.

"Matheson and Co.; Gregory and Co.; A. Thomson, T. Bonar, and Co.; Palmer, M'Killop, Dent, and Co.; Crawford, Colvin, and Co.; Finlay, Hodgson, and Co.; Robert Benson and Co.; Morris, Prevost, and Co.; Samuelson, Fry, and Co.; Arbuthnot, Latham, and Co.; T. A. Gibb and Co.; Gledstanes and Co.; W. A. Lyall and Co.; Maitland, Ewing, and Co.; Harvey, Brand, and Co.; Daniel Dickinson and Co.; Mackay and Reed; Frith, Sands, and Co.; Dallas and Coles; Anderson, Brothers, and Co."

### BRISTOL.

After high change on Saturday afternoon, an address to the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, expressive of regret at the result of the late vote, was set on foot and received a number of most influential signatures, including those of many magistrates and town councillors, leading merchants, &c. The address is couched in the following terms, and, although originated by gentlemen holding Conservative views in politics, was subscribed by men of all parties:—

"We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the city and county of Bristol, beg to represent to your Lordship the feelings of surprise and regret with which we have received intelligence of the result of the recent division on Mr. Cobden's motion in the House of Commons

"We deeply lament that an Opposition so openly factious, and combining within itself men and principles too incongruous to afford hope of any useful alliance, should have commanded the support of so large a number of members of the House of Commons as to have enabled it to defeat a Ministry remarkable for its truly English character, for the respect it has won for the British name throughout the world, for the security it has obtained for mercantile intercourse with foreign nations, and for the vigour with which it has carried on its Governmental functions at home and abroad. We venture to believe that the alliance by which you have been assailed, while it has greatly lowered the political reputations of the parties engaged in it, has gained no sympathy in the hearts of the British people. We thank your Lordship that, instead of yielding the reins of Government into other hands, you have resorted to the constitutional alternative of appealing to the people; and we desire to express to you our firm conviction that the result of that appeal will not confirm the decision of the House of Commons."

[illegible] Lord Palmerston [illegible] Sheffield. On Saturday morning a meeting of the principal [illegible] of the town was held in the Exchange Rooms, to consider the propriety of passing a vote of confidence in the Premier. The following is the result:—

"We, the undersigned, merchants, manufacturers, and others, inhabitants of Sheffield, feel bound at once to assure your Lordship that we [illegible] the vote recently given by the majority of the House of Commons on Mr. Cobden's motion on the House of Commons, on Wednesday last, and at the same time we feel it our duty decidedly to express our confidence in your Government, with your Lordship at its head, will [illegible] the best guarantee for the [illegible] of British dominions at home and abroad."

The memorial was signed by all the gentlemen present, including many of the most eminent merchants and manufacturers.

### THE LIBERALS OF BATH.

A meeting of the Liberals of Bath was held on Monday afternoon at the rooms of the Liberal Association, "to consider whether the general policy of Lord Palmerston is entitled to the support of the Liberals of Bath." Wm. Long, Esq. presided, and there was a large attendance of the most influential men of the party. Both the city members, Captain Scobell and Mr. Tite, were present, and gave long explanations of their conduct in voting against the Government, which was not only in accordance with their conscientious convictions, but with the resolutions of a public meeting held in Bath last month. Several speeches were made, and the meeting ultimately agreed unanimously to the following resolution:—

"That this meeting fully recognise the great talents of Lord Palmerston, and thankfully acknowledge the benefit conferred on the country by the termination of the war with Russia under his Administration. This meeting expresses its confidence in the general policy of the noble Lord, and trusts that the measures introduced under his auspices will be calculated to promote the best interests of the country, and will, by their liberal and reforming tendency, command the support of the representatives of this city

A vote of thanks was given to the members for their attendance and explanation, and the proceedings terminated.

### BELFAST.

Like Manchester and Liverpool, Belfast has pronounced for Lord Palmerston, unequivocally and emphatically. A great meeting of the Liberal party was held on Saturday, at which the following resolution was unanimously carried

"That we regret that, by an unnatural coalition of discordant parties, the Government has sustained a defeat which compels an immediate dissolution of Parliament, by a decision which we look on with great alarm, as brought with imminent danger to our fellow-subjects and embarrassments to the servants of the Crown in our distant colonies; and we, therefore, feel it our duty to declare our entire confidence in Lord Palmerston's Government, and our determination to assist in returning to the House of Commons for this borough two members who will support his Administration so long as it is conducted on the principles which have hitherto been his guide

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

*(Continued from page 208.)*

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Walter Buchanan took the oaths and his seat for Glasgow

The Marquis of BLANDFORD withdrew his Ecclesiastical Corporations Bill.

The second reading of the Imprisonment for Debt Bill, introduced by Mr. PELLATT, was negatived without a division.

Colonel GREVILLE withdrew the Irish Grand Juries Amendment Bill.

The House then went into Committee, when a vote on account to meet Exchequer Bills was taken.

THE VOTE FOR EDUCATION.

On a vote on Education being taken,

Sir J. PARINGTON commented on the present state of that question. He agreed with Mr. Gladstone's remarks of the previous evening that the education vote was to a great degree wasted, but he could not agree that there ought not to be any educational vote at all. It would be presumptuous in him to say what he would do in the next Parliament, where he might not have a seat; but this he could promise, that he would not abandon the cause of education

Mr. E. DENISON hoped that as soon after the reassembling of Parliament as possible Government would state its views on the question.

Sir G. GREY said Mr. Cowper, the new Minister for Education, would state the views of Government when the remainder of the education vote came to be voted

After some further conversation the vote was agreed to.

Some other votes on account were taken, and the House resumed.

The Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, the Customs Duties Bill, the Indemnity Bill, and the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissioners Bill, severally went through Committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER withdrew the Savings-Banks Bill.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.—The Earl of ELGIN gave notice of his intention on Tuesday next to call attention to the state of our relations with the United States.

GENERAL STATE OF AFFAIRS.—The Earl of DERBY gave notice that on the second reading of the Income-tax Bill he would call attention to the general state of affairs in this country

THE WAR IN CHINA.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, in moving for some returns connected with the execution of the Supplemental Treaty of 1847 entered into with China, took the opportunity of expressing his disapproval of the conduct of the Government in allowing a contraband trade in opium, cotton, and other articles to be carried on in contravention of some of the articles of that treaty. The noble Earl also urged the necessity of forwarding reinforcements with the utmost dispatch, and of taking measures for their comfort, accommodation, and of provisioning the troops, so that they would be enabled upon their arrival to act efficiently and promptly.—Lord PANMURE said that every precaution would be taken to provide such reinforcements as were necessary, and to secure the health of the troops that were being sent to China. After some further conversation the subject dropped

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

PRIVATE BILLS.—On the motion of Mr. FITZROY, a resolution was agreed to suspending all Private Bills at their present stages, and giving power to start therefrom next Session

THE CRIMEAN COMMISSION.—Mr. J. EWART inquired whether the Government intended to make any further recognition of the services of Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch in the Crimea?—Lord PALMERSTON said the Government had already acknowledged those services in that House: and as they had offered £1000 in the name of the Crown to each of these gentlemen, which they had seen fit to decline, Government did not feel called on to take any further steps in the matter.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates,

Mr. DUNCOMBE moved the following amendment:—"That Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch ably fulfilled the duty intrusted to them of inquiring into the arrangement and management of the Commissariat Department, that the evidence on their report proves that in the month of December, 1854, and January, 1855, the suffering of the army must have been intense, and that great mortality was occasioned by overwork and exposure and want of food and clothing; that the examinations into this statement by the Board of General Officers fully support the conclusions arrived at by the Commissioners as to the want of organization in the Quartermaster-General's, Commissariat, and Transport services; that it appears to this House that, from the report of the Board, this inefficiency must be attributed to the imperfect arrangements or conduct of those departments"

Sir J. PAKINGTON seconded the amendment.

Mr. BLACK supported it, and strongly censured the Government for their conduct towards Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch

Mr. HERBERT admitted that the conduct of the Commissioners was such as to do them great credit, and then made some general remarks upon the subsequent state of the army, similar in their character to those which had been so frequently put forward

General PEEL, as a member of the Board of General Officers, expressed his conviction that the evils which existed in the army in the Crimea were beyond the power of any individuals in the Crimea to prevent; and that Lord Raglan, Admiral Boxer and Capt. Christie all fell victims to the senseless clamour raised by anonymous newspaper correspondents. The principal cause of the casualties was the sending out of a small army to carry on a great war, for which he had no hesitation to say he partially responsible; and then there was, from the position of the army, the difficulty of procuring forage. There was also another cause, arising from the action of the combined Commanders. There were two distinct Commanders. It was, however, evident that improvements were required in the Commissariat Department, which he hoped to see carried out. In conclusion, he vindicated the Board of General Officers against the censure which had been thrown upon their inquiry; asserting that they had acted solely with a desire to discharge their duties properly (Hear, hear)

Mr. S. HERBERT expressed his regret that such a painful subject should be reopened, and his fear that the Home Government were partly to blame for what had happened. With regard to Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch, that House ought to express some opinion on their services, and he recommended that the present amendment should be withdrawn, and an Address to the Crown moved in its place, requesting her Majesty to mark those services with some signal mark of her approbation.

Sir J. PAKINGTON supported the views expressed by Mr. S. Herbert, and said no two functionaries ever discharged a delicate duty with more honour and ability than Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch

Mr. EWART expressed his deep regret at the conduct of the Government towards Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch.

Mr. PALK then withdrew his amendment, and substituted a motion for an Address to the Crown recommended by Mr. S. Herbert

Lord PALMERSTON, not wishing to stand between the House and the accomplishment of its generous wishes, accepted the motion, which was carried amid loud cheers.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.—Sir J. PAKINGTON called attention to the position of non-commissioned officers in the army who had received commissions for their services during the late war, explaining that the pay which they received was quite inadequate for their support

THE ARMY ESTIMATES. The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates. Mr. F. PEEL said that the number of men voted, 116,000, was intended to ask the House to sanction during the three months for which the vote was to be taken was 126,796 against 246,716 last year, being a reduction of 120,000 men. He moved that that amount should be granted. The vote was ultimately agreed to, as were also the other votes on account; after which the House resumed

THE SPEAKER.—Lord PALMERSTON laid upon the table her Majesty's most gracious answer to the Address of the House, praying that some mark of distinction might be conferred on the Speaker. Her Majesty acceded to the prayer of the House, and expressed a desire that the House would enable her to confer the mark of favour in accordance with the usual precedent in such cases. The noble Lord gave notice that he would on to-morrow (Friday) move that her Majesty's Message be taken into consideration.

THE INCOME-TAX BILL.—This bill was read a third time and passed

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RECOVERY OF THE "TYNE" WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMER.—The *Tyne* steamer, from the Brazils, which went ashore off St. Alban's Head on the 13th January, was got off on Thursday morning, and proceeded at 7 35 a.m. for Southampton.

A New York paper says the report of the Joint Committee of the General Assembly of Ohio upon Public Institutions and Buildings announces a total of detected overcharges and stealings from the State amounting to 378,383 dollars.

The Radical party have lately lost ground in the Pays de Vaud, as in the canton of Geneva. In the first-named canton seventeen vacancies in the grand council have all been filled by Conservative candidates.

The famous chestnut-tree of the Tuileries Gardens, called the "Vingt Mars," has this year advanced its usual period of bursting into leaf, as its first appearance of green has already become visible. This is the first time since 1811, the year of the comet, such a precocity of vegetation has been witnessed.

# SKETCHES IN ASIATIC RUSSIA.

VILLAGE ON THE SIBERIAN SIDE OF THE URAL MOUNTAINS.

We are indebted for the accompanying Sketches to the pencil of Mr. William Spottiswoode, who has recently returned from a tour in this comparatively little known country. However, in this strange region, our tourist informs us, he found the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in circulation at Ekaterinburg, beyond the Ural mountains; and at Astrakan, on the Caspian.

Kuvashene is the first station on the road from Zlatoüst to Ufa, the residence of the Civil Governor of Orenburg. It is situated among the highest peaks of the Southern Urals, and half way between the principal manufactories and some of the most productive iron mines in the district. Zula, between Moscow and Odessa, Ekaterinburg, at the point where the great Siberian road reaches the eastern foot of the Urals and Zlatoüst, are the three great centres whence the small-arms, muskets, rifles, swords, bayonets, &c., for the entire Russian army are issued. The sketch is taken from the posthouse, looking back in the direction of Zlatoüst. The lower parts of the mountains are clad with birch and pine, while the highest are bare and rocky. The road is deep with mud, and the wooden gangway in front of the logh ouses is often the only practicable path for persons on foot. At the posthouse all accommodation considered necessary for the Russian traveller is furnished: two wooden benches for beds, two chairs, one table, one samovar (or urn) for hot water, two tumblers, and one spoon; and, last but not least, horses for taking him on his way.

Between Astrakan and the Caspian, as well as along the western shores of the Caspian itself, are a considerable number of stations for sturgeon fishery. From this fish, as is well known, caviare and isinglass are made. The church spires show that the village is inhabited by Russians, although a few of the outlying huts may belong to the mixed race, improperly called Tatar at Astrakan. The stakes form the barrier of the station. In the mid channel is one of the large barges that ply up the river sometimes as far as Nijni, now waiting for a cargo of salt fish and caviare. Under the near bank are some of the Kalmuck canoes used for taking up the lines and capturing the fish.

We have much pleasure in adding that Mr. Spottiswoode has printed the results of his tour in a handsome octavo volume, which will be published in a few days.

FISHING STATION BELOW ASTRAKAN.

# SKETCHES IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

CULHAM, IN THE UPPER VALLEY OF THE SWAN.

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

(*Continued from page 178.*)

So little is known of this colony that we resume Captain Henderson's Illustrations in the full assurance of their interest, more especially at the present moment, in connection with the new Government scheme of transportation.

Western Australia has thriven greatly since the introduction of convicts; and, under the peculiar system which has been there pursued, it has proved beneficial to the convicts, and welcome to the colonists. Life and property are as safe there as in any part of her Majesty's dominions, and, but for the increasing prosperity on all sides, there are no signs of a penal settlement. With the experience that has been gained there can be little doubt that, with care and watchfulness, this great experiment may be carried out with increasing benefit to the colony.

The revenue has increased from £8596 in 1849 to £34,451 in 1855, and its population has more than doubled. The colony has large resources in extensive tracts of arable land, abundance of excellent timber (about to be introduced into her Majesty's dockyards), and a soil admirably adapted to the growth of all kinds of vegetables, the vine, and the olive. It has large promise of mineral resources; although at present lead and copper only are worked. Possessing an excellent climate, it is well adapted for a horse-breeding colony; indeed many horses bred there have been sent to India, where they are much approved.

Western Australia has already received in five years as many convicts as New South Wales did in thirteen years, and at about one-third the cost; and there has grown up there—unknown and unnoticed, because not wanted—an excellent system of convict discipline and transportation, which is none the less valuable in the hour of need; for there thousands may in a new world regain that position which, once forfeited in England, is scarcely to be recovered.

The upper valleys of the Swan and its tributaries are studded with thriving farms and settlements. The Sketch of Culham, the property of S. P. Phillips, Esq., shows the residence of that enterprising gentleman in the valley of the Toodyay, and the park-like grounds studded with the raspberry jam trees which surround it. The group of horses in the foreground are being driven in from "the Bush" in readiness for a kangaroo hunt, the start for which is in the next Sketch. This exhilarating sport commences before sunrise, and the sense of freedom and enjoyment which one experiences, mounted on a good horse, in the early freshness of an Australian morning, on the boundless plains gemmed with the richest flowers, must be felt to be appreciated. The kangaroos, tall as grenadiers, with heads like rabbits, and tails like bedposts, afford an unlimited quantity of hard galloping; and as they are not bad to eat and are destructive to the farmers' crops their rapid extinction is inevitable.

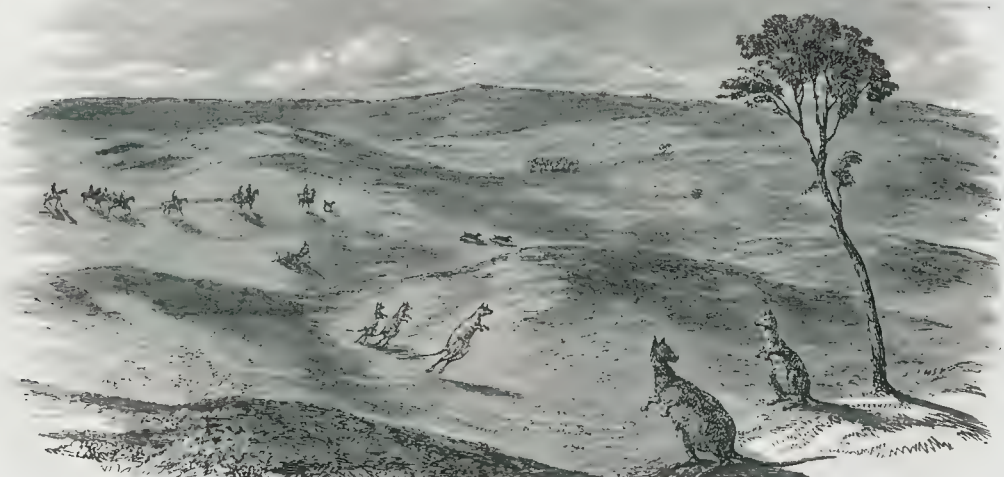
On the Leschenault Estuary is the site of the city of Australind, where the Western Australian Company located their first settlers, who, unfortunately from a combination of causes, have never reaped the advantages they were led to expect, and to which their energy and talents so well entitled them. They have shared, of course, in the increasing prosperity of the colony, and their worthy Chief Commissioner, M. Clifton, Esq., still flourishes at Australind, surrounded like a patriarch by his enterprising family; and the recollection of his hospitable home and a solid wall of grapes on the right hand and on the left, which stretches for nearly three-quarters of a mile down his model garden, is a most "refreshing memory."

The character of the northern districts is essentially different, and bespeaks, even to a casual observer, their mineral character. There are some excellent cattle-stations and abundance of good land, which capital and a market will convert into waving cornfields.

The copper mine, which is now in the English market, is about forty miles northward, and the Geraldine Lead Mine fifty miles further, being the most northern point to which the operations of the colonists have yet been extended. The lead from the Geraldine Mine is exported in considerable quantities to Singapore, and realises an excellent profit. It is shipped at Port Gregory, a curious little harbour, formed by a long coral reef like an artificial breakwater; about seven miles from which is the establishment of Captain Sanford, who is nearly the most advanced pioneer, and who has devoted to his pursuits as an Australian settler an energy that ought to command success. A colony already so far advanced, and which contains within itself so many elements of prosperity, and to which transportation has been so successfully applied, is a friend in need.

Captain Henderson, in his evidence before the Transportation Committee of the House of Lords, states:—"There is no doubt that there is a vast amount of excellent corn land in the colony. I believe it will grow enough to supply all the Australian colonies with corn." Upon this it has been remarked:—

It is just the colony which, of all others, requires the sort of labour which convicts can afford—it is an agricultural rather than a pastoral country, and a considerable amount of capital and large expenditure of labour are re-



KANGAROO HUNT IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

quired in order fairly to develop its resources. The colony, too, possesses a fine climate, "the most lovely climate, I suppose, in the world," according to the evidence of the Commissioner-General; and in this respect it differs vastly from those pestilential swamps and fever-producing districts at Cayenne to which the French Government deports its offenders.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 15.—3rd Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 16.—Boileau born, 1635.
TUESDAY, 17.—St. Patrick.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Princess Louisa born, 1848.
THURSDAY, 19.—Louis XVIII. fled from Paris, 1815
FRIDAY, 20.—Spring commences. Newton died, 1727.
SATURDAY, 21.—Archbishop Cranmer burnt, 1556.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21, 1857

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. |
| h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m |
| 4 45 5 0 | 5 10 5 25 | 5 40 6 0 | 6 15 6 35 | 7 0 7 25 | 7 50 8 15 | 8 40 9 0 |

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SEASON 1857.—It is respectfully announced that HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE will OPEN on TUESDAY, APRIL 7. Engagements of great interest have been effected both in Opera and Ballet. The Prospectus with full particulars will be issued forthwith.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the New Comedy of DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE; A WICKED WIFE; THE LITTLE TREASURE (Rifle Shoulder Pane and Mr Bartolomeo); and A KISS in the DARK. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, a New Drama in five acts, A LIFE'S TRIAL; with A WICKED WIFE (Mr. Howe, Mr. Compton, and Miss Reynolds), and SHOCKING EYES.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On Monday and during the Week will be presented Shakspeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD II.: King Richard II., by Mr. C. Kean; Queen, by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by Made Hath Charm.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Fourth Week of Mr. and Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS, the celebrated Irish Boy and Yankee Gal,—MONDAY, and during the Week, "Ireland As It Is" "A Night at Notting-hall" "In and Out of Place" to conclude with "Barney the Baron."

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Monday, March 16, and following Evenings (first week), Shakspeare's Play of KING HENRY IV., Part I. with Equestrian illustrations unrivalled by Mr WARD. Hotspur, Mr James Hollingshead. Also a variety of Equestrian Performances, concluding with a brilliant display of Horsemanship, and Scene of the first rate attitudes in the world by NI 4 in the CIRCLE. Commence at Seven o'clock.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, SHOREDITCH.—The celebrated SPANISH DANCERS, from the Haymarket, by permission of J. H. Buckstone, Esq., with the SPANISH MINSTRELS, every Evening at the principal Dragoons of the day, Mr. PHELPS, of Sadler's Wells, is engaged, and will appear on SATURDAY next, March 21st

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—A GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERT, in aid of the Funds of the EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION, THURSDAY Evening, the 19th first See Placards, and Advertisements in the Daily Journals
JOHN LEWIS, Hon. Secretary.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL will be performed on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MARCH 18th, under the Direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Principal Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Palmer, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, Mr. H. Burnby. Tickets, 5s., 3s. 6d.; Stalls, 5s. Commence at half-past 7 o'clock.

THE BROUSIL FAMILY respectfully announce that they will give a Series of FOUR SOIREES MUSICALES, at their own residence, 24, Nottingham-place, New-road, on THURSDAYS, March 19 and 26, April 2 and 9; to commence at Half past Eight o'Clock precisely. Tickets, One Guinea; Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, at Robert W. Olivier's, Musicseller and Publisher, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

HERR ERNST PAUER has the honour to announce that he will give THREE MATINÉES MUSICALES, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St James's, on WEDNESDAYS, March 25, April 22, and May 13. To commence at Three o'clock precisely. Subscription for the three, one guinea; single tickets, half-a-guinea each; which may be had at the principal Music Warehouses and of Herr Ernst Pauer, at his new residence, 3, Cranley-place, Onslow-square.

MUSICAL UNION SOIREE.—TUESDAY, MARCH 17th. Compositions by Mozart, Mendelssohn, Spohr, Platti, Chopin, &c.; played by Moscheles, Piatti, Hegrove, Hallé, &c. Vocalists: Miss Dolby and Mr. Sims Reeves. Tickets, One Guinea; and admission applyby letter to the Directors, at the usual places. J. ELLA

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with New Costume and various novelties, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office. Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Hall has been entirely redecorated.

MISS P. HORTON.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Saturday Morning at Three. Last week of present entertainment. Admission, 2s. and 1s.; Stalls, 3s. May be secured at the Gallery; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at the MUSIC HALL, LEEDS, Monday, March 16th, 17th, 18th, and 20th.

MR. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON have the honour to announce their new and successful entertainment, ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS, at the REGENT GALLERY QUADRANT, Every Evening, Saturday excepted, at Eight o'clock. Saturday Morning Performance at Three o'clock.—Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s., which may be secured at the Gallery; or at Cadby's Pianoforte and Music Warehouse, 42, New Bond-street.

GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA of the LATE WAR will be EXHIBITED at STAMFORD the week commencing Monday, March 23rd, and the following week at Grantham. After which it will take its departure for Cambridge.

GENERAL TOM THUMB (the original), who appeared three times before her Majesty in 1844, PERFORMS THREE TIMES DAILY, at PRINCE of WALES BAZAAR, 209, Regent-street, from Half-past Twelve to Two, Half-past Three to Five, and Half-past Seven to Nine o'clock. No Stage. Doors open Admission, 1s.—Admission 1s., regardless of age; stalls, 2s.; children, 1s.

BALL, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Miss JAMES, of the Royal Opera, has the honour to announce that her Annual FULL-DRESS BALL will take place at the above Rooms on TUESDAY, MARCH 24th. Private Band will be under the direction of Mr. J. Bland. Gentlemen's Tickets, 10s. 6d.; ladies' ditto, 7s. 6d. including refreshments. Tickets to be obtained at Collard's, Regent-street; Chappell's, New Bond-street; Duff and Hodgson's, Oxford-street; at the above Rooms; and at Miss James's residence, 34, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn

FREEMASONS' TAVERN.—The BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of ST. PATRICK will hold its ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL at the above Tavern on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., St. Patrick's-day The Most Noble the Marquis of LONDONDERRY in the Chair. Dinner on Table at Seven o'clock.

FREEMASONS' TAVERN.—The HIGHLAND SOCIETY of LONDON will celebrate the ANNIVERSARY of the BATTLE of ALEXANDRIA at the above Tavern on SATURDAY, the 21st inst. Dinner on Table at a Quarter past Seven o'Clock precisely.

FREEMASONS' TAVERN.—The ANNUAL UNITED Pilgrims and Plants, sea-water tanks, glasses, and every other requisite on sale. Workers at their prices.—W. ALFORD LLOYD, 19 and 20, Fordland-road, Regent's-park, London, W.

UNDER the PATRONAGE of the Right Hon. the EARL and COUNTESS of SHAFTESBURY, a RAGGED-SCHOOL BAZAAR will be held in Surrey Chapel School-room, adjoining Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 25th, 26th, and 27th March, 1857, for the erection of additional rooms at Hunter-street, Lambeth, the first ragged school opened in London by Robert Raikes, the Sunday-School Founder. Doors open at Twelve o'Clock

GOODRICH'S SISAL CIGARS! at his Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigar Stores 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Box, containing 14, for Four-free, six stamps extra. Pound Boxes, containing 100, 12s. 6d. Notes are issued on receipt of four stamps.—Northumberland Pl., W. Bayswater.

KENT'S PATENT WEATHERPROOF GLAZING.—Varieties of large dimensions fixed complete, at 1s. 6d. per foot sup. Illustrated Price List, on receipt of four stamps.—Northumberland Pl., W. Bayswater.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box office, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge —The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.—The above Magnificent HALL is Open Every Evening for Musical Entertainments, consisting of New Items from all the popular Operas, Choruses, Madrigals, Glees, Duets, &c., supported by Artists of Celebrity.—Commencement at 7 o'clock precisely.—Suppers, &c., until Twelve.

MESSRS. DICKINSON beg to announce their intention, on the 17th MARCH, to THROW OPEN the PUBLIC EXHIBITION their large GALLERIES, containing the important PORTRAITS and other WORKS of ART that have been executed by them, and now for the first time collected. Messrs. Dickinson having been favoured by the owners with the loan of these Works for that purpose
114, New Bond-street.

MUSIC BUSINESS, SALE or PARTNERSHIP.—The Proprietor of one of the largest and oldest established Music and Pianoforte Warehouses in the North of England is desirous of retiring from business. With this view he is prepared to treat with parties inclined either to Purchase or to take the entire management as an equal Partner, with a capital of not less than £5000. Principals only treated with. Apply to Mr THOMAS GERVAS ROBINSON, 10, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—Elementary Collections, to facilitate the study of this interesting Science, can be had from Two Guineas to One Hundred; also single specimens, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London

ORNAMENTS for the DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY &c.—An extensive assortment of ALABASTER, MARBLE, BRONZI and PARIAN STATUARY and BUSTS, manufactured and imported by J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London

STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES at SPENCER, BROWNING, and CO.'s. Hand Stereoscopes, 6d. each; Views, from 6d. per dozen.—Great Novelty. Twelve and 100 Views mounted as Transparencies, and exhibiting the effects of Sunrise, Moonlight, &c.; prices 1s. 6d. each, only at Spencer, Browning, and Co.'s, 111, Minories, E. The trade supplied.

PHOTOGRAPHS for HIRE.—A Case, containing from Fifty to Seventy Choice PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES, sent on Hire, at charge of 7s. 6d. for an Evening, by W. and S. O. LAMB, 101, Fleet-street, London, N.W.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S BOTANICAL MICROSCOPES, packed in mahogany case, with three Powers, Condenser, Pincers, and two Slides, will show the Animalcule in water. Price 18s. 6d. Address JOSEPH AMADIO, 7, Throgmorton-street. A Name Mentioned.

IMPORTED FLOWER-SEEDS.—Splendid French Peony Roses, Rouget, Pyramid, and German Quilled and Double Asters, in packets containing twelve varieties, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. Superb new large-flowering and dwarf German Asters, in packets at 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. Rouget, Incarnadine, and Emperor Double Stocks, in packets at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. German Double Wall flower and German Ranks, in packets at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. Specimens of Showy and Hardy Flower-seeds, at 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 5s. sent free by post on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. Descriptive priced Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, with valuable remarks, forwarded to assist amateurs in selecting their seeds and cultivating their gardens, sent free by post on application, or free by post.—MACKIE and M'CULLOCH, Seedsmen (established upwards of 100 years), opposite Southampton-street, Covent-garden Market, London

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.—Flower Seeds for present sowing: 100 papers for 5s.; 50 for 3s.; 30 for 2s. 6d.; or 12 for 1s. Collections include some of the best varieties of German Stocks, Larkspurs, Ten Weeks, Nemophylas, Ipomeas, Tropæolums, Nicotias, Virginian Stocks, Candytufts, Convolvulus, Lupins, Sweet Peas, Sweet William, &c. &c. Double Wallflower, at 1s., also extra fine Camellia-bloom Balsam, at 1s. All post-free.—Address, JOSEPH GOLDING, Seedsman, Hendon

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS for EARLY SOWING post-free at the annexed prices:—100 fine sorts, 5s.; 50 sorts, 3s.; 30 sorts, 2s. 6d.; 12 ditto, 1s. Descriptive Catalogues, with sample packet, for 24 stamps. WILLIAM KNIGHT, Florist, Hurst-street, Hartfield, Sussex.

ICES COMMENCED for the SEASON.—J. TIPP, Confectioner, No. 27, Oxford-street, near Regent-street, and the Soho Bazaar
A SPACIOUS and CONVENIENT REFRESHMENT ROOM.
Soups, Sandwiches, Pastries, Coffee, Tea, &c., always ready.
27, Oxford-street.

CELEBRATED CANTERBURY PUNCH.—One Dozen of this delicious beverage in quart hock bottles (six to the gallon) will be forwarded carriage-free to London, or any railway station in England on receipt of Post-office order for 28s., payable to THOMAS PAUL DE LASAUX, Wine-merchant, Canterbury.

WINES EXTRAORDINARY.—Port, Sherry, Marsala, Madeira, all 20s. per dozen, produce of Spain and Portugal Wines at the "Age of Hops." Two Samples for Twelve Stamps. Brandy, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.—W. and A. GILBEY, Wine Importers, 357, Oxford-street (Entrance in Berwick-street), W.

UNADULTERATED WINES.—FELTOE, SONS, and CO., Importers, 26, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London (established 1815), adhere to their undeviating principle of supplying Wines free from acidity. The Nutty Sherry, 36s. cash. Carriage-paid.

PALMERSTON SAUCE.—This extraordinary piquant and delicious condiment is acknowledged by epicures to possess a peculiar zest, entirely unknown in any other preparation. Sold by Barclay, Field, Perkins, Rowl, &c. &c. Sole proprietor, W. G. CAMROUX, 9, Camomile-street, City. Sold retail throughout Europe by all respectable Italian, grocers, &c.

LAWN-MOWING MACHINES, Scythes (Boyd's Patent Valves and Self-Sharpening), Garden Engines, Garden Rollers, Pruning Knives, and every description of Horticultural and Garden Implements, at the Lowest Possible Prices and free by post.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO. (Opening to the Monument), London-bridge, E.C.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages interested, privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes; no extra. Improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend.—Apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

CHARLES PACKER (late Antoni Forrer), Artist in Hair to the QUEEN, by Appointment.
Hair Jewellery Department, 136, Regent-street.
Perfumes and Fancy ditto, 78, Regent-street.
Jet and Mourning ditto, 76, Regent-street.

ANTONI FORRER, ARTIST in HAIR and JEWELLERY to the QUEEN by Appointment,
94, Baker-street, Portman-square (opposite the Bazaar).
N.B. Antoni Forrer has no connection whatever with his late establishment at 136, Regent-street.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Purchasers will find it to their interest to visit the SARK-ISLAND BAZAAR, London, the Manufacturers of which have their various Implements, as at the Cattle Show, actually working a real Farm, Garden, and Dairy, from Messrs Garrett, Howard, Hornsby, Ransomes, and Sims, Richmond and Chandler, Smith and Ashby, Wilkinson, Barrett, Exhall and Andrewes, Crosskill, Coleman, Cambridge, &c., and all the other principal makers, delivered and charged thereat as if ordered from the works

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and H. SOLOMONS, Opticians 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W., Opposite the York Hotel.—Portability, combined with great power in FIELD, RACE-GLASSES, OPERA-GLASSES, and TELESCOPES, of every size and eight ounces, the pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, is recommended and strongly recommended as 2½ and 3 miles They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera and Country scenery and Sea views at 2 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guard are now making use of them as day and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen in the Highlands. Marksmen, and Yachtsmen. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, in a clear atmosphere, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons with the naked eye—price 5s. Persons unable to procure this Telescope can be seen in Jupiter's satum's ring, and the double stars; with the same object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are used by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—MESSRS. SOLOMONS Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantages derived from this invention is that, instead of vision becoming strained, hastened, weakened, and in numerous cases seriously injured, it is preserved and strengthened; and very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation, can see with more distinctness and less magnifying power, and read for a much longer time than with print and writing of the densest powers, and enables them to rear distinctly at church and at public assemblies Messrs SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. opposite the York Hotel.

PULVERMACHER'S MEDICAL ELECTRIC CHAIN (approved by the Académie de Médecine, Paris, and rewarded by the Great Exhibition), a discovery of extraordinary curative properties to which no pills or any other medicine allows by seeing and feeling the wonderful phenomena it produces: how infallible and instantaneous are its effects upon the body. No invalid should be without it. Thousands of cases allow how remarkable, yet truly natural and efficacious, it is in rheumatism, neuralgia (on head and teeth both), liver complaints, indigestion, asthma, numbness, gout, sciatica, deafness, coxalgia, spasms, epilepsy, paralysis, and all nervous affections. Chains, 4s. 6d. and upwards. Pulvermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining the Princess' Theatre. Agents. Weiss and Son, 62, Strand; Savory and Moore, Bond-street; Harding, 4, Cheapside; Rose, 265, Regent-street; Williams, 24, Piccadilly; Wood, 117, Cheapside: Hay ey, 96, Leadenhall-street; Fabian, 1, Bishopsgate-street Without; Hardwick, Colebourne-street, Regent-quadrant; and Freeman and Hayday, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury.

ART-UNION of LONDON.—SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES this week. Private Orders select from the public exhibition Every Subscription of One Guinea will have, besides the chance of a Prize Two Prints, "The Chase" and "The Deer," by H. C. Shenton, from the historical picture by John Cross, which gained the Government premium of £500, and "The Piper," by Geddes, after the picture by Lewis Pocock. Honorary Secretary.
444, West Strand, March 1857.

A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING-RING and Hall mark'd KEEPER, sent in a morocco box, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of a Post-office order —GEORGE DEWDNEY, Goldsmith and Jeweller, 17½, Fenchurch-street, London

HAIR JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.—DEWDNEY, begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen resident in town or any part of the kingdom, that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts, in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Rings, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c.; and forwards the same carefully packed in boxes, at about one-half the usual charges. A beautiful selection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent free.—Dewdney, 17½, Fenchurch-street

BEFORE YOU HAVE YOUR LIKENESS TAKEN send for DEWDNEY'S PATTERNS of BROOCHES, Lockets, Bracelets &c., which are sent free on receipt of two postage-stamps. Receiving Brooches in solid Gold, to show either likeness or hair at pleasure of wearer, from 15s. each. A Gold Plated Brooch or Locket sent free to any part of the kingdom for 9s. 6d.—Dewdney, Manufacturing Goldsmith and Jeweller, 17½, Fenchurch-street, City, London.

TO ANGLERS.—CHARLES FARLOW, 191, Strand, maker of superior FISHING RODS and TACKLE, at moderate prices. Catalogues gratis.

DO YOU DOUBLE UP YOUR PERAMBULATORS?—See T. THOMAS'S new PATENT SAFETY FOLDING PERAMBULATOR, folds in an instant —Patent Carriage Works, High-street, (Strand), Camden-town, London, N.W.

BIJOU NEEDLE-CASE, containing 100 of DEANE'S Drilled-eyed NEEDLES, post-free, for 1s. Any lady inclosing twelve postage-stamps to DEANE, DRAY, and CO., may have this neat and valuable appendage to her work-table forwarded free by return of post.—Deane, Dray, and Co., Opening to the Monument, London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.—From the "Lancet":—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-Bottles invented by Mr ELAM." Sold by the Patentee, 52, Oxford-street. Wholesale and for exportation.

LADIES NURSING.—NEW NIPPLE SHIELDS, for taking away all pain in nursing, preventing, and immediately curing, cracked or sore nipples. BENJAMIN ELAM, 52, Oxford-street. 4s. 6d.; by post, 5d. extra

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—MARKING LINEN.—The most easy, permanent, and best method of marking all kinds of linen, silk, or initial plate, &c., name plate, 3s.; set of movable numbers, 3s.; sent post-free for stamps Movable alphabets, and stamps with shifting dates.—T. CULLETON, Patentee, Heraldic Engraver to the Queen, 2, Long-acre (one door from St. Martin's-lane), W.C.—No travellers employed

TO THE INDEPENDENT FREEMEN AND ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN,—The present Parliament being on the eve of a dissolution, you will almost immediately have to exercise the great trust and responsibility of electing your representatives. I therefore beg to offer myself for your suffrages, and to solicit your renewed confidence.

The immediate cause of the Dissolution has been the combination of the Conservative and Peelite parties, together with the alliance of several disappointed members, attached to no party, who very early in the session found a factious excuse for attacking the Government. The Chinese difficulty was eagerly caught at as the weapon to strike with; and you, in common with the other electors of the country, are now called upon to declare your sentiments respecting this attack upon Lord Palmerston and the Liberal party

I am no advocate for a "turbulent and aggressive policy," yet it is absolutely necessary to our existence as a great, a free, and an independent nation, that our fellow-countrymen and our flag, when they are unjustly attacked or insulted, should have the protection of the naval and military forces of the country. Our commerce and our ships are found in every port in the world, and, unless we distinctly proclaim to the nations of the earth that no insult or injury will be permitted, there will be no safety for our trade, and we must renounce the proud title of mistress of the seas

I consider it both factious and unjust to condemn the Government upon an isolated portion of its policy, having reference to a remote nation, of whose temper and disposition towards us the people in England are not so well able to form a correct judgment as those upon the spot. The policy of the Government is sound, in my opinion, be viewed as a whole. Believing it, in this respect, to be one that will always be entitled to the confidence

in the simplification of many of the cumbrous and antiquated forms of procedure, which impeded the passage of what are termed private, but which are in reality public, bills, through the Lower House, will doubtless be employed in reforming the similarly antiquated and troublesome procedures which are still obligatory in the Upper. The voice of the country will unite with that of his late colleagues in the unselfish prayer that he may long live to enjoy the ease and the honours which he has won—and in the selfish wish that he may enjoy health and strength for many years, to be of service to the State, and to make amends for the loss which the Commons of England will feel in being deprived of him, by the learning, the zeal, and the patriotism, which he will bring into the House of Lords.

The nations which have at different times, and with more or less success, imitated the constitutional forms of the British Legislature, have never thoroughly succeeded in the great institution of a Speakership. It is far easier to create a Legislative Assembly than to create a President for it of sufficient natural ability and dignity to maintain order and decorum among the members; to enforce his decisions with suavity and firmness; and to rule them with a justice and a mildness which shall virtually make him the unquestioned dictator and arbiter in every doubt, in every difficulty, and in every accidental outbreak of ill feeling or bad manners. In some countries the members of deliberative assemblies have been known to hurl against each other the most unseemly epithets, unawed by the rebuke of their President. At other times they have been known to give each other the lie direct; to resort to personal violence on the floor of the House; and to care no more for the presence, the remonstrance, or the interference of their chief authority, than if he were an automaton moved by clockwork, or a dummy set up for show, and not for service. Even Speakers and Presidents themselves have been swayed by the violence of personal or political feeling, and have descended from their high position not only to squabble with words but to fight with more tangible weapons against offending representatives of the people. But scenes of this kind have never disgraced the Legislature of Great Britain. The Speaker has never forgotten himself for a moment; and, if at any time a too-excitable member has gone astray in the heat of debate, a word from the Speaker has always been sufficient to restore him to reason and to self-respect. The unqualified obedience which all members acknowledge and yield to the Speaker has never been a burden to the House of Commons, and has tended more than anything in its constitution to maintain its dignity within its own walls, and to foster the respect which the great body of the people entertain for it. It may be laid down as an axiom that, whenever the President of a deliberative assembly is unable invariably to maintain order and decorum, the nation, by its manners or its passions, has not arrived at such a high degree of civilisation or political education as to be fitted for the exercise of constitutional liberty. In this respect, as in many others, Great Britain has set an example to the world. Whatever may have been the faults of the present House of Commons, it must be admitted that it has not lessened the force of that example, either in its collective capacity or in that of its distinguished Speaker.

THE addresses to electors of candidates who aspire to the honours of a seat in Parliament are not in general of such a character as to warrant the criticism of the public press. Parliamentary literature of this kind must pass for what it is worth with the particular constituencies to whose sympathies it is directed; but when a man of the mark of Lord John Russell addresses a constituency like that of the city of London, or such an important person as Lord Palmerston speaks to the world through the intermediation of the electors of Tiverton, the occasion becomes one of national interest, and calls for the notice and criticism of those who write contemporary history. The address which Lord John Russell has just issued to the electors of London is a temperate, an able, and in every respect a remarkable document. Its effect may be to make the electors reconsider his Lordship's high character and eminent services, and to place him once more in that position with regard to the metropolitan city which his public conduct since he proceeded as Minister to Vienna, in the year 1855, has done much to endanger. That Lord John Russell will be returned to the new Parliament no one can doubt. That the country should be deprived of his presence in that Assembly would be a misfortune, not to Lord John himself, but to the nation; and if London should reject him there are many smaller constituencies who would think themselves honoured in being represented by a man with a name so historical, of a talent so unmistakable, and of public usefulness so long and so zealously proved. If the electors of London think proper to withdraw their confidence from his Lordship, it is for them to do so, and leave him to seek other avenues to Parliament. Upon this point we shall not presume to offer an opinion, much less advice. The electors themselves best know whether they have confidence in him; and if not, on what grounds that confidence has been forfeited by a statesman whom they have so often trusted. But to the address which he has issued, whether or not it serves the purpose of his re-election, it is impossible to deny the praise of manly straightforwardness, and of statesmanlike comprehensiveness of principle. We do not agree with his Lordship in the view he has taken of the events of Canton; we do not approve of the vote which he gave in favour of Mr. Cobden's motion; and, going further back, we do not think that he showed himself a wise Ambassador in Vienna, or that he has given in his address an explanation of his policy on that occasion which elevates his diplomatic character; but, with all these drawbacks, we are glad to record our humble admiration of his lifelong services to the Liberal cause, and of his honest efforts in favour of all movements and of all measures which have had for their object the elevation of the physical, social, and moral condition of the people, and the overthrow of the remnants of bigotry, superstition, and intolerance which yet linger amongst us. Few persons who take an interest in public affairs can have forgotten the memorable address of his Lordship to the same constituency twelve years ago, when, by declaring himself in favour of the total repeal of the Corn-laws, he compelled the late Sir Robert Peel to do likewise: and thus procured for the country—at a much earlier period than might otherwise have been the case—a boon which has proved of incalculable advantage. Some such result, or we are much mistaken, will follow the address which he has just issued; and the result will not be greatly influenced by his return for London or impeded by his rejection. After such a declaration as the following, from such a man as Lord John Russell, it is impossible for Lord Palmerston to be otherwise than a reformer:—

> I am perfectly aware that the terms peace, economy, and reform have for the moment lost their charm to the ears of the present generation. But I must yet declare that, if again elected your representative, you must not expect from me an abjuration of my old creed. In office and out of office I have pursued the objects which those three words are intended to designate. The present Government, although they may be followed by new adherents, enemies of civil and religious liberty, cannot found their power permanently on any other basis than that of the good old principles and the good old cause. Whatever may be your determination, it is my purpose to adhere to them for the remainder of my life.

Whether the Premier needs such a stimulus it is not for the public journalist to determine. We can but express our satisfaction that the challenge has been thrown down, and our conviction that it must be taken up by any man who aspires to be Prime Minister and hold his place with the concurrence and support of Parliament.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

### THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS.

LONDON.—A general meeting of the Liberal Registration Association of the city of London was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Tuesday, in reference to the representation of the city in the next Parliament. Mr. Grogan took the chair. The four candidates nominated were Baron Rothschild, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Banks Curtis, and Sir James Duke. Alderman Salomons proposed a resolution expressing regret that the connection so long existing between Lord John Russell and the city of London should be separated. The resolution was, however, by desire of a portion of the meeting, withdrawn, until a more fitting opportunity. The meeting was adjourned till next Wednesday. Lord John Russell has issued an address to his constituents, in which he repudiates the charge of "combination and conspiracy" as the "falsehood of a day." The error of Government, he says, was in not dispatching a person of superior authority to Hong-Kong, "with instructions to defend the lives and properties of British subjects, and to restore, as soon as possible, a state of peace." This is now intended, as he goes on to say. But one is at loss to perceive why a course advisable on the 10th of March should not have been taken on the 16th of January. Or, if Sir John Bowring was worthy of entire approval in January, why he should be virtually superseded now, when his policy and his conduct remain the same." In reference to this he says:—"I am perfectly aware that the terms peace, economy, and retrenchment have lost their charm to the ears of the present generation. But I must yet declare that, if again elected your representative, you must not expect from me an abjuration of my old creed. In office and out of office I have pursued the objects which those three words are intended to designate. The present Government, although they may be followed by new adherents, enemies of civil and religious liberty, cannot found their power permanently on any other basis than that of the good old principles and the good old cause. Whatever may be your determination, it is my purpose to adhere to them for the remainder of my life."

WESTMINSTER.—Sir De Lacy Evans has issued his address to this constituency. He remarks:—"Gentlemen, I don't pretend to say to what it may be attributable, but never have I seen the principles of Parliamentary Reform so completely ignored as by the present House of Commons. The less regret, then, should we feel on the opportunity now offered for a declaration of opinion throughout the country of electors and non-electors. I came into Parliament, even before I had the honour of being known to you, as a warm advocate of reform. Westminster, long before that period, was the historical head-quarters of this great cause. I have been faithful to it. I will never deviate from it. Whatever party may be disposed to promote it will have my adhesion, and, I am equally confident, will have your anxious and powerful support."

FINSBURY.—It is expected that Mr. Thomas Duncombe will be returned as usual. Alderman Challis will retire. There are two other candidates in the field—Mr. Cox, a barrister, and Major Reed.

LAMBETH.—Mr. Charles Pearson issued an address to the electors, and it was thought that Mr. Williams's recent vote would have endangered his otherwise safe seat. Mr Pearson has, however, thought proper to withdraw, and it appears from the all but unanimous vote at a numerous meeting of the electors on Wednesday evening that Mr. Williams is perfectly safe.

MARYLEBONE. There is no chance of a change here. Sir B. Hall has served the borough faithfully for more than twenty years; and, whether in or out of office, he has always been the hardworking representative of his constituents. Lord Ebrington, although he may have differed from some of his constituents, has done so openly, and given his reasons fairly. This straightforward policy has brought him many friends. Mr. Jacob Bell, with a generous feeling highly creditable to him, declines taking any advantage of the absence and ill health of Lord Ebrington to offer himself on this occasion, and thus in any way damage or divide the Liberal interest.

TOWER HAMLETS.—To all appearance Sir William Clay and Mr. Butler will be returned without opposition

MIDDLESEX.—There will be a sharp contest here. Great dissatisfaction is felt at Lord Robert Grosvenor's recent vote, and it is very probable that he will be opposed. Mr. Bernal Osborne is going to Devonport. The Marquis of Blandford will be the Conservative candidate; and it is said that Mr. George Byng will start.

MANCHESTER.—The opponents of the sitting members having determined on putting in nomination Sir John Potter and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gibson addressed his committee on Tuesday evening in one of the large rooms of the Free-trade Hall, and met with a favourable reception. Mr. Cobden is to be invited to represent Mr. Bright in his absence; and a great meeting is to be held at the Free-trade Hall next Tuesday, at which the honourable gentleman is to be present. Mr. Bright, having been informed that his friends had decided on putting him again in nomination, replied by electric telegraph, in the following terms: "Rome, Tuesday, March 10.—I accept the decision of the committee. You shall have my letter, with the address. JOHN BRIGHT."

WEST RIDING.—On Wednesday afternoon a meeting of the West Riding United Reform Registration Association Executive and General Committee was held in the hall of the Stock Exchange, Leeds, for the purpose of selecting a gentleman or gentlemen of Liberal politics most suitable to be put in nomination at the ensuing election. Frances Carbutt, Esq., occupied the chair, and two or more gentlemen attended as deputations from nearly every one of the polling-places in the West Riding. A long and animated discussion took place. Eventually it was resolved to bring forward Lord Goderich and not to oppose Mr. E. Denison, the present member, unless the Conservatives should introduce a second candidate. It is, therefore, probable there will be no contest for the West Riding.

LIVERPOOL.—The addresses of the two Conservative candidates, Messrs. Horsfall and Turner, were posted through the town on Wednesday. They both refer to their past career as indicative of their future policy, if elected. There is no doubt of the return of the former, but as regards the latter it is extremely uncertain, if not unlikely—his putting the town to the expense of a contest having excited much disapprobation amongst his previous supporters. The general feeling is in favour of the present members, Messrs. Horsfall and Ewart.

COVENTRY.—Sir Joseph Paxton has issued an address, in which, while again soliciting the suffrages of the electors, he gives his reasons for voting on Mr. Cobden's motion. "Should Lord Palmerston," he observes, "in the course of the address, "manifest a progressive and liberal spirit in his home policy, combined with the same vigour and capacity which distinguished him in the late Continental struggle, he shall have my hearty support."

GREAT YARMOUTH.—On Saturday Mr. W. T. M'Cullagh and Mr. E. W. Watkin, the Liberal candidates, appeared before a public meeting at the Star Hotel.

Mr. J. W. Shelley, one of the magistrates of the town, was called to the chair. Mr. M'Cullagh declares himself in favour of an extension of the suffrage, and to affording some legislative protection to the poor voter in the exercise of the franchise. Mr. Watkin expresses his intention, if returned, to support an extension of the suffrage, vote by ballot, educational and other reform. A resolution in favour of both candidates was passed by the meeting.

PRESTON.—The present Conservative member, Mr. R. T. Parker, has announced his intention not to offer himself. The Liberal member, Sir George Strickland, Bart., has not made any sign. Mr. Grenfell, a Liberal Whig, is in the field for the vacant seat.

LEEDS.—The Liberals have announced the Right Hon. M. T. Baines and Mr. F. Carbutt, one of the Directors of the Midland Railway, and for many years an eminent wool-merchant in the town. He is put forward by those known as the advanced Liberals, and is an opponent of Church and State, and of National Education. The friends of National Education have brought forward W. E. Forster, Esq., who has already addressed the Liberal electors, and who would have united that party in his favour had he consented to waive his opinions in favour of the education of the people. Should the Conservatives unite with the Radicals, it is probable that the Right Hon. M. T. Baines and Mr. Forster will be returned.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE news of the week, as far as literature and art are concerned, belongs to that class which the writers of the last age not improperly entitled "fripery news." The forthcoming elections absorb conversation; and authors are asking, not about forthcoming works from the pen of Mr. Disraeli, Sir Bulwer Lytton, Mr. Layard, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Warren, or Sir George Lewis, but whether those gentlemen are likely to be returned to Parliament for the particular places they at present represent. The general impression seems to be that Mr. Layard will lose his seat for Aylesbury, but that he will be readily chosen for another English borough. His active mind can never be in want of honourable and useful employment; and, as he seems to have set his heart on politics, he has the best wishes of all who love literature; though, indeed, we would willingly spare his attendance in the House on this condition, that he would give us another book upon any subject during the present year.

Mr. George Scharf, jun., has been appointed secretary to the Stanhope Portrait Gallery of British Celebrities. Though Mr. Scharf is not understood to have made English portraits a particular study, or to be well versed in Granger and Bromley, in Houbraken or in Lodge, yet he brings to his new business a general knowledge of art which the committee will find of essential service in their undertaking. He draws rapidly and well, and can, when required, carry off the position and air of a portrait on his thumb nail. The election of Mr. Scharf is one, therefore, that will give in the long run general satisfaction. While on this subject we may mention incidentally that there is no truth in a rumour that the Stanhope Committee differed loudly and vehemently on the propriety of admitting a portrait of James Boswell into the collection, or that two very celebrated writers (members of the committee) on Boswell's character spoke earnestly for and against the admittance of James Boswell. Surely a portrait of Boswell would not be out of place even if hung by the side of Johnson, and on the same line of sight. "Shall Cromwell have a statue?" is not, therefore, likely to be supplanted in the public prints by "Is Boswell a hero and a British celebrity?"

A right good man and true on armour and costume, Mr. Planché, is at present in Manchester, classifying, grouping, and cleaning judiciously the far-famed Meyrick collection of ancient armour. Mr. Planché was the friend of Sir Samuel Meyrick, one in whose knowledge of mediæval manners he had just reliance. Mr. Planché has, in addition, a fine taste for chronological arrangement and picturesque grouping; so that the Meyrick collection, the reader may rest assured, will be seen in Manchester in May next as Meyrick himself would have loved to have seen it. The whole of the armour in the Exhibition (rather select than extensive) is, we may add, very properly intrusted to Mr. Planché.

Who is to decorate the Art-Treasures Exhibition Building? Mr. Owen Jones, or Mr. Digby Wyatt, or Mr. Edward Salomons? In whose taste shall we rely, to whose pencil shall we intrust the decoration of the richly-ribbed roof that is to contain the Art-Treasures of England? Artists differ, mere colourists differ, architects of course differ, decorators differ, committeemen differ—rather, we should say, they *did* differ; *now* their differences are over—so runs the gossip of the day—and the decoration is intrusted (not unwisely, we think) to the far-famed Mr. Crace—*the* Crace who has done so much that is in exquisite taste for the Palace of Devonshire and the Duchess of Sutherland. Mr. Crace is hard at work, and what he has done already has pleased that fit audience—the few and many. We may add that the decoration is not blue and white (Hyde-park or Sydenham pattern), but something better.

Our readers will not have forgotten our paragraph of last week respecting the Royal Irish Academy and the Royal Dublin Society. We will not say that the paragraph did good service, but it has led to good, for the Royal Dublin Society has not imitated the Royal Irish Academy. No, indeed! the Royal Dublin Society has only this week most freely consented to lend all its treasures—and it has many—but has wisely allowed Mr. Kemble (*the* Kemble) to make the selection required. Mr. Kemble has selected, not thirty-nine, but seventy-nine articles; and Mr. Petrie—Petrie of the Round Towers—has placed his large and very fine collection of Irish antiquities at the disposal of Mr. Kemble and the Art-Treasures Exhibition.

While we are recording what we hear pleasantly, a friend, fresh from a first-class express, and impatiently headlong for the best hansom in London, rushes frantically before us, and whispers loudly in our ear that the Marquis of Hertford—the King Charles the First of modern collectors—sends his thirty-seven finest pictures—and his whole collection is surpassingly fine—to this Manchester he knows not what Exhibition. The Marquis, whose taste in art is not to be disputed, has made the selection himself, wishing to show what he has inherited and what he has bought; and the nobleness of his inheritance is only to be surpassed by the wise magnificence of his purchases. Christie and Manson, it is said, value the thirty-seven pictures at something above seventy thousand pounds. Lord Hertford, it is announced, wished at one time to have all his pictures hung together; but has—in his true love for art—at once consented to the chronological arrangement of the committee. His Lordship's acquisitions will tell with equal effect, and certainly to more useful artistic purposes, by the arrangement his Lordship now thinks the best—and this is the view of our *impatient friend*, cold from the fresh-horsed hansom cab.

The half ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer and the late ex-Chancellor are agreed upon every point of the Budget, saving the folly of a civil vote of no one knows what (not even Mr. Anderson, of the Treasury) for the Ordnance Survey of Scotland. Mr. Gladstone computed the vote (was it done at a late hour?) at something between four millions sterling and five millions sterling, and Sir George Lewis (in no way too cordial and with reason with his right honourable friend) thinks thus accurately of the excessive and unwise vote:—

> I don't be lol that the Government is called upon to produce a plan upon so gigantic a scale that the outline of a single county in Scotland would take up all over the floor of Westminster Hall (Cheers and a laugh)—a scale so large as to be utterly useless for all the ordinary purposes of a map, and only applicable to the objects of estate surveys. That was decided by the House however, but I still entertain the opinion that a map upon the scale of one inch to the mile, accurately laid down, is all that Government ought furnish for national purposes.

How will the Scottish lion roar at hearing this! It is enough to bring from his grave

> Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount,
> Lord Lion King at Arms.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The *Cross*, Berlin newspaper, states on authentic information that the ceremony of betrothal of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal to Prince Frederick William will take place at London during the month of May; and that the Prince and Princess of Prussia will accompany their popular and respected son to England for that purpose. The marriage, adds the *Cross*, is fixed for the 21st of November, or as soon after as possible. The newly-married couple, it is believed, will remain in England about a month or more, and there pass the Christmas holidays; after which they will commence their journey to the Prussian dominions, and make their entry in state into Berlin immediately after the new year, by which time the palace now fitting up for their residence will be fully completed and properly fired.

CHINESE REBELS.

## THE WAR IN CHINA.

It was stated by Lord Palmerston in Parliament last Tuesday week that, but for the unfortunate events which have recently happened at Canton, this country, in connection with France, and probably with the concurrence of the United States, were about to send a mission to Pekin for the sake of extending our diplomatic relations with China. Of course that arrangement is suspended for the present; but it will be seen from the following letter, which appeared in the *Moniteur* of last Saturday, that the *entente cordiale* between England and France still prevails, notwithstanding all the efforts of the friends of Russia to break it:—

Hong-Kong, Jan. 14.

The Chinese no longer restrict themselves to mere self defence at Canton and upon the river; they have issued proclamations and pamphlets exciting the inhabitants to hatred and to the murder of foreigners; they prohibit them from serving the Barbarians, and we have had reason to apprehend an insurrectional movement at Hong-Kong itself. Sir John Bowring has come to an understanding with Admiral Guerin, the Commander-in-Chief of the French division, and they have decided in concert upon effectual measures for keeping down, in case of need, the Chinese population. Fifty men of the French crews have taken up a position in the east part of the town, and every arrangement has been settled for landing, at the first signal, all the landing companies and four field howitzers.

It would appear that this attitude taken by the French is to be ascribed to the instructions received by the last mail. France and England had concerted, we are assured, before they knew even of the recent events at Canton, to obtain from the Chinese Government the revision of their treaties which expire forthwith, and their representatives are said to have received despatches which, whilst prescribing to them the identical conduct they will have to observe for the attainment of this object by common accord, authorise them to afford each other mutual support in all eventualities. Be that as it may, it is time to have a reinforcement sent to us, and, should fresh forces fail to come to China, all Europeans indiscriminately would be exposed to most serious dangers.

In fact, you will learn that the incidents of the contest, of which Canton is the principal theatre, are succeeding each other rapidly and acquiring every day more serious importance. You will know when you receive this letter that the Factories have been destroyed; they were set on fire by the Chinese in twenty different places at one and the same time, and the English, unable to multiply themselves, made efforts, but in vain, to subdue the flames.

Where the Factories once stood we now see nothing but a heap of ruins. Encouraged by the momentary deficiency of force at the disposal of Admiral Seymour, the Chinese are showing themselves resolved to go on by means of murder and arson; Imperial soldiers in disguise took their passage on board the *Thistle* steamer, carrying the mail; while this vessel was descending the river these soldiers fell upon the Europeans, whom they assassinated, and they then, having set her on fire, ran her ashore.

In the course of the 3rd inst. a large number of junks attempted to take the *Coromandel* war-steamer, carrying Admiral Seymour's flag. The Chinese had chosen the moment when the tide was at the lowest, and when the different steamers could not come to each other's assistance. The *Coromandel* made a vigorous resistance, and the assailants were obliged to sheer off, after losing many of their number. The English had one officer and four men killed, and eight men wounded.

We have already spoken (says the Paris *Moniteur de la Flotte*) of the odious orders sent by the Court of Pekin to the Mandarins governing the maritime provinces of the Celestial Empire. In several quarters, and particularly at Shanghai, these orders have not been carried out.

CHINESE MODE OF CARRYING THE WOUNDED.

HONG-KONG: CENTRAL PORTION OF THE TOWN OF VICTORIA

but in a great number of others they have, unfortunately, but too much exerted the bad passions of the inhabitants. Some of the Mandarins have addressed to the populace proclamations breathing the most cruel dispositions. We have received that of the Governor of Whampoa, of which the following translation is just now seasonable:—

Infamous foreigners have presumed to raise the standard of revolt against the sublime and venerated authority of the Emperor. They have attacked the city of Canton, in order to burn it; and already have they received the punishment they merited, for our invincible troops have repulsed them, and killed a great number of them. Let them be attacked from every part of the empire. Let every inhabitant of China who shall meet an Englishman inflict on him the fate he merits. Already do our innumerable fleets and our mighty armies, which are prepared by the whole world, advance to drive them away. Let everybody unite with that design, let every one take part in the war, and teach foreigners to tremble before the will and before the anger of our Sovereign, whose glance is as burning as the rays of the sun, and whose power is immeasurable.

He who shall not act in conformity with these orders shall be considered as a traitor, and may expect from us a chastisement as prompt as terrible.

You hear: Obey. The Mandarin Governor, TCHYN-TOO.
Done at Whampoa, the 5th day of the 12th Moon.

As soon as this proclamation appeared, the agitation that ensued among the populace was so great that the small number of Europeans in the town felt it prudent to evacuate, and the foreign vessels at anchor in the roads or in the Tchoukiang, a river of great commerce, put to sea with the Europeans on board. Whampoa is not one of the five ports open to foreign commerce in virtue of treaties. It is a port situated about a dozen miles from Canton, where vessels requiring to that city often anchor to take in water and provisions. The proclamation of the Mandarin of Whampoa (says our correspondent), the only one of which we know the text, is stated to be one of the least violent. We may judge by it of the disposition of the Chinese authorities.

A Paris letter, in the *Nord*, of Brussels, says:—

The French squadron in the China Seas is about to be reinforced, and an arrangement has been concluded to that effect between Count Walewski, Lord Cowley, and Admiral Hamelin.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The first of the Engravings at page 238 represents a party of Chinese Rebels; and the second Engraving the mode of carrying a wounded Rebel, both taken from Sketches made during the siege.

In the general view of Hong-Kong, at page [illegible] is shown the central part of the town with Victoria, at the base of the lofty hills. The town was founded in 1841; and within two years, from a tent pitched for the Government residence, it became a large assemblage of stores, forts, wide streets, bazaars, and markets, and several public buildings.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### LORD THURLOW.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD THOMAS HOVELL THURLOW, third Baron Thurlow, of Thurlow, in the county of Suffolk, whose death occurred on the 2nd inst., at Herne Bay, was the eldest son of the celebrated Lord Chancellor Thurlow a nephew and successor, Edward, second Baron Thurlow, by his wife, Mary Catherine, eldest daughter of James Richard Bolton, Esq. He was born the 12th Nov., 1814, and succeeded his father, as third Baron, the 3rd June, 1829. He married, the 9th Nov., 1836, Sarah, only daughter of Peter Hodgson, Esq., by which lady (who died the 31st March, 1840) he has left two sons, the eldest of whom, Edward Thomas, his successor, born the 6th Oct., 1837, is now the fourth Baron Thurlow.

### THE EARL OF FIFE.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES DUFF, fourth Earl of Fife, Viscount Macduff, and Baron Braco, of Kilbryde, county Cavan, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Fife in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was the eldest son of Alexander, the third Earl, by his wife, Mary, daughter of George Skeene, Esq., of Skeene, and was born the 6th October, 1776. He married, the 6th Sept., 1799, Maria Caroline, second daughter of Louisa, Countess of Dysart, and her husband, John Maunsey, Esq., of Graham Grange, Lincolnshire, and by this lady, who died the 20th Dec., 1805, he had no issue. He succeeded his father in his Earldom and other Irish titles on the 7th April, 1811. He was created a British Peer, as Baron Fife, of the county of Fife, the 28th April, 1827. His Lordship, during the early portion of his life, greatly distinguished himself as a soldier. He was with the Spanish army in the Peninsula previously to 1814, holding the rank of Major-General in that service. He was wounded at the Battle of Talavera, in 1809; and again more severely at the attack of Fort Matagorda, near Cadiz, in the following year. At the conclusion of the Peninsular war he returned to Scotland. His Lordship was for many years Lord of the Bedchamber to the late King William IV. He had been made a Knight of the Thistle in 1827, and was, with the exception of the present Earl of Aberdeen, the senior Knight of the Order. He was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Guelphs of Hanover in 1823, and was also a Knight of the Spanish Order of St. Ferdinand, and of the Swedish Order of the Sword. His Lordship was Lord Lieutenant of Banffshire and Vice-President of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland. The Earl of Fife died on the 9th inst. at his seat, Duff House, Banffshire. As he had no issue his Barony of Fife in the United Kingdom becomes extinct; and he is succeeded in his Irish honours, and his extensive estates in the counties of Banff, Aberdeen, and Forfar, by his nephew, the elder son of the late General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, G.C.H. of Delgaty Castle, Aberdeenshire. James Duff, Esq., M.P. for Banffshire, who now becomes the fifth Earl of Fife, and who was born in 1814, married, in 1840, the Lady Agnes Georgiana Hay, second daughter of the late Earl of Erroll, by whom he has a youthful family. The Earls of Fife, whose original surname of Macduff the genius of Shakspeare has made familiar to the world, spring from the very Macduff the thane of the tragedy, that powerful chieftain was, for his services in destroying the usurper Macbeth, created an Earl, in 1060, by King Malcolm Canmore. The present Earldom of Fife is a second creation, bearing date in 1759.

### DR. KANE.

ELISHA KENT KANE, the justly celebrated traveller, was born at Philadelphia, in 1822. He was educated at the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and graduated with honours as a Doctor of Medicine in 1843. Immediately after receiving his degree he was appointed on the diplomatic staff as surgon to the first American Embassy to China. He availed himself of the facilities afforded by his position to explore the Philippines, which he accomplished principally on foot. His charts are still preserved. He was the first who descended the crater of Taal, and ventured to make a topographical sketch of the interior of that great volcano. After these explorations Dr. Kane traversed India. On his return journey he was so unfortunate as to lose all his papers and journals, and to suffer severely from the plague. His profound interest in the question of slave trade induced him next to sail from the United States in a frigate for the coast of Africa. He visited the slave factories from Cape Mount to the river Bonny, and had a free access to the barracoons of Dahomey. He returned home only to make preparations for new adventures and perils in Mexico. He was dangerously wounded at the Battle of Nopaloca, and acquired renown and credit for the brilliant performance of the difficult and dangerous duty of carrying President Polk's despatches to General Scott. With that love for geographical research which characterised him throughout life, he contrived to obtain barometrical altitudes of Popocatepti during his military services in Mexico.

On the return of peace he was attached to the United States' Survey under Professor Bache, and was at work in the Gulf of Mexico when the liberality of Mr. Grinnell stimulated the Government of the United States to the first American Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Kane immediately volunteered his services, and was appointed surgeon to the expedition. His narrative of this voyage was published in 1852. The narrative of Dr. Kane's Second Expedition is just published. The Doctor, to the general regret of his countrymen, and of all lovers of science and enterprise in England, died recently at the Havannah.

A portrait of Dr. Kane appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 830.

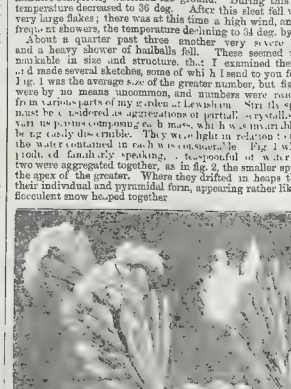
## THE WEATHER.

### THE STORM ON SUNDAY LAST.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*)*

On Sunday, March 8, after a period of more than a month of unusually fine weather, during which less rain had fallen than in any corresponding period since the year 1821, a change suddenly took place. Till about 11 a.m. it was fine; at 11h. 20m., when the temperature of the air was 45 deg., a very severe hailstorm took place, which in a few minutes completely whitened the ground. During this interval the temperature decreased to 36 deg. After this sleet fell with snow in very large flakes; there was at this time a high wind, and afterwards frequent showers, the temperature declining to 34 deg. by noon.

About a quarter past three another very severe hail arose, and a heavy shower of hailballs fell. These seemed to me remarkable in size and structure, that I examined them with care, and made several sketches, some of which I send to you for engraving. Fig. 1 was the average size of the greater number, but figs. 2, 3, and 4 were by no means uncommon, and numbers were readily collected from various parts of my garden at Lewisham. Strictly speaking they must be considered as aggregations of partial crystallised snow, the ball in question composed of such a mass, which is primarily pyramidal, being easily crumble. They were light in relation to their size but the water contained in each was considerable. Fig. 1 when dissolved yielded, familiarly speaking, a teaspoonful of water. Sometimes two or more aggregated together, as in fig. 2, the smaller springing from the apex of the greater. When they drifted in heaps they soon lost their individual and pyramidal form, appearing rather like particles of flocculent snow heaped together.



The distinct prismatic structure of these bodies was to me highly interesting, as completely analogous to that of the crystals of snow published in the report of the British Meteorological Society. With one single exception, which I noticed, the prisms radiated downwards from the apex to the base of the cone, which was irregular and jagged. I never before remember to have seen hail of this particular description.

As bearing upon the recent investigations into the nature of crystalline formations these remarks may not be devoid of interest to your readers and the public. I may add that the number of these hailballs was truly remarkable, for in the course of a few minutes the ground was thickly covered with them, many drifts remaining in sheltered places till noon of the following day, though diminished in size; also that their crystalline structure was more easily discernible a few minutes after than at the time of their descent—the opaque and outer particles being by then dissolved.

On the following day frequent squalls of hail of the same pyramidal form and structure, but not remarkable in size, were experienced. At midnight also, and for some hours after, the ground was whitened with multitudes of snow crystals of from one to two tenths of an inch in size. All were of stellar form, varied in structure, and lightly resting on the blades of short grass, which glistened with them in the moonlight in all direction, presenting a rich and beautiful field for the pursuit of minute observation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES GLAISHER, Sec. Brit. Met. Soc.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 11, 1857

| DAY | Dry Bulb | Wet Bulb | Dew Point | Dry Bulb | Wet Bulb | Dew Point | Wind | Rain |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 9 a.m. | | | 3 p.m. | | | 9 a.m. | |
| | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | | inches |
| March 5 | 37·6 | 37·4 | 37·1 | 38·9 | 37·9 | 34·6 | S.W. | 0·000 |
| 6 | 39·52 | 38·8 | 37·2 | 41·1 | 40·7 | 39·9 | N.W. | 0·000 |
| 7 | 39·64 | 39·6 | 39·2 | 45·2 | 42·4 | 36·3 | W. | 0·000 |
| 8 | 39·59 | 41·7 | 40·4 | 43·6 | 42·9 | 42·3 | W.N.W. | 0·214 |
| 9 | 29·891 | 40·7 | 40·6 | 41·5 | 34·8 | 30·2 | N. | 0·043 |
| 10 | 29·69 | 38·4 | 35·5 | 44·8 | 42·5 | 37·1 | S. | 0·000 |
| 11 | 29·80 | 39·4 | 37·6 | 44·2 | 39·1 | 32·0 | S. | 0·000 |
| Means | 29·742 | 41·5 | 39·7 | 42·9 | 40·7 | 36·2 | | 0·26 |

The range of temperature during the week was 28·1 degrees.

Hear frost covered the ground on the morning of March 6th, and on the nights of the 8th and 10th. Snow was falling heavily on the forenoon and afternoon of the 8th, and on the morning and during the night of the 9th. The ground was covered with snow at 9 a.m. of the 10th; but it had completely disappeared by noon, although a few flakes fell afterwards.

The weather was very stormy and unsettled throughout the days of the 8th and 9th and the wind was blowing with great violence from the N. Thunder was heard on the afternoon of the 8th. The sky has been much overcast, but was very clear on the day of the 5th, on the afternoon of the 7th, and on the nights of the 9th and 10th.

A faint halo was noticed round the moon on the night of the 8th, and a very well-defined one remained visible for some hours on the night of the 9th.

J. BRIEN

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 29′ 60″; Long. 0° 16′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY | THERMOMETER | | | | | | | WIND. | | RAIN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mean of 24 Hours. | Mean of Dew-point. | Mean Elastic Force of Vapour. | Mean Humidity. | Mean Tension of Vapour. | Mean Dew-point. | Mean Elastic Force of Vapour. | General Direction. | Number of Hours. | Fall in 24 Hours. |
| | Inches | ° | | | inch | ° | | | Miles | Inches |
| March 4 | 29·741 | 39·8 | ·311 | 89 | ·268 | 35·8 | 49·1 | W. | 397 | 0·000 |
| 5 | 29·775 | 39·0 | ·301 | 91 | ·264 | 33·9 | 48·1 | W. | 277 | 0·000 |
| 6 | 29·845 | 41·2 | ·341 | 91 | ·299 | 38·7 | 52·5 | W. | 241 | 0·000 |
| 7 | 29·815 | 40·1 | 0·329 | 92 | ·302 | 37·2 | 52·5 | W.S.W. | 271 | 0·000 |
| 8 | 29·761 | 40·4 | ·331 | 94 | ·312 | 38·2 | 44·1 | W. | 411 | 0·000 |
| 9 | 29·561 | 42·3 | ·361 | 97 | ·350 | 41·7 | 42·6 | N. | 165 | 0·111 |
| 10 | 29·561 | 38·5 | ·307 | 94 | ·287 | 36·8 | 38·5 | N.E. | 168 | 0·014 |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Daniell's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

The number of applicants to be admitted as attorneys in the forthcoming term is ninety-five, including several who were "plucked" last term, when the extraordinary number of thirty were sent back.

It is said that a large emigration will take place from California to Australia immediately, as the prospects are anything but encouraging to miners in the former place.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

DONCASTER has had a very fair meeting, despite a cold inclement sky, which early on Tuesday threatened to cover the course with snow. Mr. T. Parr led off, as he has done at four of the Spring Meetings so far, but this time with Odd Trick. Polly Peachum, a chestnut filly, by Collingwood, and purchased for sixty-five guineas at the Maresfield sale, proved that her Liverpool form was a good one, as with 4 lb. extra she cut down twenty "Hopeful" opponents in a common canter; Peregrine, a Longueran colt of Mr. T. Parr's, finishing second; and Heroine, the little 500-guinea winner of the Yerling Stakes at Shrewsbury, far away in the ruck. The senior jockeys, Holmes, Nat, Bumby, A. Day, &c., showed in some force on the two-year-olds, for the first time this season.

St. Giles, the Wynnstay colt of Lord Ribblesdale, defeated everything quite easily in the Betting-room Stakes, but he will have some awkward customers at Northampton, if he goes there; and we doubt whether distance be his *forte*. Adamas and Commoner will, we believe, both be found, on the contrary, to be stayers.

The steeplechase at Doncaster was rather better than it usually is; the Liverpool winner, Emigrant, had a fall, which put his chance entirely out. A French Count won it with his horse Jean du Quesne, ridden by Lamplugh, whose steeplechase fame has so long been known in France. Sandboy stepped up and broke his back; so the casualties were wonderfully light. One capture started with a st. 7 lb. Why do not the committee refuse to handicap under 9 st. 7 lb., or 10 st., and then Lincolnshire and Holderness would send its horses "with men to ride them"?

Yesterday was still very much fancied for the 2000 Guineas, which will be a struggle of no ordinary interest this year. Blink Bonny is gradually going back for the Derby, and Lord Clifden's lot (a pair of impostors, to our mind) have taken the *pas* of her.

Chester Cup speculation is almost *nil*, and, in fact, the Leviathan's determination not to be "dead," but to stick to post-betting, has thrown a great damper over "the Corner." Ellerdale, Cameron, and Virago are all at the Dutchman's paddocks; Boiardo is sold into Norfolk; and old Melbourne's name has disappeared from the sire list, not before it was time, as breeders would have nothing more to do with him. He was only twenty-three, and has brought his owner an enormous income, on the average, for nine or ten seasons past. His son Oulston is a very unworthy successor to him at Cawston. The Danube, who was so much spoken of as a yearling, but failed as a racer, probably owing to a hock enlargement, has gone into Lincolnshire, which has Mortimer, Captain Cornish, and a great deal of fresh blood this year. The latter is a grandson of Don John, whose death in America has just been reported.

Apropos of sales, the Masons have dissolved partnership, and eighteen of their horses will be sold at Tattersall's on Monday week. James, the renowned rider, will still keep on the stables in Mount-street. Mr. A. Thompson's foxhounds, fifty-three couple working and twenty-five couple unentered, will be sold in April; and Mr. Marshall's foxhounds are also seeking a fresh proprietor. Mr. Assheton Smith's hounds had a great run on Monday; and, as a proof that the race of good sportsmen is not likely to be lost, we may mention that a little fellow of the name of Henry Richardson, of eleven and a half, on a pony of 11¾ hands, went through the whole of that extraordinary run of 3h. 45m. with the old Surrey last month. Will Goodall's accident was, we hope, only a matter of not a very serious character; and we are delighted to see that Mr. Charles Davis is to receive a testimonial by the united subscriptions of those who have hunted with the Queen's hounds, and all who wish to honour this archetype of a huntsman. The Norfolk Foxhounds finished their season last Friday. A correspondent informs us that the subscription nearly reaches £2500, and that, although they have had but poor sport, there being scarcely any foxes at first except at Melton Constable, and a legion of other first-season hindrances, everything now looks well for the future—foxes plenty and Speedies few.

The steeplechase list is larger than usual. Haverfordwest stands for Wednesday; Warwick and Horncastle for Thursday; and the Grand Military and the Pytchley Hunt, near Brixworth, for Friday. Mr. Merry has set a rare example to this degenerate steeplechase age, as Essence is weighted at 12 st. 7 lb., and the scale does not go below 9 st. 5 lb. Emigrant gave Weathercock 12 lb. and a beating at Liverpool, which Mr. Merry estimates at 7 lb.

The most exciting sporting incident of the month for naturalists has been the capture of an eagle 7 ft. 6 in. from tip to tip, by a shepherd, who pounced on him as he was "tamelling" the body of a sheep, and mastered him with the aid of his dog, who gave him "a game wing" in the struggle.

The coursing meetings for the week are Altcar Club and Limerick (O) on Wednesday and Thursday, and Mount Louise (Monaghan) on Thursday and Friday. The result of the great Waterloo Cup event was Scotland first, Lancashire third, and Cumberland second and fourth. "Cannie Cumberland" has, it would seem, some rare long-tail blood left, though its old judge has retired from the lists. King Lear's dam, Repentance, is for sale. Nothing like using fame at the critical moment; and the celebrated Riot is matched with Barrator. If she had been in form the Rs would have shown better at Altcar than they did.

### DONCASTER SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Odd Trick, 1. Bourgeois, 2.
Hopeful Stakes.—Polly Peachum, 1. Peregrine, 2.
Doncaster Spring Handicap.—Mystic, 1. Pantomime, 2.
Municipal Stakes. Polish, 1. Bullock, 2.
Chesterfield Plate.—Mysterious Jack, 1. Lord Nelson, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Betting-room Stakes.—St. Giles, 1. Admiral Lyons, 2.
Juvenile Selling Stakes.—Queen of the Isles, 1. Mrs. Taft, 2.
Grand National Steeplechase.—Jean Du Quesne, 1. Hindoo, 2.
Scurry Stakes.—Admiral, 1. Plausible, 2.

### SALISBURY RACES. THURSDAY.

Craven Plate.—Shark, 1. Dupe, 2.
Wiltshire Stakes.—Apathy, 1. Tame Deer, 2.
Fourth Biennial Stakes.—Happy Land, 1. Merry Sunshine, 2.
Third Biennial Stakes.—Vanguard, 1. Wanderer, 2.
City Bowl. Lady Conyngham, 1. Hero 2.

A NEW DODGE.—A few days since a well-dressed, gentlemanly-looking man, leading a beautiful boy some five years of age, entered a jeweller's shop in Broadway, New York, and asked the price of a handsome gold bracelet; it was 120 dollars. The gentleman examined and finally bought the article and put it into his pocket. He then took out a large purse, full of shining pieces, and opened it. At that moment he suddenly exclaimed, with a look of alarm, "Why! where is Charley?" and, dashing the plump purse on the counter, he rushed from the store, in frantic search of Lis boy who had disappeared. The clerk awaited the gentleman's return for some time, with the purse lying where he had cast it down in his excitement. No fear of trickery was entertained, as the purse evidently contained money amounting to twice the value of the bracelet. But when hour after hour passed without the gentleman's return, and it was found that the purse only contained brass medals, the size of half-eagles, the clerk and his master both came to the conclusion that their customer was a slipper-man, and that his innocent-looking boy was not being brought up in the way he should go.—*Boston (U.S.) Traveller.*

THE LAW OF LIBEL FOR NEWSPAPERS.—The case of Davison *v.* Duncan, which has attracted much public attention, came on at the Durham assizes last week. The plaintiff in the action was Joseph Davison, a solicitor in the city of Durham; the defendants, William Duncan and John Taylor Duncan, proprietors and publishers of the *Durham County Advertiser*. The action was brought to recover damages—laid at £1000—for a libel, alleged to be contained in a report of a meeting of the Hartlepool Commissioners, published in the defendants' newspaper. The defendants pleaded, firstly, not guilty; secondly, that the facts were true; and thirdly, that the statement complained of was a just and true report of what had taken place, and that they published it without malice. The case came on for trial through the learned Judge (Justice Crampton) summed up, stating his opinion that the expressions made use of at the meeting clearly contained libellous matter. Reporters and newspaper proprietors were public individuals performing very useful and important functions, but if they circulated slanders they must be held responsible, as other private individuals were. The jury retired for a short time, and at two o'clock returned with a verdict for the plaintiff—one farthing damages.

Amongst the reforms which will be introduced after the return of the Emperor of Austria to Vienna are the following:—Jews' emancipation bill, suppression of corporations and regulation of trades, reduction on entry dues paid by machinery, and complete suppression of transit dues.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE expiring House of Commons is rapidly dispersing of its last worldly bushness, not forgetting, however, to improve the occasion by delivering a series of speeches calculated to edify the constituents of the new House. A temporary Budget meets with little opposition, and the votes for the various services are promptly granted. Addresses to the constituencies appear in scores, and the excitement of a general election has caused, as usual, some ludicrous offers of services to be made on the part of individuals whom one would not exactly select as those designed for statesmanship. Some of these will disappear, but it may be desirable hereafter to indicate such as persevere, to the scandal of the community. No new candidates of mark are at present mentioned; but the veteran reformer, General Thompson, who has been too long excluded from Parliament, has taken the field; and one or two other useful men, who have not recently been returned, again come forward.

The fatal blunder made by the coalescing factions, and the adroit use to which it has been turned by Lord Palmerston, have wrought up the perpetrators to a pitch of rage which occasionally finds really childish demonstration. There is no shutting their eyes to the certainty that, in place of a fluctuating majority in a Parliament summoned by the Conservatives, the Premier will in two months have a large, steady, and certain majority in a Parliament elected-at his own call, and that a factious combination, designed to overthrow him, will have placed his Administration upon a securer basis than any Cabinet has known since the time of Sir Robert Peel. The Conservatives bear this conviction with the decorum of gentlemen; and beyond a little angry growling from the ultras, who have not found "the sword of Gideon" work the deliverance which they expected, the regular Opposition is content with harping upon the fact that Lord Palmerston is not a young man, that they do not understand his policy, and have a general impression that he is a traitor. But the Manchester organs, the gentle peacemongers, cannot bear things with so much composure. They literally rage, and spit out spite against Lord Palmerston upon every occasion which serves, or can be made to serve. They began by proclaiming his Fall, and in their ecstasy described mob-cheering at Westminster as the exulting shouts of an indignant nation. But when they found that the objectionable Premier had not fallen at all, and that the nation was certainly raising its voice, but that it was to give him unmistakable encouragement, that addresses were pouring in upon him, great constituencies writing to him, and public meetings of the respectable and influential classes passing unanimous resolutions in his favour, they waxed ludicrously frantic, and up to the last date are ringing the changes upon every epithet of abuse, from murderer to coxcomb, that can be found for the Viscount. The amenities of the past age, when patriots were all sacrilous, are revived by the cheap press and its patrons; and in their intense vulgarity may be seen a specimen of what our journals would be under the dynasty of King Calico. For a few weeks this will go on, the apostles of peace become more and more rabid, and every small anti-ministerial gathering will be magnified into a meeting of the people—the people, *en masse*, having pronounced for the man who upheld the honour of England during the war, and has since refused to prostrate it at the cry of cant and faction.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the Speaker of the House of Commons, has signified that he retires at the close of this Session, after discharging his duty in the chair for nearly eighteen years He was chosen in 1839, on the retirement of Mr. Abercromby, and in opposition to the Conservative candidate, Mr. Goulburn, by 317 to 296, and has since been chosen twice without contest. Eloquent tributes were paid on Tuesday night by Lords Palmerston and John Russell, Mr. Disraeli, and Sir John Pakington, to the retiring Speaker; and although the public at large, having little conception of the number and intricacy of the questions which the Speaker of the House of Commons has to deal with at a moment's notice, may not attach a due value to this portion of Mr. Lefevre's merits, the continuous testimony borne to his tact, dignity, and amiability, must have familiarised most people with his character. He receives a retiring pension and a peerage, and neither has often been more worthily earned. Mr. Lefevre's portrait was published in a recent number of this Journal.

The Indian Mail has just arrived, and the most important piece of information which it contains is that, in retaliation for the atrocities of the Cantonese, the western suburb of Canton has been burned to the ground by Admiral Seymour. His reinforcements will by this time have reached him, and it would seem, from the powerful force to be placed at his disposal, that the object of the Government is to make a road for the British Envoy to the foot of the Emperor's throne. It is not probable that Sir H. Rawlinson, or Sir John M'Neill, or the representative, whoever he may be, who is to be accredited to China, will condescend to be put into communication with the miscreant Yeh, or that we shall now desist from hostilities until we have been afforded the means of making the demands of civilised Europe comprehensible to the head Government.

The question of the opium trade between India and China was brought before the Lords by the Earl of Shaftesbury on Monday, but in the mildest form in which a question could possibly be raised; and it was disposed of in corresponding fashion. He asked that legal opinion might be taken upon the subject; and this was agreed to by the Government, but upon the distinct condition that they should not be bound by the result. There is a good deal of nonsense talked about opium; the fact being that tobacco-smoking, in excess, is just as deleterious, and the gin-drinking prevalent among our lower orders far more unwholesome and demoralising.

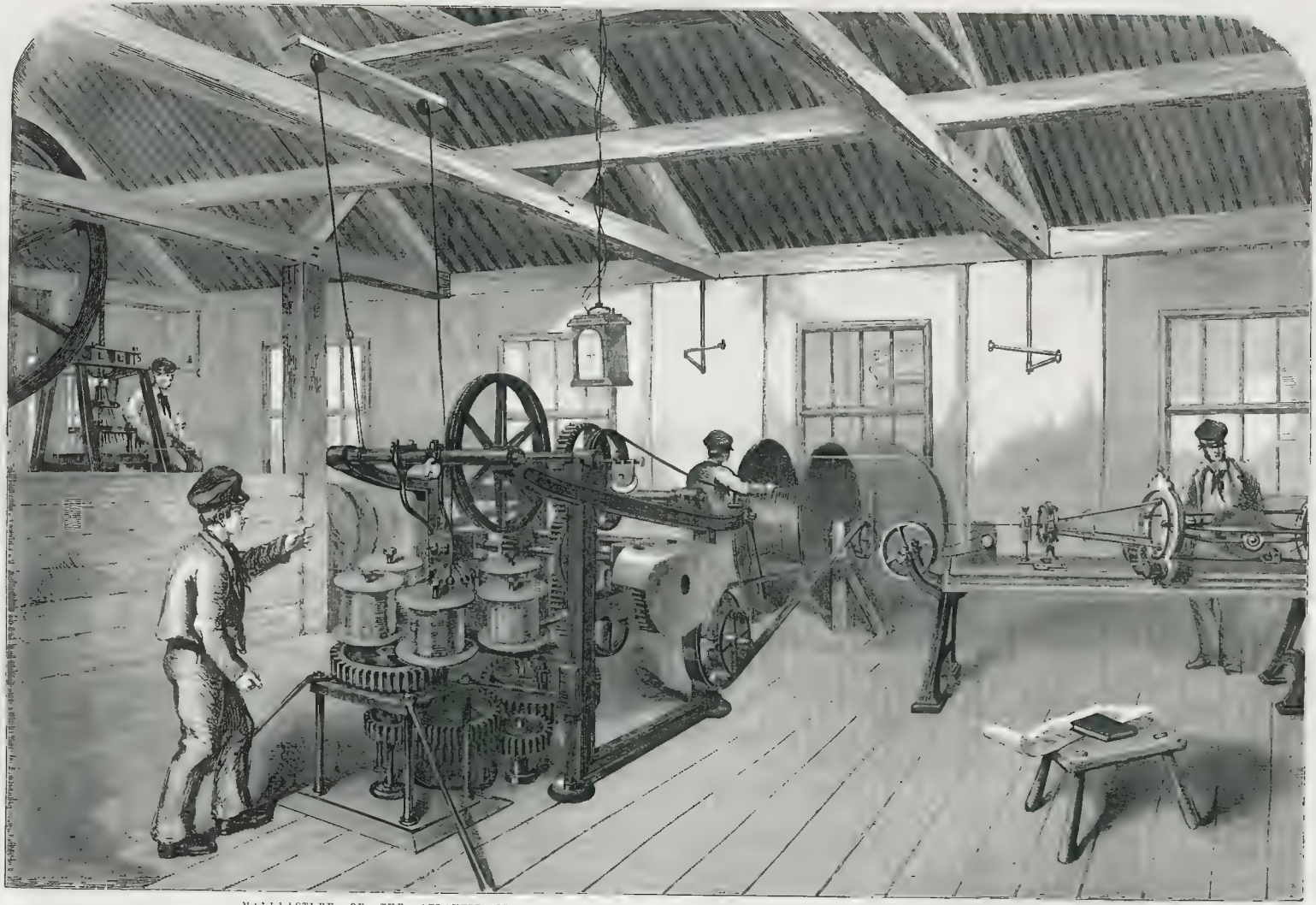
The real history of the British Bank rascality is now being developed. The examination of Mr. Esdaile, one of the governors, is being taken, and the inquiry elicits from that unimpeachable authority a reluctant confession of such jobbing, juggling, and jesuitry as has rarely been heard of. In addition to the exposure of a fraudulent system, which for its coldblooded wickedness stands apart from ordinary guilt, a singular side-light is thrown upon the proceedings of some who have hitherto preserved what they supposed to be a discreet silence, but one which in the instinct of self-preservation they will hardly care to keep much longer. Pursued by the relentless Mr. Linklater, the ex-governor was compelled to divulge the wretched system which has brought about so much sorrow and ruin, and the logic of the Commissioner was used to induce him to qualify the whole by the briefest and strongest terms in the language—those which the public has long since applied to the entire management of the British Bank.

It is to be hoped that a large stock of receipt and postage stamps is in store, or in the hands of the distributors, or else the public may sustain inconvenience by the result of one of the most fierce and awful fires which it ever witnessed and which, in a couple of hours of the night of [illegible] destroyed the White Bear stamp manufactory.

In the House of Commons there are 105 barristers and six solicitors, and in the Lords nine lawyers—making 120.

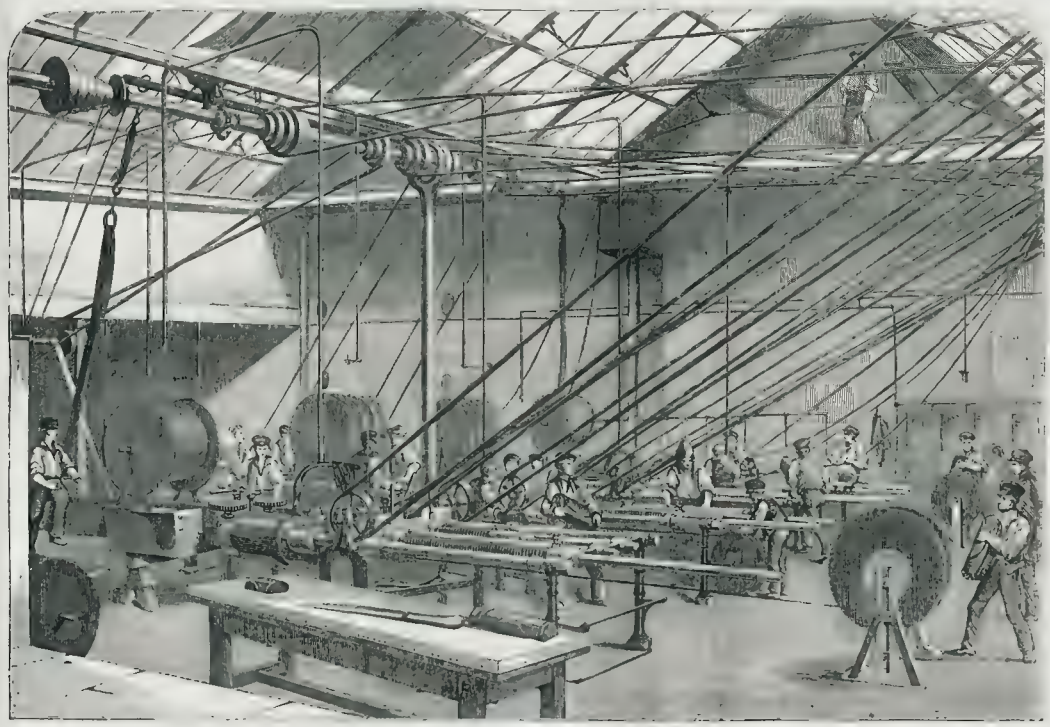
## MUSIC.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR gave their second concert at the Hanover square Rooms on Thursday evening last week. We have already given some account of this choir, and may now repeat that it is lovely to hear such ladies and gentlemen formed and trained by the able conductor of the Amateur Musical Society. They have the unpolished themselves at that society's concerts, and are now giving a series of performances on their own account—not with the view of amusement, but to defray the necessary expenses of their practisings, purchase of music and other incidental outlays. This effort was on the whole an excellent one, though in one or two of the pieces essayed were somewhat too ambitious for so young a choir. This was especially the case with Weber's famous "Sanctus" and "Sweet is every sabbath day"—one of the most difficult as well as most beautiful works of its class. Its complicated harmony demands the utmost precision, and its extreme refinement the most delicate and expression on the part of the singers. In both these respects they were deficient; and they failed, moreover (being unaccompanied), in keeping their voices up to the pitch at which they set out. Beginning in G minor, they fell, before the end of this long piece, almost to F nearly a whole tone. A few chords struck on the piano so softly as to be audible only to the whole and excellent ear



MANUFACTURE OF THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE CABLE AT GLASS, ELLIOTT, AND CO.'S WORKS, EAST GREENWICH.

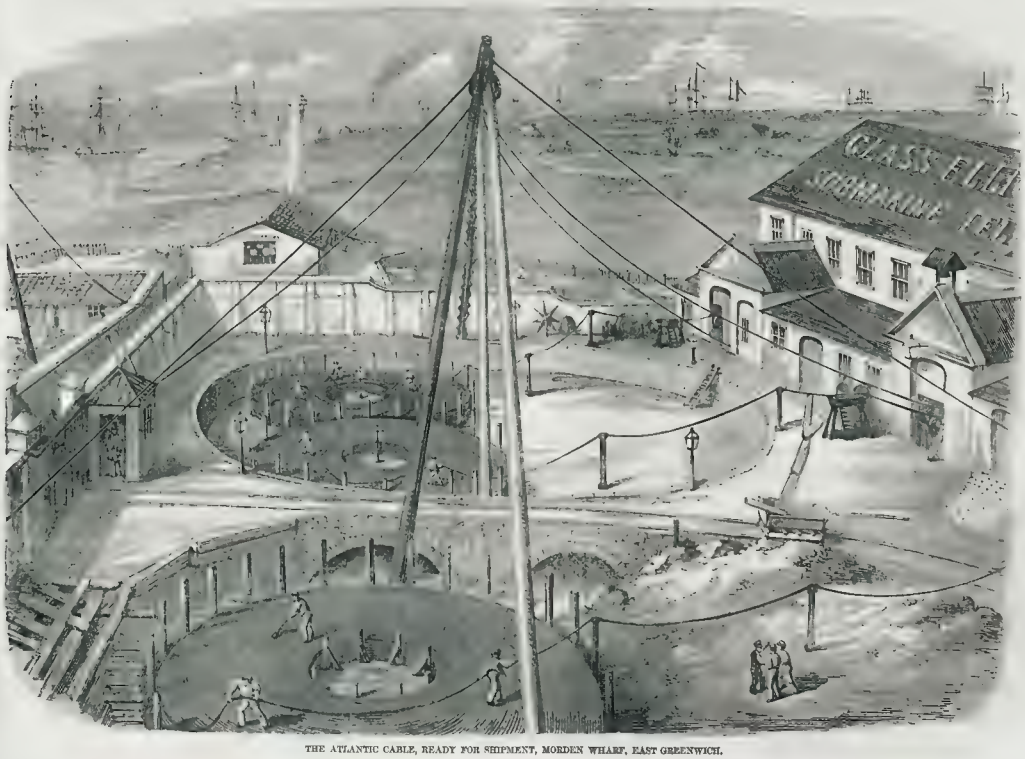
# MANUFACTURE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.



MACHINES COVERING WITH GUTTA PERCHA THE ATLANTIC CABLE WIRE, AT THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY'S WORKS, WHARF-ROAD.

THE several extensions of the Electric Telegraph present rare combinations of science and the arts, which are fraught with interest. Of the submarine cable which is to connect the Old and New Worlds the public has already heard much; but comparatively few persons are aware that it differs in structure, weight, and other conditions from most of the ropes hitherto laid, and embraces several valuable improvements suggested by successes or failures with previous lines.

The cable from Dover to Calais, that of the Magnetic Telegraph Company between England and Ireland, and others less generally known, being laid for the greater part of their length in comparatively shallow water, where the consideration of danger from anchors is a very grave point to be met, weigh seven or eight tons to the mile



THE ATLANTIC CABLE, READY FOR SHIPMENT, MORDEN WHARF, EAST GREENWICH.

nd are of strength sufficient to resist almost any strain to which they are table, except, perhaps, so enormous and exceptional a force as that to which the Ostend rope was subjected in the re-ent storms, when a large ship held on to the cable for a long time, but finally broke it asunder by the tremendous power of the gale. The injury was repaired on the renewal of fair weather, and the rarity of any interruption happening to lines of such calibre (this being the only instance of accident occurring to any the stronger kinds of rope, while those of a lighter character laid in still lie depths to the Hague and elsewhere have been frequently repaired and require comparatively little or no outlay for their maintenance) may be accepted as evidence of the sound judgment exercised in the selection of a heavy class of rope to span frequented and shallow sea.

Near the shores of Newfoundland and Ireland, and until the depth is so increased as to be beyond the range of damage from anchorage or the grounding of icebergs, the Atlantic cable will be stronger even than the most massive rope yet laid; but in the chief portion of the route where are the great depth bears with its disadvantages and difficulties the advantage of perfect rest and security for the wire when laid, the weight will not exceed a ton per mile

In diminishing the weight to this extent, which in the water, by reason of the difference in specific gravity, will be about thirteen to fourteen hundred weight per mile, care has been taken to retain as much strength as possible, and with this view the core or conductor is protected by strands instead of by solid wires, and by this method the pliability of the rope is also much increased.

The Atlantic cable may be divided into two parts, the core and the armour—the former being the conductor to be actually employed in the transmission of electrical sensations under the ocean between Europe and America; the latter, only a protective and strengthening appliance merely to help put the delicate wire at the bottom of the sea. The core is composed of seven copper wires of the gauge known as No. 22, and spirally gathered round each other to form a strand or cord the object of the arrangement instead of a single wire of the same sectional area being to provide against the possibility of any break or contact taking place in the metal. This strand, which will stretch two hundred miles in length is coated with three layers of the purest gutta percha separately applied in the same manner as that with telegraphic wire. The core thus formed by the double covering of gutta percha over the copper strand in the lengths of an inch in diameter, being thus a good conductor and at the advantage thereby gained in the security of insulation is of the highest importance

The core of the entire cable—two miles in length—is now in the course of manufacture under the superintendence of Mr. Statham, at the extensive works of the Gutta Percha Company, Wharf-road, City-road, London. The outer protection of iron wire has been committed to two eminent firms—viz., Messrs. Newall and Co., of Gateshead; and Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co., of East Greenwich each firm having undertaken to complete 1250 miles within a specified period. The accompanying cuts illustrate the processes at the Gutta Percha Company's Works, and at East Greenwich

The core is conveyed to East Greenwich upon large reels, each containing rather more than a mile of wire, and there placed on standards in a lower floor of the factory, the reels being so arranged as to allow of the wire being readily drawn off. Thence it passes into an upper floor, where are the machines for serving it with a thick covering of hemp, well saturated with a mixture of tar and pitch; this lapping of yarn answers as a bed for the reception of the external iron wires, and protects the gutta percha from any injury during the next process.

The outer wires, or armour, are laid into strands, each composed of seven of the best charcoal iron wires (number 22 gauge). These strands are made by a machine embodying some novelty in its construction,—the bobbins of wire, which are the chief weight, and which have hitherto been moved around a centre, being stationary, while a frame rotating with great rapidity bears the wires from the bobbins and forms the strand. The bobbins, seven in number, are supported in the centre of the revolving frame upon independent centres, the wires being passed over small pulleys to a perforated iron girdle-plate at the end of the machine, through which they pass, and, meeting on the other side, are laid together in a compact and regular strand. The enormous speed at which these machines are worked is a striking contrast to the old method of strand-spinning, where, the most weighty part being carried, the rate of motion and the quantity of cord manufactured are limited!

Some idea of the rapidity with which it is necessary that the strands must be made in this instance may be gathered from the fact that the contracts for the manufacture of cable alone require fifty miles per week into at the close of last year; and that 120 miles of iron wire are employed in the formation of each mile of the cable; no less than 5,15,000 miles having to be drawn and spun into 45,000 miles of strand by the early part of the ensuing summer.

The core, being served with tarred yarn, passes from the drum into the final process of covering with the wire strands by the closing machines. These are so constructed that the laying-plates extend some distance above the upper floor line, and the bobbins, eighteen in number, containing the strands, are placed upon a horizontal frame nearly level with the ground floor line; and, as the machine is caused to revolve by means of steam-power, the strands are unwound from their reels and pass through a hollow cap, through which, and through the centre of which the core is drawn; and the strands being thus regularly laid in a spiral direction the manufacture of the cable is completed. A drum of the finished cable is next within the machine, and carries away the cable as it is formed. After passing through a tank containing tar and pitch in certain proportions, and maintained at an even temperature, it is laid in large coils ready for delivery on board ship.

The greatest care is exercised in testing the insulation and efficient conduction of the wire with very delicate galvanometers and a powerful battery series of more than five hundred cells. In a separate room is arranged a series of electro-magnetic bells connected with the testing apparatus and in circuit with the wire in the machine, as well as the completed cable outside, so that any defect or want of continuity in the rope is immediately made known.

The construction of the cable and the arrangements for laying it are under the control of Mr. Bright, the engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company; its electrical condition and the apparatus for working through it being in the charge of Mr. Whitehouse, the electrician.

From the extensive plant of the Gutta Percha Company, and the energetic efforts which have been put forth, there is every probability of their portion of this great work viz., the entire length of 2000 miles being completed early in May next.

Messrs. Glass and Co.'s works, at East Greenwich, were erected in 1854, for the express purpose of manufacturing submarine telegraph cables. They have the advantage of a river frontage of 200 feet, with great facilities for taking the ships directly on board vessels lying within a distance easily connected by a floating platform. The depth of the wharf from the river to the manufactory is 400 feet, and in this area are sunk tanks capable of containing from 2000 to 3000 miles of cable, with every means of admitting water from the river to submerge the cable from time to time during the progress of manufacture, to prove the perfect insulation, if necessary. The machinery is of the most approved description, and will be capable, with the additional works now erecting, of producing, if necessary, 120 miles of cable per week. At present, from fifty to sixty miles per week of the Atlantic cable are manufactured, and 200 miles completed.

## STATUE OF "ERIN," BY JOHN BELL.

THIS finely characteristic figure was designed and modelled to a commission of Mr. Bland, the publisher. It was originally intended for the Irish Exhibition in 1852, but the work being finished too late for its reception in Dublin, Mr. Blashfield had a copy made in terra-cotta, and which was finished by Mr. J. Bell and exhibited at the Royal Academy. This original is now in Mr. Blashfield's possession, at his gallery, Praed-street, Paddington.

The terra-cotta clay for this statue weighed upwards of one ton before it was fired. It is excepting the harp, all burnt in one piece, and without a flaw, having been carefully composed by means of a reverberatory kiln. The height of the statue is 5 feet 4 inches.

Mr. Blashfield possesses a collection in terra-cotta, of many thousand copies of works of ancient and modern design. In an illustrated memoir upon this elegant art, with reference to terra-cotta as a material, he states:—

Much inquiry and discussion have recently taken place on the durability of stone and other substances for external architectural work in this country. It is said that a great deal of the granite disintegrates and crumbles; that marble and stone decay in a few years, and that metal readily corrodes; but it is said that well-burnt terra-cotta withstands the ravages of time unimpaired; the only secret to ensure its durability being that of sufficient firing. To obtain elegant colour, fine texture, and truth of surface, great mechanical contrivance and scientific knowledge are required; but for durability all depends on the firing of the different articles after they are made. Ancient nations well understood this, and burnt their pottery especially to suit the purposes to which it was applied, —that for exposure to weather being the most vitrified.

Works of great magnitude may be executed in terra-cotta in one piece and with accuracy. The shrinking in drying after moulding or modelling is by careful manipulation reduced to a fixed scale, and by proper dislocation provision for meeting the operation of firing is without risk. The objection, therefore, offered by sculptors to the use of terra-cotta for statues is thus removed, and the economy with which sculptural works can be produced in this material [illegible] from

[illegible] and casting may be studied in the interval and [illegible] without loss of time and the risk of copying, and with [illegible] and [illegible] the artist unimpaired.

Mr. Blashfield has published an "Account of the History and Manufacture of Ancient and Modern Terra-Cotta: and of its Use in Architecture as a Durable and Elegant Material for Decoration," which will be read with especial interest in connection with the Works at Mill Wall, Poplar or the Gallery of Specimens, at Praed-street.

## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND

### THE CLERKENWELL PUMP.

A RELIC of old Clerkenwell has just been removed. It is dated ostensibly but from the commencement of the present century. Still it is associated with, and is the representative of, the patronymic spring from which the parish is named. In the well, around which the parish clerks, or clerkens, were wont to assemble to act pictures plays. The whole district (says the "Curiosities of London") was originally a village, which grew up around the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, north, and the Nunnery of St. Mary, south, of what is now Clerkenwell-green. It was then a succession of pastures and slopes, with "the River of Wells," or "Flest," flowing between two hills on its western border; and its rural character is kept in mind by its *Coppice* and *Hiderness* rows, *Saffron*-hill, *Vineyard*-gardens, *Fields*-lane, Clerkenwell-*green*, and *Ray*-street; whilst Turn-mill recalls "the noise of the water-mills" mentioned by Fitzstephen in 1190. The inscription board of the noted pump shall tell the rest.

A.D. 1805.
WILLM. BOUND. } Churchwardens.
JOSEPH BIRD. }

For the better accommodation of the neighbourhood this pump was removed to the spot where it now stands. The spring by which it is supplied is situated four feet eastward; and round it, as history informs us, the parish clerks of London, in remote ages, annually performed sacred plays. That custom caused it to be denominated "Clerks' Well," and from which this parish derived its name. The water was greatly esteemed by the Prior and Brethren of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the Benedictine Nuns in the neighbourhood.

We hope another memorial of the Well is to be set up.

There are at present no less than 40,000 Chinese located in different parts of the colony of Victoria, and chiefly employed in seeking for gold at the various gold-fields.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives, in its sitting of Saturday last, terminated the discussion of the different chapters of the budget, and voted it in its *ensemble* by a majority of 67 to 8.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

We have again to notice a very limited amount of business doing in all public securities, both for money and time. An increased demand having sprung up for money the value of Consols has slightly given way; but the principal cause of the present inactivity must be attributed to the large supplies of gold which continue to be purchased here on Continental account—chiefly for the Bank of France. This week we have had two arrivals of gold from Australia, the amount received being over £500,000; but we understand that the whole will be sent to the Continent—chiefly to the Bank of France. In addition to small supplies forwarded to various quarters, about £150,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for further shipment; this latter shipment is probably for the purchase of silver, of which metal £56,000 has come to hand from Antwerp. These movements in the precious metals have exercised considerable influence upon the Money Market. Still, there is no prospect before us of money becoming cheaper for a considerable period

The details relative to the projected International Bank in Paris have come to hand. The capital is to consist of 200,000 shares, amount to £ 80,000. In shares of 200f each. Only about half of the capital will be raised at once. This project, although it is free from any novelty in banking, is regarded with more than favour, and, no doubt, it will be productive of much benefit to the commerce of France

The value of National Stocks and Securities has undergone no material variation, but the tendency of price has been downwards. Early in the week the Consol Market was devoid of animation, and the following prices were quoted:—Bank Stock, 221½ to 222; Three per Cent Consols, 93¾ to 93⅞; Three per Cent Reduced, 93¾; Long Annuities, 1860, 2⅜; India Bonds, par; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾. On Tuesday the market was very flat, and scarcely any business was effected:—Bank Stock marked 220 and 222; Three per Cent Consols, 93½; India Bonds, 2s. dis. to 1s prem., Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; Consols for Account, 93¾ and 93½; Exchequer Bonds, both series, 98¾. Wednesday's business was limited: Bank Stock realized 223; the Three per Cent Consols were 93½; Ditto, for Account, 93⅝; Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 98½ to 3s prem. The Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the rates of discount.

Advices from Mexico state that the Government of the United States is about to advance a loan of £5,000,000 in consideration of Somb ceded This news is regarded in a most favourable light by the holders of Mexican Bonds in which, however, very few speculative purchases have been made. The Foreign Stock generally has continued quiet, and we have very few changes to notice in the quotations. Brazilian Five per Cents have been done at 102¾; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 84½; Mexican Three per Cents, 22¾; Ditto New Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 19¾; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91; Turkish Six per Cents, 97; Turkish Four per Cents, 101¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64; Turkish Four per Cents, 99½; Spanish Three per Cents, 41½; Danish Five per Cents, 102; Ecuador New Consolidated, 15; French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 93 fr. 50 c.

The value of all Joint-Stock Bank Shares has been well supported; but the business doing has been moderate. City, 70; London and County, 32½; London Joint-Stock, 20½; London and Westminster, 5⅞; Oriental, 41; Ottoman, 16½; Provincial of Ireland, 59½; South Australian, 36¾; Union of Australia, 61

Miscellaneous Shares have been rather inactive, as follows:—East and West India Docks, 119½; St. Katharine, 92; Victoria, 96½; Australian Agricultural, 2½; Electric Telegraph, 93; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2⅞; Van Diemen's Land, 14½; Royal China, 5⅞; Warrand and Birmingham, 16½; Berlin Waterworks, 5½; East London, 106½; Grand Junction, 73; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 98; West Middlesex, 99; Hungerford Bridge, 8.

There has been much less activity in the market for Railway shares than last week. The fall in prices, however, has not been extensive. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston, 4¼ ex div.; Caledonian, 69⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 38; Eastern Counties, 10⅞; Eastern Union, B Stock, 4⅛; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 36⅞; Great Northern, 95; Ditto, A Stock, 97; Ditto, B Stock 122½; Great Western, 68¾ ex div.; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101¼; London and Brighton, 108½; London and North-Western, 94¼ ex div.; London and South-Western, 104⅞; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 37; Midland, 82 ex div. and ex new; Norfolk, 86⅝; North British, 46⅝; North-Eastern (Berwick), 86⅝ ex div.; Ditto, York, 86⅝; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 30¼; Shropshire Union, 50; South Eastern, 74⅝ ex div.; South Wales, 85⅛ ex div.; Vale of Neath, 26½; Wimbledon and Croydon, 8¾

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Hull and Selby, Half Shares, 84 ex div.; London and Greenwich Preference, 23½; Midland Bradford, 80 ex div. and ex new.

PREFERENCE SHARES. Eastern Counties. No. 2, ¾ pm.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 76½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 116; Ditto, Redeemable at five per cent prem.; Great Western Five per Cent, 104½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 6; Midland Consolidated, 98 ex div. and ex new; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 111; Scottish North-Eastern, Aberdeen Stock, 116; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 106; South Wales, 97 ex div.; Waterford and Kilkenny.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 93; Calcutta and South-Eastern, ¾ prem.; Central Oude, ¾ prem.; East Indian, 113½; Geelong and Melbourne, 21⅝; Grand Trunk of Canada, 51⅛; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 82; Great Indian Peninsular, 81⅝; Ditto, New, 34½; Great Western of Canada, 16¾; Ditto, New, 11⅝.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 6¾; Lombardo-Venetian, 12⅝; Namur and Liege, 9; Northern of France, 38; Paris and Lyons, 29½; Sambre and Meuse 10¾

In Mining Shares only a moderate business has been passing. On Thursday St. John del Rey were 20½. Santiago de Cuba, 7; and United Mexican, 4¾.

[illegible] Mormon

Although very little business is doing in the Shares to day, the Bankers as well as [illegible] Money, and [illegible] for Account are firm. In the Unfunded Debt very little is passing. Exchequer Bonds and Railway Shares are firm. The accounts of the Bank of France, made up to-day, are favourable. It shows a slight decrease in the circulation, and a decided improvement in the stock of bullion compared with last month

## THE MARKETS

[illegible] was sensibly supplied with English wheat, [illegible] matters were quiet and the demand for all [illegible] Compared with Monday, however, [illegible] Foreign wheat was steady, and [illegible] Fine samples of both sorts were firm, [illegible] improvement in value. Grinding and distilling barley [illegible] Monday [illegible] secondary kinds ruled [illegible] Beans and peas were firm, but [illegible] Arrivals this week:—Wheat, 21661 barley [illegible], 4690; oats, 3470; flour [illegible]; linseed [illegible]; rapeseed [illegible]; barley, 13,270; oats, 1100; flour, 5630 [illegible]

[illegible] At Mark Lane [illegible] to 68s; Ditto, white, 58s. to 68s; Norfolk and [illegible] Ditto, white, 58s. to 68s; Kent and Essex, [illegible] Ditto, white, 58s. to 68s; Scotch and Irish [illegible] Ditto, white, 58s. to 68s; foreign [illegible] Dantzic, 74s to 78s; [illegible] Odessa and Taganrog, [illegible] Ditto, white, 58s. to 68s; Marianopoli, [illegible] per quarter. Town-made flour was in [illegible] Ditto, white, 58s. to 68s; Norfolk and

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WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition. Mr. and Mrs. JOHN HAGAN, 31, Newcastle-street, Strand, opposite Somerset-house, continue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Outfitting, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or distance punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the Country either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the same day. Reference, London and Westminster Bank. Est. 42 yrs.

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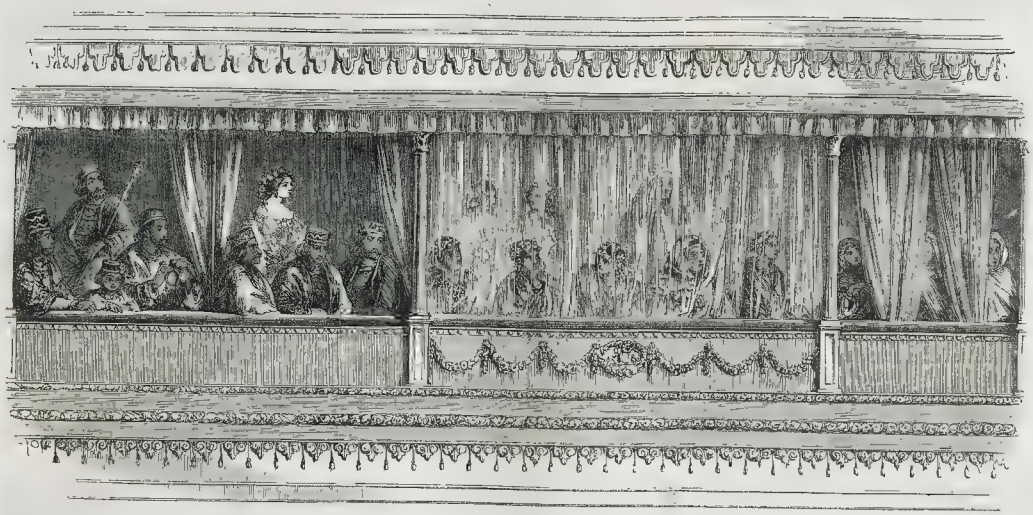


THE QUEEN AND PRINCES OF OUDE AND SUITE AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

On Tuesday week the Queen of Oude honoured Drury-lane Theatre with a state visit. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Princes and a large suite, including two or three European ladies. The Royal party occupied four boxes, the Queen and her ladies being in the Royal box, the Princes and gentlemen of their Court in the adjoining boxes. This, being the first appearance of her Majesty at any public place, created considerable interest and curiosity. The effect of so many and varied Oriental costumes was rich and peculiar, and the blue and silver tissue hung entirely over the Royal box for the purpose of shrouding the Queen from vulgar gaze gave an air of mystery to the dark faces, rich dresses, and flashing jewels which were dimly seen through it. Her Majesty's visit lasted from the commencement to the end of the performances, the interest and astonishment of the Royal party seeming to increase every moment, more particularly during the pantomime. None but females were allowed to receive or attend upon the Queen during the evening.

ERIN," BY J. BELL. EXECUTED IN TERRA COTTA BY BLASHFIELD.
(SEE PAGE 244.)

## GALL-NUTS UPON OAK-TREES IN DEVON.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

MUCH attention has been drawn to the oak-trees in Devonshire during the last three or four years. They have suddenly appeared studded with gall-nuts, in numbers so abundant as nearly to equal the leaves. The specimens which I forward will give some idea of the clusters with which the trees are loaded. I am not aware whether this gall-nut is equal in its astringent qualities to the gall-nuts imported, or whether it might become a useful article of commerce; but in some districts it is so plentiful that almost any amount might be collected at a cheap rate.

"No present," say Kirby and Spence (i., 315), "No present that insects have made to the arts is equal in utility and universal interest, comes more home to our best affections, or is the instrument of producing more valuable fruits of human wisdom and genius, than the product of the animal to which I have alluded. You will readily conjecture I mean the fly that gives birth to the gall-nut, from which ink is made." It is of the genus *Cynips*. They are imported from Smyrna, Aleppo, and other ports in the Levant, and from the East Indies.

"The galls most esteemed are known in commerce under the name of blue galls, being the produce of the first gathering, before the fly has issued from the gall. It will not be uninteresting to know that from these, when bruised, may occasionally be obtained perfect specimens of the insect. The galls which have escaped the first searches—and from most of which the fly has emerged—are called white galls, and are of very inferior quality, containing less of the astringent principle than the blue galls, in the proportion of two to three. The white and blue galls are usually imported mixed, in about equal proportions, and are then called galls in sorts. If no substitute equal to galls, as a constituent part of ink, has been discovered, the same may be said of these productions, as one of the

GALL-NUTS UPON OAK-TREES IN DEVON.

most important of our dyeing materials constantly employed in dyeing black."

On examining the specimens which I send it will be seen that some of them have a hole on one side from which the insect has escaped. These will come under the denomination white galls, as described, and these are a season older than the others. The others still contain the insect; and if they are carefully cut open with a penknife a live grub or maggot will be found in the centre. Try them.

"All these tumours," continue the entomologists above quoted, "owe their origin to the deposition of an egg in the substance out of which they grow. This egg, too small almost for perception, the parent insect, a little four-winged fly, introduces into a puncture, made by her curious spiral sting, and in a few hours it becomes surrounded with a fleshy chamber, which not only serves its young for shelter and defence, but also for food, the future little hermit feeding upon its interior, and there undergoing its metamorphosis. Nothing can be more varied than these habitations. Some are of a globular form, of a bright red colour. * * * Others, beset with spines or clothed with hair, are like seed-vessels. * * * Some are exactly round; others like little mushrooms; others resemble artichokes; while others again might be taken for flowers. In short they are of a hundred different forms, and of all sizes, from that of a pin's head to that of a walnut. Nor is their situation on the plant less diversified. Some are found upon the leaf itself, others upon the footstalks only, others upon the roots, and others upon the buds. * * * How the mere insertion of an egg into the substance of a leaf or twig, even if accompanied, as some imagine, by a peculiar fluid, should cause the growth of such singular protuberances around it, philosophers are as little able to explain, as why the insertion of a particle of variolous matter into a child's arm should cover it with pustules of small-pox. * * * When chemically analysed, galls are found to contain only the same principles as the plant from which they spring, but in a more concentrated state."

Now, it may reasonably be asked, whether these English galls, suddenly become so abundant, could not be turned to some use? It may not be easy to explain the cause that has developed them so plentifully during the last few years; but the fact nevertheless remains: they are "as thick as blackberries." In depositing her eggs the insect appears to select the newest twigs (for they are deposited in the bark of the twig, and not in the leaf) that is, in laying her eggs in the spring of 1857, she will choose the shoots of last year's growth. It may be remarked, also, that it is the young oak-trees that are the most covered with these gall-nuts, or the branches of trees that have been pollarded. A live grub is found in most of them during the summer and autumn months; but at this period of the year the perfect insect has in most cases escaped. I detected one insect on the point of emerging. It is not a fly; it is a minute beetle, about the eighth of an inch long.

Sidmouth, P. O. H.

PUMP IN RAY-STREET, CLERKENWELL-GREEN, SUPPLIED FROM THE CLERKS' WELL.—(SEE PAGE 244.)

MARRIAGE CEREMONIAL OF THE BARON ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD AND MISS LEONORA ROTHSCHILD: THE BRIDEGROOM BREAKING THE WINE-CUP

(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House met at four o'clock, when the Royal assent was given by commission to the following Bills: The Royal Marine Forces Bill, the Chief Constables Bill, the Public Health (Supplemental) 1837 Bill, and the Indian Subjects Commission Bill.

The Earl of EGLINTON presented a petition from Irvine against the opium trade; and petitions from other places in Scotland, praying for a restriction on the traffic in spirits in that part of the kingdom.

Baron and Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill.—Lord LYNDHURST moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Bill on the Wednesday next after the Easter recess, and the Solicitor-General to prepare instructions to the Committee with respect to the Divorce Bill and the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill.—The Lord Chancellor replied, that he thought it would be better to postpone the consideration of the Bill to the Committee of the Whole House, with these bills during the present Session; but they would, undoubtedly, be reintroduced, with some slight alterations, at the earliest period after the reassembling of Parliament.

#### THE OPIUM TRADE.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY called the attention of their Lordships to the subject of the opium trade. His object was to ascertain the state of the law, in order to devise some remedy for the evil of which he complained. A good deal had been heard of the opium traffic between India and China, and of late the public mind and the public conscience had been greatly scandalised by the immoral system which had been so long in existence in the Indian and Chinese Seas. So long as that system was allowed to continue it would be impossible for peace, quiet, or good order to subsist between our Indian territories and those of the Emperor of China. His Lordship concluded by moving that certain queries should be submitted to the Judges touching the legality of the arrangements made by the East India Company for the cultivation of the poppy in India, and the sale of opium in China.

The Lord Chancellor saw no case for the opinion of the Judges. Suppose they pronounced the trade illegal, how were they to punish all engaged in it for twenty-five years past? The Government would submit the questions so far as related to the manufacture and sale of opium to the legal advisers of the Crown.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY said if the whole case were referred to the law officers of the Crown he would withdraw his motion.

Earl GREY thought the question was one of too grave importance to be handed over to the law officers of the Crown. It required the consideration of Government on many points of high delicacy.

The Duke of CLARENCE doubted to great extent the question of legality or otherwise on the part of the East India Company. Government could not justify the use of opium. He did not see why all mad drinkers, but a few, and opium was the only thing to counteract the effects of other intoxicating liquors would be to stir up drunkenness to a high degree.

Lord GRANVILLE said he understood the noble Lord to the Chancellor to say that he had been informed the Judges would place our relations with China—whether they be for the future.

The Lord Chancellor had stated that Ministers were not acquainted with the facts. He was not aware that the Judges would place our relations with China—whether they be for the future.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY had never suggested the abandonment of opium-growing in India. He wished to disconnect the Government from it. If the law officers were against him he would not fear to appeal to the country.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH inquired how the question was to be adjusted?

The Lord Chancellor said he had suggested that the facts should be submitted to the law officers.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH: How are you to get at the facts?

The Duke of ARGYLE said most of the facts could be almost taken for granted.

The Earl of DERBY said the arrangement between the House on either side was made by the Earl of Shaftesbury after his own fashion, but that was not binding on the House.

The resolutions, after some slight hesitation, were withdrawn.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord Pevensey took the oaths and his seat for East Sussex.

Bills Withdrawn.—Sir J. Pakington withdrew his Education Bill for Worcester. Mr. Sheppard withdrew his Bill for the Reformatory Schools Bill, for the session.

The Sound Dues.—In answer to Mr. G. Duncan, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he believed the treaty for the commutation of the Sound Dues would be signed this week. It included a reduction not of the Sound Dues only, but also of the Transit Dues, of four-fifths their present amount.

Resignation of the Speaker.—The Speaker wished to say a few words before he called on the order of the day for the House to go into a Committee of Supply. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in withdrawing the Bill for Mr. Whitmore, the Attorney-General, Lord Henley Bath, and Sir G. Grey the Reformatory Schools Bill, for the

## Memorabilia,

LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### TOM D'URFEY.

What martyr to hypochondriasis has not consulted Doctor Thomas (*vulgo* Tom) D'Urfey, whose "*Pills to purge Melancholy*" relaxed the rigid, frigid muscles of saturnine King William, and cast out the Blue Devils from the querulous Majesty of Queen Anne? which pills may be "*taken*," and the taker "*well shaken*," without any incongruous animosity save that of "holding both his sides during the *shaking* produced by fits of laughter! Who has not enjoyed the racy old English humour of Tory Tom, on whose shoulder the merry monarch leaned familiarly, humming an opera tune? Of whom it was said that many an ambitious person got credit for pretending to have been in his company, and of whom it was sung (in reference to his intimacy with the Duke of Albemarle, son of General Monk, and his own poverty-stricken fortune) —

> He prates like a parrot;
> He sups with the Duke,
> And he lies in a garret.

His ready wit, lyrical talents, and musical voice, made D'Urfey capital company. At Knowle, the princely seat of the Duke of Dorset, he was ever a right welcome guest, and his portrait bravely be-perwigged smiles upon us in its magnificent picture gallery. A rare print, entitled "A Sketch of a Tepping Meeting between a Parson, a Burgher-master's Steward, and a Poet," represents him (the Poet) doing the honours at a convivial party of drinkers, smokers, and jokers, in a snuggery at Knowle, and another print, still rarer, exhibits him in grand pontificalibus, as Randolph Ruby-face, A.M., Chaplain in ordinary to the Bacchanalian Society of Wine-bibbers, with "tub ecclesiastic," cushion, bottle, glass, and book before him, holding forth on the virtues of wine! It is to be regretted that this social scion of Apollo and the "jolly God," who wrote "more odes than Horace, and about twice as many comedies as Terence," should, in "the sere and yellow leaf," have fallen into poverty. But for the humane interposition of the kind and the accomplished Addison this veteran singing-bird might have literally died in a cage.

Against the wall in the south-west angle of St. James's Church, Piccadilly, may be seen a stone bearing this quaint inscription—"Tom D'Urfey, died Feb. 26, 1723."

This too brief notice of so celebrated a wit is intended to herald a piece not printed in his works and known but to a very few hunters after oddities. A piece so extremely scarce, that at the sale-rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, in 1823, it was knocked down as a bibliographical maniac for *Two pounds ten shillings*, its published price, in 1727, being only *sixpence!* Its title is "*The English Stage Italianized, &c., Written by Thomas D'Urfey, Poet Laureat de Jure.*"

This literary curiosity is a free, facetious satire on the popular passion for Italian sing-song, that the well-merited success of the "Beggar's Opera" "scotched," but did not kill. It shows, in a ludicrous vein, the necessity of banishing those "formal fellows," Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Otway, and Congreve; of turning adrift the abettors and interpreters of their dulness, Wilks, Booth, Cibber, and Oldfield; and of filling up their places with fiddling, singing, and dancing Signors and Signoras! who by the "hurly-burly of coaches, the conflagration of torches, the circle of belles, the crowd of beaux, and the smile subscription," prove that the town is entirely their most humble servants.

Now for the argument. Æneas, the itinerant Prince of Troy, and his father, Anchises, are entertained at the Court of Carthage by Queen Dido. Æneas relates his adventures to her Majesty, during which Harlequin, the Queen's butcher, purloins some piquant morsels from his plate. For this poor Harlequin is condemned to be hanged; but the Prince, who relishes a practical joke, procures his pardon, only to make a pimp of him! The good looks of Æneas "have transfixed the soul" of Queen Dido. She falls into love fits; but, recovering, makes Columbine her confidante.

But "the course of true love," as says the "*Divine Williams*," "never did run smooth." The Prince, instead of returning the Imperial passion, casts a sheep's eye at Columbine. Harlequin tells his master that the fair figurante is pre-engaged. Æneas, however, insinuates a piece of gold into his palm, and Harlequin promises, "upon his honour," to pimp for him.

The slighted Majesty of Carthage, drawn dagger in hand, resolves to cry quittance with the coquette Columbine! A Cabinet Council is held, Harlequin sitting as Prime Minister, "the Doctor" as War Secretary, and Scaramouch as Clerk. It is determined to pursue the fugitive lovers, who have fled to the sea-coast. Harlequin (*sub rosa*) informs them of their danger; pockets another purse of gold; sees them safely on board ship; and wishes them (colours flying and guns roaring!) *bon voyage*.

Queen Dido on horseback harangues her brave troops; Harlequin, as Generalissimo, makes a loyal reply; Pantaloon promises to conquer or perish, and "the Doctor," from the Privy Purse, supplies the sinews of war. The Generalissimo, however, and "the Doctor" cheat the poor soldiers out of their pay, and admit Pantaloon (who threatens to peach!) to share in the plunder.

A "scout" announces the quick approach of the enemy. The Carthaginian heroes in a panic throw down their arms hurriedly, and take to their heels; Pantaloon, fearing to be pulverised, scours away after them; and Queen Dido, "in doleful dumps," is left solus in her glory.

Another "scout" informs her Majesty that his predecessor's alarm was a false one, and that the hostile fleet are windbound. She takes "rides about the camp like a fury," and makes Harlequin her Lord High Admiral.

The Queen, "dressed as a Shepherdess," runs stark mad, and the sympathetic maids of honour, to fall in with her strange humour, bleat her mournful lambs! One of the royal frolics is to make Harlequin a Hobby-horse. "The Doctor" is now called in; he prescribes, and Queen Dido becomes "*compos*." Alas! he has heavy news to tell her. Harlequin, who has all along nourished a secret passion for her sacred person, in a paroxysm of despondency, has suspended himself from the back-stairs banister! Dido commands that his corpse shall be brought in; when she cries over it like a tragedy queen. "The Doctor," to comfort her, offers to bring the dead to life again; which he does by a pharmacopœial process not necessary to be recorded. Her Majesty, resenting the affront of Æneas, crowns the catastrophe by giving her hand to Harlequin; and Harlequin, to the martial music of drums and trumpets, is proclaimed King of Carthage! -GEORGE DANIEL, Canonbury.

### QUERIES.

SHAKSPEARE CONUNDRUMS.—I beg to present you with some nuts for Shakspeareans to crack, consisting of those passages in the dramatic works of the "divine Williams," as he is called across the water, which have been usually accounted inveterate corruptions. The ingenious will, perhaps, be disposed to try their hand upon them, and all students of the text will, I am sure, be glad of their suggestions. I take the text of the first folio:—

1. "Tempest," act iv., s. 1.

> At last I left them
> I'th filthy mantled poole beyond your Cell,
> There dancing up to th' chins, that the fowle Lake
> *Ore-stunke their feet*.

2. "All's Well that Ends Well," act iv., s. 1.

> *Bertram.* * * * Say thou art mine, and ever
> My love as it beginnes, shall so persever.
> *Diana.* I see that men *make ropes in such a scorre*,
> That wee'l forsake ourselves.

3 "Troilus and Cressida."

> *Andromache.* O be perswaded, doe not count it holy,
> To hurt by being just; *it is as lawfull:*
> *For we would count give much to as violent thefts*,
> And rob in the behalfe of charitie.

C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY, Birmingham.

USEFUL READING DESK FOR LITERARY COMPILERS.—Old and well nigh obsolete fashion! are every day coming into vogue again. Would it not be worth while for some London cabinet-maker to manufacture a few desks for literary purposes, on the following admirable plan? The extract is a postscript of a letter from Sir. W. Scott to Terry, dated June 18, 1823:—"Has an old-fashioned consulting-desk ever met your eye in your rambles? I mean one of those which have four faces, each forming an inclined plane, like a writing-desk, and made to turn round as well as to rise, and to be depressed by a strong iron screw in the centre. They are old fashioned, but choicely convenient, as you can keep three or four books (folios, if you like) open for reference."—W. J. FITZPATRICK.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT.—The Ettrick Shepherd's letter. The original of the letter of James Hogg which published a week or two back as a new is in the possession of Mr. Gilbert French.

RECEIVED.—D. C. L., J. R. Thompson, J. Shearer, —(signature unintelligible), Blackheart Abbey, B. S. Middlewick, A. M., J. F. K., J. H. Hewitt, Achates, T. T., J. M. Malcolm, Spiritus Mundi, D. S., H. Carles D'Thompson, W. Dyce, L. A., Rusticus, W. B. B., Ipswich, J. M., L. W., J. Fitzpatrick, Hornu, Leeds, Alpha, A. H. Wills, Wolverhampton, M. Bird, C. Colwell, A. C., Tunbridge Wells Antiquary, H. D., of Surbiton, J. Abingdon, A. Subscriber, Edwin Simkins, B. A., Cambridge, B. D. Monogram, Oldbus, S. T. P., Non Fear Old Sam, Basil Tarrant, Ignoramus, Ignoramus, J. Gilbert, Cambridge, F. L., Hereford, R. H. S. M., Small Arms, Africanus, W. S., Stempenloh, Wolverhampton, Mermaid, Gawaytun Yew, T. W. M., J. F. G., S. S., John Harwood Hill, J. F. J., E. H. P., Spalding, E. Walford, M. A., G. M. Ingleby, Mackenzie Walcott, M. A., F. F. H. W., Duckworth, J. G., D. D. Gall, H., H. W. Ellis, F. Pollett, J. Dyce, An Inquisitive, C. A. Greaves, S. H., F. A. Blunt, Somebody, J. Grantham, W. F. Hannay, W. W., Paul Pry, Maidstone, John James.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. W., Regent's-park.—Your move shall be considered; but, as Black had won back the odds he gave, he could make sure of the game, pay as he chose.

CECILIE HAROLD should procure some rudimentary treatise on the game. It is impossible for us to find room for answers to such questions.

W. B., Chester.—The arrangements necessary are completed; but there is every prospect of the new last meeting of Brilliancy and Skill being transferred to Manchester.

G. H. M., Bristol.—Both are so friendly to your obtaining the volumes, we should think, of whomsoever applied for the volumes—for them.

L. C., Leeds.—Of Staunton's "Chess-player's Companion," which we first called upon to recommend as indispensable to every player, nothing seems by correspondence have lately been much improved or his inventors, Messrs. Jaques. A reappearance has been added to each board for all the moves played, or not occupied on the field, in which by the bond of a Knight every Piece is as free, if not as powerful as a Queen in place. For the prices we must refer you to the makers.

F. H. M. DUGUID, Liverpool; CRAMPTON, D. T., W. H. F. N., W. R.—The Solution sent by each of these Correspondents was correct; but arrived too late for publication last week.

DELTA, Montreal.—As you state the easy your opponent was bound to capture the Pawn.

S. A player, teaching a P one *with the old-time intention of playing it*, is not warranted, in saying *J'adoube*, to replace the Piece and move another.

PLAYER, RIVERS, W. DARBY, Jun., T. H., Wyman, J. L., Rose, Les Officiers du Vaisseau Ajax, Asthma Beck, F. S., Crampton, H. E., Rosbo, A. Z. B. J., M. V., W. Grimshaw, H. Job.

G. DE ROZE.—The Problem appears to have been sent without any Solution. Perhaps you will favour us with another copy? If it is, it should be inserted on forthwith.

INVESTIGATOR.—Your Solution of No. 680 by "Indian Problem" is correct.

I. S. R.—The Black Knight could not capture the Queen under such circumstances.

T. K.—Your games shall be reported on shortly.

VOX.—The game played by correspondence between Crofold and Alcalde Chapelle and won by the former Club has been forwarded to us; and, if it possesses sufficient interest, shall be published.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 679, by Mrs. Pillsbury, J. E. B., F. R., Crampton are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 680 by D. D., Alpha, Suffolk-square, Les Officiers du vaisseau l'Ajax, The Northern Girl, A Clerk, Oldbus, F. C. D., H. F. N., Rustic Tile Doll, W. D., Chester, Jack of Worcester, Oldham, H. Blomberg, John de Blaina, are correct. All others are wrong.

PARIS.—Your solution of 678 is imperfect.

H. WHITTEN.—It reached us not.

J. DE BLAYDON. Now in the examiner's hands.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 679.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to K 7th (ch) | R takes Kt | 3. B to K 8th | Anything |
| 2. Q to Q 4th (ch) | B takes Q | 4. Kt or Pawn mates. | |

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 680.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B to K 8th | P to K B 3rd (ch) | 4. B to K 8th | K takes Kt |
| 2. B to Q B 3rd | K to B 5th (best) | 5. P to K B 4th— | |
| 3. P to Q 4th | K to Kt 4th | Ding. ch. and mate. | |

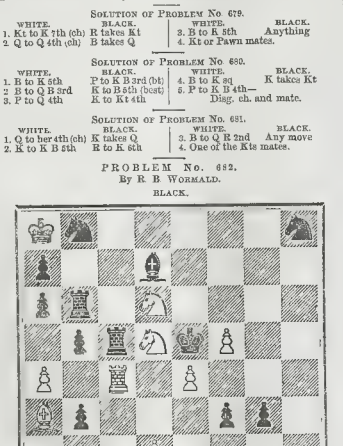
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 681.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q to her 4th (ch) | K takes Q | 3. B to Q R 2nd | Any move |
| 2. Kt to K B 5th | R to K 6th | 4. One of the Kts mates. | |

### PROBLEM No. 682.

By R. B. WORMALD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Continuation of the Games between MR. STAUNTON and the AMATEUR from MEXICO.

SKIRMISH IN WHICH MR. S. GIVES THE ODDS OF HIS Q ROOK.

*(Remove Black's Q Rook from the board.)*

*(Evans' Gambit.)*

| BLACK (MR. S.) | WHITE (MR. W.) | BLACK (MR. S.) | WHITE (MR. W.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 14. Q to K R 6th (c) | Q to K B 2nd |
| 2. K to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 15. Q to Q Kt 6th (ch) | P to Q B 3rd |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 16. Q to Q 3rd | B to Q B 4th |
| 4. P to Q Kt 4th | B takes Q Kt P | 17. B to Kt sq | Kt to K R 3rd |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | B to Q B 4th | 18. P to K B 4th | Kt to Kt 5th |
| 6. Castles | P to Q 3rd | 19. Q to K 2nd | P to K R 4th |
| 7. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 20. Kt to Q B 3rd | Q to K R 3rd |
| 8. P takes P | K B to Q Kt 3rd | 21. P to K 5th | Q to K R 5th |
| 9. Q to Q Kt 3rd | B to K 3rd (a) | 22. P to K Kt 3rd (b) | Q to K 2nd |
| 10. B takes B | P takes B | 23. P to K R 3rd | Castles on Q side |
| 11. Q takes P (ch) | Q to K 2nd | 24. P takes Kt | P ths P (dis ch) |
| 12. Q to K R 3rd | Kt takes P | 25. K to Kt 2nd | Q to K 3rd |
| 13. Kt takes Kt | B takes Kt | 26. Kt to K 4th (c) | |

And White gave mate in three moves

(a) In games of this description, where large odds are given, it is often politic in the inferior player to throw away a Pawn for the sake of exchanging Queens, or parrying the attack.

(b) He should first have taken Pawn with Pawn, discovering check.

(c) Regardless of the mate which his opponent was so obviously preparing for him!

DER LAZA'S LEITFADEN.—Chess amateurs here and elsewhere will be pleased to know that a new edition of Der Laza's instructive treatise has just made its appearance in Berlin; and with it a companion volume, consisting of an accurate reprint of the ancient work of Damiano, edited by the same indefatigable amateur. Both these books will be much in demand in this country. It is to be hoped the Berlin publishers will take measures to supply copies with dispatch and punctuality.

THE AMERICAN CHESS MONTHLY.—The second number of this new candidate for popular favour has come to hand, and, we are glad to see, bears fully out the promise of the opening one. The games are well selected, and the problems plentiful and excellent. There is also an elegant little paper on the Poesy of Chess, in which the allusions to the noble game, by Chaucer, Lydgate, Spenser, Cowley, Denham, Beaumont and Fletcher, &c., &c., are daintily arrayed and pleasantly commented on.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

His Majesty King Leopold arrived at Brussels, from Laeken, on the 5th inst., for the purpose of presiding at a grand Court dinner that took place in the evening.

The *Gloucester Chronicle* states that arrangements have been made on behalf of the Lord Bishop of the diocese with the agents of Lord John Russell, by which the noble Lord's residence near Stroud has been let to the right rev. prelate for a period of two years.

A letter from Nice, dated the 2nd inst., announces the arrival in that city of the Grand Duchess Olga and her august husband, after a stormy passage from Marseilles. The Grand Duke Constantine had arrived there on the previous day from Genoa.

The Marchioness of Londonderry has made the munificent donation of £1000 towards the restoration of St. Nicholas Church, Durham.

Mr. Peabody, the American banker, has given the city of Baltimore 300,000 dollars for the establishment of an institution which is to include a free library, a musical academy, and a picture gallery. The gift is further to be increased to 500,000 dollars.

The Swedish Government has demanded from the Diet of Stockholm a dotation of 105,000 rix dollars (about 4s. 2d. each) for the Duke and Duchess of Ostgothland (Prince Oscar, who is shortly to marry a Princess of Nassau), and dotations of 20,000 rix dollars each for Prince Augustus and the Princess Eugenie.

Mr. Walpole, Mr. Fitzroy, and Mr. Stuart Wortley are in the field for the office of Speaker to the House of Commons.

On the 2nd inst. a funeral service was celebrated in a *salle* of the Grand Ducal Palace, Carlsruhe, which was laid out as a Russian chapel, in commemoration of the late Emperor Nicholas. All the members of the Grand Ducal family assisted at the ceremony. Upon the invitation of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, many Russians came to Carlsruhe on the occasion.

Immediately after the signature of the treaty of peace between Persia and England Feroukh Khan sent off a despatch to Bucharest, the last station of the telegraphic line, where one of the attachés of the Persian Minister of Foreign Affairs was in waiting to receive it, and to start immediately for Teheran.

On the 15th of April the foundation-stone of the public library at Liverpool will be laid. This provincial institution is to cost £20,000, the whole of which sum is given for the purpose by Mr. William Brown, M.P.

A report has been presented to the French Emperor from M. Rouland, Minister of Public Instruction, pointing out to his Majesty the advantages that would accrue to agriculture from the establishment at the Museum of Natural History of a Professorship of Vegetable Physiology.

The Council of the Geological Society has awarded the Wollaston Palladium Medal to M. Joachim Barrande, of Prague, for his services in developing the history of the lower palæozoic rocks.

Preparations are being made at the Palace of the Angarten, at Vienna, for the reception of Field Marshal Radetzky, who is shortly expected in the Austrian capital.

The subject selected for the gold medal competition of this year for the Royal Academy, both in sculpture and painting, is "The Good Samaritan."

Feroukh Khan, according to a Paris letter in the *Independance* of Brussels, is endeavouring to negotiate a treaty of commerce between Persia and Belgium.

Mr. Sumner, the senator for Massachusetts—honoured by just men for his sufferings at the hand of Preston Brooks, of South Carolina—is now on his way to England.

Dr. Elisha Kane, the Arctic traveller, is dead, at the age of thirty-four. A despatch from New Orleans of the 23rd ult. says that his death occurred on the 16th, at Havannah. The officers of the island attended his funeral in a body.

Mrs. Beecher Stowe is at present in Rome, after a somewhat disastrous journey both by land and sea. Mrs. Stowe proposes remaining a few weeks in Rome previously to visiting Naples.

*La Vérité* says that the Abbé Livois, the director of the French mission in China, is at this moment in Paris.

Judge Haliburton, author of "Sam Slick," &c., is to deliver a lecture in the City Hall, Glasgow, on the 26th inst., under the auspices of the directors of the Athenæum.

The *Zeit* says that intelligence has been received of the death of Dr. Vogel, the African traveller, after his arrival at the capital of Wadi.

Mr. George W. Harris, late stipendiary magistrate of Granada, has been chosen secretary of the Reform Club. The candidates were 126 in number.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons says that Cruvelli has been engaged to play for two months in that city, and that she will shortly make her first appearance there in the "Prophet."

W. Emerson is engaged upon two works—one of which, "The Conduct of Life," will be published next autumn. It is based upon a series of lectures delivered a few years since. The other is to be called the "History of Intellect," and is expected, by the author, to be the great literary performance of his life.

The widow and orphan daughter of M. Cabet, the Communist leader, who died at the Icarian settlement of Nauvoo (Illinois) two or three months ago, have been reduced to the most abject poverty in consequence of his death. A subscription in their behalf has been opened in Paris.

William Henn, Senior Master in Chancery, in Ireland, died suddenly on Monday morning. As Senior Master his salary was £2500 a year.

A paleographic despatch from New Orleans states that news had arrived there of the capture of the Costa Rican fortifications at the mouth of the Serapiqui by Walker's troops.

Captain W. H. Palin, late of the Indian army, has been appointed Chief Constable of Manchester, in place of Captain Willis. There were 120 candidates for the office, including many officers of the army, of all ranks up to Colonels. The salary is £300 per annum, with £50 for horse or cab hire.

We regret to state that Professor Owen is suffering from an affection in his eye.

The Under Secretaryship to the Foreign Department of the Government of India, Bengal, has become vacant by the death of Mr. Frederick Shaw.

J. Hawes Davis, an officer of the Vigilance Committee committed suicide in San Francisco Jan. 14 by taking strychnine. He is said by the *San Francisco Sun* to be the ninth member of that committee who has committed suicide.

Mr. Spurgeon's congregation at the Music Hall on Sunday increased Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, and Lord Stanley of Alderley.

It is rumoured that Prussia will oppose the entrance of Austria into the German Zollverein, at the Conference now sitting at Berlin.

The *Constitutionnel* has made an electoral and geographical discovery, which is far too important to be passed over unnoticed; viz., that Mr. Cobden has no chance of being re-elected for the West Riding, which it describes as "La partie oriental de Londres" the eastern part of London.

The Chamber of Representatives of Belgium has rejected the proposition to grant a pension of 250 fr., to the persons decorated with the Iron Cross (that is, those who combated in the revolution of 1830).

The Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat line of electric telegraph was to be opened to the public on the 15th of December. All shipping arrivals at the Heads will now be known in Ballarat as soon as in Melbourne, and from this date the public will be enabled to send private messages.

The negotiations relative to the junction of the Russian and Prussian railways have been brought to a close. The Governments of the two countries have agreed that the construction of the lines of junction shall commence next year, and be terminated simultaneously.

The last papers from Sidney call attention to a matter of great importance to English underwriters. It is stated to be a frequent practice on the part of some consignees to get perfectly sound goods condemned as "damaged by sea water."

According to the census which took place in December, the results of which have just been officially announced, it appears that the population of Brussels, not including the faubourgs, amounts to 152,200 and odd inhabitants, occupying nearly 17,000 houses.

The Royal proclamation for the dissolution of the present Parliament, and the calling of another, is expected to be issued about the 25th of this month.

Russia has entered for the first time into official relations with a South American Republic, having exchanged a treaty between her and the Republic of Venezuela.

CANTON AND PART OF THE SUBURBS, SKETCHED DURING THE CONFLAGRATION IN THE CITY

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE PASSENGER-STEAMER "FEI MA" ("FLYING HORSE") BY 53 IMPERIAL JUNKS, IN CANTON RIVER.

## CONFLAGRATION AT CANTON.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

CANTON, 14th January, 1857.

I SEND you a Sketch of Canton, taken yesterday morning from the top of Church Tower, our only elevated position that is left here. This Sketch embraces the city and eastern and southern suburbs; also a part of the ruins of the Factories and Garden.

This Sketch is of interest as it was taken during *the only fire of importance* which *we have succeeded as yet in making inside the city*—namely, the Viceroy's yamun, where an extensive fire was raised yesterday at three p.m., which lasted till this morning at seven. On the right, lower down in the View, is the site of an extensive fire yesterday, which burned all the old Hongs between the Garden and Dutch Folly. This View is also of interest, as the church on which it was sketched is about to be burnt down and the Garden abandoned by H.M. forces.

Among the striking points in the View are on the left, Magazine-hill and Gough's Fort on the heights; in the left foreground are Jardine and Co.'s factories. On the right foreground is the Garden and the Royal Marines' guard-room; and in the river is shown Dutch Folly Fort, and beyond it are the remains of French Folly Fort.

## THE WAR IN CHINA.

H.M.S. *Sybille*, Whampoa, Jan. 12, 1857.

WE have entered on what may be called the tragic period in our present struggle with the Chinese. At first, events were all successes—the whole business was to be concluded and finally arranged by a *coup de main*. Forts destroyed, the provincial city in a state of siege, the wall breached, a grand assault, and all was to be over! But it has turned out otherwise, the Chinese character, even yet, is not so well known as we thought; in fact they seem to be, as Mr. Meadows says, "the best (?) misunderstood people in the world."

You will have heard how the Factories were burned, and how the Viceroy Yeh had the audacity to charge the English with having themselves caused the conflagration, and that he actually wrote a letter of expostulation to Sir J. Bowring on the subject, showing plainly enough that he knew "a day of reckoning" would come sooner or later.

Although driven from their homes, the Cantonese merchants behaved in an admirable way, encouraging the Admiral and strengthening his hands as far as they could. The Factory grounds have been intrenched and the Barbarians have not yet been driven into the sea.

The Dutch Folly (River Pearl Fort) has befriended us well in the emergency. Here we have a strong garrison and guns of the heaviest calibre: the island is situated in front of the new city wall, and is a most important position in case the city has to be bombarded.

Attempts without number have been made to damage our ships by gunpowder explosions—hitherto, however, without success; it is probable they may in the end do us some harm by these means, as their ingenuity is as great as their inordinate love of dollars, to gain which numberless persons would willingly risk life or limb.

But it is not at Canton the real tragedies occur—for a Chinaman

CHINESE SMUGGLING CRAFT, STRAIT OF FORMOSA.—(SEE PAGE 232.

after all has a rewarding respect for our "fighting ship," but cheerless. Take, for example, the sad case of the *Thistle*, [illegible] end, of which, perhaps, you have heard, as from other sources, lest the should not be so, however, I will give you some particulars as I heard them from an eye-witness.

The *Thistle* was one of those small steamers that ran from Hong Kong to Canton with the nightly mail. She also was fitted for Chinese passengers; her captain was called Wiemer, a German; and her [illegible] was a foreigner. On the night of the 21st of December the 27th was returning to Hong-Kong, when near the second bar passed close to Titi, a fleet of junks concealed under the land of the foreigner. Sneaking, however, and concealed in getting [illegible], but hardly had she escaped this danger when a second and [illegible] of the same fleet commenced firing. The captain himself took the helm, and again the *Thistle* ran through the junks under a heavy fire; several Chinese were killed and wounded on board the post-boat; she had no guns to reply with.

The *Thistle* returned to Canton on the 26th of December, and was returning to Hong-Kong on the 30th, when off the same spot the Chinese crew rose and murdered all the Europeans and Malays on board, cut off their heads, and set the boat on fire, having first taken her up a creek to a village called Nam Kong-Tow. She was then ransacked by the villagers, and finally towed down to Hong-Kong by a steamer passing by.

Here I give you another instance:—At Whampoa there was left a solitary chop (*i.e.*, a hulk used for a dwelling-house), belonging to an American physician, in charge of a European, with five or six Chinamen. He was sleeping in his bed a few nights since, when the chop was forcibly entered the Chinese servants were nowhere; and the poor European was quietly murdered, his head chopped off, and carried away in a bag to Canton.

One more example:—In a small chop at the same place (Whampoa) lived an old Scotch gentleman, his wife, and daughter. It was not [illegible] three weeks ago, one afternoon, when he had just returned from his business ashore, a Chinese Sampan came alongside the chop, professedly with a chit, or letter, for Mr. Cowper (the owner). His daughter, who was at the gangway, offered to take the note, but they declined giving it to any one but "the master." Accordingly Mr. Cowper fearing nothing—came out to take the note; but no sooner made his appearance than he was seized by three strong Chinamen, dragged into the water, forced from his daughter's arms, and finally carried off by the vile miscreants, who, with all their vaunted respect for age, could thus drag an old man of sixty-five from his home and his family, and perhaps coolly murder him at their leisure—all for the sake of 100 taels. These things are sickening and revolting enough to us, but to a Chinaman the present opportunity is nothing more than an occasion for making a "pigeon" in heads.

Let me give you one more instance of the courage and martial spirit of these wretched people:—Last Friday (Jan. 9th) a little passenger steamer was running up to Canton. She was a very fast boat, and rightly named the *Fei Ma* (Flying Horse), about two o'clock p.m., in passing a celebrated creek, where the *Thistle* was captured, she was attacked by fifty-three large Imperial junks: each of these junks carried two if not four heavy guns, and was propelled by at least forty oars with three or four men at each oar. The steamer, owing to the Malay leaving the wheel, lost her way and was very nearly surrounded. The Chinese, knowing we could offer no resistance, came on most manfully. Their shot flew round us like hail: nine or ten penetrated the side; one went within an inch or two of the boilers, others right through the boat; and it was only after a good twenty minutes' ordeal that the little steamer distanced her cowardly pursuers. Here was a fine exhibition of Chinese valour—more than 5000 men in frantic haste and pursuit of one little steamer, carrying some eight or nine passengers, whose heads, however, were worth 100 taels each.

While we are thus valued "per head," is it any wonder if the life of a Chinaman is valued as a thing of slight consequence. I confess that I myself am being, as I once supposed, naturally inclined—feel my blood boil to think of these things, and look on every Chinaman as my sworn foe.

I could give you other instances of the same character, but there is no necessity. I venture to say whatever apologists at home may favor, that no one who has lived here for any length of time, or witnessed the proceedings of these cowardly people, can have any respect or feel much regard or pity for them. I believe it is the unanimous opinion of the missionaries at Canton that it is quite time to teach these people a most severe lesson, and that we are waging against piracy and barbarity even when recognised and promoted by an Imperial Government, as much as we are when perpetrated without license on the open sea, or under the hope of concealment.

I sincerely trust that I am not taking a wrong or inhuman view of these people's character. I venture to whatever apologists at home may favor, that no one who has lived here for any length of time, or witnessed the proceedings of these cowardly people, can have any respect or feel much regard or pity for them. I believe it is the unanimous opinion of the missionaries at Canton that it is quite time to teach these people a most severe lesson, and that we are waging against piracy and barbarity even when recognised and promoted by an Imperial Government, as much as we are when perpetrated without license on the open sea, or under the hope of concealment.

I sincerely trust that I am not taking a wrong or inhuman view of these people's character. I was almost before me like a dream—that after the murder of poor M. Chapdelaine, the French missionary, in the province of Kwang-Si, his ruthless murderers, not satisfied with his blood, *cut out his heart and ate it*. I will vouch for the truth of this. I have the word of two German missionaries that it is not at all an unusual event. Yet these are the people who call us Barbarians.

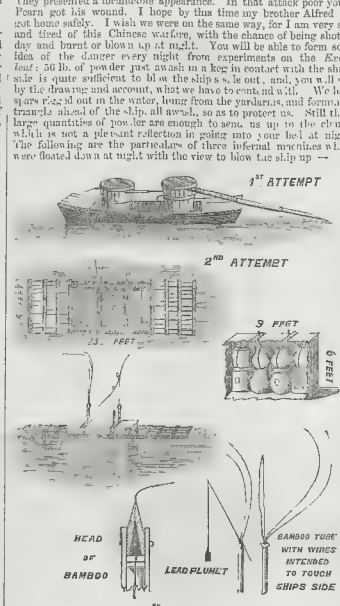
Yours truly, E.

(*From another Correspondent.*)

H.M.S. *Encounter*, 10th Jan., 1857, off Canton.

MY DEAREST FATHER,—No doubt ere this you expected that I should have been on my way for happy old England; but this war has given us plenty of work on this confounded river, for, on account of our light draught of water, we are kept constantly on the move at high water—at low water we cannot get over the flats. Our fires have never been out since we left Hong-Kong—hauled up by day and steam up all night nearly three months. In addition to killed and wounded, we have a fearfully long sick list, and no end of deaths. Our last was a mate, nephew of Lord Hardinge, about twenty-one years of age. We are all very sick and tired of this work. We are firing from daylight till dark, and at all hours of the night also. Our last affair was an attack on Sunday last, of a fleet of 100 war-junks, each mounting ten guns, with from eighty to 100 men, at low water, when we could not get at the brutes: the Master's Assistant of the *Calcutta* was mortally wounded in the stomach, went to him while he was dying on our main-deck, to receive his last words for his poor father, Mr. Pearn, of the Deptford Dockyard; to whom I sent a lock of his hair, with his dying words.

Hong-Kong is in a sad state. All the Chinese merchants have left, and the servants have a reward offered them to murder and poison all their masters. A few days since an unfortunate small post river-steamer, the *Thistle*, left Canton with a lot of Chinamen passengers, supposed to be for Hong-Kong. They were searched on their way on going over the gangway. Some women came on board just as she was sailing. These were not searched; but after the vessel had got about thirty-six miles down the river these women distributed knives and arms they had concealed about them to the passengers, who turned out to be soldiers. They murdered all the Europeans and then burnt the wooden part of the ship; the hull, being iron, was picked up by the *Barracouta*. The next day a high price was set on all our heads: 500 dols. for those of the officers, and 50 dols. for the men's; and 10,000 dols. to burn or destroy any of our ships. I send you for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS details of three different attempts to blow this ship up; but, thank God, we have got off clear so far. I can assure you that the times here are rather too stirring to be pleasant. To-morrow the Admiral intends burning every thing that he can lay his hands on. There are about 500 war-junks now up a branch of the river about three miles and a half off, and if they only had the pluck, and knew their strength, they could eat us; as it is they worry and annoy us very much. I had the first guard in our pinnace the night before last. I was about a thousand yards ahead of the ship, and I had scarcely let go the anchor before I observed in the moonlight about a hundred row-boats each with a gun in her bow; I had just time to up anchor, let drive the howitzer at them, and retreat. I got three guns in an instant, but the ship opened fire and covered me in my retreat. Every night some attempt is made to blow us up; and, although the Chinamen are not great warriors still they are very cunning, and their numbers are like the sand on the seashore. This day week three of our vessels kept 400 of theirs, large and small, with about 15,000 men in them, at bay. They presented a formidable appearance. In that attack poor young Pearn got his wound. I hope by this time my brother Alfred has got home safely. I wish we were on the same way, for I am very sick and tired of this Chinese warfare, with the chance of being shot by day and burnt or blown up at night. You will be able to form some idea of the danger every night from experiments on the *Excellent*: 56 lb. of powder put awash in a keg in contact with the ship's side is quite sufficient to blow the ship's side out, and, you will see, by the drawing and account, what we have to contend with. We have spars rigged out in the water, lying from the yardarms, and forming a triangle ahead of the ship, all awash, so as to protect us. Still these large quantities of powder are enough to send us up to the clouds, which is not a pleasant reflection in going into your bed at night. The following are the particulars of three infernal machines which were floated down at night with the view to blow the ship up:—




CHINESE INFERNAL MACHINES.

The first was a sampan, towed by a canoe, on the 24th Dec., 1856, captured close under the bow by our second gig rowing guard. The fuze was lighted in the bamboo tubes in the side.

The second attempt was on the morning of 5th Jan., 1857, about 2.30. Two rafts, moored together, with about twenty fathom of line buoyed up with hooks to catch cables or anything else, and on the wires touching the ship's side, to break by the little lead weight the lighted fuze on the top of the bamboo, which communicated with the powder. These were lighted and all ready; but fortunately observed by our guard-boat, and towed clear of ship. Being only a raft it was just awash, and in each caisson at least 17 cwt. of gunpowder in open tubs and jars. The raft itself was made of 6-inch plank, well bound together, and caulked.

The third attempt was on the morning of the 7th Jan., 1857, at 4.30. A pair of vessels in the shape of a can-buoy, with a flag on the top, about eight inches long; the fuze, with a tin box containing punk over the fuze; then a cover with lighted match on top: this had a string to it, which, when pulled, drew out the centre partition, and communicated the fire to the punk, to allow the fellows who swam off with them towards the ship to make their escape; but they got frightened at some stir with the boats, and by accident one went off with a fearful explosion on the starboard bow, about sixty yards, and the other, being deserted, floated down on our booms. One of the men was caught and brought on board here, and had his brains blown out on the port gangway. The buoy-shaped vessel was capable of holding about ten cwt. of gunpowder.

January 11th.

This afternoon we went on a burning expedition: each ship had her work laid out for her by the Admiral. The First Lieutenant and myself had charge of the party from this ship. Many thousands of pounds worth were burned—even the [illegible]ace, tail of live fish, geese, pigs, &c., &c., on an extensive scale. Lord Elgin were maddened with the loss of property and life, [illegible] and [illegible] barracks and stores down on our head, and the Chinese soldiers, who were very thick, tried hard to cut us off, but we only had [illegible] spears we knocked them down like nine-pins. One party lost two men killed and one mortally wounded, and one officer of the 59th Regiment from a brick on his head. The Chinese got the bodies, and cut off their heads, for the reward. One poor fellow, wounded, saw them cut the heads off, and, as soon as he could get a clear chance, down he ran for the party, but got mortally wounded in his turn. We were obliged to make such a sharp retreat that we could not recover their bodies, although the marines offered to go and try. These marines are the finest fellows I have ever been with; the more danger we get into the firmer and more determined they are. We are going to leave the part that was occupied by the English, and move down the river, off Bird-nest Fort; and then we shall go down a few more miles, which will better than remaining up here. I have told you all the news I can think of; and I hope the next letter I write will be to say that we are on our way home. Give my kindest love to my sisters and all at home; and, as ever, my dearest father, believe me to remain, your affectionate son,

G. R.

THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.—The present, which is the fourth Parliament of Queen Victoria, and the sixth of the "reformed" Parliaments, was elected in July, 1852, under the auspices of the late Earl of Derby, then at the head of the Conservative Administration. It would not, according to the Septennial Act, die a natural death until the 20th of August, 1859 (the day at which the writs for the new Parliament were made returnable); but since the year 1838 no Parliament, according to Mr. Dod, has approached its extreme limit. The present Parliament, if dissolved without any material delay, will have failed to attain the age of five years by some four or five months. The Russel Parliament, elected in July and August 1847, lasted four years, seven months, and two weeks; and the Parliament which placed the late Sir R. Peel in office in the year 1841 lasted as long as five years and seven months, or very nearly six years. This was the longest of the reformed Parliaments, the shortest having been the first, elected at the end of 1832, the age of which was one year and eight months only. It will be found that the average duration of the six reformed Parliaments elected from 1832 to 1852 has been as nearly as possible, four years, supposing the present Parliament to be dissolved this spring.

EAST INDIA JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—Certain papers, relating to the East India Judicial Establishments have been printed by order of the House of Commons. By an extract of a letter from the Government of India, dated May, 1856, it appears that steps have been taken to submit the first report of the India Law Commissioners to the Government of Bengal and the north-western provinces, and to the Judges of the supreme Courts of the various presidencies with a view of ascertaining their sentiments thereon. These returns had not yet been received. Among these papers is a memorial signed by twenty-five Christian missionaries at Calcutta, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the social, judicial, and moral degradation of the peasantry of the province. In this document the memorialists declare their belief that in many districts neither life nor property is secure, that the police and judicial system is inefficient, notoriously corrupt, and oppressive to the poor, that the zemindari system is demoralising and pauperising the peasantry; that the rural population live in a state of poverty and wretchedness produced chiefly by the present system of landed tenure; and that a silken spirit of discontent and a bitter feeling of hatred towards their rulers, are being engendered in their minds. The memorialists conclude by praying for a commission of inquiry. In reply to this Mr Halliday, the Lieutenant-Governor, pens a minute in which he admits the existence of the evils pointed out, but says they are greatly exaggerated, and depicted in too gloomy colours. Some of them are beyond the action of legislative remedy, and must be left to the progress of education and civilisation; while the others, such as the inefficiency of the police, and the bad law of landlord and tenant, are to be amended; and measures for that object are now under consideration. All that Government can do shall be done. He expresses a very decided opinion against any commission of inquiry.

PRINCE EUGENES BEAUHARNAIS.—An interesting article in the *Monitcur*, by General Vaudey d'Ageric, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, contains a very complete vindication of the memory of Prince Eugene Beauharnais, against an imputation of treason cast upon him in the last volume of Marshal Marmont's "Memoirs." The allegation was that in the beginning of 1814 Prince Eugene, having been ordered by Napoleon to evacuate Italy and bring his army across the Alps, to arrest the progress of Prince Schwartzenberg at the head of the Austrians, had disobeyed the order, in the hope of preserving the crown of Italy for himself, notwithstanding the fall of the Emperor. General Vaudey admits that Prince Eugene did evacuate Italy, but he says that before there was time to act upon it, Napoleon, elated by the victories of Montmirail and Champaubert, sent counter-orders, of which General Vaudey, then an Aide-de-Camp of Prince Eugene, was himself the bearer, directing the Prince to hold his position in Italy, as long as he could, and to defend it inch by inch. The article also contains letters from Prince Eugene and his wife, showing that he had indignantly rejected advances made to him by Austria through the Prince de Taxis, with the view of inducing him to barter his allegiance to the Emperor for the title of King of Italy.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.—An interesting meeting took place at Paris last week. The French Protestant clergymen, with the elders and deacons of all the Protestant churches, have come together to prepare a "grand, but severe remonstrance" to the Protestant shareholders of the United States. The address, which has been extensively signed, asserts that Protestantism has been charged with its toleration of slavery, and consures the American Protestants to wipe out this reproach.

A NEW SECT.—At Philadelphia a woman named Anna Meister was arrested on the complaint of several persons on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences. Anna Meister, like Miller and Joe Smith, is the founder of a new society and faith, the doctrines of which are a thousand times more absurd and ridiculous than were promulgated by either of the two worthies named above. She announces herself to be the "*Daughter of God and the Holy Ghost and the Sister of Christ*," and with these pretensions she has succeeded in raise a society numbering about two hundred women, all Germans (no men admitted in this City of Brotherly Love, where the people are supposed to be fully enlightened in the principles of the Bible and Christianity. *—New York Tribune.*

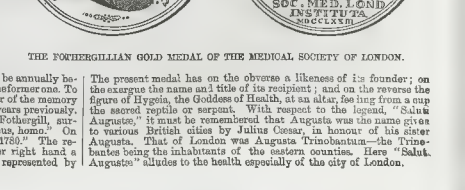
## THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

On Monday last the eighty-fourth anniversary meeting of this society was held at Willis's Rooms. Dr. Chowne, president, in the chair. The annual oration was delivered by Mr. Wm. Adams, after which the society's silver medal was presented to Dr. Smith, upon his retirement from the office of secretary; and the Fothergillian gold medal awarded to Mr Edwin Canton, F.R.C.S., surgeon to the Charing-cross Hospital, as the successful competitor, for his essay "On the Diseases and Injuries of the Spine—their Pathology and Treatment."

The Medical Society of London is the oldest of the medical societies in the metropolis—with the exception, probably, of the Physical of Guy's Hospital—and was instituted May 19th, 1773. The first meetings were held in the house of Dr J. C. Lettsom, and the number of members then limited to thirty physicians, thirty surgeons, and thirty apothecaries. A house was afterwards rented by the society, in 1779, in Crane-court, Fleet-street; and subsequently one was purchased in Bolt-court, by Dr. Lettsom, in which the meetings continued to be held until a few years since, when the society amalgamated with the Westminster Medical.

On the 14th Sept., 1773, a gold medal, of the value of ten guineas, was instituted by the society to be awarded every two years to the author of the best essay on a subject proposed by the Council. Neither of the first essays sent in was deemed sufficiently meritorious to be deserving of the prize; and it does not appear, from the records of the society, that the medal was ever, at any subsequent period, awarded. It is a curious circumstance that one of the abovementioned essays was written in Latin by a Dutch lady, in praise of a certain nostrum for the cure of all varieties of fever.

In June, 1784, Dr. Lettsom placed at the disposal of the society a gold medal, of the value of ten guineas, to be annually bestowed upon a candidate under the same regulations as the former one. To this medal he gave the name of Fothergillian, in honour of the memory of his friend, Dr. John Fothergill, who had died four years previously. On the obverse of this medal was the likeness of Fothergill, surrounded by the legend—"Fothergillius, medicus, amicus, homo." On the exergue was—"Nat. Mart. 8, 1712. Ob. Dec. 26, 1780." The reverse represented the figure of Hygeia, holding in her right hand a wreath to crown the successful candidate, who is represented by Æsculapius. The surrounding legend was "Don. Soc. Med. Lond. an. Sal. 1773 instit." The first award of this medal was to Dr. Falconer, of Bath, on February 28, 1787. The contingency of Dr. Lettsom's gift ceased in 1814, when the death of Dr Anthony Fothergill put the society in possession of an annuity of five hundred pounds which that physician had left to it in trust, "the interest of which, it is stated in the deed, is to be laid out in gold medals or other honorary premia for promoting medical knowledge, or other useful arts." Dr. A. Fothergill likewise left to each of the following, and for the same purpose, a similar sum: The Royal Humane Society, the Physical Society of Guy's Hospital, and the Society of Useful Arts, Adelphi.




THE FOTHERGILLIAN GOLD MEDAL OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The present medal has on the obverse a likeness of its founder; on the exergue the name and title of its recipient; and on the reverse the figure of Hygeia, the Goddess of Health, at an altar, feeding from a cup the sacred reptile or serpent. With respect to the legend, "Saluti Augustæ," it must be remembered that Augusta was the name given to various British cities by Julius Cæsar, in honour of his sister Augusta. That of London was Augusta Trinobantium—the Trinobantes being the inhabitants of the eastern counties. Here "Saluti Augustæ" alludes to the health especially of the city of London.

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See "London Gazette," 20th February, 1857.
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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 850.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

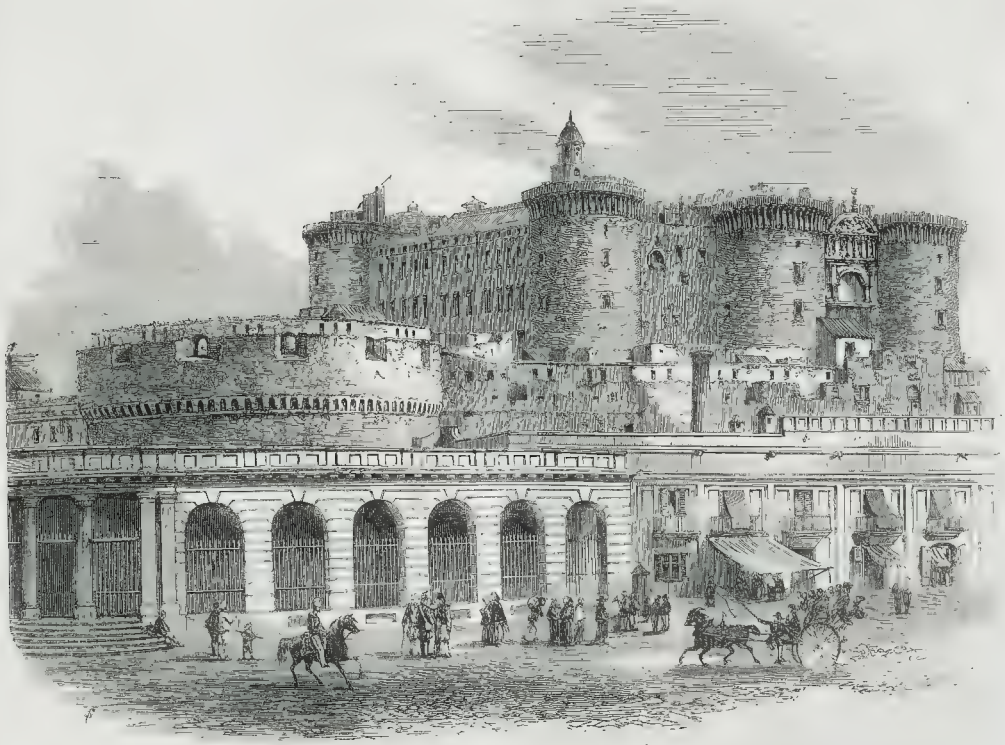

## THE LATE PARLIAMENT.

THE Parliament of 1852 may be said to have drawn its last breath on Wednesday. Before we again have an opportunity of addressing our readers the country will be busily engaged in electing its successor. We, therefore, speak of it as of a thing that is no more, and can proceed to sum up its virtues or its errors, and write its epitaph.

If the evil that men do lives after them, the good is not always interred with their bones. Of the late Parliament it may be said that the worst thing it ever did was productive of the best consequences. Its vote on the Chinese question, which would have been a crime in an irremovable Legislature, but which, with the power of a dissolution in the hands of the Minister, was no worse than a blunder, is the most serious charge that can be brought against its judgment or its patriotism. Happily, its factious vote was its death-warrant. The evil that it did was limited to the period of its existence, and is not likely to bear fruit in after time, if we may judge of the character of the Parliament which is to succeed it, by such flashes of opinion and sentiment as have been struck from the popular heart in public meetings, or in the addresses of candidates.

Until the hour when it became evident that the bifurcate Opposition, with Mr. Disraeli at the end of the one prong, and Mr. Gladstone at the tip of the other, would, either designedly or fortuitously, unite in support of the amiable resolution of Mr. Cobden, and leave the Ministry in a minority, the Parliament cannot be said to have deserved ill of the country. Elected, in 1852, under the auspices of party chiefs, who, if they did not hanker to restore the Corn-laws, openly proclaimed that protection to native industry was, in their opinion, the true policy of the nation, the Parliament, before it had been many weeks in existence, gave the deathblow to the exploded doctrines of the Anti-Free-traders, and rendered it impossible for Protectionists to carry on the Government upon Protectionist principles. The first trial of strength which the political authors of its being submitted to it, proved fatal to them as Ministers. They fell amid the ruins of their Budget, sighing for the power which they have never been able to regain, and for the sweets of office which have never again come within reasonable distance of their lips.

The Administration of Lord Aberdeen succeeded; and the Parliament, seeing in the fall of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli a just retribution upon men whose conduct on the question of Free-trade had done so much to impair confidence in modern statesmanship, and to loosen the bands of political morality, accorded to their successors a full measure of confidence. Mr. Gladstone, as Financial Minister of Lord Aberdeen, produced an excellent Budget; and the Parliament, looking solely to its merits, yielded it a hearty support. Had there been at this time no design on the part of the late Emperor Nicholas to appropriate the body and the wealth of the "sick man" in Turkey; had he not been encouraged in his nefarious purpose by the knowledge that Lord Aberdeen was a peaceable man and his friend, and by the unfounded notion that Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, two very eloquent and very influential members of the British Legislature, entertained opinions on the question of war which were in accordance with those of their countrymen, it is possible that Lord Aberdeen's Ministry would have deserved well of the country, and that Mr. Gladstone might have earned the reputation of an able financier and a wise statesman. But the inevitable war against Russia, for the preservation of Turkey and the independence of Europe, showed the real calibre of that fair-weather Administration. Unequal in every respect to the occasion; bunglers in every department of affairs, especially in those requiring skill, foresight, promptitude, and determination; unable even to comprehend the vastness of the conflict in which they had engaged; and expressing, even to the last, a belief in the generous intention of the Emperor of Russia, which under the circumstances was little better than silliness, they speedily lost the confidence of the country, and with it the confidence of Parliament. Questions of domestic importance, which at other times would have enlisted the lively sympathy of all classes of the people, lost in the presence of the war all interest and all hold upon the thoughts of the nation. By that section of politicians who would Japanise or Chinafy Great Britain the Parliament was blamed for partaking of this apathy, and for concentrating its attention upon the one great and permanent object of the war. But in this respect Parliament merely showed that it was equal to the emergency, and that it faith-



THE CASTEL NUOVO, AT NAPLES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

fully reflected the opinions and cordially sympathised with the instincts and the feelings of the nation. Guardian of the public purse, it never begrudged the millions necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and only visited the Ministry with its displeasure when it attempted to carry on such a struggle with insufficient means and with relaxing energies. When at the eleventh hour this vacillating and weakminded Ministry fell, amid the satisfaction of all the friends, and the sorrow of all the foes of Great Britain, the late Parliament yielded to Lord Palmerston its most unhesitating support. There was but one question either for Ministers or for Parliament to consider, and that was the war, and the means of conducting it with the ancient valour and the ancient success of Englishmen. Both of them were equal to the occasion. The House of Commons, including all parties in it—with the sole exception of those crotchetty peacemongers whose sympathies are always elicited in favour of the nations or tribes, civilised or barbarian, with whom it may be the sad necessity of their own country to be at war—cordially supported the Minister; and in due time, and mainly as a consequence of his much-needed energy, peace was restored to Europe; and the fair fame of England, which the Continental despots asserted to have been tarnished, and which false friends in every part of the world strove to whisper away, was restored to its original brightness, and flashed in the face of the world with a splendour which its bitterest foes might lament, but which they found it impossible to deny.

If to Lord Palmerston be due some praise for this great result, it should not be forgotten, either in the last hours of the dying Parliament or in the historic page which will record its deeds when it is no more, that to the House of Commons, which so zealously supported him in his manly and wise policy, belongs an equal amount of gratitude. Of the praise justly due to them both the voice of faction cannot deprive either the Minister or the Parliament. Both may have had their shortcomings on minor matters, and on matters which would not have been minor in more tranquil times; but in the one great business which in the years 1855, 1856, and 1857 they had to perform, under the penalty of degrading and weakening their country in the estimation of the world, they acquitted themselves like virtuous citizens and wise statesmen.

If it be judged by this standard, the Parliament of 1852 ought to stand well in the estimation of the country. For sake of a result so noble it may be spared many of the reproaches which might otherwise be levelled against it. At times, and especially in the closing act of its existence, it was factious; but, taking it for all in all, it would be unjust to deny that it had generous emotions and patriotic principles, and that, in the most important event of our age, it acted upon them with promptitude, with dignity, and with success.

For its last unfortunate vote it has paid the penalty. If, as seems probable, the new Parliament will have all the sterling British honesty of the old, with a smaller sprinkling of such impracticable doctrinaires as Mr. Cobden, and of such foggy philosophists as Mr. Gladstone, who too often darken counsel with vain words, there will be nothing to regret, but very much to approve, in the sudden termination of its existence by its own suicidal act. Some of the idle babblers, and men of one idea, who were clogs upon the efficiency of the late House, will doubtless find their way to the next Parliament; but it will be something gained if, instead of sitting for metropolitan cities, for learned universities, or for populous and wealthy divisions of counties, they are driven into small decaying boroughs, where electors are few and public spirit is at its minimum.

There have been wiser Parliaments than the last, but it is a consolation to believe that the next will be a better, and that, with peace in Europe, our domestic as well as our foreign policy will try its capacities and elicit its statesmanship.

## THE CASTEL NUOVO, AT NAPLES.

THE Castel Nuovo, which is the principal object in our sketch, is one of the most interesting relics of mediæval architecture in Naples. It was built, or begun, in the thirteenth century, by Charles I., who was tired of his residence in the Castel Capuano, now the prisons of the Vicaria. A convent of Franciscan friars once stood on the site of the castle; but the walls of the monastery were dismantled in 1284, and replaced by the more warlike walls of the castle. From that time it has borne the name of the Castel Nuovo. It has five principal towers, which are now inclosed within the castle. The strong outer works were built under Alphonso II. about the middle of the fifteenth century. The triumphal arch of this Sovereign is perhaps more deserving of observation for the history of design than any other object in the city. It is not remarkable for the purity of its art, it is for its grandeur; and it recalls those times when Italian commerce was widely extended, when the press was beginning to assert its gigantic power, and those great architectural efforts were made the true expression of awakening mind. Without, however, criticising in detail this castle, so well deserving minute attention, it may be mentioned that within or about its precincts are included the Military Armoury, the Arsenal for Artillery, the Royal Foundry, and the Marine Arsenal. There is a communication between it and the Royal Palace; and thus in one spot are concentrated not only the Sovereign, but that which is necessary to the assertion of his authority.

Of little use in modern warfare, the Castel Nuovo is formidable only against the inhabitants of the city, and of late years great attention has been given towards fortifying it in this way. Cannon threaten the entire neighbourhood around. They point downwards through the populous street called Bassa Porta towards the the Largo Castello, where the artist is standing; and as if this were not enough a parapet has been erected on the "Grand Guard," and the houses in the foreground of the picture, behind which the soldier can pour forth their volleys of musketry. These are interesting proofs of the success of the actual system of Government, and of the contentment and happiness of the Neapolitan! We have heard of such a proverb as "killing with kindness." Surely the proverb had its birth in Naples. On the opposite side to that which is presented in the Sketch the view is towards the sea. On the right of it is the Royal Palace, and on the left the façade faces the popular quarter of the Bassa Porta, the most characteristic and lazzaronesche quarter of all Naples.

In the Darsena, or Marine Arsenal, are at the present moment employed and imprisoned 206 criminals; for the Darsena, which lies under the Palace windows, is one of the bagni of the kingdom.

An affray occurred in Washington the other day, in which Mr. David Hume, a merchant of Alexandria, Virginia, was shot dead by Colonel Lee, a clerk in the Pension-office. The occurrence grew out of a misunderstanding at the President's levee the night before, in which Colonel Lee accused Mr. Hume of picking his pocket.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance* of Brussels states that a play written by Alexandre Dumas in twenty-four hours is about to be performed at the residence of M. de Girardin and that M. Dumas, who boasts of being the best cook in France, is to superintend the preparation of the dinner which is to precede the performance.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

IN Paris we have a sort of Lent in the daytime, and a sort of Carnival at night. The churches where the preachers in vogue hold forth, chiefly on the eventualities of the day, are crowded; the salons are equally well filled of an evening; and the *Lanciers* have lost little ground since Ash Wednesday was supposed to put a veto on such pastimes.

Great attention is being excited by the sermons of the Père Ventura, in the chapel of the Tuileries. The Sunday before last he commenced by announcing his intention of delivering, not a religious, but a political discourse. In this he denounced Greece and Rome as the originators of all the crimes and all the evils of the present century, by the universatory spirit they have infused into the existing generations. This is certainly a somewhat far-fetched explanation of the state of affairs of our day, which the reverend Father pronounces to be so utterly vitiated, "that if the angels came down on the earth they would reascend to heaven corrupted." Although the sermons in question are preached before the Emperor, the Père Ventura hesitates not to enter fully on such questions as the duties of Princes, the origin of power, flatterers, punishments, rewards, &c., and to discuss them without any especial *ménagemens* for the positions of his audience.

But *the* attraction, *the* topic of the day, is the American spirit-medium, Mr. Hume, who, it is asserted, by those who believe in him, produces the most remarkable manifestations that have yet been displayed by an operator of this sort, and who is at the summit of favour at the Tuileries.

It appears that the Empress's patience being exhausted by the enormous charges of her dressmaker, milliner, &c., she has hit upon a plan which, it is supposed, will lighten these expenses—namely, the establishing in the Tuileries of an atelier for the making up of all her dresses, cloaks, bonnets, coiffures, &c., under her own eye. This will also help to satisfy the desire her Majesty complains of the impossibility of fulfilling, that of visiting the fashionable shops where such articles are displayed to any number of her Majesty's subjects who choose to go and look at them.

There is great talk of the *Revue de Deux Mondes* being purchased by M. de Girardin, at the price of 600,000 francs, though some declare that M. de Girardin is not likely, on his side, to give that sum; while others assert that M. Bulos, the present proprietor, would be by no means disposed to accept it, which view decidedly complicates the chances of a satisfactory arrangement. Alexandre Dumas has written a piece which is shortly to be performed at the house of M. de Girardin.

The affair of M. de Dreux Brezé continues to excite the greatest attention; and Monseigneur Menjaud, Bishop of Nancy, First Almoner to the Emperor, has been sent to Rome with a mission, not, as was supposed, respecting the coronation, but to obtain the Pope's approval of the measures proposed by the Imperial Government in the matter.

A curious instance of the force of popular prejudice has just occurred near Evreux. Many of the French peasants live in the conviction that the cause of the potato disease lies in the vapour from the railroad locomotives; and last week a labourer, approaching the line as the train from Caen was passing, deliberately fired a pistol at one of the stokers, who fortunately escaped unhurt. The man has been arrested.

Mdme. Ristori is expected here in April to resume her performances at the Italian Opera House. Our space does not admit of our speaking at the length we would desire on the "Fiammina" of M. Mario Uchard (husband of Mdme. Madeleine Brohan), given last week at the Théâtre Français. A first work, it possesses, with the freshness of a young hand, all the merit of composition, construction, finish, and effect of the most experienced dramatic author, and has a soundness of principle, and a healthy tone of feeling, and, for the most part, of morality, very seldom met with in the modern French school of writing.

### FRANCE AND THE PAPAL STATES.

A very remarkable State paper, regarding the relations of France and Rome, has been communicated to the *Daily News*, occupies nearly six columns of that journal, so that we are precluded from giving it in our circumscribed space. The French Envoy at Rome, deeply impressed with the belief that the various Cabinets of Europe are intensely preoccupied with the situation of the Pontifical States, and believing that the question is greatly obscured by party misrepresentations, thinks it may be useful to give "a truthful and impartial review of the facts," for the benefit of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The view which the French Envoy takes of the Italian question may be briefly stated. He does not attempt to deny that there is great dissatisfaction with the present state of things. Many causes have led to this. The Papacy is not at evil day it was in past ages. "During the two last centuries the general prosperity of the Pontifical system, and the abundant resources which flowed to Rome from all parts of the world, silenced complaint. But the great changes which have taken place in Europe during the last fifty years have dried up the sources of Rome's affluence. The Church has been compelled to remain contented with the revenue derived exclusively from its own territory. [What a melancholy change!] Hence discomfort, which, increasing from year to year, leads the minds of men by an easy process to discuss and attack the acts of their Government." This is so exceedingly *naïve*, and goes so far to explain the weakness of the poor old Papacy, which cannot stand without "the armed protection with which France and Austria surround the holy chair," that we may pass over those political speculations of the writer in which he endeavours to show that Italy is utterly unfit for self-government. While recognising the widespread dissatisfaction which prevails throughout the peninsula, the French official is utterly unable to suggest any remedy. In the Papal States the people are generally comfortable, he affirms. "The condition of the people is that of comparative ease. They rush together in crowds at the first signal of public rejoicing or pleasure. . . . Misery of the most expansive kind is to be traced on the features of all." Why, then, should any true patriot bawl for reform?

As regards the future of Italy, the French Envoy, while he holds out no hope of relief from any quarter, seems to entertain the most gloomy forebodings of a coming storm:—

I do not think that all the questions of this world must necessarily have a definitive solution. The Roman question, in my opinion at least, has none. We can only, exercising a benevolent and attentive protection, avert the dangers of a catastrophe, and prolong a provisional state of things which has at least the grand merit of preserving Europe from innumerable evils.

Any other order of measures would only precipitate events. If his Majesty's Government, from motives easily comprehended, should desire to put a stop to the French occupation of the Roman States after a delay of greater or less duration, it would be better at once to abandon the sinews to the impulse of the current than to open them by dealing, either by means of advice openly given, or by forced and ostentatious, the *coup de grace* to the temporal power of the Popes.

In the presence of the existing agitation of mind in Italy, and of the very lively emotion caused by the publication of the protocols, it is impossible to keep down a profound feeling of anxiety as to the future destiny of the Papacy. If care is not taken Europe will see the most terrible of problems present itself—terrible, in fact, because it is connected with the deepest and the most ardent passions of the human heart.

The words pronounced by your Excellency in the Conference, the assurance you have given of the interest which the Emperor's Government will not cease to take in the safety of the Pontifical power, are certain proofs that the true interests men, giving a moral, rather than a material, support to the Pontifical flag and establishment, but still a support which is sufficient, is it not a hundred times better to have recourse to this certain remedy than to attempt to obtain similar ends by ways full of peril? If in such circumstances the temporal power of the Papacy should be menaced anew, and if, in spite of our efforts, grave complications should arise the responsibility would then at least rest wholly and entirely on events which are often stronger than man, and we should not have to reproach ourselves with having contributed to so fatal a result.

## THE WAR WITH CHINA.

The news from Hong-Kong comes down to January 30th, at which date trade was at a standstill, the attention of the European inhabitants being chiefly directed to means for their protection against the Chinese. Allum, the alleged bread-poisoner, and his associates, were to be tried immediately. Public expectation was directed to the arrival of anticipated naval and military reinforcements, and the recommencement of offensive operations. Her Majesty's steamer *Sampson* arrived at Hong-Kong on the morning of the 23rd of January, having on board Admiral Sir M. Seymour, who is reported to have forwarded to India urgent despatches for a large military force. The *Sampson*, on her way down to Hong-Kong, fell in with a fleet of 150 Mandarin junks, and destroyed several of them. These junks had threatened an attack on Hong-Kong. With the exception of retaining Tee-to-tum fort, it appears that Admiral Seymour has been forced to abandon Canton. Even the intrenched gardens could no longer be retained, as all the available force is required to keep open the passage of the river, in consequence of the wilful sinking of junks to prevent any vessels of war or steamers passing up with troops. Whampoa has been completely abandoned, her Majesty's ship *Sybille* having been removed. All the valuable property, as dockyards, &c., had been abandoned to the Chinese, who were destroying everything of value.

### THE BURNING OF CANTON.

*(From the Hong-Kong Register.)*

The *Barracouta* arrived from Canton on the morning of the 15th of January, bringing some wounded men and one officer of the 59th Regiment, also news of the destruction of a great part of the city of Canton by fire.

Early on Monday morning (January 12) there was a simultaneous movement amongst the boats of the squadron and of the Dutch Fort, having their respective ships with strong-armed parties of marines and blue-jackets. They landed at different parts of the suburbs from the eastern end of the Chinchew Hong to the timber yards above the Sameen packhouses. The *Barracouta* had moved up abreast of a small fort opposite the Pa-tee creek, the *Encounter* at some distance above the boom, and the *Niger* in her old anchorage, off the Factory gardens. The boats rowed a little distance from the shore, to protect the working parties, who advanced into the narrow streets with forces and axes, and soon commenced the work of destruction, the houses, being for the most part built of wood along the banks of the river, soon caught fire, a good breeze unpelling the flames to the stronger buildings in the rear. In less than an hour the vast tract of suburbs above mentioned was on fire, the clouds of smoke stretching over Honam Island. The flames were stirred up now and then by shot and shell from the ships. The Dutch Folly was very successful with some grenades, which set fire to several houses within the city, clearing a space of about 250 yards near the Yamun. The *Barracouta*'s firing was very rapid for some time, caused, as was afterwards learned, by the attack of some Mandarin soldiers who, recruited behind some ruins, kept up a practice of jingal firing till compelled to make a hasty retreat. Meantime a party of the 59th Regiment, amounting to seventy men, under Captain Bushe, repaired, as they thought, to their allotted quarter, were proceeding to destroy some houses; but, instead of going to the left of Hog-lane, they unfortunately went to the right, and soon found themselves under the city walls. It was always a difficult matter to find one's way through those narrow streets in the rear of the Factories, now doubly so, from the state of ruin in which they are. Blocked with the debris of fallen houses; piled brick and barricades thrown up in all directions, and a number of houses near the walls pulled down during the burning of the Factories, rendered the passage intricate and difficult. On reaching the walls they were assailed by a volley of stones and a discharge of matchlocks and jingals. Two men were killed, and an officer (Mr. Statham) wounded; the men were compelled to retreat. It would have been madness to attempt storming the houses in the face of such an overwhelming force. The dead men were left behind, and when the drummer, who was supposed to have been killed; it happened, fortunately for him, that he was last stunned from the effects of a blow on the head from a heavy brick. On partially recovering his senses he found himself lying at a little distance from his dead comrades; but still scarcely able to move. Some of the wounded Chinese drew him the way his comrades had gone. Scarcely was he within the door when he saw some Chinese soldiers rush from a street and cut the heads off the dead men. He waited no longer, but made a bold dash to the gardens, which he reached, notwithstanding the hot pursuit after him. The Braves kept up a fire of matchlocks on him, a ball from one of which knocked the sword from his hand, wounding his thumb severely. The fire continued during the whole of Monday night and a part of Tuesday, and has done an immense amount of damage. On Monday afternoon the *Barracouta* was sent down to Whampoa to remove the *Sybille* and Spanish steamer *Don Jorge Juan* from that dangerous anchorage. The *Fencane*, *Marion Lee*, and *Spark*, steamers were busily employed in towing clogs and ships down to the second bar, where they are to be moored near the ships of war on Tuesday night. A good deal of American property was removed from Whampoa. The *Sampson* was fully expected up from Hong Kong, if not to remove at least to protect it, as the church and many other edifices are sure to be pulled or destroyed as soon as John Chinaman gets over his first panic. The *Acorn* is anchored at Hamilton Creek, the *Hazard* above the junk, seized a few days since by the *Encounter*, well armed and filled with stink pots and various other combustibles.

Early yesterday morning (January 14) before five o'clock, the Chinese commenced an attack on the Dutch Fort by discharge of rockets from the city. It did not last very long, the rocket party being quickly dislodged from their position by the rapidity of the shelling of Lieutenant Dent, who we are happy to say has turned to his duties in good health.

From the continual firing in the Dutch Fort the walls and buildings have much suffered, they are very small, and rather comfortless. There is a rumour afloat that it will be dismantled and blown up in a few days for the stronger position of Bird's Nest Fort, which will become headquarters. It is only garrisoned by the marines of the *Sybille*. The garrison also, it is said, will be withdrawn, no longer worth holding when there is a more advantageous position at hand, and the gardens can be easily swept whenever it seems prudent to the Admiral. We may soon expect the appearance of a large reinforcement of troops and ships of war, when a new fight will dawn on the dim and obtuse eyes of old Yeh. The godowns of Samsoe were spared about Samsoe on Monday. Not so the Chinchew hong, which were all burned to the ground. Hong-qua is one of the principal losers.

### WHOLESALE POISONING AT HONG-KONG.

The following account of the poisonings is from the *Hong-Kong Register*:—

In an extra we published on Thursday last we had just time to call attention to the fact that an attempt had been made to poison all the consumers of bread supplied by a Chinese baker. This has naturally caused great alarm and excitement during the week, and been the fertile cause of many rumours, true or false. The following is, as nearly as we can get, a statement of facts. We believe it is the custom of the Parsees and other natives of India to eat an early first breakfast. Early on the morning of Thursday a medical gentleman of this city was called upon to prescribe for several Parsees and Moormen labouring under the effects of what appeared to be poison. As the persons applying were from different houses, and had eaten of their own county, the only suspicious article was, naturally, the bread supplied to them from the Esing shop, a Chinese bakery. As the morning advanced numerous cases of sickness occurred, and our attention was so much occupied in giving what assistance we could render that we were unable to dine in breakfasting, owing to which, the cause of the sickness being apparent, we escaped it by just eating any bread. After being tolerably satisfied of the nature of the case, our first course was to go to the police and report it, and advise that every man in the Esing shop should be arrested. The arrest was effected after some time, the persons taken into custody amounting to forty-nine; but Allum, the principal partner, and his family—consisting of himself, his father, son, two women, and children—were found to be missing, and on inquiry it was discovered that the whole family had started for Macao in the *Shamrock* at eight a.m. From various sources we learned that Allum had been busily engaged the previous day in settling up long-outstanding accounts which parties had dunned him to settle up for months before. One of these parties was one of the owners of the steamer *Shamrock*, and during the arrangement of the accounts Allum was particularly anxious to be assured of a passage for his family to Macao

the next morning. Suspicion immediately alighted more particularly on him. Had it depended on our Government to pursue and capture him he would have escaped, but for a want of precaution on his part, supposing him to be the guilty man. The steamer *Shamrock* had been supplied with the bread from the Esing shop, and all who partook of it experienced the same effects as the parties on shore; this aroused the suspicions of the captain of the steamer, Mr. Antonio (formerly of the *Endeavour* lorcha), and he, knowing he had the baker on board, retained him and his family, believing that the bread delivered in Hong-Kong would be of the same kind, and that all supplied with it would have been poisoned. A very active private citizen, Mr. W. M. Robinet, did what the Government should have done, and chartered a private steamer, the *Spark*, which got under way at eleven o'clock, and reached Macao from two to three hours after the *Shamrock*. Mr. Robinet, finding Allum detained on board that vessel, had him arrested, and he was delivered over by the Macao authorities to the police officers sent after him in the *Queen*, and he was brought back next day in the *Shamrock*. There was naturally a great excitement, but Lynch law is out of the question, for many reasons, in this colony; and so the prisoner is undergoing the usual examination before the magistrate.

The atrocious attempt has, we are thankful to say, failed in every case, and, although two or three hundred people must have partaken of the poisoned food, no lives have been lost. Many suffered very severely none more so than the family of Sir John Bowring—Lady Bowring was poisoned particularly. Two children who were incautiously allowed to eat some of the bread a second time were at one time in considerable danger. A careful analysis by the medical men of the colony has shown that the poison was arsenic.

## KAFFIR CIVIL WAR.—TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER.

By the mail-steamer *England*, which arrived at Dartmouth on Tuesday last, we have news from Natal relating to the disturbances among the Zulus. These disturbances were caused by a contest between Ketchwya and Umbulazi, two sons of the paramount Chief Panda. On the 2nd of December the latter was defeated with immense slaughter. The victorious Ketchwya, a lad of nineteen, after the battle divided his army into three sections, and with these scoured the country in all directions putting to death not only his enemies, but also all neutral or doubtful subjects who came in his way. He, however, kept clear of the immediate vicinity of Panda, who, by the latest intelligence, was raising an army in defence of his throne. It is said that the number of persons slaughtered by the victors must have been upwards of 20,000.

The latest accounts, which appear to be reliable as to the great fact, though somewhat confused in detail, state that Panda had recovered his power by ceding a large portion of territory to the Boers, who were assisting him against his rebellious son

Yesterday afternoon (says the *Natal Mercury* of Dec. 27) a Dutch farmer named Von Staden came in direct from the Upper Zulu bush, and brought the somewhat startling intelligence that Panda has made over to the Boers the Zulu country from the Tugela to the White Umvulosi River and the sea, under a treaty of protection to Panda, who also all neutral or doubtful subjects who came in his way. He, however, kept clear of the immediate vicinity of Panda, who, by the latest intelligence, was raising an army in defence of his throne. It is said that the number of persons slaughtered by the victors must have been upwards of 20,000.

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## PERSIA.

From the Gulf our news extends up to the 23rd ult.—the *Pioneer*, which arrived here (says the *Bombay Times*) on the 4th inst., having left Bushire on that date.

No further military operations had taken place, and the interest of the intelligence from this quarter is greatly diminished by the Treaty of Peace.

## INDIA.

The conferences between Dost Mahomed Khan and Sir John Lawrence broke up on the 28th January, on which day the former took leave of our Plenipotentiary for his own dominions; and the belief is very general that the Dost has given his consent to the establishment of a British residency at Cabul. A melancholy occurence took place on the evening of the 27th ult., which certainly was a sad finale to the Dost's visit. Four officers rode out towards the Dost's camp, and, when about a mile from it met some men, to all appearance in charge of cattle. It, however, turned out that they were Afreedees, and, as soon as the officers passed, the natives turned round and gave them a volley, and immediately bolted into the pass (the officers were unarmed). Lieutenant Hand, 51st Native Infantry, was mortally wounded, after riding a short distance towards the Dost's camp, and fell: he lived about an hour after he was brought in. The Dost's people made a litter and carried him into the camp formed near the Khyber.

## AMERICA.

The Royal mail-steamer *Asia* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday last, bringing files from New York to the 4th instant.

The inaugural address of the new President, which had been expected by this arrival, has not come to hand. The New York *Daily News* of the 4th thus accounts for the disappointment.—"We learn from Washington that the inaugural address of the President elect will not be put in the hands of the printers until to-morrow, consequently it cannot be received through the mails in season for publication on Thursday morning. There being but one wire working between this city and Washington—the mazes of the Morse line having been blown down at the Susquehanna River on Monday—it will not be possible to receive in season for publication in the evening editions more than a brief abstract of the address, but we shall hope to receive the full document over the wires in season for our edition of Thursday morning."

The Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, it seems, will be composed of the following individuals, and probably under the following arrangement:—

State Department: Lewis Cass, Michigan. Treasury Department: Howell Cobb, Georgia. Interior Department: Jacob Thompson, Missouri. War Department: John B Floyd, Virginia. Navy Department: Aaron V. Brown, Tennessee. Postmaster-General: J. Glancy Jones, Pennsylvania. Attorney-General: Isaac Toucey, Connecticut.

Washington was in a state of the greatest excitement, in anticipation of the ceremony of inauguration. A telegraphic despatch of the 3rd, in the *New York Herald*, says:—"The avenues are densely crowded with citizens and strangers of both sexes, notwithstanding the cold. An immense number are at the Capitol, and still greater numbers are wending their way thither. The hotels and private boarding-houses are overflowing, and many persons, doubtless, will pass the night in the streets. This is probably the greatest influx of visitors ever known. Some minor fights have occurred, but nothing serious is likely to take place. Expectation is on tiptoe for to-morrow

The Burdell murder has not lost its interest. A clergyman—the Rev. Mr. Marvine had deposed, before the surrogate, to the marriage of the deceased to Mrs. Cunningham, one of the parties charged with the murder. It has been reported that Governor King has sent written directions to the district attorney, requiring him to take the necessary legal measures for the removal of Dr Connery from his office as coroner. The charges upon which the Governor has proceeded in this matter have, it is said, been drawn up by Mr. Clinton, counsel for Mrs Cunningham, and are based upon the course of conduct he pursued in the investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Dr. Harvey Burdell. The coroner is, it appears, to be impeached, on the ground of incompetency and improper conduct; but he is determined to contest to the last the power and authority of the Governor and for that purpose has already engaged counsel.

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DEATH OF UNCLE TOM.—The Indianapolis *Journal* mentions the death in that city of Thomas Magruder, an old negro, aged 110 years. He is supposed to have been the one who suggested the name and the leading features of the character in Mrs. Stowe's novel, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This supposition is based on the coincidence of name and character, and on the fact (says the *Journal*) that Henry Ward Beecher during his residence here was a constant visitor of Uncle Tom's, well acquainted with his history, and a sincere admirer of his virtues. We have been told that Mrs. Stowe herself sometimes called to see the old man. Uncle Tom's Cabin, too, was the name of his house among all his acquaintances, and was a familiar phrase here long before Mrs. Stowe immortalised it. At all events we know that it is the impression with all the friends of Mrs. Stowe and her brother in this city that old Uncle Tom was the original, or at least the suggestion, of the hero of the "Cabin."

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GOVERNMENT ARTISANS AND EMIGRATION.—Upwards of 2000 workmen in various departments of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, having received notice to leave, in accordance with the reductions in the last army estimates, a memorial, adopted at a large meeting of the men held in the Repository hall at the Royal Arsenal, has been forwarded to Lord Panmure, and strongly recommended by the heads of the departments. The memorialists say that they are out of employment, and add:—"Your memorialists, therefore, humbly beg your Lordship will be pleased to interest yourself in procuring from Government the grant of a free passage, with rations and the use of necessary stores, for a voyage for their wives and families to the Canadas, Australia, or elsewhere." The above memorial has received the favourable consideration of the War-office, and it is confidently believed that the means of free emigration will be provided for the whole of the men.

THE HOSTILITIES AT CANTON.—On Monday morning the deputation appointed by the meeting which was held in the City on Friday waited upon Lord Palmerston and Chancellor Gladstone, the purpose of the memorialists being to thank the Government for their prompt and manly proceeding to him the resolution adopted on that occasion. The Lord Mayor, having introduced the deputation, handed in the resolution. Lord Palmerston said it gave him great satisfaction to find that the course that had been adopted by her Majesty's Government with regard to late events had met with the approbation of so great a commercial community as that of the city of London. He regretted that the House of Commons should have come to an adverse vote on the motion of the hon. member for the West Riding; but, such being the case, no other course than that which the Government had adopted was open for them to follow for the protection of life and our great commercial interests in China. The Government had thought it right to protect the servants of the Crown in China in the course they had adopted, from a conviction that had any other Ministry been in power they would have acted in a precisely similar manner. The Government, in consequence of the adverse vote referred to, had thought it necessary to appeal to the country; and he was proud to hear that a city possessing so great and so many interests as the city of London should have thus testified its approbation of the conduct of the Government. The deputation then withdrew.

FATE OF LEICHARDT, THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORER.—Mr. Samuel Sidney, author of "The Three Colonies of Australia," will, on Monday evening next to the Geographical Society a paper on the probable fate of Dr. Leichardt, the Australian explorer, communicated to him by a party of squatters in the Wide Bay District, in the extreme north of the province of New South Wales.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.—The seventy-fourth anniversary festival of this excellent charitable institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Tuesday last. The Marquis of Londonderry presided, supported by the Earl of Annesley, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, Lord Dufferin, Sir Cusack P. Roney, Mr. Commissioner Murphy, &c. From a report which was distributed round the room it appeared that the income of the society during the past year had amounted to £1812 2s. 10d. The subscriptions for the evening amounted to upwards of £150

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The ninth anniversary festival of this charity was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday, when upwards of 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner, which was served in the usual style of that establishment. Earl Granvill presided, supported by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Keats, Dr. Livingston, Mr. H. E. Gurney, Mr. J. Dillon, &c. The annual report states that the total receipts since last year were £3934, of which there had been expended £2812 for current expenses, and £1999 in liquidation of outstanding claims on account of the building and furnishing of the hospital. The toast of "Success to the charity" was most warmly responded to by Mr. S. Gurney subscribing 250 guineas; Mr. H E Gurney, 250 guineas; and Overend, Gurney, and Co., 100 guineas. The total subscription amounted to £3720, exclusive of legacies of £877.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths registered in London, which in the previous week was 1175, was, in the week that ended Saturday last, 1156. The number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 488. Of the 1156 persons who died, 573 were males and 583 females. Last week the births of 853 boys and 796 girls in all 1644 children were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1857-66 the average number was 1626

MOTHER AND FOUR CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH.—A fire, involving the destruction of a large amount of property, and the loss of five lives, happened about nine o'clock last Tuesday night at No. 9, St Mary's-terrace, Walworth-road, a millinery dépôt. On the fire being discovered some one injudiciously broke open the door, which caused the flames to spread in every direction round the place, cutting off all escape for Mrs. Rayner and the four children. Mrs. Rayner previously succeeded in bringing down one of her children, and she then returned, regardless of her own life, to endeavour to save the other four. Unfortunately the nearest escape was at the corner of the premises, about a hundred and a half distant. The moment the news reached the station the conductor started with his escape, and arrived before an engine. He then found the flames belching forth from several of the windows, but he at once placed the machine between the burning premises and the adjoining house. When he had got halfway up the flames rushed through another window, igniting the escape, and he was obliged to descend. The fire was not extinguished until the house was nearly burnt out.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT WALWORTH.—On Wednesday last Thomas Fuller Bacon and Martha Bacon, his wife, who have been in custody for several weeks, charged with the murder of Edith Ann Bacon, aged two years and a half, and Sarah Ann Bacon, aged eleven months, were brought from Horsemonger-lane Gaol to Lambeth Police Court, for final examination before Mr. Elliott. The evidence of the various witnesses having been read over, Mr. Elliott asked Mr. Woodward, who appeared on behalf of Bacon, if it was his wish to offer any remark before the committal of his client. He replied that as his worship, as he understood, had made up his mind to send the case before a jury, he should reserve his defence. The prisoners were then committed for trial; and the chief clerk bound over the witnesses, thirty in number, to appear at the next session of the Central Criminal Court.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

NEWSPAPER LITERATURE.—On Friday evening last Mr. J. F Smyth delivered his second lecture on "The Rise and Progress of Newspaper Literature" to a numerous audience. He commenced by tracing the progress of newspapers from 1770—the period at which he had left off on a former occasion. He began and development of the *Times* "that wonderful organ" was dwelt on at its first issue; the then progressive state of printing whole words continued the jealousy of the French in introducing the steam engine, the first instrument which the printing of two pages per hour was effected; its less astonishing ability to print from 4000 to 5000 per hour now; the arrangements to procure news by pigeon post, by railway, by steamers, &c.; the immense sums paid, and the rapidity with which news is obtained from the remotest quarters of the globe. Connection in telegraphic news was also referred to in the London papers the important news brought by the various packets before they had come up the Southampton waters, in fact, the Southampton people themselves often heard the news brought by their own steamers from abroad after from the London papers. The *Stamford Mercury* was next alluded to, and a copy of its first number handed round the room. The *Illustrated London News* was also glanced at, another newspaper in the room which, though like a host of others, had had only a short existence, had a good reputation and circulation and was of universal interest. Its proprietor Lord Brougham was a man of genius and attracted much attention when he conceived the idea of combining illustrations with news, and was the originator of the Illustrated London News. The first copy of this paper was also handed round for the inspection and gratification of the audience. Mr Smyth believed, in reference to Mr Ingram that having attended and aided the operations of his collieries, he embarked in the enterprise, and by great judgment and unsparing liberality secured the influence of the Illustrated London News. The weight of paper used, some weekly circulation of its newspaper. The weight of paper used the staff employed, &c. were then noticed. After paying a high tribute to Mr Ingram's character, energy and usefulness, he expressed a hope that he might long continue to be such an ornament to his country. *Boston Guardian*

THE ART-TREASURES PALACE AT MANCHESTER.—A high wind on Saturday morning did considerable damage to this building by destroying portions of the glass which runs along the centre and most exposed part of the semicircular roof. At one time it was deemed desirable to withdraw the workmen employed inside from the danger to which they were exposed by the falling fragments of glass; but fortunately the wind abated towards noon, and the damage will easily be repaired.

FEMALE REFORMATORY.—The foundation-stone of a new reformatory and refuge for females was laid in the presence of a large concourse of spectators on Monday last, at Exeter. The Mayor, Mr. W. Buckingham, performed the ceremony, and addresses were afterwards delivered by Sir M Lopes, Mr. Milford, and Sir H. Northcote. Although there are many reformatory institutions for boys in different parts of the country there are but few for girls, and great difficulty has been experienced in placing girls convicted of offences in the county of Devon in reformatory schools. The want will now be soon supplied.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE WEST RIDING.—The Queen has appointed Lord Milton Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the room of the Earl of Harewood, deceased.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

By the Constitution of this country Peers are not to interfere in Parliamentary elections. But there is no reason why a Peer who is the leader of a party should not try to influence, not "interfere" with, the course of the legitimate attendants on the hustings by means of "a few observations" to the other members of that body in the State who, in common with soldiers, must keep out of sight of polling-booths and returning officers. A "few observations," rightly interpreted, with due reference to the idiosyncrasy of the orator who proposes to utter them, means a speech two hours long, and which covers six acres—columns we mean—of a morning paper! Nobody, however, objects to listen to, and a great many persons do not object to read, even, such a specimen of a "few observations" when Lord Derby is the speaker.

Whether it was from a conscientious belief that they would in spirit be infringing a great principle of the Constitution by patronising an electioneering address from a Peer, or whether they were engaged in violating the letter of the law, by making election arrangements in their own districts, it is certain that the members of the House of Lords did not muster strongly to respond to Lord Derby's invitation on Monday. Although the attendance of strangers was large, yet even there was to be observed a symptom of the thinning which Town has undergone in the last few days. But, as usual, the constituencies of the Park, the Botanical Gardens, and the Opera, were duly represented by the Ladies' Galleries; and there were enough of foreign diplomatic eyes to stare at the way in which one public man and statesman can talk of another—and that other a First Minister—in a free Parliament and under a limited Monarchy.

Notably among the absent Peers was the Earl of Elgin, whose troublesome notice of motion on the state of our diplomatic relations with the United States disappeared with the suddenness of a pantomimic trick, from the Order-book of the House of Lords exactly at the moment that he kissed her Majesty's hand on his appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary to China. There was but one of the recent ecclesiastical "protégés" of the Premier present to listen to the portrait of a Palmerstonian Bishop as limned by Lord Derby; and, in truth, when his Lordship was painting them with a bold and vigorous grappling with his canvas worthy of a political Michael Angelo, the smooth youthful countenance of the Bishop of London was a study for a physiognomist. Let it, however, be understood that while Lord Derby's speech was essentially personal, simply because he took issue on the question of Lord Palmerston's personal claims on the country; though the ridicule was unsparing, and the sarcasm biting, yet the tone and manner were unusually divested of bitterness; indeed, he threw over his whole speech a colouring of good humour, which went far to make it bearable, even to those whom it most severely attacked. Even Mr. Vernon Smith laughed, as standing on the steps of the throne there was an unmistakable direction of every one's eyes at him when Lord Derby talked of the "appendages" of the Government. But, in truth, the noble Earl could hardly have been unconscious of that which almost every one must have felt as he went along, that in the elaborate picture of Palmerston's political career which he drew there was an involuntary description of a good deal of his own; and when he declared, as he didin fact, that so long as Lord Palmerston had no domestic policy he should receive the support of the Conservative party, it could not but be obvious that Lord Derby was, to a great extent, laying down his own principles of statesmanship. Nevertheless, the speech was a pleasant, and indeed an exciting, entertainment; and nobody who heard it but must have been willing to admit that when next Lord Derby made an oration he would be glad to be "there to hear."

There was among the private strangers a good deal of incredulity when the Leader of the House of Lords was pointed out to them in the person of a mild boyish-looking—shall we say dumpy?—gentleman, who, in the dim distance of the Peers' Chamber, seems to be about eighteen years old. But the unenlightened stranger, who at first listened with dismay to the somewhat thick utterance of the champion who was to defend the Ministry against the slashing onslaught which had been just made against them, was relieved after the delivery of half a dozen sentences; and he heard with surprise, and afterwards with admiration, the sharp and telling reply which Lord Granville, who had been sitting calmly all the evening, and not taking a note, let drop in a calm, unexcited manner, which perhaps is only to be paralleled by Sir James Graham's way of saying severe things. Every point, and every sentence was a point, told. When an opponent, forgetful of the decorous regularity of debate, interrupts a speaker in full swing, only once, to make an explanation, it is to be supposed that he is not unobservant of the fact that his antagonist is making a hit. But when the same interruption is repeated two or three times, and when the person to whom the remarks in progress are applicable cannot sit still, but fidgets, and consults with his neighbours, and evidently instructs some friend what to say when he is to go in for his "innings," it is tolerably clear that the result of the discussion is not exactly that which was anticipated by its originator. The truth is that people who make personal attacks are proverbially thin-skinned; and Lord Granville very satisfactorily proved that the present head of the house of Derby is not exempt from that constitutional defect. In brief, though going rather out of his line—which is the sensible and humorous (slightly heavy, perhaps)—Lord Granville made an admirable and demolishing speech; which, if not exactly congenial to the ordinary atmosphere of the Upper House, was quite justified by the tone adopted by the initiator of the debate.

Every man is useful in some way or other; and one of the uses to which certain speakers in either House of Parliament are adapted is that valuable one of relieving the minds of the audience from undue tension, by interposing level and unexciting—perhaps we may say dull—speeches between the high-pressure addresses of the leaders. It was expected that Lord Malmesbury, who, in the exercise of his vocation, performed that valuable part in Monday's proceedings, would have been succeeded by Lord Ellenborough or Lord Grey, who both looked mischievous. But perhaps they were deterred by the very ominous look of the Duke of Argyll, who was evidently prepared to vindicate the position of the young blood of the Ministry. Whatever was the cause, there was a palpable collapse in the middle of Lord Malmesbury's speech. Peers went away, ladies vanished, and members of the House of Commons deserted their gallery—all of them, probably, influenced by the feeling that there was yet time for a regular, though late, dinner; and as the persistent and long-enduring Strangers' Gallery is not sufficient temptation to bring out the greater orators, they suffered the discussion to die away somewhat ingloriously.

During the time of the Great Exhibition of 1851 a caricature appeared, in which a spacious theatre was exhibited with three persons composing the audience and the manager from the stage earnestly intreating them to depart. The clearness with which emptiness of benches was brought out, and the idea of solitude and stillness which pervaded the picture, were exceedingly well managed. Now, the House of Commons during the last week would have afforded an excellent opportunity for just such a sketch.

# SKETCHES IN CASHMERE.

In a recent number of the *Friend of India* the writer thus glances at the natural resources of this beautiful country, which, he regrets, are in great part lost to the people through acts of misgovernment:—

Nowhere has Nature lavished her gifts with a more bountiful hand than she has done in Cashmere. The valley has a climate wonderfully adapted for the European constitution—a climate varying, according to altitude, from the genial warmth of Italy to the frigid temperature of Lapland. The fruitful soil is capable of producing in abundance everything the heart of man can desire: rich meadows of lucerne and clover, watered by never-failing rills; gently undulating hill-sides covered with a sweet pasturage far excelling that of Australia. The mountains are clothed with magnificent timber, and are rich in mineral ores. There is a perfect natural inland water communication, connected by the Jhelum with Kurrachee. The water-power which descends from the circle of snow-capped mountains is sufficient to turn the wheels of all the manufactories and mills of the world. Cashmere is itself the high-road by which the merchant may send to the vast regions of Northern Asia the manufactures of England, the superabundant cereals of the valley, the sugar and spices of India, the salt of the Punjaub, receiving in return their unrivalled wool, their borax, their furs, their gold-dust, as well as many other products of the mountains which Anglo-Saxon industry alone can develop.

The three accompanying characteristic Illustrations are from the sketch-book of a Correspondent. The larger view shows a picturesque group of ruins situated at the foot of the hills three miles east of the town of Islamabad, on the north side of the Behut, or Jhelum. In the town and neighbourhood are about 300 shops of shawl-weavers, and chintzes, coarse cottons, and woollens, are manufactured here. The ruins are the remains of a temple, said to have been built 500 B.C. They consist of two large rooms, each about thirty feet long, surrounded by a quadrangular colonnade, about 100 yards square. The granite blocks of which the temple is built are of immense size; every particle has once been elaborately carved; but, notwithstanding the depth of the sculpture and hardness of the material, almost all the figures and hieroglyphics are effaced.

Beneath the Illustration of the Temple ruins is shown the interior of a Lama Temple, with a prayer-wheel at work. These wheels are about ten feet high by eight or ten in diameter, made of large rolls of cloth, on which the Lama faith is written, and inclosed in a wooden case painted all over with facetious and not very correct representations of gods, devils, &c. They turn on a pivot, and are pulled round by a strap in the manner represented; the Lamas fancying themselves on the high road to heaven all the time, pulling day and night, and not having time in consequence to wash.

Major Cunningham, in his admirable work on Ladak, more minutely describes this prayer when as he witnessed it in operation in that country.—

The prayer-cylinder, or *manichhos-khor* (the precious religious wheel), is a very ingenious instrument, and does great credit to the genius of the Thibetians. The body of the instrument is a metal cylinder

TARTAR OF LADAK, AND YARKUND PONY.

RUINS OF ANCIENT TEMPLE, NEAR ISLAMABAD.

about three inches in height, and from two to two and a half inches in diameter. The axis is prolonged below to form a handle. The cylinder is filled with rolls of printed prayers and charms, which revolve as the instrument is turned round. Every Lama carries a *chhos-khor*, which he keeps perpetually turning by a gentle motion of the hand, assisted by a cubical piece of iron fastened by a chain to the outside. As every revolution of a prayer is equivalent to its recitation, the *chhos-khor* is a very ingenious instrument for multiplying the number of a man's prayers. * * * These instruments are found of all sizes and in all positions. Cylinders about one foot in height are placed in rows around the temples, and are turned by the votaries before entering. Larger cylinders are found near villages, turned by water, which keeps them perpetually revolving.

The uppermost characteristic Sketch shows a Tartar of Ladak, mounted upon a Yarkund pony—the usual mode of journeying through these mountainous districts.

In addition to the long-haired bull, and the kiang, or Thibetian zebra, with horses and other animals of common species, Ladak produces the celebrated shawl-goat, yielding that curly, soft, and glossy wool used in the fabrication of the most costly shawls. The best kinds are only manufactured to order; but the commoner sorts are sold in Yarkund, at prices varying from £10 to £60 the pair. The number annually exported is usually about five hundred pairs, worth altogether £50000. The great sheep of Thibet, however, are its most valuable creatures, supplying food, clothes, and carriage.

It is lamentable to find the country blighted by the misrule of Ghulab Singh, whose sole object appears to be the increase of his private fortune:—

From the purchase of a Cashmere shawl to the sale of a basket of apples, from the auction of an elephant to the barter of a kid, no transaction can take place without payment of his commission. No native traveller can pass into or out of his territories without everything the man possesses passing through the taxgatherer's sieve. The pony he rides on, its saddle and bridle, the clothes he wears, the money in his purse, the ring in his wife's nose, all are rated as merchandise, and taxed accordingly. The gatherers plunder the trader at every river, at every pass, and at every town. Whole villages are deserted, the country not half cultivated, the grand high-road to Central Asia deserted, and the nations north of the Jhelum supplied by Russian traders. No observant traveller can pass through Cashmere—we write on the testimony of an eye-witness without being struck by the wobegone look of the population. No one ever sings in Cashmere. The bright clothes and natty turbans of the British cities are exchanged for mean and filthy garments. The trappings of the horses, the silver jewels for the women in which the citizens of Delhi and Agra, Umritsur and Mooltan, delight, are at Jummoo made of tinned iron.

The Lamas of the neighbouring regions of Thibet were but recently despoiled of their accumulated treasures, now stored up in forts to which no European is allowed access. Lamas without noses, coolies mutilated for attempting to escape, old sepoys reduced to starve after losing toes and fingers in the cold of Iskardo, appeal to the traveler, beseeching him to hasten the advent of the British raj. The people, crushed down to utter apathy, are ceasing even to toil, and in a few years the traditional arts of Cashmere will be almost extinct.

"PRAYER WHEEL" IN CASHMERE.

# THE WAR IN CHINA.

CHINESE MODERN JUNK OF WAR: SECOND CLASS.

## CHINESE VESSELS OF WAR.

In connection with this subject we this week illustrate the War-junks of China in past times, in comparison with those of the present day; showing the important advancement and extensive alteration that has taken place in the forms of the Chinese fighting vessels. Twenty years ago their ships of war were short, misshapen masses of timber, quaint and ungainly in appearance, almost unmanageable, and the wonder to seamen of other nations how a craft of the character of the junk was able to make headway, or combat the dangers and intricacies of the sea and coast. Since then the progress of naval architecture in China has advanced far beyond what the people of that country might have been given credit for; and, though still carrying out their eccentric tastes in the more prominent features of their vessels, the shipping of the present day is of excellent and seaworthy character. In the place of the deep-waisted craft of former times, with head and stern forming nearly a half-circle, they have now vessels in which this peculiarity is greatly modified, and in some vessels entirely dispensed with. In the lorchas, snake-boats, smuggling craft, pirate junks, and other boats peculiar to the China Seas, the lines of the vessels are of the most beautiful character, and they exhibit the greatest speed in all their movements and performances. The armament of war-junks, twenty years ago, consisted principally of matchlocks, mounted on the rails of the bulwarks; at the present time, the junks of the first class carry guns between decks, like our frigates, and of a calibre that has astonished the officers of H.M. ships now in their waters, many of the guns taken being larger in bore and weight of metal than any we manufacture in this country. Great improvements have also taken place in the material of their sails, and in the general handling of their vessels. But one great peculiarity in the regular legitimate Chinese junk, outliving all other improvements and advances, is the large eye in the headboards of the vessel, without which the Chinese firmly believe that no vessel can see how to sail.

Travellers in China all agree that this extraordinary people are calculated and ought to be a great maritime nation. M. Huc, who has furnished us with one of the most interesting works extant on that country, says:—

China would present also inexhaustible resources for a navy. Without speaking of the vast extent of her coasts, along which the numerous population pass the greater part of their lives on the sea, the great rivers and immense lakes in the interior, always covered with fishing and trading junks, might furnish multitudes of men, habituated from their infancy to navigation nimble, experienced, and capable of becoming excellent sailors for long expeditions. The officers of our ships of war that have visited the Chinese Seas have often been astonished to meet, far away

CHINESE REBELS.

from any coast, their fishermen braving the tempests, and guiding their miserable vessels in safety over enormous waves that threatened every moment to swallow them. The Chinese would very soon be able to build vessels on the model of those of Europe, and a few years would enable them to put to sea with such a fleet as has never been seen.

No doubt the reader will think the notion of this immense army, this avalanche of men descending from the high tableland of Asia, as in the time of Tchingis Khan, these innumerable Chinese vessels ploughing all seas and coming even to blockade our ports, an exceedingly fantastic one, and we ourselves are certainly far from thinking it likely to be realised. But when you become acquainted with this empire of 360,000,000 of inhabitants, when you know what are the resources in soil and population of these rich and fertile countries, you cannot but ask what should prevent such a nation from exercising great influence over the affairs of the human race. What it wants is a man of genius, a man truly great, capable of assimilating the power and vitality of this nation, more populous than all Europe, and which counts more than thirty centuries of civilisation. Should an Emperor arise among them possessed of a great intellect, a will of iron, a reformer determined to come at once to a rupture with the anoyle traditions, and initiate his people into the progressive civilisation of the West, we believe that the work of regeneration would proceed with rapid strides, and that perhaps those Chinese who now appear such a very ridiculous people might be thought of somewhat more seriously, and might even occasion mortal uneasiness to those who covet so eagerly the spoils of the ancient nations of Asia.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 22. 4th Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 23.—Treaty of Vienna signed, 1815.
TUESDAY, 24.—Portobello taken, 1742.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Lady Day.
THURSDAY, 26.—Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.
FRIDAY, 27.—Peace of Amiens, 1802.
SATURDAY, 28.—Raphael born, 1483.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 28, 1857.

| Sunday | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M h m 11 5 | A h m 11 35 | M h m - 0 30 | A h m 0 50 | M h m 1 15 | A h m 1 35 | M h m 1 55 | A h m 2 15 | M h m 2 35 | A h m 2 50 | M h m 3 10 | A h m 3 30 | M h m 3 50 | A h m 4 10 |

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, March 23, and during the Week, the New Drama, in Four Acts, with new Scenery, &c., entitled A LIFE'S TRIAL; after which, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and first time at Half-price, DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE; on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, after the Drama, A WICKED WIFE.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On Monday and during the Week will be presented Shakspeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD II.: King Richard II., by Mr. C. Kean; Queen, by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by Music Hath Charms.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Passion Week, commencing April 6, HENRY RUSSELL, Composer of "The Cambee's Wife," "The Maniac," "The ship on Fire, and many other popular Songs, will give his Entertainment entitled THE FAR WEST: or, Every-day Life in America; in which he will relate his Anecdotes Descriptive of American Life and Manners, and sing his most celebrated compositions. The Second Part will consist of a Series of Sketches entitled NEGRO LIFE. Mr. Russell will accompany himself on one of Collard and Collard's magnificent Bi-chord Pianofortes, made expressly for him by that eminent firm. Tickets and places may be secured of Mr. Mansfieldman, at the Box-office from Eleven to Four. Doors open at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight.

ADELPHI THEATRE ROYAL.—On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, by Desire, "Irish Assurance," with "Barney the Baron." In and Out of Place," "A Night at Notting-hill" on Friday "The Happy Man" will be revived for the Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. Madame Celeste will Reappear on Easter Monday.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Monday, March 23rd, and all the Week, Shakspeare's KING HENRY IV., with Equestrian Illustrations. Hotspur Mr. James Holloway; Prince Henry Mr W Cook; Falstaff, Mr. Anson. After which Equestrian Exercises by the Clerks. To conclude with a "Moresco Choir" of an entertaining nature. Commence at Seven o'Clock. Dress Boxes, 4s.; Upper Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD.—The greatest amount of talent ever witnessed in London.—Mr. Pope, Mr. Robinson, and Miss Jackson.—At Sadler's Wells, with the SPANISH MINSTRELS, seven in number, and the SPANISH DANCERS, by permission of J. B. Buckstone, Esq.; every evening, and no advance in the prices.

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.—The above Magnificent HALL is Open Every Evening for Musical Entertainments, consisting of Selections from all the popular Operas, Choruses, Madrigals, Glees, Duets &c supported by Artists of Celebrity.—Commence at 7 o'clock precisely.—Suppers, &c., until Midnight.

MR. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON have the honour to announce their new and successful entertainment, ILLUSTRATED PEDESTRIANISM, at the REGENT GALLERY QUADRANT, Every Evening (Saturday excepted), at 8 o'clock. Saturday Morning Performances at Three o'clock precisely. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s., which may be secured at the Gallery; or at Cramer, Beale, and Chappell's Pianoforte and Music Warehouse, 42, New Bond-street.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at GOSPEL, March 23rd; BATLEY, 24th; HECKMONDWICKE, 25th; WAKEFIELD, 26th and 27th.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with New Costumes and various novelties, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at 8. Morning Performances every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office of Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Hall has been entirely redecorated.

THE BROUSIL FAMILY respectfully announce that they will give a Series of FOUR SOIREES MUSICALES, at their own residence, 23, Nottingham-place, New-road, on THURSDAYS, March 19 and 26, April 2 and 9: to commence at Half-past Eight o'Clock. Subscription, One Guinea. Single Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each, at Robert W. Olivier's, Musicseller and Publisher, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

HERR ERNST PAUER has the honour to announce that he will give THREE SOIREES MUSICALES, at Willis's Rooms, St James's, on WEDNESDAYS, March 25, April 22, and May 13. To commence at half-past eight o'clock. Subscription tickets for the series, one guinea; single tickets, half-a-guinea each; which may be had at the principal Music Warehouses: and of Herr Ernst Pauer, at his new residence, 5, Stanley-place, Onslow-square.

OKEY'S PARIS and the PARISIANS—St. Cloud, Versailles, Salon, &c.—Cartoons—Piano—Hogarth Sketches Wednesday, Thursday, Friday Evenings, at Eight. Tuesday and Saturday Mornings at Three. Seats, 1s., 2s., & 3s. 21, Swallow-street, Regent-street, facing New Burlington-street

MR. J. L. TOOLE, of the LYCEUM THEATRE, respectfully announces to the PUBLIC his BENEFIT on TUESDAY, 31st inst. THE WONDER, Mr and Mrs Dillon. Miss Woolgar, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Toole; "Dandizette the Dancer," Mr Toole; "Good for Nothing," Miss Woolgar, Mr. Toole. "My Friend from Leatherhead," and the Dazzling Farce from "Conrad and Medora."—Tickets at the Box-office; and of Mr. Toole, 19, Cecil-street, Strand

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION.—The LAST NIGHTS of Miss P. HORSON'S (Mr. and Mrs. Gorman Reed's) present Entertainment. On MONDAY, 23rd MARCH, and During the Week, the Last Performances of "Our Wife's Governess," and "Deranged Musician." On MONDAY, MARCH 30th, and During the Week the Last Performances of the Original Entertainment introducing Mrs. Keeley, Mr. Robert Keeley, Frank Matthews, the Charley Boy, &c. In Passion Week One Performance only—PASTHEAD MORNING, APRIL 3, at Three. In Easter Week, Every Evening at the New Gallery. Mr and Mrs. German Reed will Reappear at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, on Monday, 27th April—Admission 2s., Stalls, 3s. May be secured at the Gallery, from Eleven till Four daily, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS open during PASSION and EASTER WEEKS.—Mr. THACKERAY will deliver his Lectures on the FOUR GEORGES in Passion Week (April 6th, 7th, and 8th). Miss P. HORTON (Mr. and Mrs. German Reed) will give their positively last performances of their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS during Passion Week, commencing Monday, April 6th, at Three. For particulars apply at the offices of the Royal Surrey Gardens, and at Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 24, Cheapside. Mr. and Mrs. T. GERMAN REED will reappear at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, on Monday, April 27th, in an entirely new Entertainment.—W. ELLIS, Sec.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.—The Morning Performances take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

GENERAL TOM THUMB PERFORMS DAILY at PRINCE of WALES'S BAZAR, 209, Regent-street, from Half-past Twelve to Two, Half-past Three to Five, and Half-past Seven to Ten. Admission 1s.; seats free. Doors open Half-an-hour previous. "Villikins" and "Robbing Around" 11, Bar approval three times in One hour Majesty. Admission, 1s. and 2s.

BALL, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—Miss JAMES, of the Royal Opera, has the honour to announce that her Annual FULL DRESS BALL will take place at the above Rooms on TUESDAY NEXT, MARCH 24th. Adams's Band will attend. The Ball under the direction of Mr. Charles Coote. Gentlemen's Tickets, 10s. 6d.; Ladies' ditto, 7s. 6d; including refreshments. Tickets to be obtained at Jullien's, Regent-street; Sams', St. James's-street; Duff and Hodgson's, Oxford-street; at the above Rooms; and at Miss James's Academy, 54, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. FRIDAY, MARCH 27th, Handel's ISRAEL in EGYPT. With Orchestra of 700 Performers. Tickets, 3s.; reserved, 5s.; and stalls, 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Offices, No. 6 in Exeter-hall

EXHIBITION.—Now Open, Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIES of PORTRAITS of DISTINGUISHED PERSONS. Admission, One Shilling. 114, Bond street.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO BE LET, in a delightful Hunting and Fishing locality, in the county of Herts. The House comprises spacious Drawing and Dining Rooms, Five good Bed-rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Offices, Wine and Coal Cellars, with Two Three-stall Stables, Carriage and Chaise House, productive Garden, Orchard, and Meadows fabout seven acres, with a Right of Fishing in the river Colne, a celebrated river for fish; the whole surrounded with large Parks and Seats of the neighbouring gentry. Rent £50 per annum. Apply on the Premises, Mill-end, Hockmansworth, Herts, near the Watford Station on the London and North-Western Railway.

EXETER HALL.—TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.—A CHORAL MEETING of this Association will be held in EXETER HALL, on TUESDAY Evening, MARCH 31st, 1857. The Chair will be taken by W. E. HICKSON, Esq., Author of "The Singer's Master," and an Essay on "The Use of Singing" The CHOIR, consisting of about 800 Voices, entirely without the assistance of any instrumental Accompaniment, will sing pieces selected from the Works of Mendelssohn, Naylor, Hecker, Spohr, Webbe, and other eminent Composers. During the interval the Rev. JOHN CURWEN will give a brief Lesson on the Method. To commence at 7 30. Doors open at 6 30. Tickets (for the Body of the Hall, Is.; or Western Gallery, 2s. 6d.), and Books of Words (2d. each) may be obtained of Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row; Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Fabian Saun and Co., 86, Newgate-street; Ewer and Co., 390, Oxford-street; Forster, 76, Strand; Sprague, 7, Finsbury Pavement; Tolkien, 27, King William-street. Clay, Mead and Powell, 191, Whitechapel High-street; Starling, 87, Upper-street, Islington; and of any Teacher of the Method.

EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS, Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The Forty-fourth Annual Exhibition of this Society is NOW OPEN from Nine a.m. until Dusk. Admission, 1s.
Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East. ALFRED CLINT, Hon. Secretary.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS, PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic Institution). The above Society's Tenth Annual Exhibition of the Works of Modern Painters is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogues Sixpence.
BENJAMIN SMITH, Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Instruction in the Art and Scientific Principles of Photography, by THOMAS FREDERICK HARDWICH, Esq., Lecturer in Photography at Kew Observatory, commences on MONDAY, APRIL 6th. His LECTURES on the SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES of PHOTOGRAPHY, Illustrated by Practical Demonstrations in the Art.
For a Prospectus apply to J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Secretary, King's College, London.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Charles-street, founded in 1816 for relieving the Poor afflicted with Diseases of the Eyes. This hospital was the first institution in London which opened its doors to relieve poor persons on their own application without letters of recommendation. There are 30 beds for in-patients, the wards are large and airy, but the want of means precludes the admission of half that number. The visits of the Chrisman and the benevolent are respectfully invited, and their contributions extreme for this useful charity.
Subscriptions thankfully received by Messrs. Coutts and Co., bankers, Strand, by Messrs. Drummonds, bankers, Charing-cross; and by the Secretary at the Hospital.
The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following contributions

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| William Webb, Esq. .. .. | £40 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Clement .. .. .. | £50 | 0 | 0 |
| Joseph Stirges, Esq. .. .. | 25 | 0 | 0 | Miss Baily .. .. .. | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Chas. P. Story, Esq. .. .. | 10 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. M. Arrystage .. .. | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| Joseph Reynolds, Esq. .. ditto | 5 | 5 | 0 | Miss S. M. Brandwood .. | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| The late Miss Caster Longman, Esq. (legacy) .. .. | 5 | 5 | 0 | Mrs. Martyn .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| F. B. Crutchley, Esq. .. .. | 2 | 2 | 0 | Mrs. Courage .. .. | annual | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Capt. J. W. Fox .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | 0 | Mrs. P. W. Muro .. .. | annual | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| The Rev. J. W. Hammond .. .. | 5 | 0 | 0 | Mrs. Carter .. .. .. | annual | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| G. O. Leicester, Esq. .. annual | 1 | 1 | 0 | H. A. Joseph, Esq. .. | annual | 1 | 1 | 0 |

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1857.*

UP to the moment at which the necessities of our large publication compel us to go to press, the Prime Minister has issued no address to the electors of Tiverton, or avowed in any way the domestic policy of his Government. In a later edition we shall be enabled to report his Lordship's speech at the Mansion-house dinner, when it is expected that he will declare himself either to have, or not to have, a policy in accordance with the views of the great Liberal party, who are at present well inclined to acknowledge him as a chief. With or without such a policy it is probable that he will obtain a majority in the new Parliament; without such a policy it is certain that he will not be able to retain for any long period the confidence of a body of supporters sufficiently numerous and well disciplined to keep him in office. In the mean time, if his Lordship do not declare himself, it will not be from want of challenges, either from friends or foes, and especially from the latter. Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Disraeli, have severally characterised him in speeches and in addresses as a man without a policy at home, but not without a dangerous policy abroad. Sir James Graham and Mr. Disraeli are particularly spiteful on this subject, and their spite is none the less seasonable and effective for its purpose in being leavened with truth. But the victory will remain with the Minister if it shall so please him. A few sentences from his mouth or from his pen will leave his opponents powerless to do him injury, and make him both theoretically and virtually, the master of the situation. The Reform spirit may have been in a trance, but it is not dead; and the task reserved for the great statesman of our day is to reawaken it into life and activity, and direct its energies to the social and political welfare of the people. Lord John Russell has principles which fit him for the leadership, but he is uncertain, and wants tact and temper. Lord Palmerston, on the other hand, is not uncertain. He has tact in a high degree, and he never loses temper. He inspires confidence amongst all who are associated with him; but he wants—or, if he do not want, he has never yet expressed and promulgated—those great principles which make people rally around Lord John Russell, even when they do not like him. Lord Palmerston is the man of the present hour; but if he would be the man of the next hour he must speak out. Patriotic, high-minded, and, judged by its remotest results, eminently peaceable as his foreign policy is, the bulk of the people who approve of it—partly from faith, partly from reason, partly from admiration of the truly British "pluck" of which it is so brilliant a specimen—require a spice of home policy, if it were only to season their approval with something which they more thoroughly understand. If his Lordship will undo that little error about Mr. Locke King's motion, and if he will endeavour to realise the hope of the thousands and hundreds of thousands of honest citizens who are now deprived of the suffrage, he will waft himself into an amount of power and influence which any Minister might envy, and which no Minister in England in late years has either obtained or deserved.

THE appointment of the Earl of Elgin as Minister Plenipotentiary to China has been received with universal satisfaction. Lord Derby and Lord Malmesbury approve; Mr. Disraeli is content, Mr. Gladstone—who could speak upon that subject, or upon any other, for seven hours, and still leave it unexhausted for a second day's debate—has nothing to allege against it; and Mr. Cobden himself is as pleased as he can be with anything done by so warlike a personage as the Prime Minister. A man of high rank was needed for a mission of such importance, if it were only out of respect to the Emperor of China. The Central Government at Pekin has taken no step to support the obstinacy of the Governor of Canton; but, on the contrary, if the information conveyed by the last mail be correct, has forbidden the Mandarins, at the other four ports at which the British are allowed to trade, to take any part in the quarrel. If such policy prove to be that of the Emperor, it is well that the choice of our Government has fallen on a nobleman so distinguished as Lord Elgin. The Emperor will thereby understand—if the Chinese are capable in their intolerable conceit of understanding anything European—how desirous this country is of treating him with the utmost deference, and of being represented at his Court by a person who represents not only its high aristocracy of birth, but its still higher aristocracy of talent.

The usual injustice of Englishmen at home towards the Englishmen abroad who are charged with the difficult and generally thankless task of maintaining the national honour against the attacks of civilised and barbarian enemies, has been meted out in no unsparing measure to Sir John Bowring. Those who are still guilty of this injustice rejoice in the appointment of the Earl of Elgin, because they see in it the virtual condemnation of the present Governor of Hong-Kong. But the Government of Lord Palmerston did not intend, and the country in general will not consider, the appointment in this light. The dispute having acquired dimensions not anticipated, it is natural that its management should devolve upon higher agencies than those originally concerned, and Sir John Bowring will be relieved of responsibility, not because he has done wrong or because he might hereafter do wrong, but simply because a local officer is not the proper authority to conduct to its issue a quarrel which threatens to become general.

As for Sir John Bowring, who has been accused by the virulent factions of his countrymen of all the most atrocious crimes which it is possible for a man to commit—of deliberate falsehood, and of reckless destruction of human life—we trust that he has sufficient philosophy to despise calumny, and to trust for his vindication to the verdict of Time, which rights all wrongs, and always does justice to those who are wrongfully accused. The heats of party strife will cool, or will break out in some new direction;—and then, if not sooner, the slanders heaped upon him for the fault—if fault it be—of having been jealously watchful of the honour of his country amid insolent and ignorant semi-barbarians, who mistake magnanimity for weakness, will be no more remembered against him. When Wellington was patiently maturing victory in the Peninsula, he was slandered in England, and threatened with public trial. When the gallant Raglan was dying at his post in the Crimea, and enacting the hero's part in the heroism of silent suffering as well as in the heroism of personal courage, he was slandered by the unthinking as well as by the evil-minded, both in the camp and at home. Without comparing Sir John Bowring with either of these eminent servants of their country, we may trust—as we do—that he has their patient philosophy; and that a consciousness of rectitude will enable him to endure, if he do not despise, the calumnies which have been directed against him. At present he may have the consolation of reflecting that the opponents of his acts have invariably been men who knew nothing whatever of China; and that his supporters are the whole British population in Hong-Kong and the five free ports of China, and all the great merchants of London and Liverpool who trade with China, and whose pecuniary interests are seriously injured by the war. These facts alone may serve as a justification of the course which he, a friend of China and a lover of peace, was reluctantly compelled to take in a very difficult and exceptional position. Such a justification, from the persons most competent to give it, far outweighs any condemnation which ignorant Lords and equally ignorant Commoners—out of office, and anxious, on this pretext or any other, to get into office—may pronounce on a course of proceeding which only requires to be successful to be praised by thousands who are now unsparing in their denunciation.

### *THE COURT.*

The Queen continues to enjoy her accustomed good health. During the week just closed her Majesty has taken almost daily carriage airings, accompanied by her two eldest children.

On Monday the Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace, at which M. Gonzales Bravo had an audience, and delivered to her Majesty his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Queen of Spain. The Earl of Elgin, K.T., was also presented to the Queen by the Earl of Clarendon, and kissed hands on being appointed her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to China. In the evening the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal, honoured the Princess's Theatre with their presence.

On Wednesday the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa—her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess Amalie of Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, paid a visit of congratulation to the Queen. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince, with the Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and the Princess Helena, honoured the Adelphi Theatre with their presence.

Yesterday (Friday) her Majesty presided at a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace, and performed her last official act in connection with the expiring Parliament, by ordering its prorogation preparatory to the dissolution on Monday next.

His Excellency Feronk Khan, Envoy Extraordinary from Persia, arrived in town on Thursday from Paris, with the intention of remaining some weeks in London. Captain Lynch, of the R.I.C.'s service, will attend on his Excellency during his *séjour* in England.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a grand banquet on Wednesday evening to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge at Cambridge House. A distinguished company were invited to meet the Royal Duke: and after dinner her Ladyship had a crowded assemblage of the aristocracy and fashionable world at Cambridge House.

The Countess of Clreptowitch is about to renew the hospitalities of the Russian Legation. The receptions in that house are to be reopened for the first time on the 25th instant, with a grand dinner and evening party, which will be repeated on the 1st of April.

His Excellency Count d'Appony, the Austrian Minister, has just returned to Grandon House, from Germany, where his Excellency has been to attend the obsequies of his brother.

TROOP-SHIPS FOR CHINA.—CLIFFORD'S BOAT-LOWERING GEAR.—In reply to an inquiry from Admiral Walcott, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday last, as to whether the troop-ships, about to proceed on the expedition, were to be provided with this invention in the same way as emigrant-ships are, the First Lord replied, "that in every trial that had been made of it its use had been attended with complete success, and that he hoped it would soon be universally adopted." He contended that the tricolor was the only banner of Italy, and that a law ought to be passed, fixing the national colours once for all. General de la Marmora, Minister of War, replied that the subject needed no new law, and quoted the decree of April 19th, 1848, issued by Charles Albert at Volta, and a circular of the Minister of Marine in 1851, prescribing that the azure band should be added to the three colours. The seizure of certain flags was owing to the obstinacy of some sea captains in refusing to conform to the decree of Count de Cavour deprecated any discussion on the national colours as highly inopportune at the present moment, the question had been settled by the decree of Charles Albert, and the intention of that Monarch had clearly been to give the nation one single flag and not two. The blue was a colour to which many Piedmontese were sincerely attached. "Say all!" here exclaimed M. Valerio, a member of the left "the great hopes awakened by the tricolor must be associated with the glorious and ancient traditions of the monarchy of Savoy!" These words were received with loud cheers; and, after some further observations, the Chamber voted the order of the day.

# THE GENERAL ELECTION.

## LORD JOHN RUSSELL IN THE CITY.

On Thursday afternoon, according to public announcement, Lord John Russell met his friends and supporters in the large room of the London Tavern, which was densely crowded. On the platform were Mr. Moffatt, M.P., Mr. S. Warren, M.P., Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., John M'Gachen, Esq., Captain M'Leod, the High Bailiff of Southwark, — Scurlock, Esq., Mr. Hankey, Serjeant Parry, Mr. Wickham, Mr. F. Bennoch, Deputy Harrison, Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. Commissioner Prendergast, Dr. Spark, Alderman Humphery, Alderman Salomons, Mr. Austin, Mr. Beardmore, Mr. J. Baxter Langley, Mr. Goodalls, Mr. Roberts, &c. The entrance of Lord John Russell into the hall was received with the most enthusiastic and long-continued cheering. Mr. Moffatt, M.P., moved, and Mr. Roberts seconded, a motion that Mr. Thomson Hankey take the chair.

Mr. Hankey having taken the chair amidst immense cheering,

The Chairman, after a few prefatory remarks, introduced Lord John Russell to the meeting. They had assembled, he said, to receive and to welcome one of the oldest reformers in Parliament, a gentleman and a statesman whose name alone would be a passport everywhere for his efforts in the cause of civil and religious liberty (Loud cheers). They were met to consider, not whether Lord John Russell was to be turned out of the City, but how they could best secure their own interests in placing him at the head of the poll (Hear, hear). He (the Chairman) had been a constant supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government in Parliament, but he did not think he was chargeable with any inconsistency in his coming forward to support Lord John Russell, upon whom the Liberal party looked as the leader of that progress of reform which he had always shown by his conduct in the House (Loud cheers).

Lord John Russell, who was received with enthusiastic applause, commenced by saying that he appealed to the electors of the city of London against the Registration Association, which had, as he thought, unfairly excluded him from the list of candidates. Having defended himself at considerable length from the charge of having entered into a coalition with those who voted along with him on the China question, he said there were three questions before the country. The first was, ought Lord Palmerston's Government to be supported? The second question he emphatically said, No. The third was, ought Lord Palmerston to be supported irrespective of any opinions he may profess? To that question he said emphatically no. And, last of all, ought the great Reform party of the metropolis of London and of Great Britain to abandon their principles? To that he also said no. Nothing would be more dangerous to that party than to give up any of those principles for which they had contended so long and earnestly. In conclusion the noble Lord said,

"I ask the electors of the United Kingdom to weigh thoroughly on this occasion the merits of the men who are to represent them for election purposes for the next six years to come; to consider, not whether this man calls out for the present head of the Government and Reform, and another for the present head of the Government and the Conservative cause, but to consider what men you can find who, by their past conduct and character, are likely to promote the cause of progress (Loud cheers). That is the cause and progress for it is my conviction that not only is progress healthy, but that it is likewise conservative—as much more conservative than stagnation as the flow of the healthy current is more advantageous than the stagnation of the unwholesome marsh (Hear, hear). I believe, therefore, you ought to look for men who will promote progress, in such a way as not to disturb the interest and complicated relations of men on each other, and to substitute disorder and confusion for harmony and peace (Hear, hear). That progress should embrace an amelioration of the condition of the people carefully considered, on the part of the popular branches, and an increase of popular power, but at the same time accompanied with the increase and diffusion of education. Gentlemen, I look to the diffusion of education as the security for our liberties, as the best and ablest men of the United States look to the diffusion of education as the best security for the peace and order of the community. Gentlemen, I have now explained my views and opinions, and the declarations I have made render me unfit to receive your votes—withhold them at the poll; but if you think me fit to represent you, I hope no indecision or timidity will deprive me of the honour of becoming a member for the city of London." (The noble Lord sat down amidst loud cheers

On the motion of Mr. Francis Bennoch, seconded by Mr. George Moore, the following resolution was adopted, only four hands being held up against it:—

"That this meeting have heard with satisfaction the manly determination of Lord John Russell to the appeal to the free suffrages of the independent electors of the city of London.

"That they hold this course to be such as becomes a candidate for the representation of this important constituency; and, looking at Lord John Russell's whole past career as the popular leader of a religious liberty, and in the full confidence that he will continue to be the advocate and promoter of Liberal measures, they pledge themselves to give him their cordial support."

Three cheers were then given for "Reform, retrenchment, and peace," and Lord John Russell left the room amidst the plaudits of his friends.

CITY OF LONDON.—The adjourned meeting of the Liberal Registration Association was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern—Mr. J. Travers in the chair. A good deal of opposition was manifested to the resolution moved at the previous meeting in favour of Baron Rothschild, Sir James Duke, Mr. Raikes Currie, and Mr. Crawford. Mr. Samuel Morley said he should vote in favour of Lord John Russell, and against Sir James Duke. Mr. F. Bennoch denounced the resolution which was passed at the previous meeting, without the full knowledge of the meeting, and while the press was excluded, affirming that no candidates except commercial men should be invited to become candidates for the City. It was surprising the area from which they chose their representatives, for that area ought to be as wide as England itself. He moved that the resolution alluded to should be rescinded. Mr. Deputy Wire, wishing to bring matters to a point of decision, moved an amendment, to the effect that having heard the sentiments of Sir James Duke, Mr. Raikes Currie, Mr. Crawford, and Baron Rothschild, they considered them to be eminently calculated to represent the city of London in Parliament, and tendered them their support. The amendment was put, and carried.

MARYLEBONE.—The Political and Parochial Association of the borough of Marylebone, which numbers some three or four hundred members, held its adjourned meeting on Tuesday evening at the Colosseum Tavern, Portland road, for the purpose of considering the present state of the borough in Parliament. Mr. Wm. Field (late churchwarden of St. Marylebone), occupied the chair, and the room in which the meeting was held was densely crowded. The resolution which had been proposed by Mr. Brimacombe, and seconded by Mr. Moss, at the previous meeting, was to the effect:—"That this meeting considers Lord Ebrington unfit to represent the borough of Marylebone in Parliament, he having opposed to local self-government a pledge itself to uncall its influence to prevent his speedily being again returned, and further will support those candidates only who will pledge themselves to lessen if possible the powers of the Poor-law Board Mr. Dyke, who moved the adjournment of the previous meeting, moved a modification of the original resolution in the shape of an amendment "That this meeting expresses its deep regret at the present unsatisfactory state of the representation of the borough of Marylebone, and that, considering the great difference which exists in the sentiments of Lord Ebrington and the electors on local matters, it cannot advise the support of his friends at the forthcoming election." Mr. Dyke said that Lord Ebrington obtained his seat for that borough by the help of the Tories, and no doubt the Tories would come to his rescue again; but, be that as it might, he thought that association would not be doing its duty unless it gave expression to its opinion. A long discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. Jacob Bell expressed his regret that either the resolution or the amendment had been moved. Having had upwards of 4000 supporters at the last election, he had a right to believe that would be sufficient to justify him in coming forward to contest the borough of Marylebone, and that, considering the great difference which exists in the sentiments of Lord Ebrington and the electors on local matters, it cannot advise the support of his friends at the forthcoming election.

VICTORIA HONG-KONG: QUEEN'S-ROAD WEST.—(SEE PAGE 265)

# THE WAR IN CHINA.

CHINESE MODERN FIRST-CLASS JUNK OF WAR.—(SEE PAGE 279.)

CHINESE WAR JUNKS OF THE OLD STYLE. (SEE PAGE 269.)

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE talk of the Art world relates entirely to the vacancy in the rank§ of the Royal Academy of Arts. Richard Cook, R.A., is dead. And who, it is asked, was Richard Cook? Nor is the answer very readily made. Mr. Richard Cook—no, we beg the Academy's pardon; Richard Cook, Esquire—was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in the year 1817, and a Royal Academician in the year 1822. He was a casual exhibitor between 1808 and 1822—sending landscapes not destitute of poetic beauty; scenes not without talent from the "Lady of the Lake;" and a more ambitious effort, entitled "Ceres, disconsolate for the loss of Proserpine, rejects the solicitations of Iris, sent to her by Jupiter." The Ceres was shown in 1817; and after he became a Royal Academician he never again courted public approbation by a single effort of his pencil. For the five-and-thirty years that he was one of forty Royal Academicians he was never on any one occasion a contributor to the annual exhibitions of his brother Academicians. Why he was chosen a member of the Academy we could never learn—except that he was rich, and enjoyed a reputation for giving good dinners—a real Academy qualifications in the year 1822, when the courtly Lawrence was Consul at Somerset House. His position in the Academy was often a matter of personal remark. It was said that h was keeping a working artist out from a post of honour and profit; and it was urged in reply—and with some justice—that, whatever his merits might be, as he did not claim his right to any space on the walls of the Academy, he was doing no injustice to his brother artists. When, or by whom, the vacancy will be filled up we have not heard. By the original law of the Academy a vacancy caused on the 1st of December could not be filled up till the following November; but this dilatory regulation has, we believe, been recently set aside. Many are named for the vacant membership. Rumour speaks favourably of Mr. Sydney Cooper, Mr. Thorburn, Mr. E. W. Cooke, Mr. Egg, and Mr. Frank Stone

Lord Granville takes the chair at the next annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund; and he is to be supported by all the Mecænases of literature—publishers, booksellers, bookbinders, printers, stationers, and stitchers. A more estimable nobleman could not have been chosen for the chair, when once it was settled that a nobleman in the chair was absolutely essential to the success of the Fund. We are told by the supporters of the Fund as at present instituted—and told, too, with a good deal of unnecessary trumpeting—that Lord Granville is a *patron* of authors. How detestable is that appellation!—

Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the gaol.

And in what way, let us ask, is Lord Granville a patron of English authors and English literature? His Lordship, or we much mistake him, will not be particularly pleased with the character which the committee of the Fund assign to his Lordship. We make little doubt that had Lord Granville lived in the reign of Queen Anne, and not in that of Queen Victoria, he would have been as much a patron of authors as was "Granville the Polite" of "Anne's reign." But there are no patrons now patrons are not needed—no one person can be a patron. Copyright money has more than supplied the place of dedication fees. Why, then, call Lord Granville "a patron"? What author or authors does his Lordship patronise? Mr. Hallam or Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Dickens or Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Carlyle or Mr. Layard? We cannot call to mind a single dedication addressed to this amiable and able nobleman, and we are inclined to believe that his Lordship will not be too well pleased with this foolish use of his name.

We hear a good deal that is both pleasant and unpleasant connected with the late annual meeting of the Royal Literary Fund, where Lord Stanhope was in the chair, and the conversation took an archæological turn in compliment to his Lordship as President of the Society of Antiquaries. There was some malignity in selecting Lord Stanhope, in his capacity as President of the Antiquaries, for the post of Chairman on that day. The committee, of course, asked his Lordship in ignorance, and thought only of Lord Stanhope as an historian, and not as an antiquary, skilled as he is in both capacities. And this reminds us that a bookseller (Mr. Westerton)—the Row would call him a librarian—is standing to become M.P. for Westminster; and that a well-known wag (we must conceal his name) suggested that Mr. Mudie would be the true "patron" of authors to take the chair at the next annual dinner of the Royal Literary Fund. Mudie's subscription seals the fate of many a book as a pecuniary success—ask Longman and Co., Whittaker and Co., and Simpkin and Co.

Authors are observing with marked satisfaction that Mr. Phelps takes the chair at the annual dinner, on the 12th of April next, of the Royal General Theatrical Fund. Mr. Phelps will be well supported on that occasion.

See in what way, and how extensively, a love for art is increasing among us. Lord Howe is building a gallery at Gopsall to contain his choicer treasures. His Lordship inherited the once far-famed collection of Charles Jennens, Esq., of Gopsall and Great Ormond-street—that sturdy Jacobite, who called in the Crace of the day to decorate a tartan-covered bed in which the young Pretender was to sleep when—after passing Derby, which he did not pass—he was to find a night's rest in the hospitable retreat of Gopsall. There are fine pictures at Gopsall. We can see no account of the collection in Mrs. Jameson or Dr. Waagen. The tartan bed is still to be seen.

The accidental allusion to a Crace of a century ago will additionally justify the publication of the following letter:—

*To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

March 16, 1857.

SIR,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me to state, in reference to a paragraph in your "Table Talk on Art" last week, that my own works for the Duchess of Sutherland have been, while my talented *confrère*, Mr G. Morant, has been very extensively employed by her Grace.—I am, Sir, yours obediently, JOHN G. CRACE.

Morant or Crace, Crace or Morant, it would be very difficult not to achieve excellence with either. Each is a master in his art.

We chronicle with regret the following paragraph:—

In consequence of some mischievous persons having wantonly defaced the statue of Queen Anne in the western area of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Dean closed the gates on Monday through which persons have for some time past been in permitted to pass to and from the north and south sides of the Cathedral yard. It seems the statue has been very much injured, the right arm is completely knocked off, and other portions of the figure much defaced. The Rev. Dr Milman has offered a reward for the apprehension of the author of the mischief.

The whip and the cart's-tail should be revived for such idle and injurious wickedness as this.

Another author, and an able man, is in the field for the new Parliament. James Hannay, known more than favourably in London for his many accomplishments, is a candidate to represent "the gude town of Dumfries." He is full of energy, and of the best kind, and, what will endear him to Dumfries, he is a Gallovidian, and a Scot of the Scottish lion in his independent state.

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At the beginning of April the French company, Matthis, Magnan, Farrot and Co., will enter into competition with the Austrian Danubian Company, on the Lower Danube. The French are likely to prove very formidable rivals to the Austrians, for their prices are about 30 per cent lower than those now paid by the public.

## MUSIC.

THE Lessee of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE has put forth his prospectus, which gives good promise of a brilliant season. The following are his principal arrangements. The theatre is to open on Tuesday, the 14th of April, and the subscription for the season will consist of thirty nights. The company includes the chief favourites of last season—Piccolomini, Alboni, Belletti, Beneventano, &c. (though we regret not to observe among them the name of Johanna Wagner); besides several new stars of great Continental fame, especially Mdlle. Maria Spezia, Mdlle. Angiolina Ortolani, Signor Antonio Giuglini (said to be the greatest tenor in Italy), and Signor Filippo Vialetti, a *basso profondo* of extraordinary power. For the ballet we are to have our old favourite Marie Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, Paul Taglioni, and others, together with a host of names as yet unknown in London. Sig. Benetti is again to hold the office of *Chef d'Orchestre* and Musical Director. On the opening night "La Favorita" is to be produced, with the ballet "La Esmeralda." Three of the new stars, Spezia, Giuglini, and Vialetti, are to appear in the opera; and Mdlle. Focchini, a new *danseuse* of Continental fame, in the ballet. Piccolomini is to arrive early in April, and to sing on the 1st of May. This great contralto is to make her first appearance this season as the gipsy *Azucena*, in the "Trovatore." "Don Giovanni" is promised with an unprecedented strength of cast; but nothing is said about the production of any new opera this season—from which we infer that Mr. Lumley, during all his researches on the Continent, has not found a single new opera worthy of being brought before the English public.

MR. ELLA'S Second Evening Concert, on the plan of the morning concerts of the Musical Union, took place on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms. The principal instrumental performances were Molique's quartet in B flat, Op. 42; Mendelssohn's pianoforte trio in C minor; and Spohr's sestet in C major. The performers were—violins, Molique and Goffrie; violas, the two Messrs. Blagrove; violoncellos, Piatti and Paque; and pianoforte, Charles Hallé. There were also several pretty glees and madrigals, sung by the members of the Vocal Union. The room was full of fashionable company.

MR. HOWARD GLOVER gave what he himself described as a "gigantic concert for the people" in Drury-lane Theatre on Wednesday morning. It was truly a monster concert. Almost all the eminent vocal and instrumental performers in the metropolis gave their assistance; and the programme presented an immense medley of every description of music. The prices of admission being very low, every part of the theatre was crowded to overflowing, and the concert must have been profitable to the lessee.

A Italian Opera Company, of which Miss Catherine Hayes is the *prima donna*, is now performing in Dublin. They opened on Monday last, with "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the theatre was crowded with a brilliant audience, including the Lord Lieutenant and a number of the nobility. *Lucia* is one of Miss Hayes's best parts, both as a vocal performance and a piece of pathetic acting; and she was received with Irish enthusiasm. The parts of *Edgardo* and *Aston* were well supported by Volpini and Badiali; and the opera, in its *ensemble*, was very effectively got up.

OUR distinguished young pianist, Miss ARABELLA GODDARD, gave the last of her series of three musical soirées on Tuesday last. It was so attractive that her rooms were crowded to the doors, there being scarcely standing-room for the amateurs who listened with greedy ears to her exquisite performances. The concert was similar in character to the previous one which we described last week; its principal feature being her glorious execution (we cannot use a weaker phrase) of one of those works of Beethoven's latter days—his Sonata in A flat, Op. 110, which, with the help of a few such performers as Miss Goddard, the musical world is now beginning to understand and enjoy. Ernst, who appeared for the first time this season, imparted a great additional interest to this concert. He joined in Mendelssohn's quartet in B minor, along with Miss Goddard, Piatti, and Blagrove, and also (with Miss Goddard) performed his own "Pensées Fugitives" for the piano and violin. He was full of energy, and we never heard him play more exquisitely. There were also some fine vocal pieces sung by Mr. and Madame Weiss, Mdlle. Solari, and Mrs. Charles Braham. The success of these concerts has been so great that Miss Goddard has announced a second series to commence on the 25th of this month.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS'.—In considering the remarkably elaborate revival of the historical tragedy of "Richard II.," it will be proper, notwithstanding the amount of illustration bestowed on the production, to regard in the first place the acting—for, on this occasion, the histrionic excellence maintains an equality with the spectacular, and merits distinct attention. Mr. Kean, for instance, demands recognition on peculiar grounds. It is a portrait-character, not a mere ideal, and requires peculiar treatment. The dramatist had not felt himself called upon to delineate a perfect hero, but presented the historical weaknesses and his vices. He was not solicitous to preserve his dignity, but led him through mean and ridiculous situations with equal impartiality, and, when divested of all other titles to respect, claimed sympathy for him as a suffering human being, and furnished him with whatever was needful to make him pathetic in discourse and action. The genius of Mr. C. Kean adjusts itself with extraordinary aptitude to such a delineation. It rejoices in variety and contrast, and is abundant in resources. The play derives its unity from the character, and owing to this circumstance this tragedy is the most regular of the Shakspearean historical dramas. We have, first, the boy King presiding at the dispute between the son of old *Gaunt* and the *Duke of Norfolk*, misled from the beginning by his favourites as to the real nature of the quarrel, and accordingly bearing more hard on poor *Mowbray* than on his bolder opponent. His conduct at the tournament is natural not only by the same misapprehension, but displays the inherent weakness of his character. That his "kingdom's earth should not be soiled with that dear blood which it hath fostered," he compromises the issue by the banishment of both parties. This, however, might have resulted from his being a lover of peace; but his behaviour at the death of *Gaunt* proves that it proceeds from an error of constitution and wilful indulgence. When evil days come upon him he would get rid of their pressure by appealing to the divine right of Kings; and, on finding that appeal vain, he indulges in passion and temper, which have no result but that of trying the patience of *Bolingbroke* and showing how well he stands the test. Vain as these displays of emotion are, they nevertheless strongly interest the spectator's favour, and prepare him to admire the desperate heroism of his death. The faults of the King had not originated in cowardice and wrong motives, but in a bad education and untoward circumstances. It is difficult for an actor to hit the due mean in embodying different phases of the fortune and feeling; but we are bound to say that Mr. Kean not only manifested exquisite judgment, but powerful genius, in the manner in which they were successfully discriminated by him. But *Richard's* character needs its contrast in the firm will and proud determination of *Bolingbroke's*; and to no actor could such a part have been intrusted with more confidence than to Mr. Rydar. His natural appearance and demeanour were almost sufficient to carry it through; but thereto he added great intelligence and the utmost care, so that, "take it for all in all," he realised a fine historic portrait. Similar praise may be bestowed on Cooper's *Duke of York*, whose impetuosity and prudence were blended in true artistic proportions. Another picture that struck us as equally grand and complete was Mr. Lacy's *John of Gaunt*, whose tragic dignity in action and prophetic impulse on his deathbed were admirably preserved. These characters form a group, and serve as such to throw into relief that of the *King* as a distinct individuality. Not so, however, the character of the *Queen*—for her husband's, is a thing apart; but, unlike that, it is not historical. The *Queen* is a poetic invention, and one that has been treated with little respect by Shakspearean commentators. In the hands of Mrs. Kean its dramatic capabilities were not apparent. She brought to it all that the text suggested rather than supplied; and for majesty, tenderness, and beauty, it may take rank with the best of her dramatic conceptions. Acting like this was worthily supported by the extensive *mise en scène* and picturesque accompaniments which Mr. Kean's taste and liberality had provided for the archæological illustration of the dramatic action. In this he has exceeded all his former efforts. The exactness and minuteness of the detail, the abundance of antiquarian resources, and the subordination of all to the sentiment and action, in every scene, impress us with the utmost respect for the mind that conceived and the judgment that applied all this wealth of knowledge to the patriotic purpose of illustrating one of our national annals and great dramatic histories.

Mr. Kean has wisely gone beyond the drama to the chronicles, and between the third and fourth acts has presented to sight the humiliating entry into London of *Richard II.* in the custody of *Bolingbroke*. This is one of the most gorgeous and effective scenes that we ever witnessed on the stage. Commencing with the Dance of Itinerant Fools, as described in "Strutt's Sports and Pastimes of the English," we are present with the multitudes that crowd the streets, the balconies, and the house-tops, and witness numerous little episodes, skilfully acted out by competent performers, preparatory to the main event of the scene. Nothing can be more impressive than the entrance of *Bolingbroke* on his white charger, followed by *Richard* on his humble steed, all sad and wobegone, utterly subdued by the execrations of the mob. The words recorded by the chroniclers are spoken on the stage by the usurper and the crowd, but *Richard* passes over in melancholy and heartbroken silence. Such an interlude as this Shakspeare would himself have doubtless approved of, as a fitting illustration of historic fact. Its tendency is to realise the whole of the action, and, indeed, the two last acts require such interest from its introduction that otherwise they would not possess

The other scenes, rich and various as they are in their appointments, are strictly confined to their bearing on the actual text. The Privy Council Chamber in the Palace of Westminster presents its walls and roof decorated with the badges and cognizances of *Richard II.*; and the lists of combat at Gosford-green are graced with the Royal pavilion, containing the King enthroned, attended by his nobles, the effect of the scene being enhanced by its apparent interminability. The bed-room in Ely House surrounds the dying hours of old *Gaunt* with appropriate grandeur; while the advance of *Bolingbroke's* army through the wilds of Gloucestershire is actualised to the senses by picturesque incidents and numerous stage expedients. Added to these we have excellent restorations of the entrance to St. Stephen's Chapel, Pembroke Castle, and Flint Castle; with representations of Milford Harbour, Welsh scenery, and certain famous localities of London, such as Westminster Hall and the Traitors' Gate of the Tower. The Dungeon in Pomfret Castle, and St. George's Hall at Windsor, complete the splendid diorama composed by the scenes of this revival.

The costume of the piece is varied and exceedingly attractive. It is principally taken from the illuminations in the French metrical history of King Richard II., written by a contemporary, and preserved in the British Museum; but other works have likewise been consulted with effect. The music also merits notice. It has been composed and selected by Mr. J. L. Hatton, who has consulted the character of the period. The overture and *entr'actes* are pleasing and striking. One tune, that of the "Itinerant Fools," is as old as the reign of Edward II. —older, in fact, than that of the Morris Dance

The skill with which all this scenic magnificence has been introduced, without impairing the dramatic interest or interfering with the histrionic excellence, deserves more than ordinary praise. That it has been bestowed on a worthy drama, developing much of our national history, full of patriotic feeling, and comprehending a political moral of the highest importance, is a further reason for congratulating Mr. Kean and the public on the revival—the former for his taste and enterprise, so laudably exhibited; and the latter for the patronage by which his efforts have been so consistently encouraged.

OLYMPIC.—"Thieves! Thieves!" is the title of a farce produced on Thursday week. It is a merely occasional piece, suggested by recent burglarious attacks, and sets forth how *Mrs. Bashwood* (Miss Swanborough), a young widow, living in a retired villa, becomes the victim of admiration to a gentleman, *Mr. Lushington* (Mr G. Vining), and an apothecary, the former of whom passes himself off as an homœopathic doctor. It is, however, on the latter that the fun depends to wit, *Mr. Brown*, done by Mr. Rose. The two lovers determine to play on the lady's fears through the medium of a pretended burglary, by which she is finally terrified into accepting *Mr. Lushington's* hand, and *Mr. Brown*, still more frightened, is driven to seek refuge in the chimney. He is at length released from his uncomfortable position, covered with soot, trembling with apprehension. This incident brought the curtain down with applause.

LYCEUM.—The tragedy of "Virginius" was revived on Friday week. The performance of the *Roman Father* by Mr. Dillon was exceedingly impressive, and won on the appreciation of the audience with increasing power. His last three acts were vehemently applauded, and at the conclusion a triumphant ovation was awarded to him. His principal excellence lay in the more pathetic parts of the character.

ASTLEY'S.—Shakspeare still continues in the ascendant, and receives equestrian illustration at this theatre. The first part of "Henry the Fourth" has been selected for the purpose, and the numerous outdoor scenes give abundant opportunity for the employment of Mr. Cooke's stud. The impressment with the Gadshill carriers is full of horses, the travellers, too, arrive on horseback, the *Prince* and *Poins* only walk when they cannot help it, and *Falstaff* has new opportunities of displaying his chess-awkwardness in the management of his steed, which, of course, he mounts and dismounts with difficulty. On the battlefield the horses find an appropriate arena, and the equestrian conflict between *Harry* and *Hotspur*, in which the animal is killed as well as his rider, produces a novelty of feeling which it is amusing to experience. The spectacle cannot fail of being immensely attractive.

MR. THACKERAY has entered into arrangements to deliver his lectures on the Four Georges under the direction of Mr. Beale, commencing in London immediately after he has concluded his present tour in the provinces.

MR. W. H. RUSSELL has arranged with Mr. Beale to give a personal narrative of his travels in the East during and subsequent to the late war. Amongst the many distinguished names associated with the Crimean expedition none have been received with stronger expressions of public favour than that of Mr. Russell; and his admirers will doubtless hail the opportunity of hearing from his own lips the story of his interesting adventures—the peculiarity of his position as a newspaper correspondent having naturally precluded him from alluding to many circumstances which he will now be at liberty to disclose.

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THE CHINA WAR.—In all probability a powerful British squadron, with a landing force, will shortly appear in the China Sea, and will suffice, if not to engage in a general war against the Celestial Empire, at least to guarantee the security of the European navigation along the coast, to protect the island of Hong-Kong from any serious danger, and perhaps, if necessary, to protect the establishment of Shanghae. The factories of Canton, the establishment of Whampoa, and the opium station of Lin-ying, have been abandoned by the Europeans. Should the Court of Pekin take part with the Governor of Canton, foreign merchants will be compelled to evacuate the ports of Fou-tscheou-fou, Amoy, and of Ning-po, where they are too limited in number to organise proper means of defence. The port of Shanghae, to which we have already alluded, remains in the hands of the English; the Europeans occupy a separate quarter, which they fortified in 1853, repulsing the insurgents. They can be protected by the cannon of the vessels of war anchored before their factories, and by a land force which could be transported there by the English squadron without any great obstacles. The defence of the English will be concentrated on two points Hong-Kong, where the merchants of Canton and Whampoa have taken refuge, and Shanghae, which has become the most important port for European commerce. Should the English be compelled to abandon Shanghae, Hong-kong will offer them a certain refuge, and there would be established the headquarters of the new Chinese war. The naval and military forces possessed by England at the present moment in China are about sufficient to resist the attacks of the Mandarins, but they must be strongly reinforced if England should be compelled, by the force of events, or by a sense of her own dignity, to assume the offensive and declare war. It has been said that the Chinese rebels and the pirates who infest the Canton river have joined the Mandarins against the British vessels, and this circumstance has been exalted into a display of patriotic feeling on the part of the Chinese. But the co-operation of the Chinese pirates are not of a character to excite this admiration. The following explanation is far more simple. It is probable that the Mandarins have promised peacocks' feathers and much money to the pirates, who, having no conditions, fight on the side which promises most plunder. The history of China is full of analogous incidents. The profession of pirate, if carried out on a large scale, is the means of attaining the dignity of Mandarin. It has been asserted, and this would be more serious, that the Emperor of Russia has promised to support the Emperor of China in the event of his territory being invaded by the English. It is at this moment the fashion to see the Russians in every political question; but reason teaches that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is not, and cannot be, mixed up in the question.—*Constitutionnel*

The estimate for the new Houses of Parliament for the current year is £138,686, and £60,000 is required on account.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTION OF THE FINE ARTS.

THE Exhibition at the Portland Gallery, in Regent-street, so far from having any signification as a representation of "national" art is, it must be confessed by all but some of its partisans, one of the most mediocre exhibitions of the season. Several of its more noticeable works are distinguished chiefly by the same pedantry of a schism in art which, even taking its best productions, bears but a small proportion to the general fruits of the nation's artistic culture. The present development of art may have been accelerated by recent movements, but we are inclined to attribute it to other agencies not only co-ordinate but superior to, and which preceded, these so-called reforms. Much talent has been misdirected by certain teachers, but we have no apprehension that it will, like an iron band round a young oak, prevent the continued vigorous growth of art. Perverse genius itself will only cling a feeble parasite, and often pass as an unsightly excrescence. The small space at the disposal of the Royal Academy leads unquestionably to much injustice, especially to landscape-painters; and we sympathise with every protest against exclusive tendencies, but we cannot recognise the claim here set up to found anything like a school of British art while supported so insufficiently. All art should undoubtedly be fairly represented; but the public must decide what has "national" importance. Certainly, after keeping up a smart walk along these lengthy walls and screens, and being so comparatively seldom arrested by works meriting careful examination, the opinion of that public cannot be very favourable. We recommend the "proprietary members" in their next exhibition to select more carefully, and at once to sink their "nationality."

Among 527 pictures there are, of course, some meritorious works, and these we hasten to describe; but before proceeding in detail we may at once mention that upon three of the best pictures in the Exhibition we reserve our observations, as we purpose presenting our readers with Engravings from them viz., "Meg Merrilies and the Dying Smuggler (132), by Mr. Lauder, R.S.A.; "A Family Group" (160), by Mr. Wills; and "Haymaking in Switzerland Lausanne" (60), by Mr. Moore.

Besides the above-mentioned effective picture by Mr. Lander, there is another equally striking. "The Death of Arthur, Duke of Bretagne" (286). The hard struggles and the cruel end of the young Duke of Brittany form the nucleus of interest in the play of "King John," and the fate of *Arthur* is the great connecting link which binds together all the varied series of actions. In the picture the young prisoner is lying, pale and lifeless, at the foot of the castle wall which he threw himself in despair. Near the body stands *Faulconbridge*, sternly expressing his suspicion to *Hubert* of his foul play, although immediately before he defended the crouching Chamberlain from the fury of the Lords who have just retired. The stalwart Knight stands in "the great composition of the man"—a perfect realisation of that Cœur-de-Lion from whom he was proud to claim an illegitimate descent. His giant limbs bear their weight of chain-mail hauberk as easily as a maiden supports satin bodice or silken scarf. He stands leaning on his enormous sword athwart the sunset like a thunderbolt, his head covered with its mail-coif and conical helmet, placed right before the angry sun, his features darkly looming, and his eyes flashing portentously upon the scared and deprecating form before him. *Hubert* is plainly too weak to be the assassin; and this, contrasted with the inflexible manhood and lofty pride of *Faulconbridge*, is an equally fine pictorial as dramatic antithesis. It may be objected that the incidental rays are incorrect, but much license in this particular has always been necessarily allowed to painters.

There is an attractive study of a semi-nude female figure (No. 304), by Mr. Mayr, which has much vivacity of colour, although a little wanting in sobriety of tone and anatomical discrimination. The picture is all milk and roses. The white skin is opposed to rich drapery and many-coloured roses; with these, and the flowing black hair intertwined with pearls, the painting seems affluent of beauty, colour, and fragrance. The laughing eye is heavy and voluptuous with its weight of fringed lashes, but the head is too much inclined to admit of a due recognition of the expression of the features.

Of a totally different style in its unpretending simplicity is "A Begged Pet" (70), by Mr. Dukes. The work has much good modelling and pleasant painting. The woman's head with her dishevelled hair and laughing face looking up at the gleeful child is very successful.

A picture by Mr. W. Underhill, "The Mountain Stream" (87), and another, "Harvesters' Repast" (402), by Mr. F. Underhill, are both excellent in general effect and solidity. The touch is also broad and firm; and these being rare qualities (as may especially be seen in this Exhibition), we remark, with some hesitation, that we should like to see more study in particulars.

Mr. Marks has, heretofore, distinguished himself for his appreciation of Shakspearean humour, but "Christopher Sly" (208), approaches rather too near the vulgarity of caricature. In the "Introduction" to the "Taming of the Shrew," after the drunken tinker has been unconsciously surrounded with all the paraphernalia which some think goes far to constitute "a lord," the most humorous trait is when Sly, on waking, begins to entertain the conviction that he is "a lord, indeed," and assumes the consequent importances. This the artist has seized with force of success. All the rest—the awkward attitude; the sottish, bloated face; the pumpkin head, and coarse hands—are, as caricature has been described, more like than the reality. Much of the detail is "packed out," as in many works of the so-called pre-Raphaelite school here exhibited, with a care inversely to its relative importance. These objections apply with much less force to two other paintings by Mr. Marks. "Returning from the Conventicle" (69) is a close-cut, formal-looking Puritan, carrying his Bible or book of "Spiritual Songs" with nauseous ostentation as he leaves the conventicle door, evidently as full of pride as he should be, at the moment, of humility. The other work is entitled "Puritan Barracks" (48). One of those whom Butler calls "a mongrel kind of church dragoons" is sitting, with sinister aspect, smoking in a church, the decorations of which he has helped to demolish. The head is centred before the distant stained-glass window with good effect.

Mr. Rossiter is another artist who aims at realising what he considers the simple truth before him with patient stipple and minute touch. "Modern Minstrelsy" (321)—simply two boys with "bones" and "bango"—is, with much faithfulness, as unambitious in theme as it is intentionally unsuggestive in handling

In a still lower degree of simple imitation we must place "The Dividing Peel" (170), by Mr. Smallfield. We spare our readers any explanation of the trivial subject depicted, but it is our duty to protest against the waste of evident powers of imitation upon an incident so inane.

There are two or three painters who attempt a compromise between the helplessness of that art whose whole experience goes for nothing, and of that in which experience sinks into mere unpleasant conventionality. For instance, in Mr. Egley's picture, "The Taming of the Shrew" (307), we have somewhat pre-Raphaelite textures, colour, and composition; but although the choice of heads is not happy they are not irresponsibly commonplace.

Another example of this union of eclecticism and realism is afforded by Mr Nash, in "The Bride's Sister" (300). The bouquet of flowers, the coronal of pearls and other accessories, have much truthful elaboration; but the face is not exactly a classical profile, is idealised in colour, and in expression at once saintly and silly. The breathing nostril and sighing lips are, however, well expressed, and withal so tenderly and sweetly that you look at them lingeringly almost as you would hang over the flowers were they real and just cut, as indeed they seem to be.

Mr. Passmore's pictures resemble tinted woodcuts. They are rather tiny and frail, because the artist trusts more to lines than masses. Instead of masses and gradation we have a few patches of colour in the lights and the rest made out in outline, with certainly very elegant, though slightly finical, nicety, and filled in with hatches and hatchings. There is, nevertheless, extreme gracefulness in his conventionalities and luxuriance in his fancy. The entire mastery over this particular manner, however, always proves it confirmed. Thus "Love" is seen one of Mr. Passmore's works would lead to the instant recognition of any other. We content ourselves, therefore, by indicating general characteristics, and merely mention that Nos. 9, 125, 310, are also by this pleasing artist, and that the last is the best.

There is little invention in a scene from "The Tempest" (100), by Mr. Nash; and it may be said that most pictures of this class are merely pretty, but the colouring is more juicy, and the forms, though less correct, are more pulpy and fleshlike than in some similar figures by Mr. Frost.

There is a fine powerful full-length portrait (No. 434), by Mr. Worsey; but the fresh atmospheric greys are ignored in the effort at "old-masterish" effects—or say rather those of old Time.

A small picture on one of the screens, by Mr. Lawless, "Ravenswood" (480), deserves attention for its delicacy of perception and refinement of execution, although the figure is hardly the dark, haughty, mysterious, passionate hero of Scott, and something grander and less effeminate held poor Lucy spellbound.

"The Painter's Studio" (120), by Mr. Wingfield, affords a kind of peep behind the curtain sufficiently amusing to the unprofessional public. The composition of the picture is good, and the model, in her brilliant brocade, is a very charming study. We should have expected, however, that the painter would have been a little more ambitious to display his drawing of the antique in the casts of his studio.

Before quitting the figure subject pictures, we must mention the following artists, as their works claim the notice and appreciation of visitors, viz., those of Mrs. Murray, and Messrs. Mann, Wivell, Haynes, Clay, M'Ian, R.S.A., Cowie, Bell Smith, and Wynn.

All the animals are well painted in the "Farmyard—Team Going Out" (416), by Messrs. Rolfe and Herring. The cattle are well grouped, and the cock holds up his head like a veritable Sultan in the midst of his rustic harem.

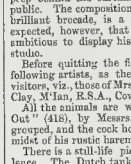
There is a still-life piece (No. 24), by Mr. Duffield, of great excellence. The Dutch tankard and the corded texture of the carpet are capital. The fresh juicy succulence of the melon, and the dull, more cloying, richness of the pine, are also nicely distinguished.

A few Landscapes, particularly those by Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Percy, and the Messrs. Williams, which possess the well-known qualities and customary excellence of these artists, we must defer the consideration of till next week.

## D'ARREST'S COMET.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

THE telescopic comet, discovered by M. D'Arrest at Leipsic, on Feb. 23, and which has hitherto been visible only during the mornings, may now be seen shortly after sunset in the north-west part of the sky. It is daily becoming brighter, and can be easily detected with the assistance of a telescope of moderate power, although it will require a clear sky and horizon to be able to see it to advantage. It arrives at perihelion on March 21, and will be situated for the remainder of the month in the constellation Andromeda, passing within a short distance of the star 22 Andromedæ on March 22. At the beginning of April it passes into the constellation of Perseus, and on the 9th of April will be situated near the star Iota Persei (of the fourth magnitude). On the morning of March 5 (see Engraving) it presented the usual appearance of telescopic comets—viz., a hazy nebulous mass, nearly round, with a bright head of a pale bluish colour, situated nearly at the centre, which might almost be mistaken for a perfect stellar nucleus at times. The whole nebulosity was upwards of a minute in diameter, and the nucleus was as bright as a star of the seventh magnitude.



J. B.

## THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 18, 1857.

| Day. | Mean reading at 9 A.M. reduced to 32° and the Standard Gravity. | Highest Temperature. | Lowest Temperature. | Mean Temperature. | Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb at 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb at 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind. | Amt. of Cloud (0-10) | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar 12 | 29.649 | 44.6 | 28.4 | 36.5 | 35.6 | 44.3 | 41.0 | W | 8 | 0.000 |
| ,, 13 | 29.822 | 46.5 | 27.2 | 36.9 | 37.5 | 44.4 | 39.5 | S. | 7 | 0.002 |
| ,, 14 | 29.664 | 54.1 | 30.1 | 41.2 | 40.2 | 44.8 | 54.7 | SSW | 7 | 0.029 |
| ,, 15 | 29.261 | 47.5 | 41.4 | 44.5 | 43.4 | 44.1 | 46.0 | SW. | 6 | 0.006 |
| ,, 16 | 29.005 | 51.5 | 39.4 | 45.4 | 44.5 | 47.2 | 56.8 | SW. | 9 | 0.010 |
| ,, 17 | 29.023 | 52.2 | 29.1 | 42.7 | 41.7 | 45.1 | 49.0 | SW. | 5 | 0.015 |
| ,, 18 | 29.514 | 46.8 | 35.6 | 40.9 | 39.1 | 43.5 | 40.5 | 34.4 | NE. | 6 | 0.000 |
| Means | 29.490 | 49.1 | 31.0 | 42.0 | 41.1 | 44.8 | 49.5 | 41.2 | | 1 | 0.077 |

*The range of temperature during the week was* 32.6°.

Hoar frost was noticed on the mornings of March 12, 13, and 17, and on the night of the 16th. Rain was falling on the evening of the 13th, on the morning of the 14th, on the afternoon of the 15th, and shortly after midnight of the 17th. The weather was very stormy, and the wind blowing with great violence, on the evening of the 13th, and the days of the 14th and 15th. A dense fog suddenly sprung up at 1h. a.m. of the 17th.

A well-defined solar halo was visible between noon and 1h. p.m. of the 15th, which was slightly coloured at the upper part. The zodiacal light was noticed on the nights of the 15th and 16th. The weather has been changeable, but the sky very clear at times.

J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 29′ 0″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOMETER. | | | WIND. | | | RAIN in 24 hours ending Read at 10A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barometer Corrected | Dew Point Temp. | Relative Humidity | Solar Radiation | Terrestrial Radiation | Mean of 24 hours | Maximum | Minimum | General Direction | Movement in 24 hours | Force | |
| | Inches | ° | | | | ° | ° | ° | | Miles | | Inches |
| Mar 11 | 29.951 | 41.1 | 76.1 | 75 | 10 | 42.0 | 53.6 | E. S.W. | | 151 | Gale | 0.048 |
| ,, 12 | 30.010 | 36.1 | 70.4 | 81 | 7 | 38.8 | 47.1 | S.W. | | 139 | Gale | 0.129 |
| ,, 13 | 29.705 | 37.1 | 81.1 | 81 | 6 | 41.8 | 48.8 | S. | | 241 | Gale | 0.000 |
| ,, 14 | 29.157 | 49.1 | 89.5 | 74 | 8 | 45.4 | 54.8 | S. SW. S | | 617 | Gale | 0.165 |
| ,, 15 | 29.116 | 40.4 | 81.1 | 72 | 6 | 43.5 | 48.2 | WSW. | | 534 | Gale | 0.129 |
| ,, 16 | 30.005 | 41.1 | 85.5 | 77 | 2 | 42.9 | 52.1 | WSW | | 283 | Gale | 0.112 |
| ,, 17 | 30.156 | 45.1 | 96.7 | 79 | 6 | 41.7 | 55.5 | SSW. | | 229 | Gale | 0.000 |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m. and 2h. 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from all observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

EASTERN CHURCH QUARRELS.—The Greeks are renewing their vexatious proceedings towards other Christian sects. The Copts possess a small chapel built against the monument which covers the Sepulchre of the Saviour, and, as it was recently damaged in the disturbances which took place on the occasion of the Greek ceremony of the "sacred fire," the Copts wished to repair it; but the Greeks demanded of the Governor of Jerusalem to prevent them from so doing, on the pretext that, in virtue of an ancient firman, they alone had the right to make repairs in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, even in the portions possessed by other communions. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that the Latins possessed another firman of a more recent date, which annulled whole or in part, that of the Greeks. Both set regards these rights and others. The Greeks, then, abandoning the firman, declared that orders from Constantinople gave them the right which they claimed. The Copts represented that this was not so, and that the proof of it was that other communions had, within a year, made repairs in their chapels; but the Greeks have appealed to Constantinople; and, as they are rich, powerful, and unscrupulous, it is feared they will obtain a decision in their favour. The Copts have, however, it is said, appealed to the protection of the British Consul at Jerusalem.—*Letter from Jerusalem, 16th ult.*

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE piercing cold of Doncaster followed "the ring" to their Salisbury Plain tryst. Here Mr. T. Parr achieved a double success with Apathy and Fisherman; Lord Ribblesdale, who seems one of fortune's favourites, cleared out all the two-year-old fields with Happy Land by Jericho; and Vaulter, whose previous performance this year had not been promising, made short work of Martinet and Tricolor. Warwick had the first meeting of "cracks" this season in the Trial Stakes. Gemma di Vergy, of whom it was averred by his trainer in the witness-box the week before that he was worth 3000 guineas, was made first favourite for the Trial Stakes; but Fisherman, who gave him 23 lb., over the Mile Course did what he liked with him and Stork, while Wentworth and Melissa finished at intervals of several lengths. The latter made no figure in the race, and, as she was not in the betting, we may take it that she was not "fit," and jump to no rash conclusions about her real 1857 form. Lord Nelson gave note on both days that he may not be such a dear £700 purchase after all. Tame Deer received 5 lb., and gave Gaudy, the first of Lord Zetland's team which has appeared this season, a clever beating in the Great Warwickshire; and Greenwich Fair pulled through a race by a neck against two inferior style of horses. Vedette is still a great 2000 Guinea favourite; Sydney (the gentleman with a temper) at 6 to 1, a point behind him; and Apathy at 10 to 1. Blink Bonny has come to 11 to 1 for the Derby. Kent seems to have a strong party; and there are 50 to 1 nibbles at Skirmisher, whose temper and lack of a strong hand on him will, we think, be fatal at Northampton. This festival of St. Crispin will see all the turf-stars once more in conjunction on Wednesday and Thursday. Skirmisher, Netherton, and Sir Giles, are the favourites of the public for the stakes on the first day; but Adamas, Commoner, and Codrington, are more our ideal order of merit. Madame Chequet, Gemma di Vergy, and Odd Trick, are in the Whittlebury Stakes, where the weights have been very judiciously altered 4 lb. Earl Spencer's Plate, on Thursday, is one of the right sort of handicaps, 9 st. 10 lb. to 5 st. 6 lb. (before the acceptances); but, if there is any improvement in the racing world, the Messrs. Marshall are the first to adopt it, and hence the uniform success of all the meetings where they preside. The Racing Nokes may bring out Sir Colin, St. Giles, and Gemma di Vergy over the mile course; and Happy Land, 5 lb. extra, ought to get rid of all the public horses we know of in the Althorp Park Stakes. Instead of waiting till the Derby week, the Althorp yearlings come to the hammer in front of the Grand Stand an hour before the races on Thursday. Among the five colts there is only one by Cotherstone, a brother to Glenmasson, out of a Prism mare; and of the seven fillies, the one whose blood has annually brought most is the own sister to Pumicestone. Seven out of the lot are young Newcourt's, who seems to have quite superseded Cotherstone at Althorp. On Monday the Masons' eighteen horses are to be sold at Tattersall's, as well as a brother to Hospodar, the Mummy (the last, we believe, of Memnon's stock, and three of his scions, &c. Habena has retired, and roams, along with Blue Bonnet and Cymba, at Kingston's paddocks, where she is very nearly full; and Alice Hawthorn, with a sister to Lady Hawthorn at her foot, is at Sweetmeat's. Kingston is, to our minds, about the most perfect-looking animal at the stud.

Hunting is now rather in the "Ware! vixen!" style; and for some days past the warmth and changeableness of the weather have sadly cut up the scent. Melton is still overflowing with horses, and a new stud arrived there lately; but some of the scarlets are wooing the sweet voices of their constituents instead of the Cream Gorse or Tilton Wood melodies. Mr. Davis, who is now engaged in teaching the Heir Apparent how to cross country, declines a testimonial no season, however, why it should not proceed. The Tyndale foxhounds had their best run of the season on Friday, from Bitchfield Gorse, with only one check occasioned by sheep, to Pinch-my-ear, near Bellingham, where they run into him. Time 2h. 15m.—only Major Bell, the first whip, and three others up at the finish.

Steeplechases will come off at Birmingham (Jean du Quesne, 11 st. 7 lb., top weight), on Tuesday; Gainsborough and Llandillo, on Wednesday; Moreton in the Marsh, on Thursday; and Charlbury, on Saturday: while Ireland will bespeak itself at Ballymore, on Monday; Cashel, on Monday and Tuesday; the Irish Metropolitan, on Wednesday; and Kilmallock, on Thursday.

A very capital coursing season fast approaches its close. In England it is virtually over, and a bumper at Biggar (where Mr. Herron has four Open Cup nominations) on Monday, &c., will end it in Scotland; whereas Ireland has its North Union (Antrim) on Wednesday, and will not think of giving up its "see-hows" till May 7th!

The University boat race is fixed for Friday, April 3rd, the day after the "Metropolitan." So anxious is Alma Mater to let the world know the respective weight of her sons, that the present list descends to half pounds, and in fact one Corpus man is registered at 12 st. 2½ lbs.! If he does not rigidly obey the anti-potato and pastry rules of training, this fine balance may be disturbed.

### WARWICK SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap of 10 sovs.—Lord Nelson, 1. Early Bird, 2.
Trial Stakes.—Fisherman, 1. Gemma di Vergy, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Cockatrice's dam colt, 1. Auricula, 2.
Willoughby Handicap. Mysterious Jack, 1. Poodle, 2.
Farmers' Plate. Warwick, 1. Jenny Jones, 2.

### WEDNESDAY.

Welter Handicap.—Prince of Orange, 1. Typhon, 2.
Two-year-old Stakes. Greenwich Fair, 1. Patience, 2
Great Warwickshire Handicap.—Tame Deer, 1. Gaudy, 2.
Debdale Stakes. Royalty, 1. Brigadier, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Castaway, 1. Laura Selina, 2.
Handicap Plate. Lord Nelson, 1. Octavia, 2.

### THURSDAY.

Handicap Plate, £40. Plausible, 1. Garnet, 2.
Annual Steeplechase.—Weathercock, 1. Minerva, 2.
Hurdle Race.—Jean du Quesne, 1.

## HOW AMERICA TREATS HER ARCTIC HEROES.

THE latest news from the United States informs us of the honour paid throughout the country to the memory of Dr. Kane, who departed this life at Havannah, on the 16th ult., from paralysis and apoplexy, having just completed the 35th year. The body of Dr. Kane was, on the 16th, attended to the place of embarkation by the chief authorities and American citizens, and placed on board the *Cahawba* steamer, where the governor of the city pronounced a very elegant address in Spanish, paying honour to the merit of Dr. Kane, to which the United States' Consul replied.

The *Cahawba* arrived at New Orleans on the 23rd, and the remains of Dr. Kane were at once conveyed to the Townhall, where they laid in state until removed to another steamer for Louisville, *en route* for Philadelphia, the native city of Dr. Kane, and the residence of his family. At New York the flag of the capital was directed by the State Senate to be hung at half-mast for two weeks, as a token of respect to his memory.

At Philadelphia the reception would be still more solemn and impressive, and it had been decided that the body should lie in state in the Old Hall of Independence, where the Deed of Independence was signed. We copy from the report of a meeting in the town of Louisville (one of several resolutions) remarkable for its suggestive reference to the duty of England towards her missing sons—

"Resolved, that the English people owe and we doubt not will gladly pay to Dr. Kane that especial gratitude, that he, more than any other, by the power of his pen and the influence of his example, awakened the interest of America to the career and fate of those heroic men whose undeserved destiny is yet the problem of this age of active enterprise."

The last resolution affirms that a copy of the proceedings of the meeting-duly engrossed and authenticated, shall be communicated to such British and other authorities as best represent those whose kindness to Dr. Kane it is desired to commemorate.

THE "RUSSELL."—(From at Correspondent.)—By our latest advices from America we learn that the recent treatment by the Admiralty of this renowned ship, the gift of the United States to this country as a token of sympathy in the search for Franklin (such being the motive given in the resolution of Congress) has produced some severe and not undeserved comments.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN BULGARIA.—The custom-house officers of Galatz lately seized a great number of Sclavonian books, which were about to be smuggled into Bulgaria. They contained among other matters prayers in which it is asked from Heaven to destroy the Ottoman empire, and to give it to the orthodox Emperor. What is singular is, that these books contain a notice, according to which they have been printed by order of the Emperor Alexander II., and with the consent of the synod of the Greek Church."—*Trieste Gazette.*

# SKETCHES IN SOUTHERN AUSTRALIA.

As the aboriginal tribes of Australia disappear before the march of civilisation, it may be interesting to chronicle pictorially a few of their peculiarities and characteristics. This we are enabled to do by aid of the sketch-books of travelled correspondents and the assistance of photography—the two accompanying Portraits, fine specimens of the natives of South Australia, being engraved from photographs recently received from that colony.

The taking of the Emu is a favourite sport of the aborigines: The emu is caught in very large nets, twenty yards long and five feet high, which are here made of the roots of the marsh, baked and chewed, and then spun. Several natives will watch the emus as they go to drink at the lagoons, having heard the birds whistling, and set their nets in readiness; they then drive the emus towards the

WOMAN OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

nets, where other natives are lying in ambush; the birds get frightened and entangled, the natives rush upon them, and when in the net seize hold of them and kill them with spears and wirris. They catch the wallaby with nets about fifteen yards long and two feet high: parties go out and set these nets across the paths which the animals take when they come out of the bush to feed, and women are sent round to the further end of the thicket, where they make a loud noise, and drive the wallaby into the nets. The larger View presents a specimen of the romantic river scenery of the interior of Australia; the cataract and mountain vegetation forming a very picturesque illustration.

Mrs. Clay, in her very agreeable volume of Australian experiences, gives the following characteristics of the aborigines:—

I have heard some intelligent colonists remark that the low condition of the aborigines may perhaps be traced to the peculiar state of the country they inhabit. There is nothing indigenous like rice or corn—no grain; so that the greater portion of their life and ingenuity is devoted to the capture of the kangaroo and other animals. Instead, therefore, of their mental organs being called into action by a variety of wants, objects, or pursuits, the necessity for invention or construction has been lessened, and their whole energies concentrated upon the one great object of their existence—the chase. This must degrade man to a mere creature of instinct; and to such a state the aborigines of Australia appear reduced. * * * *

As regards the religion of the natives, I believe their principal belief is in an evil spirit, of which they have a great dread, imagining that it walks about of a night; and they therefore avoid, when dark, the vicinity of their burial grounds. These burial-grounds I have attempted to describe elsewhere. They frequently burn the aged dead; and, should a woman die, having a young infant, the living child is buried with the mother. The name of the dead is never mentioned; and any one in the same tribe having a similar name is obliged to take another.

The aboriginal method of courtship would not be admired by white ladies. The native, having determined on his future spouse—who is generally selected from another tribe—steals upon her secretly when she is at a little distance from the protectors, and stuns her by striking her with a wooden club or wattle, and then drags her away to his own tribe. This is often the cause of their going to war.

Naturally, the natives wear no clothing; but, if any article of dress be given them, they are proud to array themselves in it. The manner in which they wrap a blanket around them, fastening it over one shoulder, is very graceful. The women are exceedingly susceptible to gay colours. I suppose the nature of the sex is the same in all climes—and accept a bright pocket handkerchief or a few beads with as much delight as an English girl would receive a Parisian bonnet, or a souvenir from Howell and James's.

The greatest passion of the aborigines is revenge; and, even if one of them dies a natural death, they fling spears at one of his friends until blood appears—hence their universal testify to the white man. They can never forget nor forgive the atrocities perpetrated upon them by some of the early settlers, who at one time used to hunt them down like wild beasts, and fire at any they came upon, however inoffensive they might be.

The features of the aborigines are not pleasing, being very coarse. Their lips are thick, with flat noses and low, receding foreheads. They

THE DEAD EMU.

are not, generally speaking, tall or well made, neither are they particularly strong. Their going about in such numbers alone makes them dangerous.

The number of aborigines is not gradually decreasing. Several tribes have already wholly disappeared. Many efforts have been made to protect them, and to induce them to adopt settled and industrious habits, but with various success. Native [illegible] established by the Government, but the young people almost invariably when passing out of childhood, throw off their clothes and return to

MAN OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

their native haunts and habits. A few girls become house servants, but they are easily induced to leave for the woods. Of late there has, however, been a somewhat important change. The impossibility of obtaining a sufficient number of white shepherds and labourers caused many stock-keepers to offer good money wages to the natives, instead of merely giving them food and clothes, as was before the custom, and to adapt the service to their feelings. The result is said to have been very generally beneficial. They show little inclination, or rather considerable dislike, for manual labour; but they make very good hut-keepers, are careful and gentle as shepherds, and make excellent stock-washing, and other work connected with sheep and cattle farming. It remains to be seen, however, whether it will be possible to overcome to any extent their migratory habits, which have hitherto always prevented any permanent settlement.

In South Australia there seems to be much satisfaction felt at the change in the aborigines. The "Protector of the Aborigines" in that colony states that upwards of 500,000 sheep were in June, 1852, under the sole charge of native shepherds. A training institution for aborigines has been established at Adelaide, chiefly by the exertions of Archdeacon Hale, who resides on the establishment. He says that even his "own sanguine expectations did not lead him to anticipate a success so complete and triumphant as that which has attended our efforts, nor so rapid an increase in the number of our inmates." Besides the school-room, mess-room, &c., there are twenty huts occupied by native married couples. There is also a small farm, the work of which, with herding, cattle-keeping, &c., is done by the inmates of the institution, who are also taught brickmaking, building, and other useful occupations.

RIVER FALL IN THE INTERIOR OF AUSTRALIA.

## *NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.*

### THE HOUSE IN WHICH CHATTERTON DIED, IN BROOK-STREET, HOLBORN.

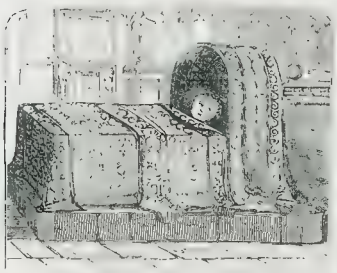
IF any one were to go into Brook-street, which runs in a line below, and for some distance parallel with, Gray's-inn-lane from Holborn-hill, and inquire of the shopkeepers which house in that street it was in which Chatterton the poet for some time lived (or rather starved) and unfortunately died, you would be told that no one of that name

CHATTERTON'S HOUSE, BROOK-STREET, HOLBORN.

was known there; and if, in endeavouring to refresh the memory, you mentioned the now generally-recognised ability of the struggling lad, and the sad means he was driven, in a great measure by stern necessity, to use, some of the neighbours would say, "Bless me! Sir, I have not read anything about it in the papers." Before making search for Chatterton's house we looked over the *Gentleman's Magazine* and some of the contemporary newspapers, thinking to find an account of the circumstances of the young poet's death, but found no mention of it, his fame was not then of sufficient note to attract much notice. However, we managed to learn that it was in the house of Mrs. Angle, a sackmaker in Brook-street, that Chatterton, a day or two after he had by accident tumbled into an open grave in Old St. Pancras graveyard, died, and was removed for interment to the burial-ground belonging to the parish in which paupers were chiefly interred. The house, a little while ago, formed part of Steffanoni's furniture warehouses, and was in a tattered and ruinous condition, but has recently been repaired. It would be well if some inscription could be put on the houses which are so often passed without notice in the London streets, for we much want all aids to break the long monotonous rows of bricks and mortar.

### TOMB OF THE INFANT DAUGHTER OF JAMES I., IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

IN the north aisle of Henry VII.'s Chapel—in which is the grave of Addison, a stone to whose memory was put up not long since—is the simple and somewhat appropriate tomb here noticed. This monument,



TOMB OF THE INFANT DAUGHTER OF JAMES I., IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

as will be seen by referring to the Engraving, is in shape like the old-fashioned cradle, and is composed of cream-coloured marble, parts are ornamented with the richly-carved drapery pattern so much in use in the days of Queen Elizabeth and King James. In the cradle, the head resting on a cushion, is the effigy of the little child, very finely sculptured, and which looks like a portrait. Over the lower part of the figure is a coverlet, also covered with profuse ornament. The whole has probably been highly coloured and gilt, and must have had a very beautiful effect.

At a short distance from this characteristic specimen of the artist's design and workmanship of the period is a plain yet elegantly-formed marble tablet, surmounted by a vase. A Latin inscription states that this memorial was placed here by Charles II. to mark the spot to which some human remains had been removed from the Tower. These bones were said to have been all that remained of the unfortunate Princes who were murdered by order of the Duke of Gloucester, and were dug up at the basement of that grim yet picturesque gateway called the "Bloody Tower," where this double murder is said to have been committed. If any of our readers should feel inclined to visit this spot, and judge for himself of the probability of the traditionary account being correct, he would do well to apply for leave to see the interior of the upper part of the gate, in which are the ropes, pulleys, and wheels used for raising and lowering the portcullis. The apartments are now occupied by modern furniture. The chief room—in which the tragic scene is said to have taken place—is strongly panelled with wood. In one part is a sort of closet, access to which is obtained by steps in the upper part of the building. This agrees with the idea we have of the "lug," or listening-place, described by Sir Walter Scott in "The Fortunes of Nigel," to which King James

THE OLD ARSENAL IN DANTZIC.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

resorted for the purpose of overhearing his prisoners. This closet is at such a height from the floor that it has evidently not been intended for the use of the inmates of this room. Whether or not this is the place in which the Royal children died, it is clearly shown that various dark and terrible deeds have been here perpetrated; and it is impossible to look about the passages and dark nooks with unmoved feelings. But, however, having borrowed a large key, the visitor will be directed to go below the archway of the gate, and, on the east side, pull, if he can, the huge door of thick hard wood and iron. This is no easy matter for one person to do, owing to its immense weight. Behind the gate there is a small door, which the key opens, into an arched chamber, lighted by a small window. Here the bones were found, in Charles II.'s days, at a short depth below the surface.

There are some other monuments in this corner of the Abbey to which we may have an opportunity of referring on some future occasion; but we will at present only glance at the canopied tomb of Queen Elizabeth, for the purpose of observing the evident fidelity of the figure to nature. The figure is not robed in Greek and Roman costume, but in the farthingale, ruffs, and other portions of the dress which she actually wore in her lifetime. The head does not show Elizabeth in the spring time of her days, but as the crafty, self-willed, and, in some respects, foolish woman she became towards the close of her time. It is worth while to look at the monuments of the infant Princes, of Queen Elizabeth, and of Queen Mary in another chapel in the Abbey, and examine those of some of our ancient Kings, Queens, &c., and it will be seen that the sculptor has in each instance, to the best of his ability, carved each personage as much like the original as possible. The Greeks and Romans did not dress their statues in the robes worn in other countries, and we did for upwards of a century. It is pleasant, however, to look at the statue of Wilberforce and some others and know that this ridiculous fashion has almost gone out of use.

ASYLUM FOR THE TEMPORARY RECEPTION OF INSANE SOLDIERS, AT FORT PITT, CHATHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

### THE OLD ARSENAL IN DANTZIC.

BUILT in 1605, and renovated in 1834, is a curious specimen of the architecture of the time. The front is profusely decorated with stone carving and gilt ornaments. It is a peculiarity of this building that not a single door or window is in the place it ought to be according to all the rules of art. The reason of this strange irregularity is not known; but the whole is skilfully arranged that at first sight it does not strike the observer at all. When the French occupied Dantzic the building was used as a hospital. Its museum formerly contained several historical relics of value—among them the dagger with which Ravaillac stabbed Henry IV. of France, and the armour of Count Egmont.

### ASYLUM FOR INSANE SOLDIERS AT CHATHAM.

THIS establishment may be described as having originated in the experiences of the late war in the means of better providing the soldier against the many ills to which he is liable.

The Asylum is a well-planned and capacious building at Fort Pitt, Chatham, for the use of soldiers arriving from foreign stations, and who are, there is reason to believe, labouring under insanity. Here patients of this class are temporarily received, and, after a short but strict observation, are discharged—the quiet, industrious, and harmless to their friends or parishes, willing to receive them; the dangerous and helpless to Gun Hall Asylum. The Chatham Asylum is placed within the ramparts which surround Fort Pitt, and is in a fine open situation, commanding a beautiful prospect in every direction. A corridor extends the whole length of the building for the use of the patients, who are thus enabled to take open-air exercise daily, regardless of the weather. The main gate, a barrier to the rear of the Asylum; and in the front is a tastefully-arranged garden, railed off, in which the patients will be allowed to walk, and from which they will be able to see and converse with their convalescent comrades. The Asylum was completed and opened for the reception of patients of last year; it is constructed for two officers and thirty-two men.

### CEREMONY OF PLACING CRIMEAN COLOURS IN WELLINGTON CHAPEL.

THIS impressive ceremony took place on the 26th ult., at Wellington Barracks, St. James's-park. Orders were issued by Major-General Lord Rokeby for the colours of the brigade of Guards carried during the war, six in number, to be marched under guards of honour, with the respective bands of the regiments, so as to meet at Wellington Barracks at eleven o'clock, and there to be placed in the military chapel adjoining. The parade was formed by placing the guards of honour in line facing each other in open order, so as to make an avenue from the open parade to the steps of the chapel. A special guard was in the mean time formed on the parade at some little distance, with the six colours, headed by the united bands of the three regiments. When it was reported to Lord Rokeby that all was ready the special guard were marched up, led by the field officer commanding the parade, the band clearing the front of the colour escort as they approached the troops, and forming at one side, as shown in the Illustration. The company forming the escort halted so as to form the third side of the square of troops in front of the chapel, the ensigns and colour-sergeants marching alone to the steps; on reaching the top of which the colours faced about so as to face the troops on parade, and standing in a cluster under the portico, when, under a Royal salute, followed by three cheers, they were taken into the chapel and placed over the communion table. The scene was altogether very animated and picturesque.

### OPENING OF THE NEW SCHOOLS OF ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE, GOLDEN-LANE.

ON Thursday these Schools, building for the free education of the children of the costermongers and poor inhabitants of Golden-lane and Whitecross-street, were formally opened by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The first stone of the new edifice was laid by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone (officiating for the Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.), on the 8th of May last, and a report of the proceedings, with an Illustration, will be found in our Journal for May 17. The building, which was erected from the designs of Mr. Tarring, is pretty good on a freehold site in Golden-lane: the architect is Mr. Robert Hesketh, of Welbeck-street; the only attempt at ornamentation in the façade, which we engrave, is in the door and window heads, which are of Byzantine character. The plan contains three school-rooms, capable of accommodating 1000 children; and, when we recollect that the building is in one of the poorest districts of the metropolis, it must be allowed that the welcome seed of free education has here fallen in good ground.

Shortly after three o'clock his Royal Highness and suite arrived, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Abercorn, and Major-General Grey; and was received by the Rev. W. Rogers, the treasurer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Deans of Worcester, St. Paul's, and Salisbury, and a large number of the clergy and gentry. A procession having been formed, his Royal Highness was conducted over the schools, and expressed his gratification at the whole arrangements. In the infant school, on the ground floor, were assembled the 270 children in the school, who were placed on rows of seats forming an amphitheatre, and their neat appearance and gentle behaviour called forth the admiration of all.

His Royal Highness was then conducted into the girls' school-room (a commodious apartment, well furnished with maps, charts, &c.), where a large number of noblemen, gentlemen, clergy, and ladies were assembled. His Royal Highness (who on entering was most loudly cheered) took his seat on a magnificent chair placed in the centre of a raised dais covered with crimson. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Abercorn, and Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., supported him on the right, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and Major General Grey on his left. The Rev. W. Rogers, the treasurer, then advanced to the foot of the dais and read an address to Prince Albert.

His Royal Highness, in reply, said: Mr. Rogers and gentlemen, promoters and supporters, I thank you sincerely for your kind welcome. I regret the opportunity which has thus been afforded to me of visiting this noble establishment, and my satisfaction in doing so is increased by the circumstance that my visit occurs at a period of its existence when the state of society is favourable to watch by your exertions, attained in about, by a continuance of the same exertions, to receive a still wider extension in the progress of these schools, struggling, I may say from the most lowly and humble beginning up to the present noble dimensions, we find a striking exemplification of the Divine truth—that the principle of good once sown is not destined to lie dormant, but that, like the grain of mustard-seed, it is calculated to extend and develop itself in an ever-increasing sphere of usefulness; and we may confidently hope that what you have so ably effected, following the universal law, will not be limited in its result to the immediate objects of your charitable exertions, but that it will prove the means of diffusing untold blessings amongst remote generations. For you, Mr. Rogers, who have been made instrumental, and in great personal sacrifice, bringing about this great good, and for those who have stood by you and contributed by their support to the success of your efforts, there can, I am sure, be no higher source of gratification than in the contemplation of your noble work. The reflection that you have been the instrument under Divine Providence of conferring on the poor and needy of this vast district that greatest of all boons, the means of obtaining the blessings of education and of religious instruction, without which any lasting change in their very permanent amelioration of their lot could seem hopeless, and still further the feeling that this inestimable boon will be secured, and in a yet higher degree, to their children's children, will carry with it a very great reward. Still it will be a source of legitimate pride and satisfaction to you to know that your labours have not been unobserved, but that your noble and Christian-like exertions to benefit those who cannot help themselves have attracted the notice and admiration of your Sovereign, and of those who are deputed under her to watch over and promote the education and moral welfare of her people. The means which you have adopted to effect your work of benevolence appear no less deserving of commendation than the object itself. You have not been content with the bare attempt to force, perhaps, on the recipients a boon the value of which might not be appreciated; but you have wisely sought to work upon the convictions and feelings of the children you wish to benefit, by extending your assistance to those who, by a small contribution out of their hardly-won earnings, have proved that they are awake to the sense of the vast importance it is to their offspring that the means of being fitted to pass successfully through life, and by honest industry to better their worldly position, should be brought within their reach. It is a source of high personal gratification to me that I have been enabled by my presence here this day, and by that of the Prince of Wales, to mark, not only my own appreciation of your labours, but also the deep interest which the Queen takes in the well-being of the poorest of her subjects; and that gratification will be greatly enhanced if, by this public expression of the sympathy of the Queen and of her family and Government, this noble cause shall be still further advanced. Most earnestly do I pray that the same success which has blessed your labours may continue to attend your future progress, and that your example may stimulate other localities to emulate your useful efforts.

Prayers were then offered up by the Bishop of London, and the singing of the National Anthem closed the proceedings.

His Royal Highness was loudly cheered as he left the building by a vast concourse of persons who had assembled in the neighbourhood.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

THE squadron on the China station and the reinforcements will jointly muster a large and powerful armament for operation in the Chinese waters. The ships and vessels now on the station, or on their way out, are the following:—Sailing vessels: *Calcutta*, 84; *Raleigh*, 80; *Winchester*, 50; *Sybille*, 40; *Pique*, 40; *Spartan*, 26; *Amethyst*, 26; *Comus*, 14; *Racehorse*, 14; *Camilla*, 16; *Acorn*, 12; *Bittern*, 12; *Hinaldo*, depôt ship; *Alligator*, depôt ship; and the *Sapphire*, depôt ship. Steamers: *Tribune*, 31; *Pearl*, 20; *Esk*, 20; *Highflyer*, 20; *Cruiser*, 17; *Hornet*, 17; *Niger*, 14; *Encounter*, 14; *Seagull*, 6; *Fury*, 6; *Inconstant*, 6; *Barracouta*, 6; *Bustard*, 2; *Janus*, 2; *Haughty*, 2; *Opossum*, 2; *Plover*, 2; *Starch*, 2; *Starling* 2. The reinforcements now going out with troops, stores, and munitions of war comprise the following ships and vessels (all steamers):—*Calcutta*, screw, 84; *Retribution*, 22; *Furious*, 16; *Transit*, 6; *Assistance*, 6; *Himalaya*, 6; *Adventure*, 6; *Nimrod*, 6; *Surprise*, 4; *Cormorant*, 4; *Viper*, 4; *Algerine*, 2; *Brave*, 2; *Firm*, 2; *Beaver*, 2; *Janus*, 2; *Drake*, 2; *Watchful*, 2; *Woodcock*, 2; *Kestrel*, 2; *Lee*, 2; *Clown*, 2; and *Teaser*, 2. The *Himalaya* will be at Spithead by the 25th, to embark the 42nd and other troops. *Transit* will be ready in July or two to embark the 33rd Fusiliers; and the *Furious* will embark the 90th Regiment. Lloyd's have been applied to by the Admiralty to provide transports for the conveyance of the other troops, camp-equipage, munitions, and stores.

The *Shannon*, 51, got away from Spithead under steam on Tuesday morning, at a quarter before eight, for China, with munitions of war, reinforcements of men, &c. When a mile to the eastward of Nab she made sail and shaped her course down the Channel under topsail, jib, and foretopmast-staysail, with a strong easterly breeze. She was shortly out of sight.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

OWING, in a great measure, to the continued activity in the demand for money, and the late large purchases of gold for shipment to France, the transactions in the market for Home Stocks this week have been limited, and a further slight decline has taken place in the quotations. The extraordinary movement in the precious metals has induced the Bulls to pause ere they operate to any extent; but the Bears have also shown no inclination to sell stock, under the impression that the exports of gold will shortly fall off. We, however, entertain a different opinion, even though our relations with China are in a disturbed state. Our quarrel is, apparently, confined to Canton—as we learn that the northern ports remain open to our commerce—and it is admitted by those immediately interested in the trade that heavy balances against us have yet to be settled. We must not forget, likewise, that the formation of numerous and important lines of railway in India will absorb many millions of British capital, which, from there being only one standard in our Indian empire, must be paid in silver. We are still drawing that metal from every available source in exchange for gold, and it has become a serious question for consideration whether future supplies will be equal to the demand, and whether it will not be found necessary to introduce a double standard in India. The French Government, alarmed at the enormous drain of silver, has appointed a commission to investigate the matter, and, if possible, to adopt some means of checking the outflow which threatens to drain not only France but the whole of Germany of the silver currency.

Several parcels of gold have been landed from Australia, but the whole of the supply has been purchased for the Continent. The total arrival of bullion is about £400,000, in which is included £120,000 in silver from France and Italy for the Australian trade, the carries out £700,000; and a large quantity of silver is expected to be sent away next month. Sales of dollars have been readily made at 60¾d., being a rise of ¼d. compared with the previous week's quotation.

We have no actual change to notice in the rate of discounts, the lowest rate in Lombard-street, with very few exceptions, being 4 per cent, the supply of money at that rate being quite sufficient for the wants of the mercantile community. On the Continent money is still scarce and dear, yet we learn that at Hamburg loans may be had at 4 per cent.

The amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank of England for the Continent has been comparatively small this week.

The affairs of the Eastern Banking Corporation are being wound up. The losses appear to be trifling.

Home Stocks were very inactive on Monday, yet the fluctuations in prices were not important. The Three per Cents, for Money, were 93¾ to 93⅞; for the Account, 93⅝ ⅞. The New Two and a Half per Cents realised 76⅛. India Stock was 223. Exchequer Bills sold at par to 3s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 98¾ ⅞. On Thursday prices were inactive and the quotations were a shade lower. The Three per Cents for Transfer were done at 93⅝ to 93⅞. Ditto, for Account, 93⅜ ½; India Bonds, 2s. to 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 98⅜. Wednesday's business was trifling, as follows:—Three per Cent Consols, 93⅝ to 93⅜; Ditto, for Account, 93⅜ ½; Long Annuities, 1859, 2⅛; India Bonds, 2s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 4s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 98⅜ ⅝. The Funds were nearly stationary on Thursday. The Three per Cents, for Money, were 93⅜ ½; and for the Account, 93⅝. Bank Stock, 221 to 223; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.

Some particulars of the loan of £3,000,000 by the United States to Mexico have come to hand within the last few days, from which we learn that a large portion of our claims upon the Mexican Government will be paid out of the proceeds of the loan. The Bonds have, consequently, been very firm this week, and some large transactions have taken place in them, although it is not very clear to us that the holders of Mexican Stock will in any way be benefited. For a considerable period great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining money from Mexico to pay the long arrears of dividend, although a portion of the Customs duties has been set aside for that purpose. The present arrangement, which makes over to the United States the best and most available income of the Mexican Treasury, will render it difficult to make further remittances; hence we regard the advance in the value of Mexican Stock with much suspicion. Most other Foreign Securities have been inactive, and many descriptions have fallen in value. The quotations for Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 103¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 20⅝ 24½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 94½; Spanish Three per Cents, 47¼; Spanish Three per Cents, 4½; Spanish New Deferred, 25; Turkish Six per Cents, 97⅛; Turkish Four per Cents, 101; French Three per Cents, 71 fr.; Belgian Four and-a-Half per Cents, 98 per Cents, 66; Dutch Four per Cents, 98⅜; and Sardinian Five per Cents, 93.

All Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been very firm in price; but the transactions in them have continued limited: Australasia have realised 9⅞; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 5; City, 70½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 18; London and County, 27½; London and Westminster, 43; New South Wales, 49½; Ottoman, 16⅝; Union of Australia, 59½; and Union of London, 26.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have been dull. Canada Company's Shares have sold at 136; Crystal Palace Preference, 5½; Electric Telegraph, 96⅞; European and Indian Junction Telegraph, 6; London Omnibus Company, 4½; London Docks, 100; Grand Junction Canal, 44; Stock, 34 ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee 7; Great Northern 93½, Ditto, B Stock, 121¾; Great Western, 67⅜; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99¾ ex div. and ex New; London and Blackwall, 6¾; London and Brighton, 108¾; London and North-Western, 104⅝; London and South-Western, 104¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37⅞; Midland, 81¼; North Staffordshire, 45; North-Eastern, Berwick, 89⅝; Ditto, Leeds, 92; Ditto, York, 63; Scottish North-Eastern, 25½; Vale of Neath, ½ ex div.

LINES LEASED OR FIXED RENTALS.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 10¾; Wilts and Somerset, 8; Wimbledon and Croydon, 9 ex div.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 12 ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 7½; Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102; Ditto, Five per Cent, 60½; Great Western Four per Cent, 84½; Ditto, Chester Shares, 16½; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 73; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 8; Midland Consolidated, 97⅝; North British, 103 ex div.; North-Eastern—Berwick, 89½; Ditto, 1½ dis.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 110⅝; South-Eastern (Reading Annuities) 23 ex div.

BURTHAR POSSESSIONS.—East Indian, 112; Grand Trunk of Canada, 54½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 85; Great Indian Peninsular, New, 5¼; Ditto, 3; Great Western of Canada, 26½; Ditto, New, 11¼; Punjaub, 38 prem.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7; Belgian Eastern Junction, 1¼; Eastern of France, 3½; Euphrates Valley, ½ prem.; Namur and Liége Preference, 21½; Northern of France, 39½; Sambre and Meuse, 10; West Flanders, 4½.

MINES.—Mining Shares have been dull, and prices have been with difficulty supported. On Thursday Tin Croft were 6½; Wheal Edward, 5; Mariquita, ¼; Santiago de Cuba, 2½; and United Mexican, 3½.

*Friday Afternoon.*

The transactions in home stocks to-day have been limited, yet very little change has taken place in prices. The Three per Cents, for Money, have been 93⅝; for the Account, 93⅜ ½. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are about stationary. The dividend declared by the Directors of the Bank of England is at the rate of 9 per cent per annum

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—Only limited supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market this week, and the show of samples to-day was small. For all kinds, however, we have a very slow trade, at prices barely equal to those realised on Monday. The imports of foreign wheat are under 7000 quarters. That grain met a dull inquiry, but without leading to any change in value. Floating cargoes of produce were rather dull. Fine malting barley sold steadily, at full quotations, but inferior barley was neglected. Malt sold to a fair extent, at full prices. We had a dull sale for oats, beans, peas, and flour, at Monday's currency.

*Arrivals this Week.*—English wheat, 1750; barley 1670; malt, 4990; oats, 340; flour, 1960 Irish: oats, 3420. Foreign: wheat, 6760; barley, 8820; oats, 8140. 4310 barrels of flour, 9600 sacks.

*Prices.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 40s. to 60s.; ditto, white, 50s to 68s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s. to 60s.; rye, 36s to 40s.; grinding barley, 30s to 33s.; distill ng ditto, 30s to 32s.; malting ditto, 39s. to 42s.; Kingston and Ware, red, 56s to 60s.; white, 60s to 64s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 70s.; Chevalier, 77s to 78s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feeding oats, 19s to 20s.; potato ditto, 22s to 23s.; Lincoln and Cork, black, 20s to 20s.; ditto, white, 22s to 23s.; tick beans, 32s. to 33s.; grey peas, 37s. to 38s.; maple, 38s. to 40s.; white, 39s. to 42s.; per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s. to 47s.; Suffolk, 40s. to 41s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 41s to 42s. per 280 lb. American flour, 29s. to 37s. per barrel

*Seeds.*—Cloves seed has sold slowly, and prices have had a downward tendency. Other seeds, as well as cakes, have ruled exceedingly dull.

*Linseed.*—English sowing, 56s. to 58s.; Mediterranean and Odessa 70s to 72s.; hempseed, 42s. to 44s. per quarter. Coriander, 18s. to 19s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed 20s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 12s. to 13s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, £20 to £21 per last. Linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 10s.; ditto foreign, £11 0s to £11 10s.; rape cakes, £5 0s. to £5 10s. per ton. Canary, 70s to 72s. per quarter

*Brands.*—The prices of Scotch spread in the metropolis are from 62s. to 63s., of household ditto, 7d. to 8d. per 4 lb. loaf

*Imperial Weekly Averages.*—Wheat, 55s. 6d.; barley, 36s. 1d.; oats, 24s. 4d.; rye, 39s. 10d.; beans, 39s. 4d.; peas, 39s. 7d.

*The Sale Hords Averages.*—Wheat 55s. 10d.; barley, 35s. 6d.; oats, 23s. 4d.; rye, 40s. 4d.; beans, 39s. 5d.; peas, 39s. 4d.

*English Grain Sold last week.* Wheat 109,274 barley, 53,912; oats, 18,676; rye, 290; beans, 7118; peas, 1,086 quarters.

*Tea.*—The transactions in all kinds of tea this week, have been very limited, and the market is for the most part rather lower than last week. Sugar has changed hands at 12½d. per lb.

*Sugar.*—Importers have been firm in their demands; yet dealers have purchased all raw sugars with much caution. In the general quotations very little change has taken place Mauritius has sold at 47s. to 53s.; and Bengal, 46s. to 54s. per cwt. Refined goods move off slowly, at 63s. 6d. to 65s. 6d. per cwt. Crushed is dull in sale

*Coffee.*—Our market may be considered steady; but the business is confined to small parcels. Good old native Ceylon, 58s. per cwt.

*Rice.*—We have no change to notice in the value of this article and the business doing is very moderate. The stock is 46,700 tons, against 16,500 tons in 18.6.

*Provisions.*—The best kinds of butter is scarce and worth 124s per cwt. In the value of English and Irish qualities very little change has taken place. The bacon market is tolerably firm; but other provisions command very little attention

*Tallow.*—Our market is steady; the prices are very uncertain, owing to the pressure of Australian qualities for sale. P Y C, on the spot, nominal at 68s. to 68s 6d. Town tallow, £4 1s per cwt.

*Linseed oil*, on the spot, is quoted at 32s. 6d. to 41s per cwt. Rape is rather dearer. Cocoa-nut oil, £54 to £55 per ton. Palm oil, £36 to £38. Palm nuves £ 10s. to £47 to £45, sperm, £98 to £100. Turpentine continues dull, at 42s. to 43s per cwt.

*Spirits.*—There is a fair business doing in rum, at full quotations. Proof Leewards, 2s. 6d.; Jamaica, 2s. 8d. per gallon. The brandy market is less active, yet fine old pecries are worth 16s. per gallon. Malt spirit is unaltered in value

*Iron and Steam.*—Shadow bars, £8 10s. to £9 0s.; clover, ditto, £9 10s. to £9 0s.; and straw, £7 0s. to £7 10s. per load

*Wool.*—The public sales of colonial wool, at which 49,184 bales were disposed of, have been brought to a close. Cape wools sold at an advance of from 1½d to 3d.; Australian, 2d to 3d per lb. The private market is very firm.

*Potatoes.*—The supplies are seasonal good, and the demand is steady, at from 60s. to 120s per ton

*Coals* (Friday).—Tanfield Moor, 12s.; Eden Main, 16s.; South Hetton, 17s.; Lambton, 17s.; Hetton (Lyons Main), 16s. 3d.; Russell's Hetton, 16s.; Stewart's, 17s. 6d.; Hartlepool Hetton, 16s 6d. per ton

*Hops* (Friday).—Not the slightest change has taken place in the value of any kind of hops, the show of which is extremely meagre, and the demand is nearly confined to small parcels. Mid and East Kent pockets, £3 15s. to £5 12s.; Weald of Kent, £3 5s to £5 5s.; Sussex, £3 3s to £4 0s.; Yearlings, £1 10s to £3 10s per cwt

*Metropolitan Cattle Market* (Friday).—Although the supply of beasts was very moderate, all breeds moved off heavily, at a decline in the quotations of 4d per 8 lb. With sheep we were scantily supplied. So yet the sanitive trade ruled very dull, and the veal trade was with Monday's fully 2d per 8 lb. The show of calves was moderate, and the veal trade was dull, at 4d. per 8 lb. Inferior pigs were quoted at 6s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.; but in pigs nor to nothing was doing, on easier terms Milch cows were almost nominal in value.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 8d to 3s. 4d.; second quality, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 2d.; and prime small ditto, 4s. 4d. Coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdowns, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; lambs, 6s. 0d. to 6s. 8d.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s to 28s each. Total supply—beasts, 1000; cows, 120; sheep, 9500; calves, 210; pigs, 300. Foreign—Beasts, 200; sheep, 1000.

*Newgate and Leadenhall* (Friday).—The supplies of meat were made stir, and the trade ruled heavy, at drooping prices.—

Per 8 lbs, by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 10d.; prime ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; and prime lambs, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 0d.

ROBERT HUNT.

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

FRIDAY, MARCH 13

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 13

3rd Dragoon Guards: Paymaster T. M. Cockerill to be Paymaster.

5th Light Dragoons: Lieut E. C. Cockburn to be Captain, Cornet A. H. Bingham to be Lieutenant. J. A. Stewart to be Cornet.

Paymaster C. P. Erskine to be Paymaster

Military Train: Capt. W. R. Gray to be Captain.

Lieutenant Guards' Lieut.-Col. T. Ha... to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hood and Capt and Brevet-Major W. H. B. de Horsey to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel. Ensign and Lieut. F. W. L. Wynn to be Lieutenant and Captain. 4th Foot: H. Hatter to be Ensign.

5th Lieut. W. Macdonnell to be Paymaster.

Lieut. J. Gethorne to be Lieutenant ... ing to be Lieutenant. Lieut H. W. Drought to the 1st Regiment Lieut. J. B. Hall to be Lieutenant. Lieut. J. Peach to be Lieutenant. Lieut. J. Jackson to be Instructor of Musketry. Lieut. J. H. Archer to be Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS

R. N. DAY, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, fish merchant.—H. WISE, Cowcross, Aldersgate, Glerkenwell.—R. HASSELL, Oxford, merchant.—J. ... Bristol, ... corn, seed, and flour merchant.—L. SPILSBURY, Wolverhampton, ... and ... —J. WATKINS, Gloucester-square, Pimlico, cheesemonger.—O. FOA, Old Broad-street, merchant.—J. and R. CATTERTON, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, millers and bakers.—J. BROWNING, ... Bristol, ... —J. ... Plymouth, victualler.—J. ... Liverpool, commission agent.—H. DYER, Bristol, ... —J. ... Bristol, ... —G. R. SMART, Bath, wholesale ... —W. S. GOODING, Manchester-... —G. WILLIAMSON, Saint Hill, Broadwater, Cumberland, woollen manufacturer.—... MICHELL, Leeds, merchant.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 17

BREVET.—Major-General the Hon. J. Bruce, K.H., to have the local and temporary rank at Lieutenant-General while employed upon a particular service.

BANKRUPT

J. CURTIS, ... Dereham, Norfolk, tailor.—W. TILBURY, Great Tichfield-street, and ... J. and J. CHASE, ... carabine-grate, butcher.—J. C. MEIWIN and C. H. ... Rochford-road, engineers.—J. S. HARVEY, Birmingham, grocer.—J. COLEMAN, Wolverhampton and Coventry, draper, bookseller.—W. SMITH, Northam, grocer.—T. SMITH, Nottingham, ... —... Sheffield, cheesemonger.—... manufacturer.—T. BIFKISS, Sheffield, scale cutter.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J. FLEMING, Corpar-Angus, Perthshire, posting-master.—C. CRICHTON, Fort William, ... —E. SLACK, Glasgow, manufacturing chemist.—D. NOOME, Glasgow, ... —J. COUTLAND, Dumfries, ...

## BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at the Vicarage, Manaccan, near Helstone, Cornwall, the wife of the Rev. Edward Spry, of a son.

At Collingwood, near Melbourne, on December 7th, the wife of C. B. Payne, Esq., of a son

At Funchal, Madeira, on the 12th ult., the wife of Mr. W. Broughton, of a son

On the 7th February, at Quebec, Canada, the wife of Alexander Davidson Bell, Esq., of a daughter

On the 19th inst., at 5 Hyde-park-place, Cumberland-gate, the wife of Henry B. Hohler, Esq. of a daughter

## MARRIAGES.

On the 11th ult., at the parish church Preston, by the Rev. W. Watling, B.A., Incumbent of St. Ethelred, Mr. Frank Hamilton, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr James Parkinson, of Preston.

On the 16th inst., at Christ's Church Southsea by the Rev. Thomas Brownrigg, William Munro, Esq., M.D., Surgeon 93rd Highlanders, to Dora Laidlaw, daughter of the late James Bell, Esq.

## DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., at 31, Ladbroke-square, Frances Anne, the dearly-beloved wife of Thomas Mcfadzean, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Rose Domeily, K.C.B., and sister of the Baronese Heytesbury and of the late Lady Audley.

On the 16th inst., at the Manor House, Great Sanaence, Middlesex, Charles Otway Mayne, Esq., late Commander in the Hon. East India Company's Maritime Service, aged 77.

On the 13th inst., Anne Sarah, Dowager Lady Talbot de Malahide, in the 89th year of her age.

At Beigh ton, in the 81st year of her age, the Hon Margaret Erskine, daughter of the late Thomas, Lord Erskine.

At Scaleswath, near Carlisle, on the 14th inst., Peter Sydenham, eldest son of Peter Dixon, Esq., aged 39.

On the 18th inst., at the residence of her grandfather, E. Mason, Esq., 59, Finsbury-road, St. John's-wood, in the 21st year of her age, Lucy Emma, second surviving daughter of H. David C. Satow, of Upper Clapton, and 16th-lane, Great Yarmouth.

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At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of London, there was read the following—

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER ADDRESSED BY THOMAS MACLEAR, ESQ., H.M. ASTRONOMER AT THE CAPE, TO THE SECRETARY.

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope,
November 3, 1856.

The object of this letter is to report progress in the reduction of the astronomical observations which that remarkable and excellent man, Dr. Livingston, made for geographical positions, on his track from Loanda across the continent to Quilimane. He has sent them to me for reduction, and I am anxious that they should be in Sir R. Murchison's hands, according to Livingston's request, with the least possible delay; or rather, I am anxious that they should meet him in England at the right time—the time when the society and the public at large will be doing him due honour for services without a parallel.

1. To expedite the reductions, I had skeleton forms printed for the computation of time from altitudes, for altitudes from time, and for Greenwich time from the lunar distances.

2. His observed lunar distances were compared (roughly) with tabular lunar distances, in order to detect errors of date as to the day of observation a common source of error where civil clashes with astronomical reckoning.

3. The watch error was computed from each altitude, whether observed for watch error or for the [illegible] of parallax and refraction, to detect errors of [illegible] or of transcribing; and while this was going on, another computer was following closely, calculating the parallaxes and altitudes for the times of lunar distance measures.

The total number of altitudes computed for time is 214, exclusive of repetitions or checks.

To this point the reductions were brought up on Saturday. To-day we commence the lunar distances, which will be computed by the rigorous trigonometrical process, viz., the final computation; for I find they must be repeated, as the assumed longitude sometimes is a degree in error; therefore at least two, but generally three, approximations will be needed.

Thus you will perceive that the only residual errors will be chargeable to the eccentricity or index errors of the sextant, and to the errors of the lunar tables; and, as Livingston unfortunately did not visit the Cape, I have had no chance or opportunity for examining the instrument.

I do hope that Livingston may be [illegible] lodged by the Crown in a substantial form. He is a poorer man than he was [illegible] landed in Africa. Without reserve [illegible] has rendered services to [illegible] commerce, and [illegible] constitution has been seriously injured by [illegible] attacks of fever. In fact, it would be [illegible] another whose claims on public gratitude are so strong.

Yours, dear Sir, truly,
T. MACLEAR.

Dr. Shaw, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.

### THE CAPE OBSERVATORY.

THE scene of the reduction of our distinguished traveller's observations was founded in the year 1820; and the Rev. Fearon Fallows—remarkable for having made his way, at Cambridge, from an obscure origin to a highly honourable position, and remarkable alike for his practical scientific skill and for his mathematical acquirements—was appointed the first Astronomer.

Thus was realised a consummation long and devoutly desired by astronomers, not only of England, but of all Europe; for, however numerous observations may be in the northern hemisphere, they will be unable to complete many of the most important researches unless they are supplemented by similar observations on the southern side of the world's centre.

To this end many express, but temporary, astronomical expeditions were sent out, from time to time, to the Cape or its neighbourhood, and of them, those of the Abbé La Caille, of Halley, and of Maskylene, were the most important. Still, although these did much good, the advancing character of every branch of astronomy demanded better and more frequent observations, and established the necessity for a fixed public observatory.

On arriving at Cape Town, Mr. Fallows found the great local mischief to be avoided when choosing the site of the observatory was sand sharp, cutting, silicious sand—rendered up freely by the dry and heated soil to the everlasting winds and whirlwinds of the never-ending storm which blows so unceasingly, even with clear skies, at that windiest corner of the earth. With this object, he at last selected a station on a rising ground, four miles east of Cape Town, on the low tract of land which connects the mountainous peninsula of Cape Town and Table Mountain with the main continent. Here he fixed the observatory, on a foundation of green-stone, with a firm clayey upper soil, unvaried by either the red cloud of dust seen daily to come along the high road, on its way into Cape Town, on one hand, or on the other the great cloud of white sand flying along the plains of the flats, and destroying all the vegetation in its progress into Table Bay. The situation had, moreover, the advantages of an unlimited, almost a sea, horizon north and south; the eastern as clear, and the western only partially obstructed by mountains, and that not to the extent that would have been the case nearer to Cape Town or any of the adjacent villages.

Here, then, the Observatory was built, containing the best meridian instruments of the day in well-apportioned apartments, with accommodation for the astronomer and two assistants. And here poor Mr. Fallows laboured and died: here his successor, Mr. Henderson, made an immense number of observations, and deduced many important results; and here the present ardent astronomer, Mr. Maclear, has lived, and observed, and computed, and printed, for more than twenty years.

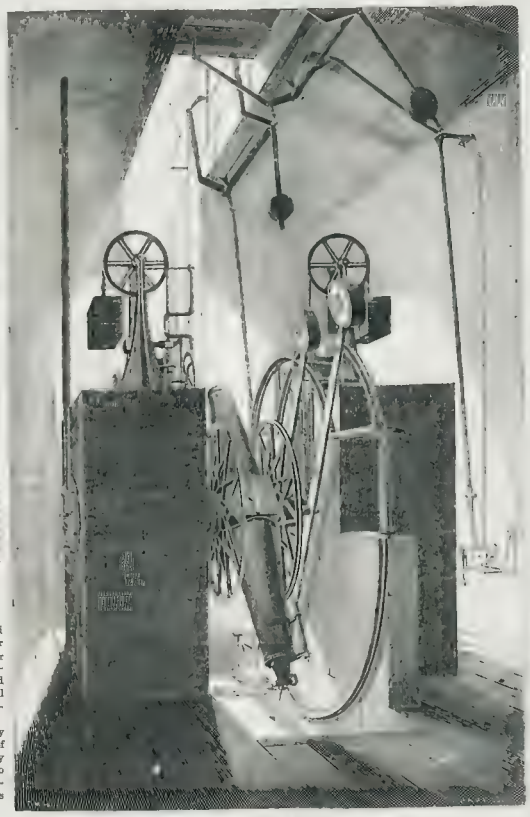
During this period many additions, alterations and improvements have been made from time to time, but none so important as that which we are about to describe viz. the substitution of a new Airy's Transit Circle in place of the former Mural Circle with which all observations of declination have hitherto been made.

The Engraving shows the situation of the Observatory, with the Table Mountain in the distance capped by the "table-cloth" cloud. In the foreground appears a pump with shifting sails, erected and erected by Professor F. Smyth during his residence at the Cape.

The Transit Instrument, which we engrave, was constructed from the designs of the Astronomer Royal, Professor Airy, and is in most [illegible] to the large one in the Greenwich Observatory, also designed by Mr. Airy. The instrument is constructed principally of cast iron, in the smallest possible number of pieces. The pivots on which the instrument turns are cast with the cube forming the body of the instrument, and are extremely hard; whilst the rest of the body remains soft. This essential point was attained by the use of chilled cast iron, which was the only material by which such a combination of qualities could be secured. The circles are about six feet in diameter, and have each graduated rim of silver dovetailed into the edges. By a very ingenious arrangement of microscopes in the stones which carry the bearings of the instrument, eight readings are taken of each observation, and may all be taken from one point, without the observer having to actually visit the different points of the circle. The instrument weighs nearly a ton, but is so accurately balanced that it is under perfect control, and may be easily moved by one finger. A very beautiful system of parallel motion carries a trough full of mercury for taking observations by reflection. This trough being filled from the bottom of a bottle, the surface of the mercury is always clear.

The optical parts of this and the Greenwich instrument were made by Troughton and Simms, of London; and the engineering work by Ransomes and Sims, of Ipswich.

England now can boast of having the two finest transit instruments in the world - one in the southern, and one in the northern, hemisphere.



TRANSIT INSTRUMENT AT THE CAPE OBSERVATORY.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

THE GOVERNATIVE MANIFESTO.

Earl GRANV[illegible] moved the second reading of the Income-tax Bill.

The Earl [illegible] said it was not his intention to oppose the bill, however much he regretted that it had not been thought [illegible] to postpone a measure of such importance to the consideration of a new Parliament. [illegible]est work of such an assembly must be a general consideration of the finances and the taxation of the kingdom. He regarded the finance of the country with [illegible] anxiety. [illegible]ax had been the cardinal point of the political [illegible]ment. It never was considered otherwise than as a war tax [illegible]e of a direct [illegible] kept only for the purpose, and struck off the list when its exigency had been accomplished. [illegible] was the pledge of 1853, and its fulfilment he looked forward to in 1860. [illegible]e [illegible]. It had been understood that the [illegible]d was last year to have been reduced to 5d., as a step towards [illegible]tion in 1860. The war that had supervened increased [illegible] the tax to 16d., but on the peace it should have fallen at once to 5d. [illegible]ancellor of the Exchequer however, had kept the 7d., by taking advant[illegible] mistake in the Act of Parliament declaring the period of time, and now looked forward for the [illegible] a surplus of £500,000. But the Persian war, the Chinese war, with the many calamities that followed around it, have not been [illegible] £6,000,000; and it is upon this assumption that the [illegible] of a surplus of £500,000 is based. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] £1,amounting [illegible],000,000? This will have ended in 1858, and with [illegible] million from the change from 7d [illegible] the deficit will be [illegible] between [illegible] Would [illegible] have been reduced to 5d., as a step towards [illegible]tion in 1860. The war that had supervened increased [illegible] the tax to 16d., but on the peace it should have fallen at once to 5d. [illegible]ancellor of the Exchequer however, had kept the 7d., by taking advant[illegible] mistake in the Act of Parliament declaring the period of time, and now looked forward for the [illegible] a surplus of £500,000. But the Persian war, the Chinese war, with the many calamities that followed around it, have not been [illegible] £6,000; and it is upon this assumption that the [illegible] of a surplus of £500,000 is based. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] £1,amounting [illegible],000,000? This will have ended in 1858, and with [illegible] million from the change from 7d [illegible] the deficit will be [illegible] between [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## Memorabilia,

### LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little's chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

ROYAL JEWELS: WHO LOST? WHO FOUND?

The following cutting is from an old newspaper of the year 1815. Where is the valuable sceptre at present preserved? Have Mr. Swift's conjectures been since verified?

"THE SCEPTRE LATELY FOUND IN THE TOWER.—Mr. E. L. Swift says:—It was discovered last year behind a massy oak press, which is apparently several hundred years old. It was in a case, covered with crimson velvet, extremely decayed; many of the jewels had dropped out of the settings, but none were lost out of the case. The sceptre is of gold, richly ornamented with diamonds and other gems, but in a style of workmanship extremely antique; the jewels—some of which are very large—amount to considerably beyond the number of 200. On the top is a white onyx dove, with her wings expanded, and the feet resting on a cross. I have examined the records of our several Coronations, and find in none any notice of this fifth sceptre. There are two with a cross for the King and Queen, and two with a dove. At parts of the ceremony they held a sceptre in each hand; but in no part are they required to change these sceptres, and cannot of course hold three. My own opinion is—which I offer with much deference—that the ancient regalia were considered by the Parliament, in the time of Charles I. to be broken up and sold, this sceptre was concealed from their ravages, and that the secret was lost before the Restoration. At that time a new regalia was made for Charles II., and I conjecture that a new sceptre, with the dove, was then provided in lieu of this ancient one, which was supposed to have shared the fate of the others. Assuredly its existence remained unknown during 175 years, until I had the good fortune to restore it to its place among the Royal jewels of Great Britain. The style of its workmanship appears of high antiquity, and I have little hesitation in believing it to be the original sceptre of Edward the Confessor, consequently more than 750 years old, and the most ancient of our whole regalia."

With respect to the following ephemeral paragraph (the date of which is 1820), can any of your correspondents inform me whether the Royal Star and Garter were so discovered? Were they secreted by George III. himself or removed by some disciple of Colonel Blood?

*Apropos* of Blood, who achieved an unenviable notoriety from having stolen the crown and regalia from the Tower, can any erudite contributor to "Memorabilia" explain how it was that Charles II. not only pardoned the desperado but bestowed upon him the annual pension of £500?

"THE KING'S JEWELS.—We are authorised to state, that the only jewels of his Majesty which are now missing are his Star and Garter. The former was very splendid, being studded all over with diamonds, and the buckle of the Garter was also richly studded in the same manner. Their value is estimated at between six and seven thousand pounds. A close search has been made for these jewels, and though it has not yet been attended with the desired result, yet no apprehension is entertained of their having been irrecoverably lost. It is generally believed among the officers of his Majesty's Household, that they have been deposited in some place of secret safety by the King himself."

W. J. FITZ-PATRICK.

### NOTES

SHAKSPEARE AND ARISTOTLE.—Aristotle, in enunciating the truth—τὸ πολιτικὸν οὐκ ἐστὶν οἰκείως ἀκροατὴς ὁ νέος—evidently considers the political science as embracing the Ethical, simply using the term πολιτικὸν in a comprehensive sense; for, as the Political science has reference to the State, so the Ethical science has reference to the individuals who compose the State;—Aristotle, in short, regards the Political science as that which has for its object the welfare of man. Thus there exists no necessity for flying to the conjecture that in former editions of Aristotle's Ethics πολιτικὸς was read πόλεως; nor need we accuse Hobbes and others of want of scholarship.—C. C. H., OXON.

THE ARCTIC MEDALS.—In the *Gazette* of the 30th January the public read with much pleasure her Majesty's most kind and gracious recognition of the services of the Arctic navigators in the official announcement that her Majesty had ordered a medal to be conferred on every person who had been engaged in any of the expeditions since the year 1818. In the many grants of medals made by her Majesty for naval and military achievements, it has hitherto been the rule that the medal has been accompanied by a clasp specifying the particular service for which it was conferred; and, when the individual had been in more than one action, then additional clasps were added, so that we frequently observe many clasps to the same medal. From the wording of the Admiralty notice I infer that a medal will be given to each Arctic investigator, without any clasp specifying the time of his service, and, still less, clasps distinguishing those who have been engaged in several of the twenty expeditions sent out by the British Government since 1818. Now it is a matter of common notoriety that many distinguished Arctic officers made their first acquaintance with the northern regions as midshipmen, and in that service have passed through the successive grades of lieutenants, commanders, captains. I think, therefore, that if (as I suppose) the Admiralty have not ordered clasps specifying the distinct services of each individual, they will not carry out her Majesty's beneficent intentions to her meritorious and severely-tried servants, through whom (to use the words of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Arctic Expedition) "the long-sought for problem has at length been solved by this country, and another ray has been added to the maritime glory of the British Empire".—R. S.

### QUERIES.

ENIGMA.—Perhaps you will be kind enough to allow a corner in your widely-circulated paper for the following enigma, which I have had by me for more than thirty years, without being able to solve it myself or to find any one to do it for me. I doubt not, however, some of your numerous readers may be able to find a solution for it.—A GLEANER, Edinburgh

The best subject in the works of art,
The brightest scene which nature can impart,
The well known signal in the time of peace,
The point essential in a tenant's lease,
The prize which merit never yet has won,
The planet sun between the earth and sun,
The ploughman's comfort while he holds his plough,
The soldier's duty and the lover's vow,
The miser's idol and the judge of Jews,
The wife's ambition and the parson's dues.
Now, if your noble spirit can divine
A corresponding word for every line,
By all these letters clearly will be shown
An ancient city of no small renown

FIRST ENGLISH PANTOMIME.—What is the date of the first pantomime ever performed in England?—MARK.

CLERICAL SMOKERS.—Can any of your clerical or lay readers give me the name of the Bishop (and the date of the year it happened) who so unceremoniously "put out the pipes" of the clergymen of his diocese? A writer in the *Lancet* says it is within the last eight or ten years. CLERICUS ANGLICANUS.

### ANSWERS.

AN ENGLISHMAN WITH A WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN NAME.—In answer to Mr. Walcott's question I beg to send him a few instances. William Anne Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, died 1754. George Augustus Henry Anne Darby, Baron Darby, Life, born 1756. Sir Henry Anne Lawley, Bart., born May 3, 1767, succeeded his father in 1803. Sir Frederick Anne Heron Evelyn, Brandon Park, Wilts; succeeded his brother, Sept 24, 1819. The late Viscount Strangford's youngest son, born, 1825, was christened *Percy Ellen* Frederick William. A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, L. K.

I beg to state, that the Earl of Essex who lived in the middle of the last century, was named William Anne Holles Capel. The same thing occurs in the pedigree of the Earl of Albemarle, William Anne Keppel; but this latter family are of foreign origin.—A. W. COOPER, R.A.

I beg to inform you that one of the Christian names of the late Lord Ranelagh was *Anne*; and also that there is an instance of an Englishwoman with a man's Christian name, in the person of the Hon. Mrs. Biber, a granddaughter of the Earl of Buchan, whose Christian name is *John*.—A SUBSCRIBER.

The late Lord Ranelagh's names were George Ann Parkyns. The late M. G. Sir Ferdinand *Amelia* Lecamus[illegible] F. S. PIERREPONT.

THE WORD CREE.—In reply to "F. H. F.," Doncaster, the word *Cri*, pronounced cree, is a common Welsh word, and signifies fresh, unleavened, raw. *Bara Cri*, primarily unleavened bread, is used to denominate a kind of cake, of flour and water, baked over a fire, which is still the usual mode of prepar[illegible] bread among the most primitive peasants of the Principality. No doubt the Yorkshire verb is derived from this Celtic adjective.—P. G. E., Ruthin.

In answer to a query in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, as to the word. "Cree," I beg to state that no doubt it takes its origin from the Gaelic *Chree*, heart; *Ben-na-chree*, in the Manx language, being "woman of my heart." In the Isle of Man the word is constantly used amongst the natives as a term of endearment, such as child chree, &c. J. G. F.

A MAN'S CALLING.—The conjecture of your correspondent "Dublin" is neither original nor correct. The word "Calling" is evidently derived from the Latin. It means a vocation, or that state of life to which it has pleased Heaven to call us.—MARCUS. Liverpool.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ABRACES, Euston s Hotel.—Your best course will be to join the St. George's C[illegible] Club during your leave of absence, and practise there daily

H. A. SCRUTT.—Your Problem admits of an obvious solution in one move! *Kt takes K* [illegible]

A. R.—An easy mate in *three* moves

C., *Jersey*.—Such games have little interest. The players are evidently unconscious of the importance of starting with a settled plan of operation. Know little of combination or [illegible]ession, and are wanting even in that first principle of Chess strategy the art of [illegible]ding one another. They should study six months hard study of the finest [illegible]removes of play procurable, [illegible]t mere openings, but real games, and then they would just begin to have an inkling of how much brainwork goes to make a first-rate Chess player

D. S., OMEGA, SCRUTCHER.—All impediments have been surmounted. The Chess meeting intended to have been held in Birmingham is now finally settled to take place in March next. We must not [illegible] to possess it of any particulars, but have good reasons for believing that the assembly will be upon a scale of magnitude quite unprecedented since the great Contest at the Westminster Club in London, during the Exhibition year

F. W. S., Matlock.—Shall call on [illegible] about a Chess magazine. The chief organ in France is the [illegible] subscription twenty shillings a year. In Germany, the "Schachzeitung," which the annual subscription in England is about 12s.

C. T. SAUNDERS, Honorary Secretary of the Birmingham Chess-Club is thanked for his annual return, which shows the Club to be healthy and improving

THE MANCHESTER CHESS-CLUB is desirous of playing a match by correspondence with some other provincial club

J. D. W., Enfield.—The [illegible] for the American "Chess Monthly" are received by Messrs. Bohnn, of Parliament [illegible]

P. H. T., Hoboken.—Your [illegible] the height of Chess problems and intelligence has safely [illegible]

G. T. SAUNDERS, Honorary Secretary of the Birmingham Chess-Club is thanked for his annual return, which shows the Club to be healthy and improving

THE MANCHESTER CHESS-CLUB is desirous of playing a match by correspondence with some other provincial club

J. D. W., Enfield.—The German "Chess Handbuch," and the [illegible] Lasker's "Leitfaden" (the [illegible] Chess player's Handbook," and "Chess-player's Companion," published by [illegible]

THE CHOIR OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. MARY, CARLISLE, RESTORED.—(SEE PAGE 276)

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' LEVEE.—SEE NEXT PAGE

## THE SPEAKER'S DINNER AND LEVEE.

THE Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his usual Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Saturday evening, the 14th of March, at his mansion in Eaton-square. The following numbers were present:—The Right Hon. Lord Alexander Jeremy, the Right Hon. Viscount Barrington, the Right Hon. Lord Osculston, the Right Hon. Lord Henry Cholmondeley, Sir Charles Coote, Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir John Carnac, Admiral Sir George Tyler, Sir Baldwin Reynold, Admiral Walcott, Captain Jolliffe, Mr. Miles, Mr. Compton, Colonel Boldero, Mr. Royal, Hon. Gen. Dundas, Mr. Baker, Mr. Moody, Mr. George Butt, Q.C., Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Mr. Pocock, Mr. Christy, Mr. Edward Ball, Mr. Baldock, Mr. Grogan, the Rev. Thomas Garnier, and the Hon. George Waldegrave.

The right hon. gentleman afterwards held his farewell levee, which was attended by nearly every member now in London, some hon. members having come back from their constituencies on purpose to pay this last tribute of respect to the right hon. gentleman. The following were present:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Abingdon, Colonel Adair, Mr. Alcock, Sir Andrew Agnew, Lord Broughton, Mr. Beggs, Mr. C. Bailey, Mr. Baldock, Mr. Edward Ball, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Barnes, Viscount Barrington, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Bennet, Sir Samuel Bignold, Colonel Boldero, Mr. Bonham-Carter, Mr. Bowyer, Right Hon. E. Bouverie, Mr. Brumley, the Hon. Henry Brand, Mr. Butler, Mr. George Butt, the Hon. George Byng, Lord Calthorpe, Sir Fenwick Cleik, Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir John Carnac, Lord Robert Cecil, Viscount Chelsea, Lord Henry Cholmondeley, Mr. Christy, Lord Robert Clinton, Mr. Clive, Mr. Cobbold, Sir William Codrington, General Codrington, Mr. Compton, Sir Charles Coote, Mr. Currie, the Right Hon. Henry Carew, Lord Barpherch, Mr. D. Davies, Mr. Deedes, Mr. De Vere, the Hon. Henry Duncombe, Col. H. Duncombe, the Hon. William Duncombe, Mr. George Dundas, Mr. Frederick Dundas, Mr. De Pre Viscount Somerton, Sir Philip Egerton, Viscount Emlay, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. W. Ewart, Mr. J. Ewart, General Fox, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Farrer, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Franklyn, Sir John Fitzgerald, Right Hon. Colonel Forster, Colonel Gilpin, Right Hon. William Gladstone, Mr. Glyn, Viscount Goderich, Mr. Greenall, Mr. Thomas Greene, Mr. Gregson, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Grogan, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord Grosvenor, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Gwyn, General Hall, Mr. Hardy, Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Hindley, Hon. G. Heathcote, Mr. Henry Herbert, Lord Hotham, Lord Edward Howard, Mr. Hume, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Hutt, Mr. Ingram, Earl Jermyn, Mr. Jolliffe, Admiral Jones, Sir Literoy Kelly, Mr. David Ker, Mr. Richard Ker, Colonel Knox, Hon. P. Locke King, Mr. W. Gore Langton, Mr. Layard, Lord A. Lennox, Lord H. Lennox, Mr. Locke, Mr. Mullins, Sir George E. Bulwer Lytton, Lord John Manners, Earl of March, Mr. Dudley Marjoribanks, Mr. C. Martin, Mr. Miles, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Right Hon. William Monsell, Mr. Moody, Sir George Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mundy, Sir Denis Le Marchant, Mr. Mowatt, Sir Denham Norreys, Mr. North, Mr. O'Brien, Lord Ossulston, Mr. Packe, Mr. Robert Palmer, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Colonel Patten, Mr. Peacocke, Sir George Pechell, Mr. Frederick Peel, General Peel, Sir Lenham Perry, Mr. Portal, Mr. Pritchard, the Rev. G. Repton, Lord C. Russell, Viscount Raynham, Mr. Rebow, Mr. Rice, Mr. Rich, Mr. Ridley, Lord John Russell, Viscount Sandon, Mr. Scholefield, Mr. Henry Seymour, Mr. Shafto, Mr. Sheridan, Major Sibthorp, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Abel Smith, Colonel Somerset, Mr. Starkie, the Marquis of Stafford, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Tollemache, Sir Lytton Tyler, Sir John Tyrell, Mr. Vance, Lord Harry Vane, the Right Hon. C. Vane, Mr. H. Waddington, Admiral Walcot, Sir John Walsh, M. Watts, Colonel Wilkins, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Wickham, Sir William Jolyon Williams, Sir Henry Willoughby, Mr. Charles Grenfell, Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood, Mr. Antonio Panizzi, the Rev. Thomas Garnier, and the Hon. G. Waldegrave.

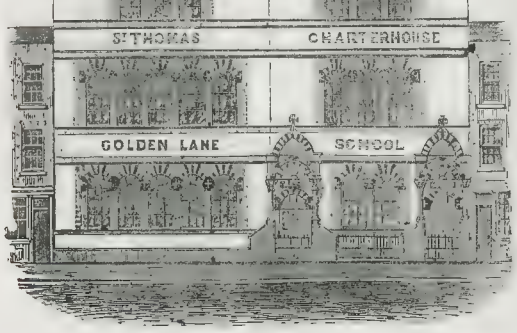
## THE CHOIR OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. MARY, CARLISLE

THE View which we present to our readers of Carlisle Cathedral, is the choir looking east. The dilapidated state of this ancient fabric had long called for some renovation and repair. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1852 Mr. Christian, architect, of Whitehall-place, was called upon to furnish a report of the then state of the edifice. Before enumerating the various points which have been attended to during the repairs, it will be as well to say a few words as to the building itself. As it at present stands the Cathedral is not complete, a large portion of the nave being wanting—the fragment which remains of it and its ante-chapels, serving as and used as a parish church. The most ancient portions of the Cathedral itself are those parts erected in the eleventh and twelfth centuries—viz., the nave, south transept, and lower part of the tower. They are in the bold Norman style, as is also part of the north transept, erected about the same period. There is a clerestory to the nave and south transept; but the original roof does not remain. The walls on the north and south sides of the choir are Early English.

The pillars of the choir and the whole of the east end to the springing of the great window are of the period of Edward II. The arches are Early English; the old mutilated of these as well as the groining of the side aisles having been used in their construction.

The great east window seen in our View is placed at the middle of the fourteenth century, as well as the two north side, and is one of the finest in the kingdom. Returning to the north aisle we shall observe that great care has been taken in every particular at its complete restoration. New stones have been inserted where the old had perished. The elegant semicircular oak ceiling, which had from 1764 been hidden from view by an ugly ribbed and plaster one has been brought to light, and appears in its pristine glory, being now richly decorated in gold and colour. The great east window has been entirely restored—the old pieces having been so great as to allow for complete repair. The old stained glass in the tracery lights has been restored, and, where wanting, has been supplied with new glass of corresponding colours. The south aisle walls there has been, and the roofs of every portion have been completely restored; and the entire fabric is now a magnificent specimen of ecclesiastical Gothic architecture. We should not omit to mention the beautiful new doorway in the south transept, which has been placed where there originally was a Norman one. It is to be hoped the lower lights of the great east window will be filled with stained glass, in memory of the late Bishop of the diocese. It is gratifying to learn that the estimate of the cost of alteration has not been exceeded: this sum was about £19,000. The time occupied in the restoration was about three years, under the able direction of Mr. Christian and Mr. C. H. Purday, his clerk of the works.

The organ is quite new—made by Willis, of London, at a cost of £1100—and is placed on the rood screen.




NEW SCHOOLS OF ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE, GOLDEN-LANE, OPENED ON THURSDAY LAST.
(SEE PAGE 285.)

## *FINE ARTS.*

THE PEACE CONFERENCES IN PARIS. Painted by EDWARD DUBUFE.

The transactions closed by the Paris Peace of 1856 were unquestionably the most important of any that have taken place since 1815. That the Conferences virtually terminated by the signature of the Treaty of Peace should form the subject of a picture of portraits was, therefore, not only a public want, but in accordance with the well-known precedents of the Treaties of Westphalia and Vienna, the representations of which must be in the memory of many of our readers. The result is a picture (now the property of the Emperor of the French) which fully gratifies the curiosity, not only with regard to the locality of the Conferences, but the personages who sat in council.

This is by no means a feat easy of accomplishment by the generality of artists. The portraits of prominent living men must be successful. A vague likeness subordinate to the general effect of a picture representing dead personages will not do in the case of men with every peculiarity of the expression of whose countenances thousands are familiar. Then the action must be easy and natural, with neither over-expressed figures histrionically arranged for a tableau, nor automata who do not know what to do with their arms. Few, very few, groups of portraits make a good picture, comprising the rigid accuracy we have first demanded, and then the naturalness of style which marks the artist who may be called a master.

We have been much pleased by this picture of M. Dubufe. The likenesses, as far as we know them, are of the most striking resemblance. Count Manteuffel is perhaps somewhat too young, but perfect as regards expression; Lord Clarendon is perhaps the most aristocratic-looking of the group; and Count Orloff has the strongest tinge of military tournure. Count Buol's intellectual countenance, with its undercurrent of quiet, strong will, is quite successful. Count Walewski and M. Benedetti, the Secretary of the Conference, are also striking likenesses. We have not the advantage of being able to speak as to that of Ali Pacha, the Turkish Plenipotentiary, not having seen that personage; but his figure is well painted, in spite of the Europeanised costume capped by the fez, which most unpicturesque portion of the Oriental dress has unfortunately been retained in the new habiliments of the Ottomans. Count Cavour, the representative of Sardinia; Lord Cowley, the resident British Ambassador; Baron de Bourqueney, who has fulfilled so many diplomatic missions in our time; Baron Hübner, the resident Austrian Minister; and one or two other auxiliary diplomatists, complete the group, which is partly seated and partly standing round the table on which the treaty was signed.

The chief feature of the apartment is a noble chimneypiece in the style of Louis XVI., or the Empire, as far as we could make out. Accuracy in every particular was within the reach of the artist, all facility having been given him in making his sketches.

The figures, fifteen in number, are the size of life, and the picture fills the whole wall of the saloon of Messrs. Leggatt, in Cornhill. The subject is a great one, and the artist is, to use a diplomatic metaphor, *à la hauteur de sa mission*. The colouring is nowhere ambitious sober, in fact, to English eyes; but the painting is firm and sustained; and in the composition, the distribution of so large a space evinces unquestionable skill.

The moral and political signification of this picture is such as may well make an Englishman proud. The lineaments of the British Statesman who so worthily represented his country on this occasion recall a tenure of the Foreign Office marked by extensive intelligence under the controul of a sober judgment and firm tenacity of right, regulated by conciliatory procedures, which constitute the most essential qualities of the practical diplomatist.

## PRINTING IN COLOURS.

CHICKETERS. After J. RITCHIE. Lithographed in Colours by VINCENT BROOKS. London: Boys.

The great extension that printing in colours has latterly received is well worthy of attention. It is true that there are many things which it cannot as yet accomplish. It dare not depart from a fundamental tone, or give united gradations from cold to warm, or from warm to cold, and when a variety of colours are introduced there is a great risk of spotty confusion. Rock, foreground, meadow, and water, as well as architectural masses, can be given with effect: but the skies are generally muddled, and foliage in a foreground very vague. On the other hand, high lights of brilliant colour, if inserted with judgment, come out with marvellous effect. The great rule of the printer in colours ought to be, not to attempt too much, to keep within safe bounds, and gradually to feel his way to those complex effects of painting or drawing by hand. His tone of the cricket-field has all the agreeable warmth of nature in the beginning of autumn, and the grouping of the spectators is easy and natural. The companion subject is "A Picnic Party"—with the water and the ground on the left of which we are particularly well pleased. The right side of this picture, comprising the dark trunks of trees, is not to us so agreeable as the obstacle being more in the imperfect procedures hitherto established than in the incapacity of the artist, because it is with an embryo art that we are dealing.

THE ENJOYMENTS OF PEACE AND THE MISERIES OF WAR.

These are larger and much more ambitious efforts; they are by the same artists as the above. What strikes us in the former plate is a great inequality of effect and execution, some portions being admirable, and others betraying that embryo state of the art of which we have spoken. The lines oak is certainly very clever; and the tiled roof of the old roadside inn is brilliant and effective as in a scene of Teniers or Tobias. There are also delicacies in the tint of the pond which have all the illusion of a diorama; but still the spottiness and uncertainty mar the general effect as a vehicle of truth. In parts we are under the illusion—in other parts, to use a French expression for which there is no equivalent, we are *désillusionnés*. "The Miseries of War" is the most elaborate of all these efforts. The conflagration of the village, and the whole illumined by the distant bank in the clouds, might do if it was the whole we would *say qui trop embrasse mal étreint*.

## ENGRAVINGS.

THE PIPER. Engraved by EDWARD GOODALL, after FREDERICK GOODALL, A.R.A. Art-Union of London, 1857.

We have here a domestic scene in the manner of Teniers, Wilkie, De Brakelaar, Thomas Faed, *et hoc genus omne*. A peasant's hut is enlivened by the presence of a blind piper led by his dog. The young mother stands with her children around her, and the aged grandmother holding a grandchild completes the group. The expression of this last figure is full of homely truth and heartiness. Age renews its youth in such scenes—to which the forlorn, wobegone appearance of the aged itinerant piper forms so striking a contrast. The locality, with its humble still-life, and its rafters begrimed with the smoke of generations, gives fine scope to the engraver, who has performed his work magnificently. Not only are these details done in a manner that recalls the best efforts of the eighteenth century, but the slight atmospheric veil is preserved with a delicacy which is utterly beyond the conception and execution of many engravers. This is a print which the most fastidious collector may add with satisfaction to his portfolio or cabinet.

## THE BANK CHARTER ACT.*

THE appointment of a Committee of the House of Commons to investigate and report upon the Bank Charter Act of 1844 has fairly revived discussion on the Currency question. On various occasions the disciples of Mr. Huskisson have confidently announced to the world that the controversy was settled for ever; but, though more than half a century has elapsed since the famous Bullion Committee of 1810 published their memorable report, diversity of opinion still exists in undiminished antagonism. Colonel Torrens, one of the earliest writers on the subject, seems to prudent again to buckle on his armour in defence of bullionism. Mr. Combe has appeared as a champion of metallic money, and found an opponent of no ordinary prowess in Colonel Macdonald. As secretary to the late Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Arbuthnot has taken the field in defence of the principles of that lamented statesman; and from the mercantile ranks comes forth Mr. Hamer Stansfield, of Leeds, as an opponent of the doctrines advocated by Lord Overstone. The followers of Mr. Huskisson stand firmly to his fundamental proposition, that it is "the essence of money to possess intrinsic value," however they may differ as to the mode of securing the convertibility of the notes and in this unity of purpose resides their strength. On the other hand they who repudiate his monetary creed differ widely amongst themselves, and thus their opposition assumes a sectional character.

Many of the objects to the Act of 1844 adhere to the Act of 1819; but when Sir Robert Peel adopted the former he necessarily as a complement to the latter, he virtually abandoned the earlier measure. A wider difference arises as to the division of the Bank of England into the Issue and Banking departments, and there is a still more striking disparity as to the amount of bullion which the Bank ought to hold—in securities, unsecured by bullion. Others object to the limitation of banks, enforced, by the Act of 1844, which established a monopoly in violation of the almost universally-accepted principles of Free-trade. In this diversity of details the main subject is too frequently overlooked or reduced into a subordinate position. It is, therefore, satisfactory to find in Mr. Duncan's publication that he presents the doctrine he seeks to establish fully without any reservation whatever, and distinctly without circumlocution. In his introductory chapter he lays forward the leading arguments, both of the bullionists and of their opponents, so that the reader perceives at a glance the broad outlines of the controversy.

Mr. Duncan draws a broad and deep line of demarcation between the moneyed instruments required in the home and foreign trade. In the former, gold is the money; in the former he would use representatives of money; in the latter, bullion. By his plan he believes that gold would be economised, as it would not be needed in any of our domestic exchanges, so that, whether it were hoarded or exported, discounts would not rise; nor would any disturbance, or even inconvenience, arise in our internal trade. Our international trade, or imperial, money would be in the nature of an Exchequer Bill, which is not payable in gold on demand; or in the nature of a postage-stamp. It would never be sent out of the country; for, though valuable among ourselves, it would be valueless to foreigners. The foreigner would still trade with us on the same basis he now trades—that is, according to the measure of intrinsic value, estimated in bullion. He there fore, would never raise an objection to a change of system which would be a purely domestic arrangement, in no respect interfering with international exchanges.

Mr. Duncan—whose views we have endeavoured thus briefly to epitomize, without a leaning either in support or in condemnation of his theory gives us an historical sketch of the origin of coin and of the variation in English money from the earliest period down to the days in which we live. In this inquiry many points in the bullionist controversy are examined—as the depreciation of the pound, John Law's Bank, French Assignats, the continental money of America, and the Scotch system. The suspension of cash payments in 1797, and the acts of 1816, 1819, and 1844, with the several panics caused by those measures, are minutely discussed. This mode of treatment necessary leads to a criticism on the doctrines propounded by the more eminent writers and speakers on the currency question, in which the author displays considerable research. Lord Overstone's theory of trade is subjected to a rigid analysis and condemned in unqualified terms.

Speaking in general terms, the main object of the writer of this book is to restore gold to its character as a commodity, to deprive it of its *mint* price, and to permit it to find its *market* price in national representative money under the law of supply and demand. Whatever difference of opinion may be entertained as to the premises or conclusions insisted on by Mr Duncan, it must be acknowledged that his book is honest, and that he has not evaded any difficulty or concealed any argument that militates against the system he has espoused. He is thoroughly in earnest, and no one can mistake his meaning. All partisanship he repudiates; and it is evident that what he has written is the result of patient study and matured reflection.

* "Ought the Bank of England or the People of England to receive the Profits of the National Circulation?" By Jonath. Duncan, R.N., Author of "Aladdin's Letters on Monetary Science." 12mo. Cokby, Paternoster-row.

DEPARTURE OF THE ALLIED TROOPS FROM GREECE. The *Moniteur* of Monday last publishes a letter from Athens, dated the 4th inst., stating that the English and French troops which have been in occupation of the Piræus took their departure on the 28th of February. The vessels on board which they had embarked the previous night, weighed anchor at seven o'clock in the morning, and after they got out of the harbour saluted the Royal flag of Greece, which was hoisted upon the Palace, with a discharge of twenty-one guns. The French Minister at Athens, having written to M. Rangabé, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, to inform him of the embarkation of the Allied troops, received a letter in reply, in which M. Rangabé says:—"I feel it a real pleasure to be enabled to concur in the honourable testimony which has been so generally borne to the good conduct of the troops during their stay in Greece, and the care which has been taken by them never to depart from those rules of order and discipline which distinguish the soldiers of the nations that stand foremost in civilisation. By their irreproachable conduct, by the example of good order and industry which they have given at the Piræus, and by the improvements and public works which they have carried into execution there, these soldiers have earned the esteem and gratitude of the inhabitants of the city. It is most agreeable to me, therefore, M. le Ministre, to be enabled to state, that the King's Government joins, for its own part, in the well merited eulogies which have thus been obtained by the troops who quit the soil of Greece to-day."

THE COMING COMET.—PARIS, March 13.—At the last reception at the Tuileries, which took place the night before last, the coming comet was one of the subjects of conversation. Her Majesty the Empress seeing M. Leverrier, the well-known astronomer, among the guests, determined to make fun of the unsuspecting savant, and, feigning great alarm at the destruction of our globe, which this "extravagant and erring" luminary is, according to a German stargazer, to accomplish on the 14th of June, consulted him on the subject. M. Leverrier, both greatly annoyed at the guests, entered into a long explanation of the orbit, and his embarrassment in endeavouring to point out to her Majesty, who naturally would not be persuaded to be satisfied without explanation, made the evening pass off much more merrily than is usually the case with Imperial soirées generally solemn stiff affairs.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 851.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE ELECTIONS.

THIS issue placed before the country for trial by the dissolution of Parliament, was simply one of confidence or of no confidence in the Administration of Lord Palmerston. Herein Lord Palmerston proved himself to be a consummate tactician. His opponents, whether represented by Mr. Disraeli, leading a large body of adherents who might be counted by hundreds; by Mr. Gladstone, with a smaller following, to be counted by tens; by Mr. Cobden, representing a still scantier confederacy, to be counted by units; or by Mr. Roebuck, his own army, his own general, his own trumpeter, his own private soldier, and whose following is himself alone—desired to try no such issue. They would, collectively and individually, have been far better pleased if the Minister had resigned office, leaving the late Parliament to form itself into new combinations, and to drag out its existence to the full allotted term of seven years. But Lord Palmerston, aware of the weakness of his adversaries, and believing himself to be the Minister of the nation far more than the Minister of a party, boldly appealed to the people for their "aye" or their "nay" on the question of confidence.

As far as an opinion can be formed of the result of the elections by the addresses of candidates, by the proceedings at public meetings or at nominations, or by the absence of opposition to Ministerial and Liberal candidates in counties, cities, or boroughs where opposition might have been anticipated, the Government is likely to obtain a large majority in the new Parliament. This majority will be mainly due to the public approval of the patriotic energy of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. From 1815 until 1853 the British people cared little for, and understood less of, Continental affairs; except at short intervals, in 1830 and 1848, when revolutions in Paris convulsed Europe, and threatened to change the general aspect of public affairs in all civilised countries. But from 1853 to the present time foreign politics have been more keenly studied. The more intimately the people understood them, the more they learned to admire the courage—*vulgariter*, the "pluck"—of Lord Palmerston in maintaining, against all gainsayers and opponents, great or small, the dignity, the honour, and the rights of his country, and her claim to rank first and foremost in the councils of civilisation. The pettiness of a foreign foe was not allowed by the Minister to shield her from punishment. The dispute with Greece, in the famous claim of Don Pacifico, is a case in point. The bold front maintained against the colossal power of Russia as soon as Lord Palmerston was allowed to assume the whole responsibility of the war is a case in point on the other side, to prove that his conduct was dictated, not by the strength or weakness of an enemy, but by the justice of the cause he had to defend, by the inflexibility of his principles, and by the honour of his country. So, again, in the unfortunate misunderstanding with the Cantonese. The foe was scarcely worthy of British steel; but the insult was gross, and the breach of faith unmistakable. It was necessary not only to support British functionaries on the other side of the globe, who had acted for the best on a very trying and difficult occasion, but to chastise the insolence of semi-barbarians who presumed upon long-continued impunity to overstep the limits of decency and propriety, and who misinterpreted British forbearance until they imagined it to be pusillanimity. In all these, and many other circumstances familiar to the public, Lord Palmerston acted as became a high-spirited Englishman, and a prudent and far-seeing statesman. The country admired his energy and approved of his policy, and he became the most popular Minister who has held power in this country since the days of William Pitt. This popularity still attaches to him, and will largely influence the result of the pending elections in every part of the country.

But Lord Palmerston like every other Minister and every other man, has his weak point. Absorbed in foreign politics as he has been all his life, he has not sufficiently studied the domestic wants of his countrymen. He entered into public life when the cry of "Reform" was unfashionable among many, and almost treasonable in the estimation of the ruling classes. He has never learned to understand or to love it. He is not a Reformer after the fashion of Mr.

BANQUET TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—(SEE PAGE 296.)

Cobden, or of the late Daniel O'Connell and Mr. Henry Hunt. He is not even a Reformer after the safer and quieter fashion of Lord John Russell. Of his own free act he will not originate any great reforms. They are not in his line. They are not even to his taste. But, like other men, who, without being Reformers in theory, can become Reformers in practice, he only needs the spur, and the unmistakable expression of the national will, to carry into effect the Reforms for which more advanced minds have prepared the public. The late Sir Robert Peel was not originally a Free-trader; but he gave the country Free-trade. The Duke of Wellington was not a friend of Roman Catholic Emancipation, but he contributed more largely than any other man, except Sir R. Peel and Daniel O'Connell, to the settlement of that troublesome question. In like manner Lord Palmerston may not volunteer measures of Reform—he may not care for the extension of the suffrage—for the abolition of a score or two of the rotten boroughs which the last Reform Bill permitted to remain—and for some other measures of a cognate description; but he will help to pass those measures if the public but demand them with sufficient earnestness and perfinacity. In foreign politics Lord Palmerston is a leader of the people; in domestic politics he is a mere follower. In his speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner on Friday last he confined himself to foreign affairs, and blew a trumpet-blast which is yet sounding through the country. In his address to the electors of Tiverton—though still most emphatic upon foreign affairs, and on the dispute with the Cantonese—he broke ground on the question of Reform, and, in two pithy sentences, epitomised the whole policy—past, present, and future, domestic and foreign—of his Government. Such Reformers as have held aloof from the Administration, and from the candidates who support it, will gather confidence from the somewhat tardy though still seasonable declaration. "Abroad," says the Prime Minister, "it will be our earnest endeavour to procure peace, but peace with honour and with safety; peace with the maintenance of national rights; peace with security to our fellow countrymen in foreign lands. At home our guiding principles will be judicious and well-regulated economy, progressive improvement in all that concerns the welfare of the nation;—the continued diffusion of education among the people, and such well-considered reforms as from time to time may be required by changes of circumstances and by the increasing growth of intelligence." Without such a declaration as this on the part of its chief we believe the Government would have had a majority. With such a declaration—so significant, so precise, and so much to the purpose—we believe the majority will be very considerably increased; and that it will be the fault of the people themselves if in the new Parliament they do not convert his Lordship into a very excellent practical Reformer.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

PARIS, Thursday.

THE Mi-carême has given an excuse, which, however, was very little required, for a variety of fêtes, many of them outdoing those of the Carnival. The public ones were those of the *blanchisseuses*, who, with a procession, and various triumphal cars and allegorical devices, promenaded the streets on Thursday; on which day also fell the Fête of St. Joseph, the patron of the carpenters, who did honour to their protector by attending a Grand Mass at the Church of St. Laurent, and afterwards parading, with military music, and various trophies of their trade, carried on their heads or shoulders. The sight was curious, and not without interest, having a character quite apart from the generally inane festivities of the ordinary masques of the Carnival time. In the evening took place the magnificent *bal costumé* of M. Fould, in which the Emperor and Empress took an active part; the former changing his domino several times, but wearing on his breast a magnolia leaf, by which he was distinguished by the crowd, who made way before him. The Empress appeared first in a domino, which she afterwards exchanged for a sort of Moorish or Arab costume, enveloping the whole figure, the head being covered with a veil in which was cut a square hole, covered with a silken network, serving the purpose of a mask. Lady Cowley wore the costume of Mary Tudor; the beautiful Comtesse de Castiglione, a trying and by no means elegant or becoming dress, that of a Balearian peasant—red woollen petticoat, blue apron, and high cap, in the cauchoise style. One of the most original and effective costumes in the ball-room was that of the Marquise de Brigode, as Juno, as conceived by the ballet-master in the time of Louis XIV. Among the male travesties, M. de Nieuwerkerke's was decidedly the one that attracted most attention, being that of a savage, with all the accompaniments of arms, scalps, teeth necklaces, paint, and tattoo. His aspect was truly formidable, not to say repulsive. The splendour of this ball has even outdone that of Mdme. de Walewska.

The stir relative to the affair of M. de Dreux-Brezé increases rather than diminishes in gravity and importance, and this for two reasons—in the first place, the examinations consequent thereon have brought to light the facts that the Bishop of Moulins does not stand alone in the employment of the acts of injustice and abuse of authority of which he is accused; but that many others have resorted to the same, and that they have maintained a sort of silent opposition to the civil administration, by forbidding, by the establishment of synodical rules, the clergy under them from addressing themselves for redress to the lical authorities. In the second, it appears that M. de Dreux-Brezé, not content with exercising arbitrary sway over the inferior clergy, has attempted similar, or even greater, attacks on the liberties of lay men. In one instance a lady, lately dead, had given to the priest of her parish the use of a house belonging to her, and, at her death, charged her son to continue the loan thereof so long as the priest should live, or should require it. M. de Dreux-Brezé sent for the young man and demanded that he should present the house, as a free gift, to the Church, and, on his refusal, publicly in the church, excommunicated him. Pretty well for the nineteenth century.

The chapel of the Convent du Sacre-Cœur, in the Rue de Varennes, is daily the resort of as many ladies as can contrive to get tickets of admission, to hear the sermons preached by the Père de Ravignan, during the *retraite des Filles de Marie*. The number of applications so enormously exceeds what the size of the chapel admits that comparatively few are able to obtain place.

MM. Mirès and Véron having taken up the pen to defend the cause of the much-aggrieved, much-defamed financiers, M. Millaud now follows in the train. In the article in question M. Millaud takes upon himself to prove that within the last twenty years the wealth of France has increased eight thousand millions of francs. We know not if the gentleman in question succeeds in proving his position to those few who comprehend these matters; we only know that the many who do not become every day more sensible of the naked fact that lodgings, provisions, clothing, everything, increases in price to such a degree that necessaries now stand at the rate of luxuries; that the poor grow daily poorer in consequence; and that the amount of suffering among this class, and of embarrassment in the classes above, has reached a pitch that will render it necessary to adopt some more solid system of relief and appeasement than the demonstrations of M. Millaud on the subject.

A fresh action of defamation is being brought against M. Eugene de Mirecourt, author of "Contemporary Biographies;" this time by M. Mirès, one of those much-victimised millionaires who feels himself aggrieved by certain remarks made by M. de Mirecourt.

A marriage—partly belonging to the financial world, whose head stands so high as to provoke the naughty boys of the world of literature to throw stones at it—has just taken place between the son of M. Pereire and the daughter of M. Fould, cousin, we believe, to the Minister of State.

It is said that Alexandre Dumas proposes to elevate a new phœnix of a journal, entitled "Monté Christo," on the ashes of his "Mousquetaire." "L'Artiste" promises to be continued under the most favourable auspices—Theophile Gautier, assisted by Charles Blanc and Paul de St. Victor, taking in hand its superintendence and the larger portion of the contents. Among other attractive papers will appear in it, twice a month, "La Galerie du XIX^e^ Siècle;" that is to say, notices on all the chief illustrations of French art and literature of the century, accompanied by steel-engraved portraits.

### THE CIRCASSIAN EXPEDITION.

Constantinople journals of the 13th inst. say that numerous arrests had taken place in consequence of the affair of the *Kangaroo*, most of the parties being Austrian or Hungarian in the service of the Porte. They are accused of having organised the expedition sent to the assistance of the Circassians. The commission of inquiry appointed at the application of the Russian Embassy relative to the affair of the *Kangaroo* is composed of Sefik Pacha, Riza Bey, Tefik Bey, and Faik Bey, and holds its sittings at the Seraskier's hotel.

The following letter from the Pesth *Lloyd* cannot but be acceptable to all those who take an interest in the fate of the Caucasian races:

Circassian Head-quarters, Tuabs, Feb. 28.

By means of the British steamer *Kangaroo* you will receive this letter which will, perhaps, convey to Europe the first information of an event that may have very great influence on the future fate of the Circassian nation. It is known to you that Mehemed Bey (Banaya), to whose person I am attached, has acceded to the wishes of the chiefs and deputies of the Circassian tribes, and has accepted the post of Commander-in-Chief. On Monday, the 23rd of February, we landed at Tuabs, where we have our head quarters. Before our departure, Mehemed Bey organised a couple of hundred excellent military instructors for the different arms, and they accompanied us hither. Mehemed Bey has to-day been solemnly proclaimed General-in-Chief of all of the Circassian tribes. Princes, nobles, and deputies of the people have sworn on the Koran to obey him; and a deputation of the Circassian Diet has to-day sent in the flag of the prophet, which is the symbol of the highest power. The enthusiasm was very great when the new commander swore fidelity to the sacred standard. (The flag itself is green, and on it is a white sword with the crescent and the star.)

The excitement is great, and the Circassians are resolved to obtain their complete independence or to perish in the struggle for it. It is expected that 150,000 men will be in the field by the month of May. "Russia," said Mehemed Bey to me just now, "will soon have an opportunity of convincing herself that a new spirit prevails. I know her intrigues which are played at my disposal (Mehemed Bey was with the Circassians during the late war) and am of opinion that a nation which without a military organisation could carry on during thirty years will, when properly organised, be able to achieve its complete independence." You may expect to receive some important news from these mountains in the coming spring.

### AMERICA.

The Royal mail steam-ship *Niagara* arrived at Liverpool on Monday, with Boston mails of the 11th, and Halifax of the 13th.

In the Senate the Republicans grumbled at the formation of the committees, considering that they were not sufficiently represented. The Democrats had nominated the majority of all the important committees. Mr. Crittenden had introduced resolutions in opposition to the new maritime code of the European Powers with reference to privateering, and in favour of the complete exemption of all vessels engaged in commerce and their cargoes from seizure in time of war. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Standing Committee on Foreign Relations was composed of Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Pelk, Crittenden, Seward, and Fish.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Courier and Enquirer* states that the British treaty had been referred to the Committee on Public Affairs, and that the determination appeared to be to act upon it. The President is said to have expressed a wish that the Senate would act immediately on the matter. The correspondent of the *New York Times* is of opinion that this negotiation of the treaty is impossible in its present form.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the Unit l States' steam-frigates *Niagara* and *Merrimac* to be equipped for sea with all possible despatch, as these vessels have been selected to assist in laying down the Atlantic telegraph cable between Newfoundland and Ireland, in compliance with the Act just passed by Congress.

### TORTURE IN SICILY.

His Majesty of the Two Sicilies has recently introduced a new luxury into his prison discipline, in addition to the many already existing. It is called a cap of silence (*cuffia di silenzio*), and both for the particular purpose for which it is ostensibly applied, and as an instrument of torture generally, it may, perhaps, be considered superior in refinement to the celebrated "iron mask," or any of the engines of antiquity.

INSTRUMENT OF TORTURE OFFERED BY KING FERDINAND TO BE APPLIED TO THE POLITICAL PRISONERS IN ITALY.

The invention is due to the genius of Sig. Bonza, Inspector of Police at Palermo; and it appears to have been highly approved of by the King of Naples that he immediately decorated the philanthropic gentleman with the Order of Francis I.

This cap, or *cuffia*, consists of a circular band of steel, passing round the head just above the eyes, with a semicircular band of the same material connecting it over the top of the head from ear to ear, attached to this superstructure is a chin-strap of steel wire, growing broader towards the bottom, so as to confine the lower jaw completely, and made to attach impossible to articulate when the bands on the head are properly screwed up; and to complete the adjustment there is a strap of leather with a buckle attached to the chin strap, which passes round the back of the neck, just below the ears, and keeps the latter firm in its place. It is said that the first experiments made with this novel instrument of torture were on two persons called Lo-Re and De Medici, and that the former suffered so much from it that he remained senseless for some time, and a gaoler who saw him, believing the man to be dying, ran and fetched a doctor and a priest without asking Signor Baiona's permission. When the doctor and priest arrived Signor Baiona consented to allow the cap to be removed from the unfortunate prisoner, who was at length restored to life, after a copious bleeding and other remedies; but he ordered a punishment of fifteen blows with a stick to the gaoler, in order to check his over-zealous charity in future.

### CURIOSITIES OF THE "CANVASS."

THE glory of the canvass has departed. For the first time since the Act of Settlement we may see a General Election progressing in every Parliamentary borough and county town with no more noise or excitement than if the constituencies were really accomplishing a solemn and serious duty, instead of celebrating what Lord Derby called their saturnalia. There are no flags or favours, no clanging bands or liberally-flowing taps; and, as a natural consequence, a marked absence of cheers and enthusiasm. The aspiring candidates are now reduced to the necessity of blowing their own trumpets, and, though it is a function they are generally well qualified to fulfil, yet both themselves and their audience sadly miss the sonorous brass which was wont to relieve the performance. But the chief deficiency is experienced in what the French would call the "assistants" at the ceremony. Heretofore by far the most numerous and active class of attendants at elections consisted of the non-voters. Having nothing else to do, this section of the population flitted about more restlessly, hurrased more lustily, showed a keener partisanship, broke more windows, and got more drunk than all the electors put together. The attractions which brought together the dilettante assemblage round the hustings or the polling-booth are now extinct. The sad change which the new law has brought about is almost enough to draw poor Colonel Sibthorp out of his grave.

As the characteristics of the election change, so have those of the canvass, that "condition precedent," changed likewise. The old weapons of the canvasser have been snatched from his grasp one after another. Time was—and not so long ago—when the "friend" of a candidate ostentatiously proclaimed his intention of winning by force of gold. He announced that the borough was to be battered with so many thousand pounds, just as if he had been describing the number and calibre of his siege train. In those days iron-bound chests containing some hundredweight of guineas were conveyed in procession to the committee-room, and the world was carefully informed that credit had been opened for "another ten thousand" in the borough bank. There was no art or disguise about the matter. To "canvass" the electors meant simply to bargain with them for the price of their votes. The value of the article varied, of course, according to the demand. In some instances, when voters were few, the contest eager, and result doubtful, the last score or two of electors have fetched £50 a head. This, however, was an extreme case—at any rate, as an affair of direct bargain and sale. At many elections, especially in counties where the distances were great, and the poll remained open for a fortnight, much more than even that amount was paid, first or last, for the votes registered by either candidate. Need we tell, in proof thereof, the story of the "spendthrift election," contested in 1768, in which Lord Spencer, Lord Southampton, and Lord Halifax "ran" their respective candidates against each other; and, though only 1149 votes were polled in all, the total cost was £400,000? The election resulted, of course, in a petition; and, after the competitors had exhausted their devices, or spent all their money, the ultimate issue was decided by an appeal to chance. The three Peers actually tossed for winner, and Lord Spencer, proving the lucky man, seated his nominee. Their Lordships might as well have tossed at first, and saved their money.

When the general public, and subsequently the election committees, became sensible of the fact that "bribery and corruption" were really objectionable, the operation of canvass underwent a change. Some disguise was adopted, and both the candidates and their representatives paid at any rate some hypocritical reverence to electoral purity and virtue. Cats and chickens were then bought by gentlemen addicted to natural history at the rate of £10 and £20 a piece. Canvassers showed themselves so fanatical on the subject of education that they insisted on sending electors' children to school for five years, and paid down on the spot the price of their schooling. One candidate, an amateur of the fine arts, and ardent in loyalty, insisted on decorating the houses of 500 electors with as many prints of the last coronation. It was then a great dodge to get a few hours' start of a rival candidate, so as to preoccupy the local means and appliances of electioneering. An active canvasser has before now made such good use of even sixty minutes as to have engaged every hotel and public-house in the borough, obliging the rival candidate to resort to the "Tom-and-Jerries" for his committee-rooms, and then have monopolised the printers' presses and driven their customers to their wits' end to get placards and circulars struck off. One clever strategist of this sort, in a borough where the voters were widely scattered, hired beforehand every vehicle, down even to the donkey-carts and Bath-chairs, which the law contained for the whole term of the election. His game was, however, out-trumped by the other party, who brought up a triumphant majority to the poll in wheelbarrows, chartered from the works of a railway then constructing in the neighbourhood, and trundled by the navvies.

As the committees became more strict and keen-sighted, the agency system grew into a strong development. The sitting member, in every case of disputed return, was the most innocent and ignorant of mortals. He knew nothing of anything. He could scarcely tell how he came to choose that particular borough. It was the merest accident in the world. He heard casually that the constituency wanted a representative; so he went down as a candidate and came back as a member. If any money was spent at the election he knew nothing about it, and could not help it. So careful was he on his own part, that, during the whole time, he wore a suit of clothes which had no pockets. As for agents, he had no manner of connection with any such cattle. It was singular, perhaps, that a few days before this ingenuous candidate made his appearance in the borough, some one or more mysterious strangers showed their faces there who not only were pockets but had money in them, which money they freely disbursed with the effect of securing votes for the "coming man." When questioned, either then or afterwards, these liberal-minded strangers, of course, knew nothing of the approaching candidate. They had never seen him, and on the whole rather disliked him; but the end was that his cause was successful; and this was all that the public could learn about the matter. Certain bankers might have told some tales, but these were quarters in which it would be indelicate to inquire. As part of the agency apparatus we occasionally come across devices of very mechanical order, such as those which give a name to "Sovereign Alley, or the Lane of Notes," "Hole in the Wall," into which favoured voters were allowed to put their hands, and draw them back with a neat packet of sovereigns deposited by some invisible benefactor.

These devices are now obsolete. The elections, at this moment in full swing, are conducted upon very different principles. We do not say that corruption has ceased, or that bribery has become impossible; but at all events the process has become refined and elevated. This is something. The functions of the canvasser, also, if losing some what of their pristine brilliance and gaiety, will have attained a higher range in the scale of intellect. What was once a trade will now become an art. Deprived of the coarse and sordid machinery of bribation the canvass must proceed upon higher motives of action. The canvasser will then require the abilities and experience of a general to become successful in his profession. As Wellington said, "having fought many battles, I have acquired an instinct about them which I cannot describe; but I know *how* to fight a battle," so will the skilful artist boast who has fought and won many elections. As for the contests now pending, they will prove, no doubt, not quite as rich in curiosities as their predecessors—and some of them we may, rather collect. In point of number and cost there is no approaching former comings. But of the whole number there are 127 contested elections in England and Wales; 15 in Ireland; and 2 in Scotland. 107 can seats many of them double contests—in all. The aggregate expenditure upon the general election is also computed at over half a million. Computing the number of returned members, it will thus appear that they have each paid, on an average, about £800 for their seats; and, as the whole body of the electorate in Great Britain and Ireland does not exceed 900,000—of whom little more than half are ever brought to the poll—every vote recorded must have cost somebody just one pound sterling.

## GENERAL ELECTION.

TIVERTON.—LORD PALMERSTON'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen,—Parliament having been dissolved in order that the electors of the United Kingdom may have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the existing state of public affairs, I present myself to you as a candidate for the continuance of that confidence with which, as your representative, I have so long been honoured.

The question which is submitted to the judgment of the country is which shall be the men to whose hands shall be committed the destinies of the nation, and whether that charge shall continue to be confided to the present Administration, or whether it shall be transferred to an aggregation of hitherto discordant elements by whose combined action on a late occasion a vote of censure was passed upon her Majesty's Government.

The claims of the present Administration to the confidence of the country rest upon facts and events which will form an important chapter in the history of these times.

We undertook the conduct of affairs, in obedience to the call of our Sovereign, at a moment of no small difficulty, in the midst of a great war, and when those men who had heretofore been looked up to as the leaders of parties had for various reasons declined the responsibility of office, or had been unable to form such an Administration as was, in their opinion, equal to the crisis. We carried on with energy and vigour the war in which the country was engaged, and, in hearty co-operation with our gallant allies—the French, the Sardinians, and the Turks—we brought it to a successful termination; and the result was a treaty of peace which accorded with the objects of the war, and which secured for the Allies conditions which some of those to whom I have alluded had deemed it unreasonable to propose and impolitic to obtain.

In the execution of the stipulations of this treaty difficulties in regard to matters of great importance arose. Those difficulties, by firmness in negotiation, her Majesty's Government mainly contributed in a satisfactory manner to remove, and the full attainment of the objects of the treaty in regard to the matters in which those difficulties related has thus been secured.

At the beginning of the recent Session of Parliament we announced our intention of taking off the war portion of the income-tax, and we proposed a budget which was approved by a majority of eighty votes.

The Persian war, which had originated in aggressions and breach of engagement by the Persian Government, was put an end to by a treaty of peace concluded at Paris. Our diplomatic relations with the United States had been replaced upon their usual footing by the appointment of Lord Napier and his departure for Washington.

Papers had been presented to Parliament explaining the reasons why the British and French missions had been withdrawn from Naples, and no notice had been given of any motion to be founded on those papers.

Upon none of these matters did the Opposition deem it possible to found any successful attack on the Government.

But events of much importance had happened in China, unforeseen by her Majesty's Government, and not the consequence of any steps taken by them.

An insolent barbarian wielding authority at Canton had violated the British flag, broken the engagements of treaties, offered rewards for the heads of British subjects in that part of China, and planned their destruction by murder, assassination, and poisons.

The British officers, civil and naval, on the station had taken those measures which appeared to them to be proper and necessary to obtain satisfaction and redress, and her Majesty's Government had approved the course pursued by those officers in vindication of the national honour and for the assertion of our national rights. A combination of political parties, not till this last Session united, carried a resolution declaring the course pursued by our officers in China unjustifiable, and consequently censuring her Majesty's Government for having approved that course.

But, if that course was unjustifiable, the British Government, instead of demanding an apology, ought to make one; and, instead of expecting satisfaction, ought to offer compensation to the Chinese Commissioner; and this course the combined opponents of the Government, if their Parliamentary victory had instated them in office, must in consistency have been prepared to pursue.

Will the British nation give their support to men who have thus endeavoured to make the humiliation and degradation of their country the stepping-stone to power?

I confidently assert that such will not be the answer that will be given to the appeal now made to the electors of the United Kingdom.

We offer to the country a Government founded upon far different principles. Abroad it will be our earnest endeavour to preserve peace but peace with honour and with safety, peace with the maintenance of just national rights, peace with security to our fellow-countrymen in foreign lands. At home our guiding principles will be judicious and well-regulated economy, progressive improvement in all things concerns the welfare of the people, the continued diffusion of education among the people, and such well-considered reforms from time to time may be required by changes of circumstances and by the increased growth of intelligence.

On these grounds I present myself to you, and I anticipate with confidence the result of the share which you are about to take in the solemn decision which the constituencies of the United Kingdom are about to pronounce.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient and devoted servant,

PALMERSTON.

84, Piccadilly, March 23.

### BOSTON MEETING OF MR. INGRAM'S SUPPORTERS.

From the *Boston Guardian*.

On Saturday evening a meeting of the friends of Mr. Ingram was held at the London Tavern. The large room of that inn was crowded to excess; though another room was added, yet even then so great was the number of electors who desired to assemble, and to do honour to our worthy and esteemed member, that many hundreds were unable to obtain admittance. His reception was most enthusiastic. When he appeared cheer after cheer arose, proving that the popularity which he had obtained at the last election, and which carried him into Parliament in so triumphant a manner, remained unabated

Mr. Caister, in introducing Mr. Ingram to the meeting, said, we have differences of opinion as to other candidates might divide the town, of one thing he was certain, that but one sentiment pervaded all who were present, and that sentiment was respect to Mr. Ingram. He felt certain that that opinion would shortly be endorsed by themselves when they saw his name triumphantly placed at the head of the poll.

Mr. Ingram (who in rising was received with "three times three." Hearty cheers) said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, You are once together this evening to hear the result of the canvass, but before entering upon that subject I might say that I am no longer your member, for I have received a telegraphic message announcing that Parliament was dissolved this afternoon. The trust which in March last you placed in my hands I therefore now resign to you, I hope as pure and unsullied as when I received it from you (Loud cheers). With respect to my canvass I may say without uttering an untruth, it has been the most successful [illegible] in Boston. I have received the almost unanimous support of those electors whom I have seen (Cheers). My worthy friend, the chairman says he does not like canvassing. I entirely wholly agree with him, for canvassing has some few faults and many advantages. In canvassing, a member goes among people; he sees them at their daily labour in their workshops, at the loom, at the anvil, and at the bench. He sees how they live, and learns how [illegible] (Cheers). [illegible] the respect thereof [illegible] also induces many [illegible] in the metropolis [illegible] of electors in a borough [illegible] of the borough [illegible] meeting me one of your representatives, [illegible] I shall again occupy that proud position (Loud cheers). You will expect, no doubt, that I should say something in regard to the proposed tax. So far as I am in favour of a reduction in the taxation; but the only way to obtain this is by a reduction in the national expenditure. He says that precarious incomes ought not to be taxed so highly as fixed incomes. We all agree that in theory this is correct, but the difficulty is how to carry it out in practice. The most eminent statesmen of the day have attempted to solve this problem and failed. Committees of the House have sat, but their labours have come to nought. There are plenty of men who are ready to take up the office of fault-finders, but it is rather more difficult to point out a remedy. Fault-finders should be fair members (Laughter and cheers). Mr. Adams, however, not only finds fault with the Income-tax; but also the Ten-tax, the Sugar-tax, and almost all the great sources of revenue. Now, we must have taxes, that is very clear, to pay the interest of our enormous national debt, and support our national expenditure; and any man who comes before you and advocates the abolition of all taxes must be—I will not say he is, though some might say he—either a rogue or a fool (Laughter and cheers). The only way, I say again, to reduce taxation is to reduce our enormous national expenditure—to take care that less of the public money is wasted (" Hear, hear," and cheers). All classes are clamouring for a decreased expenditure, and yet we find all sorts of public bodies drawing money out of the Consolidated Fund. Only last Session the landlords were desirous of extra watchers for their preserves, and the County Police Bill was passed; and, of course, they must have one fourth of the expense drawn out of the Consolidated Fund (Shame). I voted against that measure, but the landlord interest was paramount, and the County Police Bill became the law of the land (Shame). The tendency to draw money from this fund is positively increasing, and must be carefully watched and checked, or this Consolidated Fund will become a still more serious item in our national expenditure. I may say that the purpose of some gentlemen to obtain a little fleeting popularity by starting propositions which never can be carried into effect, but no real statesman could countenance such propositions ("Hear," and cheers). With regard to the other gentleman who has issued an address, he says:

"I beg to offer you my distinct assurance that if my appearance as a candidate should be found to prejudice, in any manner, the position of your excellent representative, Mr. Herbert Ingram, I shall be ever prepared to withdraw, as I hold his return to be deservedly entitled to your first consideration."

This is very kind on his part I, at least, certainly cannot object to it (Laughter and cheers). But, with reference to a colleague, I must leave the choice to you. From the first I have thought, and do think, it imprudent to recommend anybody. You made an excellent choice, I think, at the last election (Laughter and cheers), and therefore may fairly leave the election to you again, and I will say no more to you on this point (Renewed laughter and cheers). It has been stated that I am a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and Lord Palmerston only. This I distinctly deny; and I wish you particularly to note what I say. If Lord Palmerston does not agree to widen the basis of the representation, and to alter the monstrous inequities so prevalent in our laws, and reduce the pressure of taxation by judicious economy, I do not intend implicitly to follow him (Cheers). I considered it my duty to support him during the late crisis, and I follow you and the majority of the country agree with me [illegible] I firmly believe that unless he shows a good domestic policy he will be kept in the shade, for in the next Parliament there will be [illegible] a large party of Liberal members determined to carry out many important improvements (Hear, hear). I believe, however, he will yield to the wishes of the people; for, at a dinner at the Mansion-house the other day, he said

"Our creed is, peace abroad and progressive improvement at home (Loud cheers). But the peace which we want is peace with honour peace with safety, peace with the maintenance of national rights—peace with security to our fellow-countrymen abroad

I agree with this; and I feel assured that Lord Palmerston will move with the progressive spirit of the age, and that the next Parliament will see many large and important measures brought forward and carried out (Cheers). With regard to myself, you may rest assured that, so long as you honour me by electing me as your representative, the best place it is in the power of the Government to offer would not, in my opinion, confer on me so great an honour. This is my native town; and my greatest pride is to see it prospering and progressing (Cheers). The improvements in Government are very important; but the improvements in local affairs are to the constituency equally important. In going round the town I am happy to observe that it is rapidly improving. There appears to be an increased amount of comfort among the people. I believe it has commenced a new era, and that before long it will become a large and prosperous place (Hear). I do not wish to [illegible] my popularity for myself in mentioning my belief that the introduction of pure water will be [illegible] of permanent benefit to your town (Cheers). It induces many people to settle here. I envy those who can retire in peace and quietness in so pleasant a town and amongst so intelligent a people (Hear). May this be my lot (Cheers). I was born here, and I hope that, when the time arrives that I can no longer be of service to you in the Legislature, my last (as my earliest happiest days were) may be spent amongst you (Loud and reiterated cheering); for be assured the honour you have done me in electing me as your representative is engraven deep on my heart, and will ever be held in grateful remembrance by me (Loud and reiterated cheers).

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. S. G. Pope, Mr. Tuxford, Mr. Jonathan Duncan, and Mr. Nobl.

BIRMINGHAM At a town's meeting, held at Birmingham on Wednesday evening—the Mayor in the chair—it was resolved "That this meeting disapproves of the attempts being made to make the general election turn on a question of personal adherence to Lord Palmerston; but is of opinion that the principles of civil and religious liberty and progressive reform are those on which the election should be based." A vote of confidence in Messrs Muntz and Scholefield was also passed.

YARMOUTH.—The polling takes place this day (Saturday). The candidates are Sir Edmund Lacon and Colonel Vereker on the Tory, and Mr. M'Culloch and Mr. Watkin on the Liberal, interest. There will be a very severe contest. Sir Edmund Lacon is a brewer and banker, and owns a great number of beer-houses, the tenants of which are expected to vote with the tenure or quit it. The borough is at present under Tory domination, and the Liberal candidates and their friends, who compose a large part of the respectability and worth of the town, have determined to liberate it. Messrs. M'Culloch and Watkin have addressed large audiences of electors in the Corn hall, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings addressed immense gatherings of the inhabitants of the least ten thousand persons having been present. At all these meetings resolutions of confidence and support were unanimously passed. The Liberal candidates are extremely popular, and no such excitement has existed in the borough since Anson and Rumbold freed it from Toryism in the person of the father of the present Sir Edmund Lacon, thirty years ago—[Amidst the numberless contests now in existence there is one which will be decided to-day to which we draw attention, as possessing features of great interest—it is that of Yarmouth. Here two gentlemen, well known in the useful and practical walks of life, and in literature, are endeavouring to wrest the political possession of the borough from Tory domination. Mr M'Culloch and Mr. Watkin will have a hard contest, but to disbelieve in the success of their cause would be to despair of right principles themselves. They have to contend with intimidation and with beer, violence and corruption, demoralisation of the poorer voter, who, if incorruptible, is exposed to the "public-house" wrong and the proud man's contumely." We heartily wish them success for the sake of the cause, and also for the reason of the candidates' own merits.]

### NOMINATIONS

THURSDAY.

BEDFORD.—The respective candidates—viz., Mr. S. Whitbread, Captain Stuart, Mr. T. Barnard, and Mr E. T. Smith—having been proposed. The returning officer called for a show of hands, and the decision not being considered conclusive a poll was demanded.

BATH.—There were no less than five candidates—namely, Mr. Tite (one of the late sitting members, Sir A. H. Elton, Mr. Whateley, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Wise. A poll was demanded

CHESTER.—The show of hands was in favour of Sir J. Graham and Mr. Ferguson. A poll was demanded

CHICHESTER.—The show of hands was in favour of the Right Hon. E. Ellice and Mr. Joseph Paxton. A poll was demanded.

HERTFORD.—The show of hands was in favour of the late sitting members Mr Chambers and the Hon. Mr. Cowper. A poll was demanded by Sir M. Farquhar

NOTTINGHAM. Mr. Walter, Mr. Paget, and Mr. Ernest Jones were the candidates. A poll was demanded.

WESTMINSTER. The nomination for Westminster took place on Thursday morning, on hustings erected in Covent-garden. It was of a very different character from the Westminster nominations of the olden time, when Sir Francis Burdett and Sir John Cam Hobhouse were the great political favourites and there were no people on or before the hustings who displayed any great zeal on behalf of either of the candidates. It was in contrast some time previous to the nomination that Mr. Westhead had retired, and that Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir John Shelley would be returned unopposed. The candidates having made their appearance, the oath was administered to the High Bailiff (Mr. F. Smedley), by Mr. Hall the chief magistrate of the metropolitan district. Dr. Baisbridge nominated Sir De Lacy Evans, and Mr. H. G. Robinson seconded the nomination, and expressed a hope that Sir De Lacy Evans would not be tested in reference to the China question, but upon his general character. Mr. Ridgood nominated Sir J. V. Shelley, and Mr. J. George, who is well known as a shoemaker of St. Ann's, seconded the nomination. The two candidates having addressed the meeting, the High Bailiff put the question as to the return of Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir John Shelley to the meeting, and they were declared duly elected.

WINDSOR.—The return of Messrs. Grenfell and Ricardo was considered certain.

### MEMBERS RETURNED.

THURSDAY.

| | Liberals | Conservatives |
|---|---|---|
| WESTMINSTER.—Sir De Lacy Evans .. .. .. | 1 | .. — |
| Sir J. Shelley .. .. .. | 1 | .. — |
| PERTH.—Kinnaird .. .. .. | 1 | .. — |

### BOSTON ELECTION.

*(By Electric Telegraph.)*

Friday, March 27, 2 p.m.

Ingram and Adams returned: Burke retired.

ADVERTISING FOR CANDIDATES.—The following curious advertisement appears in the *Berwick Advertiser* of Saturday:—"Wanted, a candidate for the representation of the county of Berwick in the Commons' House of Parliament, the present hon. member not having, as yet, signified his intention of again coming forward. Parties of moderately Liberal principles, and having the other requisite qualifications, are entreated to make immediate application."

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

LUNDHILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Contrary to expectation, the drawing off of the water, preliminary to reaching the bodies of the victims of the late explosion, did not commence until late on Tuesday afternoon. On Monday the water had reached within fifteen inches of the height fixed by the engineers as that required to overpower the burning matter. Great disappointment was felt by many of the relatives of the deceased, who, despite the unfavourable state of the weather, had come from a distance to be present at the commencement of operations which would lead to the speedy recovery of some of the bodies. This anxiety was greatly increased by it having been made known that some of the men who had descended to the water in the pit had observed some bodies floating on the surface. This, however, on more minute inspection, was found not to be the case. At an early hour on Tuesday morning the water had reached the maximum height of sixty feet, and during the forenoon it was stopped from running into the pit. It was then expected that, as everything had been ready for some days past for drawing off the water, operations would be at once commenced. This, however, was not the case, as it was nearly four o'clock before the iron buckets could be said to have commenced drawing. The delay was occasioned, in a great measure, by it being found, at the eleventh hour, that the buckets were too large, and that other essentials, although trifling matters, had been overlooked. Loud were the complaints of the poor women, who came towards the pit, on hearing of the apparent dilatoriness of the parties. Their grief, however, had no effect upon the police stationed at the pit, who rudely sent them away from the ground under which their husbands, fathers, and brothers lie. Two powerful fans, for exhausting the gases in the upcast shaft, have been erected, to be worked by steam-power. As soon as the water has been drawn off, the fans will be brought into operation, so as to allow parties going to the bottom to do so without the risk of another explosion, as the vast body of gas accumulated in the pit would render such a thing probable, if not carried off. The men on whom will devolve the onerous task of searching for the bodies will be selected from the various pits in the district, and will embrace the best and most experienced miners to be found in the Yorkshire coal-fields.

SEVENTEEN HOUSES BURNED DOWN.—LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire broke out late on the night of the 20th inst. at Alverstoke, about two miles from Gosport, by which seventeen houses were burned to the ground. One woman was burned to death, and her life is supposed to have come furniture, by the roof falling upon her. The fire was ultimately extinguished by the soldiers of the garrison.

A BRIEF JUSTICE "BRAWLING" IN THE CHURCH.—The two learned Judges now presiding in the courts at Warwick Assizes attended at St. Mary's Church of the ancient town on Sunday morning last. The Rev. Albert Boudier, the assistant minister, read the service, and in the course thereof commenced to read the prayer usually offered during the sitting of Parliament, doubtless unaware that Parliament had been dissolved the previous evening. Lord Campbell, who was cognisant of the fact of the dissolution, created some excitement by exclaiming, "No, no, there is no Parliament!" upon which the reverend gentleman desisted from putting up an useless supplication.

THE THOUSANDTH LOCOMOTIVE.—The eminent firm of R. and W. Hawthorn, whose celebrity keeps pace with the progress of the locomotive, are now building their thousandth engine. Some conception may be formed of the progress of railways from this one circumstance—that within about thirty years from the opening of the first passenger line, one single establishment has turned out 1000 locomotive engines—while Stephenson and Co., another Newcastle firm, have turned out even more. *Gateshead Observer.*

THE EARLDOM OF SHREWSBURY.—This peerage claim promises to be the most memorable *cause célèbre* of modern times. The genealogical difficulties have been, we understand, very great, and the pedigree researches almost unprecedented in extent. It is, however, confidently expected that Major Wm. Talbot, of Castle Talbot, county Wexford, will be in a position by the time the new Parliament assembles to establish his right as heir male to the brilliant coronet and extensive estates of the premier Earldom of England. *Saunders's News Letter*

The Spanish Government, wishing to facilitate the return of such refugees as may wish to go back to their country, has decided that pecuniary assistance will be given to those whose resources are insufficient to pay the expense of their journey.

The seventeen *equipages* of the Black Sea fleet that took part in the dejeuner of Napoleon III. were presented from the Emperor of the French fair with the Cross of St. George, and the inscription, "For the defence of Sebastopol."

The *Patrie* announces that the steam-cutter *Averne* is about to sail from Toulon for the mouths of the Danube, where she is to be stationed according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris.

M. Colignon, the French engineer, has been appointed to construct the Russian railways, and he is preparing to leave Paris for St. Petersburg. M. Borski, of the house of Fould, has arrived in Paris to arrange for the opening of the subscription lists for the Russian railway shares.

Charles Henry Alderson, Esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, late scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, and the Rev. Reynell Mercel, esq., are gazetted as her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools; and the Rev Benjamin James Binns, B.A., late principal of the Carnarvon Training College, as one of her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

Some subterranean grottoes have been discovered at Darcey (Cote d'Or), at a short distance from the Lyons Railway. They are about 300 metres long and 30 metres high, and terminate at a lake. They contain some fine stalactites and stalagmitic formations.

Madame Bosio, M. Lablache, and other artistes of the Opera at St. Petersburg, have arrived in Paris, the season having terminated.

## CULTIVATION OF COCOA AND COFFEE.

THE cultivation of cocoa and coffee ranks next in importance to that of sugar as the great commercial produce of the West Indies, and is every year increasing in importance, through circumstances which have materially changed the condition of our West Indian possessions. The scarcity of labour is the great outcry raised by the planters, resulting from the emancipation, which, to those of the old school, is looked upon as the bane and ruin of their properties.

But, while estates have fallen into decay, have been abandoned and left desolate, where once they flourished in all the pride of tropical luxuriance, the owners might have taken a hint from the steady progress of the labourers of their fields, who, from small beginnings, and cruel years of slavery, have been daily making themselves more and more masters of the soil.

The cultivation of sugar has been, and necessarily will be, the great consideration of West India property; but it is evident that this all-absorbing subject has, in many instances, ruined the speculator in pursuit of it, when, if his attention had been directed to the cultivation of those articles for which the negro population find a ready market, many an estate would have still flourished, or, at least, have been saved from total abandonment.

Most of the West India islands are mountainous; and, as sugar can only be cultivated to advantage on level land, or such as is not on a very steep incline, those portions of estates which comprise high and precipitous land were usually left uncared-for and uncleared, luxuriating in dense forest, and known only to the casual explorer or the negro squatter. But in such localities the negro labourer sought his future fortune. He cleared a spot on the forest-trees, erected upon his humble hut or wigwam, planted his tanias, sweet potatoes, pigeon-peas, and plantains; and, while still quietly labouring for the estate upon which he in all probability had been a slave, seized every moment of relaxation from that labour to repair to his little mountain home, and increase its utility and worth. This led him to clear more ground, and in a year or two he saw himself in possession of a promising crop of cocoa and coffee—in proof of which the writer, who has especially visited the mountain districts of several islands, has never met with a negro hut without this valuable and necessary addition. And here it may be observed, that, while the planters, with their indolence and apathy which so often characterise the Europeans in the tropics, from that labour ceases to clear (undisturbed) as much land as they chose in the mountains, no sooner did they discover the advantages these poor people had gained than every tyrannical method was adopted to deprive them of that which their industry had brought them. The shipmasters, many magistrates in the West Indies know well the numerous applications made to them for ejectments in such cases, and which, unfortunately, they have been obliged to grant, because the colonial laws have been made by those who held as lower once the soil.

In illustration of the character of Cocoa Cultivation we give the accompanying View, which represents a very flourishing estate in the Island of Grenada. It is situated on the side of a lofty mountain, in the parish of St. John, in the Gouyave district; and is the property of a gentleman, who, while holding (as the writer still believes) a high position at the Bar, has distinguished himself for his agricultural knowledge, and the exertions he has made to establish a proper system of policy between the employer and employed, whereby mutual confidence might be established and the interests of both parties equally

VIEW ON A COCOA PLANTATION IN THE ISLAND OF GRANADA.

considered. On this estate the land was divided into regular allotments, for which the labourer paid a moderate rent; or in lieu of that gave a certain amount of labour. He was furnished with young plants of cocoa and coffee, and allowed to cultivate between them such other ground provisions as would be useful to himself, provided they did not interfere with the growth of the more important crop. He was bound to keep the ground and young trees in good order under pain of ejectment, and, when the crop of cocoa or coffee came to maturity, he was allowed the privilege of preparing it and drying it in the extensive mills and premises fitted up by the proprietors. The cocoa and coffee so prepared were shipped to England, and the labourer received his equal share of the profits arising from the sale; or, if objecting to that, he was paid a proportionate value for the quantity which in the first instance he brought to the mill, deducting rent and expenses of preparation.

The writer experienced the greatest pleasure in visiting this estate, on many occasions, as, independent of its beautiful scenery, and the kind and generous hospitality of its owner, there evidently existed such a feeling of happiness and comfort among all his labourers as at once proved how much they were indebted to his exertions and liberality. The usual method of growing cocoa and coffee is well shown in the Engraving, where the portion of the estate appropriated to its cultivation is marked by lines of dark trees, which divide it into different portions, and which show it to occupy a large tract on the slope of the mountain—the upper portion of which, to its very summit, is clothed with dense forest. A broad road, having a row of orange-trees on each side, runs through the entire length of the plantation, and from this at right angles diverge paths to the various allotments. The rows of trees which divide the estate, as shown in the Engraving, are planted for the purpose of affording shelter from the wind, which is very injurious to the young cocoa. They are magnificent evergreens, whose dark glossy leaves, somewhat like the box or myrtle, contrast beautifully with their whitish-grey bark, and the luxuriant golden foliage of the cocoa-trees. The cocoa is usually planted in rows with a coffee-plant between them, allowing sufficient space for a free circulation of air and light, and, generally, in three years' time, yield their first fair crop.

Our next Illustration represents the *Bocan* or building used for the drying and preparing the coffee and cocoa prior to their shipment. It is usually erected in the most airy situation, and has a platform or terrace extending its whole length on that side most exposed to the sun. The building is generally constructed with two floors—the upper one being used for coffee; the lower one for cocoa. They are divided by partitions of open lathwork, which is also used in a great portion of the ends and sides of the main building, to allow of a free current of air through every part.

The apartment used for drying the cocoa is provided with immense shallow trays, raised a few inches from the floor, on metal wheels. These are made to pass through apertures constructed in the main wall, so as to be rolled out on to the platform; and, in case of rain, to be instantly returned to the store-room. The pips of the cocoa, having been cleared of all extraneous substances by its progress through the mill (of which we gave a description and Illustration in Number 774 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), are carefully spread out upon these trays, and exposed daily to the sun until thoroughly dried, when, having been sorted and picked, they are packed in bags for shipment.

A BOCAN, OR COCOA-DRYING HOUSE IN GRANADA.

# THE WAR IN CHINA.

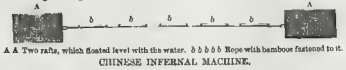
FLEET OF CHINESE PIRATES PREPARING TO ATTACK.

## CHINESE INFERNAL MACHINES.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

I BEG to send you the plan of a Chinese Infernal Machine, described by a Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Niger*, in a letter to his father. It differs somewhat from those you have already engraved. The following is the writer's description:—"Several attempts have been made to blow the *Encounter* up by rafts with barrels of powder, but all unsuccessful, as we have intercepted them floating down with the tide. Most of them had about half a ton of powder in them, and the infernal machines, as I may call them, were of the most ingenious contrivance. Two rafts, with the powder in a large barrel under each, were fastened together with a rope about forty feet long, and the rope was buoyed up by bamboos, as shown in the accompanying Sketch. You will see that if they come across a ship's bows the rope catches, and one raft goes on each side and, by means of some detonating process, bursts directly it comes in contact with the side of the ship." Such machines are becoming an important auxiliary in modern warfare.

P. H.




A A Two rafts, which floated level with the water. *b b b b b* Rope with bamboos fastened to it.

CHINESE INFERNAL MACHINE.

## CHINESE PIRATE CRAFT.

ONE of the greatest evils the merchants' commerce of the China Seas has to contend with is the immense number of pirate craft which infest the channels of the numerous islands of that country; scarcely a bay or inlet affording a chance of cover or escape from an attacking force but swarms with hordes of these miscreants; and the substantial character and appointments of their vessels, their great speed under sail or propelled by sweeps, light draught of water, and the quantity of combustible annoyances with which they are always provided, make them the most dangerous adversaries which the cruisers for the protection of the traders can fall in with. These vessels almost invariably attack in company: instances are very rare of one of them venturing alone into open water. The lorcha is the class of vessel generally used for their purposes, and some of these are of great size, and mount several guns—pieces of cannon as heavy as 68-pounders having been found on them when captured. A most formidable instrument of annoyance among them is the stink-pot, a vessel containing a highly-combustible and suffocating composition, which is generally thrown from the mast-

THE PORT OF SHANGHAI.

head of the pirate into the attacking vessel; and they have, also, a clever knack of hampering their opponents' movements, by throwing mats over them. When surprised or overtaken they fight with the greatest desperation; and in some of the captured vessels large amounts of specie have been found.

## SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI is one of the most important places of Chinese trade now open to Europe, and is situated up the Woosung River, which empties itself into the Yung-tse-Keang, near the city of Woo-Sung. The entrance is strongly protected by a long line of batteries on the right, also a heavy round tower, or fort, mounting heavy metal; whilst the left bank is defended by a strong battery and castle. The country inside the batteries is highly cultivated, being laid out in paddy or rice fields, with numerous well-cultivated farms and gardens yielding all kinds of fruit and vegetables. The trade between this port and Nunkin is immense, the junks loaded with grain, sugar, &c., entering the Grand Canal at the city of Ching-Keang-Foo, which runs the whole way to Nunkin, and there pay a heavy duty. Few persons can form an idea of the beauty of this river, the extent and depth of which were unknown until our forces and squadron moved up in the year 1842, attacking and capturing the batteries at the above places, and finally anchoring before Nunkin in 22 fathoms of water, where our troops were disembarked and posted round the city until the treaty of peace was signed, and the expenses of the war paid or guaranteed.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 29. 5th Sunday in Lent
MONDAY, 30.—Dr. Hunter died, 1763. Allied Sovereigns enter Paris, 1814.
TUESDAY, 31. Beethoven died, 1827.
WEDNESDAY, April 1.—Expedition to the North Pole sailed, 1818.
THURSDAY, 2. Mirabeau died, 1791. Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.
FRIDAY, 3.—Cambridge Term ends
SATURDAY, 4.—St. Ambrose. Oxford Term ends.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 4, 1857

| Sunday. | | Monday. | | Tuesday. | | Wednesday | | Thursday. | | Friday. | | Saturday. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 1 12 | 1 34 | 2 15 | 2 35 | 3 18 | 3 38 | 4 18 | 4 38 | 5 19 | 5 39 | 6 19 | 6 39 | 7 20 | 7 40 |

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SEASON 1857.—In announcing the inauguration of the Italian Season, the Directors of Her Majesty's Theatre cannot but refer, with sincere gratitude to the success which attended his efforts, under very trying circumstances, in the season of 1856.

It is hoped that the organisation of every department will prove completely worthy of that state of renewed prosperity to which Her Majesty's Theatre has now attained.

The following are the chief features of the Season:—

OPERA.—Madame Alboni, Mlle. Maria Spezia, of La Scala, Milan; La Fenice, Venice; San Carlos, Lisbon, &c., her first appearance. Mlle. Angeli Orsini, of La Scala, Milan; L'Orcenie, Madrid, &c., her first appearance. Mlle. Ballon, Madame Franchi, Mlle. Bertl, Mlle. Poma, Mlle. Trevan, Mlle. Remon, of the Teatro Regio, Turin, her first appearance, and Mlle. Piccolomini. Sig. Antonio Giuglini, of La Scala, Milan; Carlo Felice, Genoa. San Carlos & Real Sociedad, Lisbon, &c., her first appearance. Sig. Angelini Mercuriali, and Sig. Lolet Botardi, of the Carl Felice Theatre, Genoa, &c., his first appearance. Sig. Belletti, Sig. Beneventano, Sig. Negrini from the Giovanni Corsi, of La Scala, Milan; and Italian Opera, Paris, &c., his first appearance; Sig. Ranieri, Sig. De Bosis, Sig. Garibaldi, and Sig. Filippo Vialetti, of La Scala, Milan; La Fenice, Venice; L'Orcenie, Madrid, &c., his first appearance. Director of the Music and Conductor, Sig. Benetti, whose Director and Maître Du Chant, Sig. Vaschetti; Stage-Director, Sig. Foriani.

BALLET.—Mdlle. Carolini Pocchini, of the Kleuther Thor. Vienna; La Scala, Milan; San Carlos, Naples; Carlo Felice, Genoa, &c., her first appearance; Mdlle. Marie Taglioni, Mdlle. Beschett, Mdlle. Karthin, Teresa Heide, of La Fenice, Venice, her first appearance, and Mdlle. Lugia Brunetti, of the Carlo Felice, Genoa, her first appearance; Mdlle. Elisa Salvioni, of La Scala, Milan, her first appearance; Mdlle. Guiseppina Morlacchi, of the Teatro Regio, Turin, her first appearance, Mdlle. Isabella Raffaeli, of the Academie Imperiale, Paris, her first appearance, Mdlle. Carolina Rasgnoli, of the Imperial Theatre of Vienna and Milan, her first appearance; and Madame Rosati. M. Paul Taglioni, Sig. Rouzani, M. Charles. M. Pierre Mabile, of the Odeone, Madrid, his first appearance. Sig. Giuseppe Rosati, his first appearance; Sig. Cesare Checchetti, his first appearance; Sig. Raffaelle Garnbardelli, Luigi Varini, Luigi Torbino, and Pietro Bucchi, of the Teatro Carlo Felice, Genoa, and Carlo Rossi. Their first appearance. Maitres de Ballet. M. Paul Taglioni. Sig. Rouzani, M. Massot, Regisseur de la Danse, M. Petit. Master of the Pabouli of Instruments, M. Hollaender.

Mdlle. PICCOLOMINI will arrive early in April, and, in addition to the Characters which last season made her famous, will appear in a new and attractive Opera.

Mdlle. SPEZIA will have the honour to appear for the first time at the opening of the season in Donizetti's Opera of LA FAVORITA.

Immediately after, Mdlle. GIULIANI will make her first appearance as ELVIRA, in Bellini's Opera of I PURITANI. Riccio, Mdlle. Ortolani; Arturo, Signor Giuglini.

Mdlle. ALBONI will arrive before the 1st of May, and will remain for the entire season as AZUCENA, in Verdi's Opera of IL TROVATORE.

The union of three of the most distinguished artists, Mdlle. SPEZIA, Mdlle ORTOLANI, and Mdlle PICCOLOMINI will be effected in Mozart's Opera of IL DON GIOVANNI, which will be produced with the perfection of ensemble and detail necessary to realise the intentions of its great author. All the artistes of the establishment will join in aiding the efforts of the Director to do honour to the works of the Nestor of Music.

Signor GIUGLINI.—His charming tenor will have the honour of inaugurating the opening of the Theatre, and will make his first appearance as FERNANDO in the Opera of LA FAVORITA.

The distinguished basso profondo, Sig. VIALETTI, will also make his first appearance at the opening of the theatre.

The admired tenor, Sig. BOTARDI, will make his first appearance early in the season.

Besides the principal engagements of last year, the Directors have strengthened for the engagements of, amongst others, Sig. Perz, First Violoncello of La Scala, and Sig. Giadroni, First Contrabasso of Bergamo, La Scala, &c.

The Chorus will be numerous and effective.

In addition to the unique dramatic talent at the opening of the season, the inauguration of the Ballet portion will be made by the fascinating Artiste, Madlle Pocchini, the most successful Ballet Danseuse, who will arrive early in April.

Early in the season, Madlle Beschett and Madlle Karthin will appear. Madlle. Marie Taglioni will arrive early in May, and will shortly afterwards appear in a new Ballet, composed expressly for her by M. Paul Taglioni. Madame Rosati will appear in a Ballet (Divertissement from Auber and Scribe's new Ballet of "Marco Spada," now preparing for her at the Académie Impériale, Paris.

Principal Artist to the Establishment, Mr Charles Marshall.

The Costume Department will be directed by M. Lauwyn, under the superintendence of Madame Copere Principal Machinist, Mr. D Sloman Head of the Property Department, Mr Bradwell

The St bscription will consist of Thirty Nights, and the terms will be as follow:—Pit Boxes, 150 guineas, Grand Tier, 200 guineas; Two Pair, 100 guineas; Two Pair, 100 guineas; Pit Stalls, 3 guineas.

The Theatre will open on TUESDAY, APRIL 14, when will be presented Donizetti's Opera of

LA FAVORITA. Leonora, Mdlle. Spezia; Baldassaro, Sig Vialetti Fernando, Sig Giuglini. To be followed, first time these ten years by the favourite Ballet of

LA PAS DE QUATRE (Pas de Quatre). Mdlle. Carolina Pocchini, Mdlle. Beschett, Mdlle. Karthin, Sig. Rouzani, and Pierre Grisgnier, M. Massot

Applications for Boxes and Stalls to be made at the Box-office, Colonnade Haymarket.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—DURING PASSION WEEK, Grand Vocal and Instrumental CONCERT, every Evening, Friday excepted. Band of 60 Performers, including all the first Solo Players of the day. Conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, 30th March, and during the Week, the New Drama, A LIFE'S TRIAL; after which, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, DOUBLE-FACED PEOPLE; on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, after A Life's Trial, A WICKED WIFE, and MY HUSBAND'S GHOST

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—C. H. ADAMS'S ORRERY during PASSION WEEK, commencing MONDAY, APRIL 6th, at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 5s. 6d. and 2s.; Pit, 1s. Places can be secured at the Box-office daily, and at the Libraries

MR C. H. Adams has the honour to announce his Annual LECTURE on ASTRONOMY for every Evening during Passion Week. Good Friday excepted.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On Monday and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD II: King Richard II. by Mr C Kean. Queen, by Mrs C Kean. Preceded by Music Hath Charms.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HENRY RUSSELL, on MONDAY, April 6th, and during Passion Week, will give his Entertainment, entitled THE FAR WEST; or, Every-day Life in America. In which he will relate his Anecdotes descriptive of American Life and Manners, and sing the following compositions—"The Gambler's Wife," "Woodman, spare that Tree," "The Ship on Fire," "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "Up for the Right," "The Ivy Green," &c. The Second part entitled "Negro Life." Mr. Russell will accompany himself on one of Dodge's Cabinet Pianofortes. Good Introductions, made expressly for him by that eminent firm. Tickets and places may be secured of Mr Mawdesley, at the Box-office, from 11 to 4. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday, and during the Week PAUL PRY, for six nights only; a new Farce, called WELCOME, LITTLE STRANGER; A NIGHT at NOTTING-HILL, by Mr. Wright and Mr. P. Bedford.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Monday, March 30th, and all the Week, the Great Equestrian Company of Mr. HENRY Hobson, Mr James Hobson, Prince Hobby, Mr. W. Cooke, Jun.; Falstaff, Mr. J. W. Asson. After which the ACTS IN THE CIRCLE. To conclude with the FUN FURNACE FROLIC. Commence at Seven o'Clock. An entire change at Easter in all the Performances.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD.—The greatest amount of talent ever witnessed in London.—Mr. Phelps, Mr. Robinson, and Miss Atkinson, of Sadler's Wells; with the SPANISH MINSTRELS, seven in number, and the SPANISH DANCERS, by permission of Lumley, every evening at Seven and Nine in the interval.

MR. J. L. TOOLE, of the LYCEUM THEATRE, respectfully announces his THIRD BENEFIT for TUESDAY NEXT, 31st Inst. The WONDER. Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, Miss Woolgar, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Toole. LONDON ASSURANCE. Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, Miss Woolgar, GOOD FOR NOTHING. Miss Woolgar, Mr. Toole. MY FRIEND FROM HATHERHEAD. And the Dancing Transformation Scene. Tickets &c., at the Box-office, Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; London Tavern, and Mr. Toole, 14 Cecil-street, Strand

MUSICAL UNION.—THIRD and LAST SOIREE.—TUESDAY, MARCH 31st, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartett in D minor, Mozart; and Mendelssohn, Op. No. 2, in A minor, No. 2, Mr. Sloman and the Vocalists Mdlle. Parepa, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Vocal Union—Mayer Lutz, Members Smith, Waldeck, Pettit, and Howell. Instrumentalists—Messrs. Reserved Seats to be had of Leader and Cock, 63, New Bond-street, and of Austin, 26, Piccadilly. For particulars apply by letter to the Director,

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box office, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. —The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, the usual Passion Week Performance of MESSIAH. Principals, Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Weiss; Trumpet, Mr. Harper. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., to be had by early application at No. 6, Exeter-hall. Post-office orders to be payable to Robert Bowley

CONCERT MONSTRE, EXETER-HALL.—Mr. GEORGE CASE begs to announce that his ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place on MONDAY, APRIL 6th. All the available vocal and instrumental talent is engaged. Tickets 10s. 6d., and 5s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, numbered, 3s. 6d., Stalls, 5s. To be had at the Music Sellers and Ticket-offices

EXETER HALL.—TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION.—A CHORAL MEETING of this Association will be held in EXETER HALL, on TUESDAY Evening, MARCH 31st, 1857. The Chair will be taken by W. E. HICKSON Esq., Author of "The Singing Master," and "Lessons in Music," "The Use of Singing," The CHOIR, consisting of about 800 Voices, entirely without the assistance of any Instrumental Accompaniment, will sing pieces selected from the Works of Mendelssohn, Naylor, Bishop, Spofforth, Weldon, and other eminent Composers. During the interval the Rev. JOHN CURWEN will give a brief Address on the Method. To commence at 7.30. Doors open at 6.30. Tickets (for the Body of the Hall, 1s.; or Western Gallery, 1s. 6d.), and Books of Words (2d. each) may be obtained of Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row; Hamilton, Adams, and Co., 49, Cheapside, Beaumann and Co., 86, Newgate-street; Bruce and Co., 39, Oxford-street; Forster, 76, Strand; Sprague, 71, Bishopsgate-street; Tolaton, 22, King William-street, City; Mead and Powell, 101, Whitechapel High-street, Sterling, 87, Upper-street, Islington; and of any Teacher of the Method.

CANTERBURY HALL, Westminster-road.—The above Magnificent HALL is Open Every Evening for Musical Entertainments, consisting of Selections from all the popular Operas, Ballets, &c., supported by Artists of Celebrity.—Commence at 7 o'clock precisely.—Suppers, &c., until Twelve

MR. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON have the honour to announce their new and successful entertainment, ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS, at the REGENT GALLERY, Quadrant, Regent-street, Every Evening (Saturday excepted), at Eight o'clock. Saturday Morning Performance at Three o'clock.—Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s., which may be secured at the Gallery; or at Cully's Pianoforte and Music Warehouse, 46, New Bond-street.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with New Costumes and various novelties, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office of Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Hall has been entirely redecorated.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at the BEAUMONT INSTITUTION, Mile-end, London, March 30th. COVENTRY, April 1st, 2nd, and 3rd

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION.—LAST WEEK of Miss F. HORTON'S Mr. and Mrs. Gorman Reed's present Entertainment. On MONDAY, MARCH 30th, and during the Week, the original EREMALINEMON, introducing Mrs Myrtle, Sir John Quill, Perky Primrose, the Clarky Boy, &c. In Passion Week Miss Fortescue only—SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, at Three in Every Week. Every Evening at the SURREY GARDENS. Mr. and Mrs. Germon Reed with Response at the Gallery, with an entirely Novel Entertainment on Monday, 27th April. Admission, 3s., 1s., Stalls, 3s. May be secured at the Gallery, 14, Regent-street, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. GEORGE LESLIE'S (the popular Delineator) will give his ILLUSTRATIONS of the LIFE of MAY QUEEN, entitled The Adventures of LEANDER WELSH, for Four Nights, APRIL 6, 7, 8, and 9, introducing original Songs, Ballads, Duets, &c., written and composed expressly for the occasion. Commence at Eight. Admission, 2s.; 1s.; Stalls 3s. May be secured at the Gallery, 14, Regent-street, daily, from Eleven till Four; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street

GENERAL TOM THUMB RIDES IN HIS MINIATURE CARRIAGE every day to and from his Levees; also occasionally in the Parlo Parks He performs three times daily, at PRINCE OF WALES BAZAAR, 209, Regent-street, from Ten in the morning till Two. Full-sized Pianofortes, by Messrs. Collard, Broadwood, and Cousins, New Songs, Dances, and Imitations, including "Villikins and Dinah" and "Bobbin' Around," in character. Patronised by her Majesty and the Nobility and Gentry. Admission, 1s. and 2s.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS open during PASSION and EASTER WEEK.—On MONDAY, MARCH 30th, and during the Week, Mr. and Mrs. GERMON REED will give their positively last performances of their POPULAR APPROPRIATIONS during Easter Week, commencing Monday, April 13th. For further particulars apply at the offices of the Gardens; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street. Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will reappear at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, on Monday, April 27, in an entirely new Entertainment.

GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA of the LATE WAR will be EXHIBITED at GRANTHAM the week commencing March 30th, after which it will visit Nottingham, Cambridge, and probably Lincoln and Leicester.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS, Portland Gallery, 3, 5, Regent-street, opposite the Royal Polytechnic Institution.—The Above Society's EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence

H. LL SMITH, Secretary

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Instruction in the Art and Science of Photography, by THOMAS FREDERICK HARDWICH, Esq., Lecturer in Chemistry in connection with the above College, on MONDAY, APRIL 6th, and LECTURES on the SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES of PHOTOGRAPHY, illustrated by Practical Demonstrations on the 7th, 9th, and 11th.

For a Prospectus apply to J. W Cunningham, Esq., Secretary, King's College, London.

R. W. DALE, Principal

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.—MATRICULATION CLASS.—The Classes in connection with this College, in MATHEMATICS, in the UNIVERSITY of LONDON next JULY are requested to communicate immediately with Mount-street, March 18, 1857. ASTLEY CARSS, Secretary

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| No. of Policy. | Date of Policy. | Life Insured | Sum Insured. | Sum Paid |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | £ | £ s. d. |
| 3096 | 1819 | John Benett, Esq., M.P., Pythouse, Wilts .. .. .. | 5000 | 9457 9 9 |
| 3496 | 1818 | Sir William Earle Welby, Bart., Denton House, near Grantham .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3000 | 4284 0 0 |
| 2785 | 1818 | Count Wratislaw, Rugby .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2000 | 3411 0 7 |
| 3435 | 1829 | The Most Hon. Earl of Portmouth .. .. .. .. | 1000 | 1581 11 11 |
| 3436 | 1829 | Thomas Worthington, Esq., Dublin .. .. .. .. | 1000 | 1587 1 7 |
| 3437 | 1829 | Thomas Bevan, Esq., Limerick .. .. .. .. .. | 1000 | 1587 1 7 |
| 3438 | 1829 | Mrs. Frances Richardson, Knaresborough .. .. .. | 500 | 793 0 3 |
| 3462 | 1824 | Ditto, ditto .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 500 | 1003 16 10 |
| 3463 | 1811 | Mr George Burrell, York .. .. .. .. .. .. | 500 | 1070 15 0 |

TWO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A London Solicitor, in good practice, is willing to receive a YOUNG GENTLEMAN as ARTICLED CLERK, to whom every opportunity will be afforded to prepare himself for the duties of his profession. Address, in the first instance, by letter, to D. E. P., care of Messrs. Stevens and Norton, Law Booksellers, 26, Bell-yard, Lincoln's-inn, London, W.C.

DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED MARINE RESIDENCE TO LET, Furnished containing three sitting-rooms, seven bed-rooms, and dressing-room, with excellent domestic offices; also, three-stable stall and coach-house, and productive garden. The house commands an extensive land and sea view, including the Isle of Wight, Hurst Castle, Milford, Mudeford, and Christchurch Bay. For cards to view apply to Mr. THOMAS LAIN, 107, Bourne, Christchurch, Hants.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO BE LET, in a delightful Hunting and Fishing locality, in the county of Herts. The House comprises spacious Drawing and Dining Rooms, Five good Bed-rooms, Kitchen, Servants' Offices, Wine and Coal Cellars, with Two Three-stall Stables, Carriage and Chaise House, productive Garden, Orchard, and Meadows (about five acres), with a Right of Fishing in the river Colne, a celebrated river for fish, the whole surrounded with large Parks and seats of the neighbourly Gentry Rent £50 per annum.—Apply on the Premises, Mill-end, Rickmansworth, Herts, near the Watford Station on the London and North-Western Railway.

SELECT VILLA RESIDENCES.—Arrangements have been made for erecting, this season, a further number of handsome family residences in the delightful neighbourhood of Spring Grove, on the Windsor line. London terminus—Waterloo and Feltham-street. Houses may be built in any style, but the plans now in general use on the estate are considered to afford the utmost accommodation at the smallest cost. The prices of rents vary from £50 to £200 each. The expenses of Roads and Sewers, and all Rates and Taxes, are included in these payments, for which the houses are held free and finished for occupation. A portion of the purchase money may, if desired, remain on loan for a term at charges on the property, to be liquidated by a series of annual payments. In such cases, for the addition of a small yearly premium, the property may be left free from debt in case of death, whilst any portion of the purchase-money remains unpaid. Further particulars an inspection of plans may be had on application, either personally or by letter, post paid, to M. COLE, at the Estate-office, near Spring Grove Station; or in town, at 17, Warwick-street, Regent-street.

FIRST-CLASS FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND for VILLA RESIDENCES, in large or small Plots, at SPRING GROVE, near the Station, and the Four Lions, London and North-Western Railway. Freehold Land Tax. Plans and further particulars apply to Mr Cole, at the Estate Office, near Spring Grove Station; or in Town, at 17, Warwick-street, Regent-street

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Mr. and Mrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantages derived from its invention is that vision becomes perfect is preserved and strengthened; very and persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with the sense of a much less magnifying power, and there do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be tested at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses on of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with to, and those to which they have been made use of (spectacles by stating their age)—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. opposite the York Hotel.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and S. SOLOMONS, Opticians 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel.—Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD, RACE COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 2½ and 3 miles. They have every purpose in the Race-course, and at the Opera-house. Country scenery and Ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Lover-sticking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are now making use of them as day and night Glasses, in preference to all others; they have also been in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Opera-glasses, possessing such extraordinary power that soon, 34 inches, with an extra astronomical eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and a object four fourteen to sixteen miles. Also a large variety of larger as all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

CAMDEN HOUSE SCHOOL, BRIGHTON.—Principal, Mr. WILLIAM OLDING. As there were no Vacancies, and constant applications for admission, Mr. Olding has, at a considerable outlay, enlarged the premises. The Quarter commenced on Wednesday, March 25.

ILKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and HOTEL.—This splendid Mansion is situate amidst mountain scenery, in Yorkshire, enjoys the most exhilarating air, and affords a resort for the gouty. Physician, Dr. Blakelock. For Prospectus (with view) address Mr. RICHACHAN, Ilkley Wells, near Otley.

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THE AQUARIUM.—Living MARINE and FRESH-WATER ANIMALS and PLANTS, sea-water tanks, glasses, and every other requisite on sale. An illustrated Catalogue, containing full directions, forwarded by Sanders and Woolcocks, at their prices.—W. ALFORD LLOYD, 79 and 80, Portland-road, Regent's-park, London, W.

IF the DAUGHTERS of FRANCIS GILLING, who was formerly of Leeds, survived a sister, serving abroad with the late Duke of York, and was nurse at Leeds, not spent his latter years at Chatham, where he died about three years ago, APPLY at NO. 4, MARKET-PLACE, NORTH-SHIELDS, IMMEDIATELY TO THEIR ADVANTAGE. If the daughters be dead their Heirs can apply.—ROBINSON and ATKINSON, Solicitors, Beverley and Hull

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1857.*

THE calm and sensible inaugural speech of the newly-elected President of the United States, Mr. Buchanan, will make all but his merely personal and party opponents willingly forget his antecedents. His presence at the Ostend Conference; his conduct as Ambassador in England, when he was accused of exciting animosity instead of promoting amity; his lofty tone ambition to attain the highest place in the States, which had made him grovel to the most vulgar temporary passions and opinions of his countrymen; and his final accession to the Presidency as the chosen of the slave-holding section of the Union, in opposition to Colonel Fremont, led the public to look on him as a mere party leader for personal objects, and to hope nothing from him beyond measures to secure himself in office and increase the power of his supporters. His advanced age, however, and the gratification of his one great desire, have either changed the man or our former judgment of him was erroneous. After invoking the aid of the Almighty to enable him to perform his responsible duties with wisdom and firmness, in such a manner as to redeem the act from the taint of formalism, he gracefully renounced all claims to be a candidate for re-election, and so at once stifled many intrigues and many motives to corruption, such as have influenced the conduct of some of his predecessors, and left himself free to use his power unbiassed by personal objects for the good of his country. In his subsequent declaration, that calmness had succeeded to all the violent passions of a Presidential contest immediately he was elected, there may be some egotism, which we readily pardon for his eulogium on self-government, and a deduction that it was submission to a declared public will constitutionally ascertained which extinguished the strife. As the President of the party averse to agitating the question of slavery, he could not be expected to favour the views of the Freesoilers; but he declares that it is the indispensable duty of the Government to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his vote. Properly carried out, this principle will give the dwellers in Kansas a fair opportunity to determine the character of their own institutions. Contrary, also, to the narrow view of the Know-Nothings, or Young Americans, who would deny to immigrants the privileges of citizenship, the President declares they have done much to promote the prosperity of the country; and in promising to ensure them "a perfect equality with native-born citizens" he will effectually promote the predominancy of the non slave-holding classes, and promote an accession of Free States to the great federal community. Nor can we speak with censure of the assertion, even if it be not strictly true, that the States have been always moderate and just "in acquiring territory;" for at least it implies that such ought to have been their conduct. His language encourages and ratifies the virtue his predecessors may not have practised. His foreign policy, like that of Washington, is to avoid entangling alliances; to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice from them. Throughout

the address there is much to strengthen our hopes that Mr. Buchanan will administer the Government fairly, and increase the amity which prevails between the States and England. To the great principle of the practical measure tending to promote Free-trade, which was the last act, and perhaps the best, of Mr. Pierce's Administration, he gives his approbation. He is for modifying the tariff, and may probably go further than his predecessor, while he injures as little as possible native manufactures. The object of the lately-passed law is to put an end to restrictions on the importation of raw materials, and of such chemical and other articles as are necessary for manufactures; and to lower the duties on almost all the articles hitherto subject to Customs duties. Like Sir Robert Peel's reforms, it increases very much the number of articles which are admitted duty free, and lowers nearly all the duties still levied. It is beneficial to trade at the expense of the revenue of the United States. In fact, the sum collected there till now by Customs duties is considerably in excess of the expenditure of the Federal Government; and, as it accumulates in the public treasury—abstracting coin from circulation—it embarrasses trade, and encourages waste and corruption. Mr. Buchanan praises the measure, and declares "that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient administration of the Government;" though the President would not neglect works of defence and public utility. Regarding a ready communication by land between all the States as essential to the defence of each, he contemplates a road to unite the shores of the Atlantic with the Pacific. He is not ready to say in what mode the Government could most wisely and most economically aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work; but with a superabundant revenue, and a conviction that the duty of the Government cannot be fulfilled without a ready communication between all the States of the Union, it will not be long before, somehow or other, San Francisco will be connected by rail with New York.

On the whole, Mr. Buchanan's inaugural address is plain, clear, and rational; making us hope from his Administration a just system of foreign policy, and a domestic policy calculated to assuage internal animosities, stop violent contentions, check official corruption, and promote social improvement. All Europe is interested in his success, for its prosperity and freedom will be increased by the increased prosperity and increased freedom of the great country which is destined to be the home of continual streams of emigrants from Europe.

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THE relations of two such States as Sardinia and Austria can never become cordial as long as the latter retains a footing in Italy. It is not because the one is constitutional and the other despotic that their mutual antipathy exists. Great Britain and France are exceedingly good friends, although their forms of government differ so widely; and Sardinia and Austria might be closely united in political friendship were Austria purely an Austrian and not an Italian Power. Deprived of Lombardy and Venice, or having exchanged those provinces, by her own free will and the consent of Europe, for Moldavia and Wallachia, the Court of Vienna would have no more reason to quarrel with Sardinia than with Hanover or Portugal. But under actual circumstances friendship is impossible between Vienna and Turin; and peace is only kept because Europe will not allow them to go to war. Austria is in so false a position in Italy that she can take no step to right herself, except one great step, which she never will take, unless upon compulsion, and in the *mêlée* of a European struggle. That step is to go out of Italy altogether, and leave the Italians to themselves. This might have been managed in the years 1853 and 1854 to the great advantage of the whole of civilised Europe, and to the detriment of no Power except Russia, which merited punishment, and ought to have received it. But this consummation was prevented by the timidity of British and French statesmen, and in a greater degree by the pusillanimity of Austria herself. Ultimately a peace, or the semblance of one, was made, leaving Italy unsatisfied, and with fire smouldering in the hearts of her people, needing only an accident to break out into flames. It certainly is not the policy of Sardinia, who is weak in men and money, to quarrel with a strong Power like Austria; but surely the statesmen of Austria—if any such there be—should see still more clearly that it is not their policy to quarrel with Sardinia. The greater the sorenes that Austria betrays with regard to Italy, or any Italian State, the greater the encouragement that will be afforded to the malcontents of Lombardy and Venice, and the more vivid the hopes that will be excited wherever Italian patriotism exists, whether it be at Rome, at Naples, at Florence, at Milan, or at Turin. The Emperor of Austria ought not to have expected on his visit to Italy that the King of Sardinia would offer him any congratulations. He ought not to have been surprised or offended if the free press of Turin and Genoa commented upon his reception at Milan and Venice as a free press has the habit of commenting upon public events of such high importance and significancy. He ought not to have blamed the King of Sardinia for declining to interfere with the press. He ought not to have made a personal matter of such refusal. He ought not to have instructed Count Buol to lecture an independent Monarch on the internal government of his States, especially when the independent Monarch was in the strict exercise of his right. And, lastly, he should not have betrayed his feelings by the withdrawal of his Ambassador from Turin as he has lately done, and by the dismissal of the Sardinian Ambassador from Vienna. Of course the Emperor of Austria will proceed no further. He will not declare war against Sardinia; and Sardinia, on her part, being the weaker vessel, will submit to the affront, and find out, if she have not already made the discovery, that Turin will be none the worse for the absence of the Austrian Envoy; and that the world will wag quite as merrily as of yore, although there is one Italian the less in the courtly circles of Vienna. In such a dispute all the loss is on the part of Austria, and all the gain on the part of Sardinia. Austria loses dignity and Sardinia gains the sympathy of all the Italians; whilst, by a natural but none the less deplorable complication, Russia, which dislikes revolutions, but which dislikes Austria still more, takes pains to show the Italians that, come what will, she will not do in Italy what she did in Hungary. The Empress Dowager of Russia goes to Nice for the benefit of her health, and the Grand Duke Constantine joins his mother in that city; but they avoid the Austrian dominions on their way. They make an inconvenient circuit in order not to set foot on the Austrian soil; and all Italy, except the Pope and the priests of Rome, and the King and the lazzaroni of Naples, take courage from the circumstance and the meaning that lies beneath it. The question of Italy is complicated enough in itself; but of all the Powers on the earth Austria is not the one that by any display of personal pique, or undue susceptibility, should add to the difficulties that beset it.

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## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

ST. THOMAS CHARTERHOUSE, GOLDEN-LANE, SCHOOL.—A dinner was given at the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street, on Wednesday, to commemorate the opening of this school (an Engraving of which appeared in our Journal of last week). Lord John Russell presided, and about a hundred gentlemen, clergymen, and others, who take an interest in the education of the people, gathered round him on the occasion. The sum of £495 was collected for the support of the schools. We have great pleasure in stating that the labours of the Rev Mr. Rogers have not passed without recognition from her Majesty, for the announcement was made in the room, and received in a spirit of congratulation, that he had been appointed one of the Queen's chaplains.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, CLAPTON.—The forty-second anniversary festival of this charity was celebrated on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, under the presidency of the Marquis of Westminster. The noble chairman was supported by Sir John Boileau, the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson, Sheriff Mechi, William Kirby, Esq., James Capel, Esq., Professor Christmas, and 140 gentlemen, including several leading merchants and influential persons who take a strong interest in the cause of charity. The subscriptions announced in the course of the evening amounted to £3358 11s., including £100 from the chairman, and £1000 from an anonymous donor. The above sum exceeds by several hundreds that collected on any previous occasion.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—The centenary festival of this institution was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday; the Duke of Argyll in the chair. After the usual loyal and appropriate toasts the national anthem was sung by the children of the school in a manner which elicited the praise of all present. In the course of the evening a subscription was made for carrying out the objects of the institution, and the sum subscribed amounted to £1260. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales appears as a contributor to the extent of £260.

THE KNIGHTSBRIDGE CHURCH DISPUTE; WESTERTON *v.* LIDDELL: JUDGMENT. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeals of Liddell *v.* Westerton, and Liddell *v.* Beal, from the Court of Arches, delivered judgment on Saturday last. Their Lordships have concluded that crosses, as distinguished from crucifixes, having been in use as ornaments for churches from the earliest periods of Christianity, are admissible when not used as objects of superstitious reverence; and that the wooden cross erected on the chancel screen for St. Barnabas, being considered merely architectural, they advise her Majesty to reverse the judgment, considering that the laws in force respecting the consecration of any building for a church, and which forbade any subsequent alteration without a faculty from the ordinary, were sufficient to prevent any abuse in that respect. Upon the question whether the stone structure as a communion-table within the meaning of the canons and rubric, their Lordships are clearly of opinion that it is not, and they have also given a similar opinion with regard to the existence of a cross attached to the communion-table of St. Paul's, and they, therefore, recommend that upon these points the decree complained of should be affirmed. They also recommend a reversal of the sentence in reference to the credence-tables and the embroidered cloths, thinking that the question of the suitability of the cloths might be left to the discretion of the ordinary. Upon the question of the embroidered linen and lace used on the communion-table at the time of the ministration of the holy communion, the rubric and canon proscribed the use of a fair white linen cloth, and both the learned Judges in the court below had been of opinion that embroidery and lace were not consistent with the meaning of that expression, and in this view their Lordships concurred; and they therefore advised her Majesty to affirm the decree—stating, however, that they were not disposed in any case to restrict, within narrower limits than the law had imposed, the discretion which, within those limits, is justly allowed to congregations by the rule both of the Ecclesiastical and Common Law Courts. The effect of these judgments will be, just so much of the sentence of the Arches Court on each case as awards costs against the appellants must be reversed, and that in those proceedings, as well as in the present appeals, each party will have to bear his own costs.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths registered in London, which in the previous week was 1156, was, in the week that ended last Saturday, 1195, of which 627 were deaths of males, and 568 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1198, which almost entirely agrees with the number now returned; but as last week's deaths occurred in an increased population, the average must be raised for the purpose of comparison proportionately to the increase, in which case it will become 1318. Hence it appears that 123 persons more died last week whose names would have been inscribed on the registers if the average rate of mortality had prevailed. Eight nonagenarians died in the week; the oldest were a nurse who died in Walworth at the age of 94 years, a gentleman who died at the same age in Upper Charlotte-street, Tottenham court road, and a widow in the German Jews' Hospital at Mile-end, who had reached the age of 90 years. Last week the births of 939 boys and 916 girls, in all 1855 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1603.

THE LATE GREAT FRAUDS ON THE CITY OF LONDON UNION.—A meeting of representatives of the parishes in the City of London Union affected by the recent frauds of Paul and Manini was held at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, on Wednesday, to consider the best means to be adopted for the protection of the ratepayers; Mr. H. Webb in the chair. Mr. Newbon read the opinion of Mr. Garth, of the common-law bar, which has already been published, that the parish cannot be legally required to defray the losses occasioned by the defalcations of Paul and Manini. Mr. Newbon said that the parish of St. Alban, Blackfriars, acting on this opinion, had given orders to resist payment. Mr. Jones, as the representative of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, laid before the meeting the opinions of Mr. Serjeant Byles and Mr. Kennedy to the same effect. Mr. Wilson, on behalf of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, read the opinion of Mr. Pashley, Q.C., who thought that the burden should fall on those who appointed Manini. Mr. Newbon read another opinion from Mr. R. Palmer, Q.C., and Mr. Sargent, to the effect that the guardians, who gave Manini an illegal order to pay the moneys he collected to the treasurer of the union, instead of the overseers of the parishes, were liable. Some discussion ensued, after which Mr. Wilson moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the late call of the guardians of the City of London Union on the various parishes is, so far as it relates to the defalcations of Paul and Manini, is illegal, and should be resisted." Mr. Cosgrave seconded the motion, which was put and carried. Another resolution was carried, that the representatives of the various vestries should call the ratepayers together, and propose to them to contribute ratesably to the expenses that would be incurred in resisting this demand.

FIRE AT THE CLARENDON HOTEL.—This extensive establishment, situate in Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, next to the Royal Institution, and extending back to Old Bond-street, narrowly escaped destruction by fire on Wednesday afternoon. About half-past one o'clock smoke was observed issuing from what was first supposed to be the upper part of the Royal Institution, but shortly the roof of the Clarendon Hotel (that portion fronting Albemarle street was discovered to be in flames. The alarm spread throughout the West end, and for a time the most disastrous consequences were apprehended. The firemen, however, prevented the fire from descending, and ultimately confined the damage to the destruction of the roof, although the water poured down into the suite of rooms below and saturated the contents. It appears that on Tuesday evening one of the hotel chimneys caught fire, and was allowed to burn itself out. Some sparks were probably carried underneath the slating of the roof, and resting on some of the timbers there smouldered and produced the mischief.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN THE STRAND.—On Monday night a fire broke out, shortly before nine o'clock, in the warehouse of Messrs. Watkinson, upholsterers, 224, Strand. The house, which ran back to the depth of the Temple, was situated at an equal distance between Temple and Essex-street places, to neither of which is there any thoroughfare. As soon as the fire in the warehouse of Mr. Watkinson had got hold of the premises the combustible articles there shot forth from the windows in a shower of flames, which in a very few minutes ignited the rear of the houses in Temple and Palsgrave places. Notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the firemen the whole of Mr. Watkinson's extensive warehouses were completely gutted, and the stock of Messrs. Lee and Brown both severely damaged by the heat, and the adjoining premises mentioned from Thanet to Temple-place were more or less damaged by fire and water. On Tuesday morning at half past three o'clock a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. G. Wilson, naturalist, No. 407, Strand, a few doors from Somerset-house. The police raised the alarm, but the fire was not subdued until the police were assisted, and the engines, belonging to Mr. G. Gerrard, chemist, and Messrs. Wilson and Gandar, watchmakers, were damaged by fire and water.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PARLIAMENT met for the last time on Saturday, and was prorogued by a brief speech from the Lord Chancellor, in the name of the Sovereign. The speech announced an immediate dissolution, and the same night the writs were flying away to the constituencies. The borough elections will have taken place in the week now expiring, the counties making their choices in the course of the week that is coming. Everything betokens the most complete overthrow for the least sanguine hopes of the coalition, or combination, or concurrence of atoms, or fusion, or by whatever other euphuistic name the faction is to escape its right appellation. The majority who will give Lord Palmerston their adherence will be so large that Lord Derby may with a quiet conscience devote himself to the preliminaries of the Epsom National Convention that bears his name, while his "three serving-men" may, if they please, turn in earnest to the service of a country which places too high a value on their patriotism to think of appraising it at a salary. Lord Palmerston's address, at once bold and adroit, puts the case of the China crisis in the way in which sensible and practical men regard it, and the direful abuse which is therefore lavished upon it by the peacemongering organs is as natural as contemptible. "But we can give the losers leave to chide."

Our Ambassador to the United States, Lord Napier, has received a very cordial welcome from the New York Chamber of Commerce. The address spoke earnestly of the necessity of a continued harmony of feeling and action between the two great nations of the East and West—sentiments duly reciprocated by Lord Napier. He then proceeded to Washington, which has been crowded with visitors brought by the inauguration of Mr President Buchanan, who appears to have been besieged by place-hunters with relentless and unprecedented severity. The inaugural address is pacific and sensible, and its tone is in complete conformity with the requisitions of the American Constitution. On the Kansas question the President declares that "every inhabitant of that district shall be secured in the exercise of his constitutional rights. He repudiates any desire on the part of America to acquire fresh territory, except by means in accordance with justice and honour. A decision by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—to the effect that the Act of Congress prohibiting citizens from holding slave property north of a certain line is not warranted by the Constitution, and is therefore void—is occasioning an extraordinary sensation, to use the stereotype phrase, and makes us think that it is as well for Englishmen that their Campbells and Cockburns have only to administer the law as it is, instead of unsettling society by reopening questions closed by the Legislature. The late President, Mr. Pierce, had been exerting himself, with success, to procure the Senate's approbation of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty; and it should be recorded to the credit of an unsatisfactory official that, though dismissed with no great *éclat*, he manifested good feeling towards his successor, and abstained from the pettiness not uncommon to small men so situated. No circumstance in his official life has become him like the leaving it.

The Speaker of the late House of Commons has received his reward, having been gazetted on Tuesday as Lord Eversley of Heckfield. He carries with him into his comparative retirement the good wishes of all who knew him, either in his personal or his official capacity. The choice of his successor has become involved in difficulty. It was understood that the Solicitor-General, Mr. Wortley, was to be the Ministerial candidate; but, to every one's regret, this estimable gentleman has been suffering under illness so severe as to make it improbable that he will even be able to meet his constituents. His address, which contains but two paragraphs, adverts to the circumstances. To choose an individual so situated would be utterly unadvisable. But the Liberal side of the House does not seem to furnish any other very desirable candidate. Sir George Grey's health would disqualify him; Mr. Baines, though an excellent man, is not the sort of man wanted; nor is Mr. Fitzroy, with sundry special merits of his own. It is far from improbable, therefore, that the Ministerialiste, who will come in so strongly reinforced as to be able to put any man they may like into the chair, will overlook political differences, and concede the election of Mr. Walpole, who is liked by every one, who is a gentleman by birth, by character, and by manners, and whose name and descent would seem to give him claim to position in an English House of Commons. There is also Sir F. Thesiger, another popular man, whose election would give no dissatisfaction anywhere. It is curious that the Conservatives should be able to supply two men, either of whom would be acceptable, and the Liberals not one; but the office is a peculiar one, and party considerations should not prevent its being suitably filled. The House does not want to place the best statesman, but the best "Speaker," in Lord Eversley's chair.

The journals are so completely "choked up" with election addresses and election intelligence, that ordinary social topics are dealt with in a very condensed form, and lady readers (not engaged in canvasses) declare the papers to be totally unreadable. A few trials and other incidents may, however, be gleaned by an observant reader. The final decision in the case of the Tractarian churches at Pimlico and Knightsbridge has been given, and Mr. Westerton relied upon it as a stimulus to his supporters in the recent battle has the coolness to aspire to, he will have been sadly disappointed for Mr Pemberton Leigh's judgment goes against him on several points. The crosses on the screens may stand, for they are but architectural ornament. The altar must be taken away and a table substituted; but, as the same embroidered cloth may be used, as now, for covering, the article will bear the same appearance in the eyes of the congregation. The credence-tables may also remain. The only visible victory is the taking away the embroidered linen and lace from the sacrament-table. Each party pays its own costs. The question having now been finally settled, not by the church authorities (for the parties have "gone to law before the 'seculars,' and not before the saints"), it is to be hoped that the equally feeble minds which are distressed by the absence of disturbed by the presence of some carving and millinery will try to address themselves to higher and worthier consi[illegible].

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THE PRINCES OF OUDE.—We understand that the Princes of Oude are about to visit the provincial towns, to inspect their various manufactures, and that they have, through E. H. Collis, Esq., secretary, made arrangements to visit Birmingham on the 31st inst., where they will be entertained by the Mayor, J. Ryland, Esq.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON. [illegible] ceremony festival of this national and patriotic society was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern, last Saturday evening with [illegible] the chair. [illegible] with the banners of [illegible] and gentlemen [illegible] men and costume or in full uniform, [illegible] twenty-five officers lately belonging to the Highland Brigade in the Crimea. The Earl of Ingestre [illegible] and there were also present Campbell of Islay, the Chisholm, Colonel A. Cameron, Sir James Grant, Sir Arthur Halkett, Archdeacon Williams, Colonel Lake and Major Teesdale (of Kars), Deputy [illegible], Lieutenant-Colonels Clephane, Ewart, and Spens, [illegible] of the evening, "To the memory of Abercrombie, and the heroes who fell with him at the Battle of Alexandria," was given and drunk in solemn silence. Other complimentary toasts followed, and were eloquently responded to.

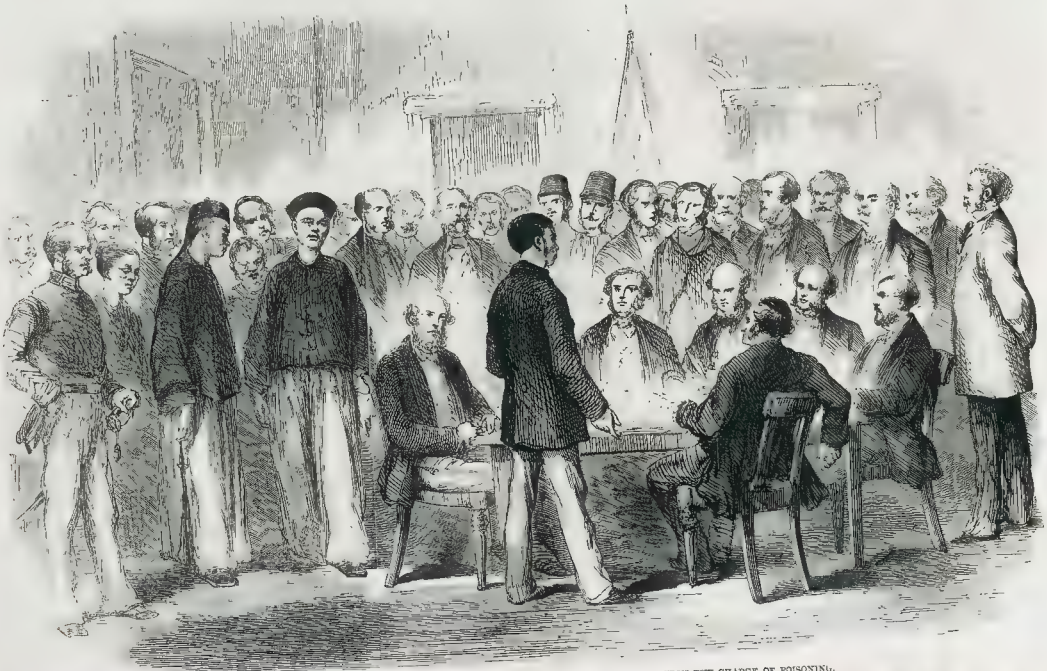
SHOP OF THE CHINESE BAKER, ESING (ALUM), AT VICTORIA, HONG-KONG.

## THE POISONINGS AT HONG-KONG.

IN our Journal of last week we gave a pretty full account of this atrocious affair from the *Hong-Kong Register*. Two or three hundred people, altogether, had partaken of the poisoned bread, but no lives had been lost.

Our Correspondent writes from Hong-Hong, Jan. 30, 1857.—"I send you a Sketch of the house of Keing (properly called Alum) the baker who supplied the bread poisoned with arsenic from which so many people suffered in Hong-Kong, and who, with his father and eight of his workmen, are now on their trial for that crime. Also, a picture of Esing's examination at the police-office. The Chinese in profile is Alum; the full-face is his father; and the Chinese woman behind is one of his wives. These are drawn by a Portuguese named Baptista, who is here thought a clever artist, and who was a pupil of Chinery."

Private letters from the Chinese Seas, received at Paris, state that Alum had been tried before a Council of War legally constituted, and convicted of an attempt to poison the English Chargé d'Affaires and his family. The man was condemned to death and shot together with three of his accomplices.



EXAMINATION AT THE POLICE-OFFICE, VICTORIA, HONG-KONG, OF ESING, THE BAKER, UPON THE CHARGE OF POISONING.

NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CHINA SQUADRON

## NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CHINA SQUADRON.

THE vessels in the accompanying Sketch are those which are now being commissioned in this country and dispatched with troops to China. The following fleet of ships and gun-boats have been selected for that purpose:—*Sanspariel*, 71; *Shannon*, 51; *Retribution*, 28; *Furious*, 16; *Transit*, 6; *Himalaya*, 6; *Adventure*, 6; *Assistance* 6 Gun-boats *Nimrod*, 6, *Snapper*, 4, *Cormorant*, 4, *Viper*, 4, *Algerine*, 2, *Fern*, 2, *Banterer*, 2, *Jones*, 2, *Brave* 2, *Beagle*, 2, *Watchful*, 2, *Ivy*, 2, *Woodcock*, 2, *Ensted* 2, *Clown*, 2, *Tracer*, 2, *Bouncer*, 2. Of these, the three first-named vessels left last week. In addition to this fleet from England and those already assembled at the seat of war, a far more powerful reinforcement than either of these is ordered from neighbouring stations to join Admiral Seymour's squadron with all dispatch, and there is no doubt at the time we are writing, but that he has received material assistance from this source.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

THE General Commanding-in-Chief visited Portsmouth on Monday last to inspect the troops about to embark from that garrison for China. His Royal Highness was received at the Portsmouth station at eleven o'clock by Major-General Breton, commanding the South-West District. Chargers for the Duke of Cambridge and Staff were provided by yard to inspect the *Transit* troop-ship, about to convey a part of the 90th Foot to China. The Duke was received at the Dockyard by Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour Rear Admiral Superintendent Martin, and the Dockyard Staff, and conducted over the *Transit*, having minutely inspected which the proceeded to Southsea common to inspect the troops. There were several thousand of spectators on the ground to view the inspection of the troops which comprised 2 field officers, 7 captains, 26 subalterns, 7 staff 47 sergeants 25 drummers &c. and 1 rank and file of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 4 field officers, 10 captains 26 subalterns, 7 staff 50 sergeants, 16 drummers &c., and 812 rank and file of the 22nd Foot; 4 field officers 10 captains 26 subalterns 7 staff 50 sergeants, 22 drummers &c. and 847 rank and file of the 19th Light Infantry total, 2162 On arriving on the ground the Duke was received with a general salute, and the Major-General Breton put the troops into quick order, when they went through all the evolutions incidental to an official inspection on field day exactly like it. At the conclusion of the movements the troops formed hollow square from the centre of which the Duke addressed them, expressing his high admiration of the unusually efficient manner in which they had performed the various manœuvres, the precision of their movements and their soldierly front, proving themselves capable of adding to the fame of their several regiments and the glory of British arms when further they might be engaged. The bands played the National Anthem and the Royal corps of all the hold for the Government House, where the Duke of Cambridge and Staff were entertained at luncheon by Major-General Breton, the Governor of the garrison.

ON Monday last upwards of 120 troops belonging to the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, with eight officers, were marched from Chatham Barracks to the fortification near Prince Henry's bastion, for the purpose of going through a course of escalading instructions with the troops of the Royal Engineers. It is intended to have the whole of the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiments stationed at Chatham instructed in escalading operations during the ensuing summer.

THE regulations for the ordinary summer drills were on Saturday issued to the commanding officers of battalions at Woolwich, withdrawing the orders for the country march, which has taken place on Monday during winter, and substituting the usual field drills. The regimental commands presented a scene of much attraction on Monday morning. Eight divisions of the Royal Marine forces, accompanied by their respective officers and attended by the regimental band, were drawn out, under the command of Colonel Stransham, C.B., Second Commandant of the Marine garrison at Woolwich, and after marching past they were put through a series of battalion movements and light manœuvres, and finished up with a sham sling order over the field. The whole of the Royal Artillery recruits were likewise drawn out in review order, and went through the usual routine of field exercises, firing volleys &c. in order.

THE four companies of Artillery under orders for China were inspected at Woolwich, on Monday morning, by Colonel Hardinge, Acting Commandant, attended by Colonel Bloomfield, Brigade-Major Shaw, and the garrison Staff. Passing down the lines, the Colonel addressed the men individually, and inquired if they had any complaints to make, which was answered in every instance in the negative. The appearance of the troops indicated the most perfect health and superior military deportment. Each company consists of two Captains, two Field Lieutenants, one Surgeon, fourteen non-commissioned officers, and 128 gunners. No transport-ship has up to the present been appointed for conveying them.

THE freight-ship *Violet*, from the London Docks, was moored at Woolwich Arsenal on Wednesday for the purpose of shipping a cargo of war stores for China. A portion of the freight will consist of three complete three pounder carriages, which are in course of being fitted out in the Royal Carriage Department of the Arsenal for use in China. These small batteries are intended for mountain service, and to be removed, as may be necessary, in the native ponies. The ammunition wage one, which are covered with tarpaulin, are after the size of an ordinary handbarrow.

THE 23rd Company of Royal Engineers, and the detachment of 200 orderlies of the Medical Staff Corps, at Chatham, are to be held in readiness for immediate embarkation for service in China. The whole of the non-commissioned officers and men have been inspected, and they are in readiness for embarkation at instant notice.

## THE WEATHER.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 7, 1857.

| Day | Solar Radiation (Black Bulb in Vacuum) | Terrestrial Radiation (Bright Bulb on Grass) | Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb at 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb at 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind | Amount of Cloud (0–10) | Rain in Inches |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Below | | ° | ° | ° | ° | | | |
| Mar. 19 | 29·895 | 53·0 | 44·4 | 42·7 | 47·0 | 46·6 | 22·2 | 52·6 | W. | 10 | 0·200 |
| „ 20 | 29·904 | 48·6 | 44·0 | 44·1 | 46·6 | 45·6 | 43·2 | 47·7 | W. | 7 | 0·000 |
| „ 21 | 30·120 | 40·6 | 29·2 | 34·6 | 36·9 | 33·6 | 38·1 | 33·7 | E. | 5 | 0·000 |
| „ 22 | 29·903 | 38·4 | 26·0 | 30·9 | 32·7 | 32·7 | 35·0 | 34·5 | N. | 10 | 0·398 |
| „ 23 | 29·708 | 42·0 | 29·2 | 30·1 | 36·7 | 35·8 | 41·8 | 38·8 | S. | 6 | 0·000 |
| „ 24 | 29·693 | 47·2 | 26·3 | 38·9 | 40·9 | 37·7 | 46·3 | 40·6 | E. | 8 | 0·000 |
| „ 25 | 29·458 | 46·2 | 39·5 | 41·1 | 44·8 | 41·2 | 44·8 | 43·1 | SE. | 10 | 0·004 |
| Means | 29·814 | 45·0 | 34·0 | 39·0 | 43·7 | 40·6 | 44·8 | 41·0 | | | 0·612 |

The range of temperature during the week was 27 degrees.

A heavy fall of snow took place on the morning and forenoon of March 2nd, and occasional heavy snow showers were falling during the evening of the 3rd and 4th. The ground was covered to the depth of an inch at midnight on the 3rd, but by the afternoon of the 4th it had almost disappeared by the following morning, though a few showers fell during the forenoon of the 5th. Rain was falling on the forenoon and afternoon of the 6th and a few drops on the afternoon of the 7th. The ground was covered with four inches of fresh snow on the morning of the 8th.

The sky was clear on the morning of the 19th, on the morning of the 21st, and on the night of the 23rd; and on the latter occasion the zodiacal light was noticed. The weather was very rough and stormy throughout the 22nd. Mist lay about the horizon on the days of the 19th and 20th.

J. BREEN.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat 51° 28′ 6″ N., Long 0° 1′ 47″ W., Height above sea 31 feet

| | BAROMETER | | | THERMOMETER | | | WIND | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest | Lowest | Mean | Highest | Lowest | Mean | | | |
| | in. | in. | in. | ° | ° | ° | | | |
| Mar. 17 | 30·264 | 29·903 | 30·084 | 49·0 | 32·0 | 40·5 | | | |
| „ 18 | 30·264 | 29·903 | 30·084 | 49·0 | 32·0 | 40·5 | | | |
| „ 19 | 30·264 | 29·903 | 30·084 | 49·0 | 32·0 | 40·5 | | | |
| „ 20 | 30·264 | 29·903 | 30·084 | 49·0 | 32·0 | 40·5 | | | |
| „ 21 | 30·264 | 29·903 | 30·084 | 49·0 | 32·0 | 40·5 | | | |
| „ 22 | 30·264 | 29·903 | 30·084 | 49·0 | 32·0 | 40·5 | | | |
| „ 23 | 30·264 | 29·903 | 30·084 | 49·0 | 32·0 | 40·5 | | | |
| Means | 30·264 | 29·903 | 30·084 | 49·0 | 32·0 | 40·5 | general | | |
| | | | | | | | Prevailing | | |
| Mar. 17 | 30·264 | 29·903 | 30·084 | 49·0 | 32·0 | 40·5 | | | Miles in hours |
| „ 18 | 30·264 | 29·903 | 30·084 | 49·0 | 32·0 | 40·5 | | | |
| „ 19 | 30·264 | 29·903 | 30·084 | 49·0 | 32·0 | 40·5 | | | |
| „ 20 | 30·264 | 29·903 | 30·084 | 49·0 | 32·0 | 40·5 | | | |
| „ 21 | 30·264 | 29·903 | 30·084 | 49·0 | 32·0 | 40·5 | | | |
| „ 22 | 30·264 | 29·903 | 30·084 | 49·0 | 32·0 | 40·5 | | | |
| „ 23 | 30·264 | 29·903 | 30·084 | 49·0 | 32·0 | 40·5 | | | |

MARCH 24. For 20·88 inch—last quarter, March 17, read 29·88.

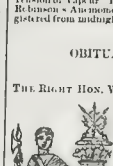
From March 20th, 10 a.m., till March 21st, 10 p.m., the total movement of the wind in 24 hours was 1190 miles. From 8 a.m. till 4 p.m. of the 21st, when the pole was at its height, the average velocity of the wind was 50 miles per hour.

The observations were obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb Thermometers, by Dr Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### EARL AMHERST.

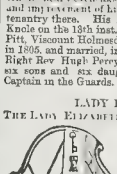
THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT AMHERST, G.C.H., Earl Amherst, of Arracan, in the East Indies, Viscount Holmesdale of Holmesdale in the county of Kent and Baron Amherst, of Montreal, in the same county, and a Privy Councillor, was the only son of Lieutenant-General William Amherst, and nephew of the celebrated Commander in Chief of the British Army in North America, Jeffery Amherst, who was made Baron Amherst in 1776, and Baron Amherst with an extended Dominion in 1786. William Pitt, Earl Amherst, the subject of this notice, was born in January, 1773. He was educated at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. and M.A. He succeeded




his uncle in his second Barony of Amherst the 3rd August, 1797. He was in 1816 appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of China. He left England in the *Alceste*, in the February of 1816, on this mission and arrived at Pekin, but, when there, he refused to salute to the kneeling ceremonies of the Imperial Court, and was passed sideways to the Emperor's presence, thus his Embassy proved useless. On his return in the *Alceste* he was wrecked off the Island of Pulo-Leat. Further on his way back he visited the Emperor Napoleon at St Helena and was received with extraordinary kindness. He subsequently was appointed Governor-General of India, and for his services the peerage on the 3rd December, 1826 created Earl Amherst and Viscount Holmesdale. The Earl married first, the 25th July, 1802 Sarah, Countess Dowager of Plymouth, relict of Other-Hi-kinson the fifth Earl of Plymouth and daughter of Lord Archer, by which lady (who died in 1838) he had no issue and one daughter the latter is the wife of Sir John Hay Williams, Bart., of Bodelwyddan. Earl Amherst married again on the 26th May, 1825, by special warrant, Sarah Countess Dowager of Plymouth viz. Mary, the relict of Other-Archer second Earl of Plymouth and eldest daughter and heiress of John Frederick, third Duke of Dorset by which lady who survives him, he had no issue. Earl Amherst, earlier his social career entered into politics into the magnificent seclusion of his beautiful seat, Knole near Sevenoaks and devoted himself chiefly to the management and improvement of his Kentish estates and the fostering of his peasantry there. His Lordship, until very general regret, died at Knole on the 13th inst. He is succeeded by his only son, William Pitt, Viscount Holmesdale, now second Earl Amherst, who was born in 1805, and married, in 1834, Gertrude, sixth daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev Hugh Percy Bishop of Carlisle by whom he has had issue six sons and six daughters: his eldest son, William Archer, is a Captain in the Guards.

### LADY ELIZABETH MARY BAKER

THE LADY ELIZABETH MARY BAKER was the fourth daughter of William Robert 2nd Duke of Leinster, by his wife Emma Lady Lady daughter and heiress of Sir George Fowler 3rd Lord St George, and was sister of the present Duke of Leinster She was born the 30th October, 1805, and was married, the 22nd July, 1825, to Sir Edward Thomas Baker, first Baronet, of Ranston, Dorset, who connected he filled many important public offices in Canada and Ireland. He was for nineteen years Secretary for the Irish Military Department. He died the 4th March, 1825, leaving by his marriage with Lady Elizabeth four sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Sir Edward Baker,



Baker, Bart., two other sons died others in 1847 and the fourth son, the Rev Talbot Hastings Bendall Baker, is Rector of Preston Weymouth. One of Lady Elizabeth's daughters, one, Geraldine Laura is the wife of H Rutt Lane Esq., of Sondes Place Surrey, and another, the eldest surviving Emilia Maria is married to Thomas Mills Goodlake Esq., of Wadley House Berks, and her son, G. L. Goodlake is a Captain in the Coldstream Guards. Has obtained the Victoria Cross. Lady Elizabeth Baker died on the 5th ultimo.

### MR. SERJEANT WILKINS.

CHARLES WILKINS, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law with a patent of precedence, one of the most eloquent and popular advocates of his time, was the son of a gentleman in the medical profession at Islington. He himself was also educated for the practice of surgery and medicine; but he was induced, no doubt from a conviction of his own powers of speaking, to relinquish the latter pursuit and to enter the forensic arena. He was called to the English Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, on the 12th of June, 1835, and joined the Northern Circuit. He first came into notice as an able defender of prisoners at the Quarter Sessions for the Middlesex and at the Liverpool Assizes. He afterwards went the West Riding Sessions, and won further distinction there and in the criminal courts of York and other towns of the circuit. He was also beginning to obtain a reputation in the Central Criminal Court in London, when, in 1845, he was made a Serjeant-at-Law, and he then attached himself more to the civil side of the Common Law Courts. His success speedily increased. His business in town, and especially on the Northern Circuit, became enormous. As a forensic orator and examiner of witnesses Mr. Serjeant Wilkins had indeed few equals. His effect in producing feelings, whether serious or mirthful, on his audience was not unlike what is related of Curran. His tact and skill in dealing with an adverse, and particularly with an unwilling, witness were wonderful. Serjeant Wilkins was latterly employed in most great cases which occurred in the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, and at the Liverpool Assizes. He afterwards went the West Riding Sessions, and won further distinction there and in the criminal courts of York and other towns of the circuit. His

## MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC gave the first concert of the season, for the exhibition of the pupils, on Tuesday morning, at the Institution, in Tenterden-street. The rooms were crowded with an assemblage of amateurs who take an interest in the progress of music in England, the relatives and friends of the pupils, and the most eminent members of the musical profession. Princes Albert honoured the concert with his presence; and all the Professors of the Academy were presented to his Royal Highness by the Earl of Westmoreland, the chairman of the Committee of Management. The concert consisted of an excellent selection of classical music, chiefly sacred, as being appropriate to the season of Lent. The instrumental orchestra and chorus were complete and powerful. Mr. Lucas acted as conductor. The principal pieces performed were Mendelssohn's sacred cantata "Praise Jehovah" the solo parts sung by Miss White, Miss Shepherd, Mr Goodban, and Mr. Towers. Beethoven's Choral Fantasia for the pianoforte orchestra, and chorus the piano part played by Miss Pauline a young lady of great talent, who promises to be a first-rate pianist; a selection from Costa's "Eli;" and a selection from Rossini's "Stabat Mater." These, and several other things, were executed in a manner which did great honour to the youthful performers and their instructors. Miss Whyte, Miss Spiller, Miss Shepherd, and Miss Rosbroke, especially distinguished themselves. On this occasion there were not, as there generally are, any specimens of the proficiency of the pupils in the highest branch of their studies —the art of composition. But this department, we know, is not neglected; and we shall, doubtless, have proofs, in the course of the season, of the attention which it receives.

THE first of MR. WALTER MACFARREN'S pianoforte concerts took place on Monday evening, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. His character as a pianist was most successfully tested by his able performance of Mendelssohn's fantasia in F sharp minor; of his own two very pleasing little pieces, "Madeline" and "May-morn;" of Mozart's duet in F, along with Mr. Cipriani Potter; of Beethoven's sonata in C minor for the piano and violin, with Mr. Sainton; and of his own admirable sonata (MS.) for the same instruments, and with his own admirable sextet. His two expressive songs to the exquisite the same excellent artist. His two expressive songs to the exquisite poetry of Burns, and some other vocal pieces, were charmingly sung by Miss Dolby. The concert altogether was highly interesting and successful.

ON Wednesday evening HERR PAUER, the eminent composer and pianist, began a series of *soirées musicales*, at Willis's Rooms, which were crowded with fashionable company. The entertainment was of high excellence. Its most remarkable feature was M. Pauer's own quintet in E major for the pianoforte, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, in which he was accompanied by Messrs. Barret, Lazarus, Harper, and Hausser. It is a masterly work, combining the symmetrical forms and graceful melodies of the Mozart school with the brilliant execution of the present time. The other principal pieces were Mendelssohn's sonata in D for the piano and violoncello beautifully played by M. Pauer and Signor Piatti, Beethoven's trio in E flat. Op. 70, in which Pauer was accompanied by Molique and Piatti, and a grand forte solo, "Morgen wanderung," composed and performed by Herr Pauer Several German *lieder* were charmingly sung by Madame Pauer, who has a fine contralto voice, and is an accomplished artist.

THE great success of MISS ARABELLA GODDARD'S Chamber Pianoforte Concerts, at her residence in Welbeck-street, has induced her to give a second series, which began on Wednesday evening her to give a second series, which began on Wednesday evening Having fully described the concerts of the former series, it is sufficient now to say that the concert of Wednesday was of a similar character, equally excellent, and equally successful. Her rooms were crowded to the doors, and the audience were enchanted with the brilliancy, force, delicacy, and expression of her various performances

THE Italian Operas at the Dublin Theatre Royal go on with undiminished success. Miss Catherine Hayes has appeared in a variety of characters—*Lucia, Norma, Amina* (in "Don Pasquale"), and, lastly, of *Linda di Chamouni*, which she performed on Monday last. In all of these parts she has been received with acclamations by crowded houses. The operas, in their ensemble, are got up and performed in a manner not unworthy of the Irish metropolis, and we observe, in particular, that Mr. Tennant, the young tenor-singer, is making decided progress in public favour.

MR. GYE has announced the opening of the Royal Italian Opera, at the Lyceum Theatre, on the 14th of April, the same night on which her Majesty's Theatre is to open.

M. JULLIEN, it is said, with his famous orchestra, is about to make the tour of the principal towns in Holland.

VERDI has produced a new opera at Venice. It is called "Simone Boccanera." The accounts of its success are so conflicting that it is impossible at present to come at the truth.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.—The customary annual performance of the "Messiah" takes place on Wednesday, the 8th of April. Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss, principal vocalists.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—A new piece, produced on Thursday week, and written by Mr. Bayle Bernard, has been particularly unfortunate. It is entitled "A Life's Trial," is in four acts, and covers a period of ten years, thus giving to each of the individuals time for accomplishing a change of fortune, character, and conduct. The action, of course, is exceedingly desultory; and, though the illustrative scenes are picturesque and interesting from local associations, we cannot say that the business is at all exciting, or comes specially home to the bosom. The merit for the most part consists in clever minute stage manipulations; and when it was discovered that these small doings led to a still smaller result in the catastrophe, the dissatisfaction of the audience was, indeed, audibly expressed. Mr. Buckstone's character of the grocer who, in sping the gentleman, loses his business, and is reduced to carrying parcels at an inn, has some humour in it; and another character supported by Mr. Compton, of a *Captain Tatters*, who becomes a showman and teacher of calisthenics, is also amusing, though far from novel. Mr. Bernard himself having already in previous productions worked the type threadbare. Mr. W. Farren was very successful with a little part, called *Mr. Wyndhams*, and, in a passage of arms with his rival, *Mr. Hawksworth* (Mr. Howe), gave so energetic an utterance of passion that he was deservedly recalled at the end of one of the acts. So the attempt has been made to improve melodrama catastrophe since the first night, but Mrs of this sort are seldom recoverable.

LYCEUM.—The tragedy of "Hamlet" was revived on Friday week—the hero being, of course, performed by Mr. Dillon. All doubt having been now removed as to this gentleman's capacity to support Shakspearean characters, it is not necessary to enlarge on the subject. His performance of the melancholy Prince was natural and pathetic. The two points of tenderness—his friendship for *Horatio*, and his affection for *Ophelia*—were nicely picked out for dramatic illustration. The passion, however, both in those and other instances, was restrained within the limits of grace and beauty. The closet scene in particular was most effectively rendered, and at the same time judiciously subdued. Here, too, the appearance of the Ghost was admirably managed. The scene was painted on gauze, and thus the spectre was visible within the picture-frame, and passed along the transparent tapestried walls to the part where he makes his exit, without entering the chamber at all. We have but to add that the audience testified their approbation of Mr. Dillon's acting by calling him before the curtain three times in the course of the performance.

SADLER'S WELLS.—A young lady of the name of Rosina Pennell appeared on Monday in the characters of *Constance* in "The Love Chase," and *Polly* in "The Beggars' Opera."—In both she showed talent, though the characters selected for her début are suited neither to her physique nor personal appearance.

STANDARD.—On Saturday Mr. Phelps appeared for the first time at this theatre. The play was "The Bridal," and *Melantius* was powerfully played by Mr. Phelps. Mr. F. Robinson, who is jointly engaged with him, enacted *Amintor*, and received great applause. The house overflowed, and it is probable that this event altogether will inaugurate a new movement in East-end tactics.

PANORAMA OF MOSCOW.—Mr. Burford on Thursday opened to the public a grand picture of Moscow, with the coronation procession of the present Emperor into the Kremlin. The Imperial palace, the three cathedrals, towers, and gates, with their fantastic forms and parti-coloured domes, form a strikingly picturesque group; while the lower portion of the picture is peopled with the barbaric splendour of the coronation procession, thus giving busy life to the fine architectural picture. By its historic interest, as well as by its artistic character (it being painted in Mr. Burford's best manner), this new panorama will, doubtless, become a very popular sight of the season.

MR. OTTLEY'S LECTURE ON ART.—We understand that Mr. Ottley, having repeated his new illustrated lecture, "An Hour with the Old Masters," two or three times in the metropolis, with great success, will deliver it at the Manchester Athenæum on Monday next, and afterwards at other places in the manufacturing districts.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

NORTHAMPTON showed us Sam Rogers in the saddle for the first time this season, on Flacrow, as a winner of the Trial Stakes; Odd Trick, Huntington, and Lord Nelson (all winners) being behind him, with the unfortunate Wentworth, who nearly fell over Lord Nelson. Wells (the new bendict) won the "Guinea" on Fisherman; Nelson. Wells (the new benedict) won the "Guinea" on Fisherman; and St. Giles—who rose at once to 13 to 1 for Chester—managed the first great handicap of the year cleverly by a neck, after a head-and-head race to the half-distance with Skirmisher. Challoner did all a light hand could for his shifty horse; but we shall see him run still better when he is in Job Marson's or Will Abdale's more powerful hands on the Derby Day, for which event 25 to 1 is snapped up about him. Adamas was fifth out of the sixteen. Gemma di Vergy managed the Whittlebury, with his old jockey, Kendall, on his back; and the result of the running of the day, which was damp and cold, was to send Voletre to 3; to 1 in the Two Thousand betting for which the 1840-guinea Lord of the Hills will be, if right, a certain starter.

The meetings for next week are Ilsley, on Monday; Croxton-park on Tuesday and Wednesday, and Epsom Spring on Thursday. The stakes at Ilsley there are filled very fairly. The Belvoir Castle Stakes at Croxton embrace the names of the Derby favourite, M. D., Commotion, and Sir Colin, as well as that enormous Surplice yearling, and still untried three-year-old, Hunting Horn, brother to St. Hubert. Epsom has seven events. Polly Peachum has no penalty in the Two-year-old Stakes, where Heroine and Peregrine both figure; but the Doncaster running must have settled their relative forms. Fisherman, 9st. 2lb., will not improbably try his hand at the City and Suburban, and St. Giles (7st with penalty), Adamas, 6st. 8lb., Adamas, 6st. 4lb., Vaulter, 5st 11lb., and Admiral Lyons, 5st. 2lb., are all likely to be handy. We do not think Adamas must be lost sight of yet, as he looks quite a racehorse, and ran very forward for 1½ miles at Northampton. Fisherman, 9st., is also in the Great Metropolitan, with St. Giles, 6st. 12lb., and Dulcamara, 5st. 12lb., from the same stable, who is also backed for Chester. Lord Ribblesdale's second trial of the turf seems to be a lucky venture so far.

The mastership of the Craven Hounds is still open, and it is said that Mr. Henley Greaves is negotiating for Captain Thompson's old country. The Melton fields have been rather thin this week, owing to Northampton; and Will Goodall wears his boots once more, and seems none the worse for his accident. Mr. Gilmore is also nearly able to take the field again.

The North Staffordshire had their "best day of the season" last Friday. They found a rare fox in Mr. Wicksteed's New Gorse at Ilsley (a cover which was never known to fail), and rattled him away to Ingleseyy Brook, across the North Staffordshire line, through the pleasure-grounds of Lord Crewe, across the North-Western line near Crewe station, towards Wistaston, where he was headed. Skirting Nantwich, he ran to Stapeley, where "the red rogue" lay down quite spent in a small pit, till he was absolutely surrounded by the hounds. By one desperate bound he got rid of them once more, but was run into, after a two-mile ring, at Bartherton. Time, one hour fifty minutes, and the distance nearly twenty miles! Joe Maiden and his "American Leg" are wonderfully active, but he does not, as yet, hunt the hounds more than once a week, and the worthy master, Mr. W. Davenport, both handled and rode well to them on this day, as he did during the whole of last season, when Joe was on crutches.

Steeplechases come very thick this week. Oldham, Ilsley, Henley-in-Arden, and the North Warwickshire Hunt stand for Monday; Beckford and Sedgefield for Tuesday; Grantham for Thursday; Haydon bridge, Knighton (Radnorshire), and Tadcaster for Friday; and Windsor for Friday and Saturday.

On Friday, as we once heard a don remark near Putney-bridge, "the metropolis will awake to her annual gleam of consciousness that she *has* Universities," and the learned chivalry from Cam and Isis, with "sky blue" and "Waterloo blue" handkerchiefs, will be all astir. Oxford is said to be more confident this year than she was last.

### NORTHAMPTON AND PYTCHLEY HUNT RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Flacrow, 1. Huntington, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Fisherman, 1. Malacca, 2.
Great Northamptonshire Stakes.—St. Giles, 1. Skirmisher, 2.
Whittlebury Stakes.—Gemma di Vergy, 1. Voltaire, 2.
Stand Plate (Handicap).—Huntington, 1. Jack the Giant Killer, 2.
Pytchley Stakes.—Spinet, 1. Hardwick, 2.
Nene Stakes.—Landamia, 1. Tame Deer, 2.

THURSDAY.

Cup Stakes.—Amati, 1. Companion, 2.
Althorp Park Stakes. Eurydice, 1. Happy Land, 2.
Earl Spencer's Plate.—Dead heat with Cumberland and Peter Flat. The stakes divided
Delapre Handicap Stornsail, 1. Affghan, 2
St. Ile Handicap Saraband, 1. Hospitality, 2.
Racing Stakes Gemma di Vergy, 1. St. Giles, 2.

### BIRMINGHAM STEEPLECHASES.—TUESDAY.

The Sutton Weston, 1 May Day, 2
Grand Annual Sting, 1. Forest Queen, 2.
Hunt Cup Maby, 1. Freedom, 2.
Sweepstakes Evington Lass, 1. Weston, 2.
The Selling Steeplechase did not produce a race.

BRITISH SAILORS IN VIRGINIA.—On Thursday last two free negroes, William Carter and John Powell, seamen on board the British barque *Isabella*, were arrested in our city for being absent from their vessel without leave, and were ordered by the Mayor to be punished with stripes. By virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided The punishment was commuted, with the assent of the captain of the barque, to the payment of costs of arrest and other usual charges, to which, however, her Majesty's Consul, Mr. C. P. E. James, demurred, upon the ground that both were British subjects, and therefore exempt from the operation of the negro's being British subjects, and therefore exempt from the pecuniary penalty to which other free negroes were liable for a violation of the aforesaid Act of Assembly. Our worthy Mayor, however, maintained his authority in the matter, and gave her Majesty's representative the alternative to pay charges or submit to the punishment of the negroes, the former of which he adopted, under protest. The decision of the Mayor in this case is in strict conformity with State sovereignty, the maintenance of which is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the rights of the slave-holding States. *Richmond Virginia Argus*, *Sept.* If the South could not resist the North fight for despotism, we should soon see an abatement of the pretensions of the slaveocrats, and a great improvement in their conduct towards foreign countries.—*New York Europeen*.

SIR JOHN M'NEILL AND COLONEL TULLOCH.—In consequence of the recent vote of the House of Commons, Sir John M'Neill is, we believe, to be made a member of the Privy Council, having chosen that honour out of two placed in his option. Colonel Tulloch, we hear, is made, or to be made, a Civil K.C.B.—*Scotsman*.

THE NEUFCHATEL QUESTION.—The *Indépendance Belge* publishes the following despatch, dated "Paris, March 21":—"The Prussian Minister has just received the instructions which he awaited from his Government relative to Neufchâtel. They are to the effect, it is said, that the moment relative to Neufchâtel. They are to the effect, it is said, that the moment which his Majesty announces the maintenance of the Government relative to Neufchâtel will consent to treat upon the basis proposed by King Frederick William will consent to treat upon the basis proposed by the Conference, on the following conditions:—The title of Prince of Neufchâtel will remain attached to the crown of Prussia. The benevolent institutions at Neufchâtel shall be maintained and guaranteed. The pensions of the Royal domains shall continue to be paid to the King for the term of the Royal domains shall continue to be paid to the King for five years. The produce of the same, which amounts to about 100,000 francs a year, will serve to indemnify the Royalists for the sacrifices and losses they have undergone. His Majesty announces the maintenance of the Swiss neutrality. He likewise announces that he will proclaim a general amnesty, and *bonâ fide* a sincere and cordial reconciliation. All parties being thus placed on an impartial footing, the Royalists who have left the country will be allowed to return to it, and will be at liberty to live under the Government, according to the circumstances of the case.

SEVERAL French political prisoners who had been in confinement at Belle Isle have been set at liberty since the commencement of the month, their term of imprisonment having expired.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE news of the week relates almost entirely to Art. The far-famed Soulage Collection, imperfectly known in England by the abridged collection at Marlborough House, after having been refused—most unwillingly, we are told, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (that Canton vote is still a serious matter) has been bought outright by the seven gentlemen constituting the Executive Committee of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester. Yes—seven wise men in Manchester have wisely bought for the sum of £13,500 what her Majesty's Government neglected to purchase for the nation—Government dreading (most foolishly) a hustings cry against them from Disraeli and Gladstone, from Cobden and Gibson, from Graham and Herbert, that Lord Palmerston and his "appendages" were purchasing at a large price what nobody else would purchase at any chasing at a large price what nobody else would purchase at any price, for hustings assertions are too frequently the very reverse of the actual truth. Well, these seven wise men of Manchester who have bought the Soulage's Collection for the Manchester Exhibition rejoice in the following names: Thomas Fairbairn, Esq. (Chairman), Thomas Ashton, Esq., William Entwisle, Esq., Joseph Heron, Esq. (Town Clerk), Edmund Potter, Esq., Sigismund J. Stern, Esq., and James Watts, Esq. (Mayor of Manchester). Nor has this public-spirited purchase been made by these gentlemen on any grounds other than purely public ones. At the close of the Art-Treasures Exhibition in October next, the seven men—such are the conditions of purchase—are to offer the Soulage Collection to the citizens of Manchester for the sum they gave for it. Should Manchester in its folly (for it has many cold fits of admiration) refuse to purchase, the collection will be offered a second time (still at the same price) to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the time being. Should the then holder of the purse-strings of the people act Sir George Lewis over again, the collection will be sold, as King Charles the First's collection was sold, at certain appraised prices. Any loss will be met by the seven wise men of Manchester, and blotted out from all further recollection; while any profit will be made cheerfully over by the aforesaid seven gentlemen to the original guarantees of the collection, who will forthwith apply the same to some public purpose connected with Art in England. Oddly enough, the seven gentlemen thus harmoniously working together for the national benefit are most inharmoniously in tune with respect to the Manchester election. Three are out-and-out partisans for Gibson and Bright, and three unmistakable hip-and-thigh men for Potter and Turner. By the time what we now write reaches Manchester in print, these seven public-spirited men will be fighting against one another in the Manchester election, commencing and closing on that day.

The Stanhope British Portrait Gallery Commission is eminently deserving the confidence of the public. The first acquisition of the committee was a gift of the far-famed Chandos portrait of Shakspeare, a present from the late Earl of Ellesmere; and the first purchase made by the commission is the portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh. We have not seen the Raleigh, but we hear very well of it from those on whose taste we can rely. It has a pedigree of nearly two hundred years. Aubrey thus describes it in the lives he drew up for old Anthony Wood:—"In the great parlour at Downton, at Mr Raleigh's, is a good piece (an original) of Sir Walter, in a white satin doublet, all embroidered with rich pearls, and a mighty rich chain of great pearls about his neck (the old servants have told me that the pearls were near as big as the painted ones)." The Stanhope-Macaulay-Carlyle-Carpenter and William Smith purchase is the Downton picture. We should like to see it by the side of the Longleat Raleigh, and by the side of the portrait which Mr. Gibson Craig possesses of the same remarkable man.

The effect of the lighting and paper in the British Portrait Gallery at the Art-Treasures Exhibition was tested on Wednesday last by hanging up Sir Joshua Reynolds's magnificent full-length portrait of the Minister, Earl of Bute. This fine picture is in a finer condition than it was known to have been when it passed from the easel of Sir Joshua to Caen-wood House, then the princely seat of the unpopular Prime Minister. Reynolds in painting this portrait stripped to the labour. He was disliked at Court, and Allan Ramsay, his then rival (he has distanced Dr. Johnson's "dear Allan" by many a length), was then high in reputation for an excellent full-length portrait he had newly completed of the same nobleman. Ramsay put on a rank with the greatest masters. He succeeded. Oddly enough, this picture (it belongs to Lord Wharncliffe) is not to be found in any catalogue of Sir Joshua's portraits. Manchester will make it known, and not very readily forgotten. But about the effect? The result was all and even more than was expected; the lighting perfect; the hue of the wall the very thing that pictures demand.

A curious document has recently turned to light—the "Diary and Account Book" of no less a person than Zincke, the miniature-painter, who flourished in Covent-garden (listen to this, Mr. Green!) when the Garden was in its ascendant. The manuscript supplies a daily list of his sitters—such as "Prior's Kitty," Lady Mary Wortley Montagu with her "Wortley Eyes," Lord Chesterfield's "Fanny blooming Fair," Horace Walpole's "Audrey Harrison," Pope's "Martha and Theresa Blount," Thomson's "Amanda," Lord Bolingbroke's "Villette," Swift's "Stella," and other celebrities of especial moment to all who collect the exquisite miniatures of this fascinating artist. The manuscript, it is said, will pass under the hammer of Messrs. Christie and Manson.

THE GENERAL THEATRICAL FUND DINNER will take place on Monday, April 6th, and not on the 12th, as stated in our Journal of last week.

ENGLISH VESSELS AT JAPAN.—It may be remembered that some short time back a Journal of Amsterdam announced that two English vessels had forced the port of Nagasaki, in Japan. The *Débats* confirms the following details of the incident:—"A circumstance of considerable interest, which lately took place, afforded the Emperor of Japan an occasion to declare the ills in favour of the European Powers. On the 11th December last two English vessels of war, after having visited the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, appeared before Nagasaki, but were not allowed to enter by the Mandarin acting as governor. The two captains, however, strong in their right, penetrated into the port, and anchored within a couple of cannon shot of the batteries which remained silent. Any out of hostility against them. The next day they repaired with a numerous escort to the residence of the Governor, who refused to receive them, but who, at the same time, sent to declare that if they had any complaint to make, he would forward their representations to the Imperial Court, and transmit to them the reply. This he did most scrupulously. The two captains were to wait for the reply, right of remaining some time at Nagasaki, in conformity with the treaty, signed in 1854, between England and Japan. In about a fortnight after which the Emperor's answer arrived announcing that his Majesty, being desirous of extending the old and exclusive policy which had been given orders for the three ports of Simoda, Hakodadi, and Nagasaki to be open to the vessels of France, Russia, England, and the United States. Such vessels were to be permitted to refit there, to take in provisions, and to trade to a certain defined extent. The Emperor, in order to carry out that determination, issued an edict which was without delay posted up in every part of his dominions. The seamen belonging to the vessels destined to enjoy the benefits of the treaty are not to penetrate into the interior of the country. Should they contravene this provision, they will be liable to an imprisonment, the length of which shall in every case be fixed by the Emperor, according to the circumstances of the case.

THE "STRAND BUILDINGS" (MODEL LODGING-HOUSE) TO BE ERECTED IN EAGLE-COURT.

## THE "STRAND BUILDINGS"

A PHILANTHROPIC effort is now being made to provide the operative classes with a superior description of dwelling at a lower rent than they are accustomed to pay, this new provision being made immediately adjoining the great metropolitan thoroughfare of the Strand. This movement has originated with a committee of noblemen and gentlemen who, under the Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1855, propose to erect a large Model Lodging-house for families, upon a site in Eagle-court Strand, opposite Somerset House.

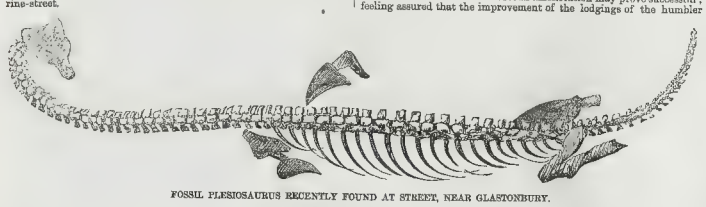
Perhaps no district can be found in this vast metropolis in which the deficiency of healthy habitations for the industrial classes is more apparent, or where the rent paid is higher in proportion to the wretched and inadequate accommodation. Eagle-court is bounded on the north by Little Catherine-street and Drury lane; on the east by Clare-market and its numerous courts and alleys of the most miserable description; on the south by the Strand; and on the west by Catherine-street.

An agreement for lease of the site has been obtained, at the low rent of £50 per annum, from his Grace the Duke of Bedford, for a term of about eighty years, with the power of extending the term and reducing the ground rent to a peppercorn.

It is proposed to erect the buildings (of which the plans have been approved), offering commodious and well-arranged homes for twenty-five families, and combining, under the approval of the Board of Health, every improvement in ventilation, water and gas supply, drainage, and other advantages calculated to improve the sanitary condition of the occupiers.

It is estimated that at moderate rents the annual rental will amount to £500, and that the annual expenditure (allowing a suite of rooms and £25 per annum to the Superintendent) will amount to £150, thus yielding a clear income of £350, or 7 per cent on the gross amount of capital. There is a margin of £500 for advertising, office expenses, and contingencies, over the building outlay.

We trust that this work of social amelioration may prove successful; feeling assured that the improvement of the lodgings of the humbler classes is an object of the utmost importance; whilst the company seek support in confidence that the movement will be in every sense a prosperous one. We are happy to add that the required capital is now half subscribed. Miss Burdett Coutts has signified her intention, conditionally upon the rest of the capital being raised, to subscribe for one hundred shares, and with the interest thereof to endow the church of St. Michael's, Burleigh-street, Strand.



FOSSIL PLESIOSAURUS RECENTLY FOUND AT STREET, NEAR GLASTONBURY.

## FOSSIL PLESIOSAURUS,

### RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT STREET, NEAR GLASTONBURY.

THE lias quarries of Street, a large village in Somersetshire, are celebrated for their fossil revelations of a remote period of the earth's history. This locality appears to have been the resort of those strange monsters the Saurians, and was probably, at the distant epoch marked by this peculiar development of animal life, an immense lake or muddy lagoon—a supposition favoured by the size and position of the lias strata. The specimen of which the above is a fac-simile, was found in the same quarry which entombed the fine fossil of Ichthyosaurus, lately purchased by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, engraved in the columns of this journal.

The vertebræ are quite perfect, but the ribs are slightly displaced, as are also the pectoral bones and those of the pelvis. The "paddles" appear to be turned under the body, so that their digits appear on the lower side.

The animal seems to have turned back its singular pointed head in the agony of death; and the skeleton has preserved the last attitude of dissolution through the successive changing phases of the world's existence.

THE GRANITE QUARRIES AT RUBISLAW, NEAR ABERDEEN.

## GRANITE PAVEMENT.

THE pavement of London, extending through more than 5000 streets, and exceeding 3000 miles in length, is one of our metropolitan marvels; and we rarely see a street area broken up for repair without being reminded how vast are the operations by which the materials are brought from comparative solitudes to be strewed over the busiest haunt of man. In these materials granite plays the principal part, in spite of the many nostrums which have been tried at various times to supersede it. One of the vast natural dépôts is the granite quarries at Rubislaw (pronounced Robsley), within a mile of Aberdeen, which is mostly built of it, and is hence called "the Granite City."

The area already worked is several acres in extent; and from these quarries is procured the grey granite, called Aberdeen granite, in contradistinction to the Peterhead granite, which is red. After the operation of blasting, represented in one of the annexed sketches, the larger blocks are again split, by means of wedges, which are driven in with forge-like hammers. Several of these wedges are inserted in alike, not only on the upper surface of the block, but down the sides also, and, though splitting a large block is a work of some little time, it is, nevertheless, rapid, considering the substance and the resistance it gives. The smaller blocks are then shaped in the quarry, and afterwards conveyed on board ship at Aberdeen. Large quantities are transported to London and other cities, where it is used for building purposes, or for the construction of macadamised and other roads.

The huts represented in the small Illustration are such as are used by the workmen, and in wet weather are turned down, as there represented. Besides these there are more substantial buildings in the quarries for the accommodation of the hands employed. The larger Illustration gives a good general view of the quarry, and has been selected as one of the principal points at present worked. "The Granite City" is a fine example of the application of this almost indestructible material. Difficult as it is to fashion even into squared blocks, instances are there to be found of its adaptation to Gothic architecture, and to the Corinthian capital, with wonderful success, being a triumph in these modern days exceeding the mighty efforts of the sculptors of Thebes, whose monuments in the same material are

BLASTING THE GRANITE ROCK.

imperishable records of the greatness and power of a nation whose work and the difficulties overcome we are too apt to look upon as unequalled in the history of art.

Rubislaw is not the only quarry that granite is taken from, but the town of Aberdeen is built mostly of it. The red granite quarries at Sterlinghill, four miles from Peterhead, on the property of Lord Aberdeen, and the Cairngall granite quarry, four miles on the west of Peterhead. The granite is turned out by blasting, similar to any other rock. There are, perhaps, about 80 to 100 men at each of the quarries, some quarriers getting perhaps, 15s. on an average per week; others more; and there are curb and causeway stone dressers working by the piece who make sometimes 22s. per week. In Aberdeen, at Macdonald's works, dressers get 26s., but only these average elsewhere 23s. to 24s., at building stones We can hardly say the number of tons turned out in a year—some thousands, but not nearly that available for polishing purposes, though it would do well enough for building. Rubislaw quarry is wrought by Messrs. John Gibb and Son, civil

GRANITE QUARRYMEN'S HUTS.

engineers, who are engaged in the pavement trade. The others are wrought by Macdonald.

AN EMPRESS COMING OUT.—One day last week, while the Empress was taking a drive with one of her maids of honour, she suddenly asked her whether she knew where the Princess Thurn and Taxis, the widow of the late Grand Master of the Household lived. As the reply was in the affirmative orders were at once given to drive to the Singer Strasse, where the Princess lives, and a visit of condolence was paid by her Majesty which must have been more than a matter of mere form, as it lasted nearly an hour. On Monday, in the evening, the Empress held a *cercle*, as it is here called, and it was remarked that her Majesty has lost a great deal of that timidity which she displayed before she went to Italy. The same observation was also made the next evening in the apartments of the Archduchess Sophia, where there were private theatricals for the amusement of the full grown guests, and a magic lantern for the edification of the rising generation. For the first time since she has been the consort of the Emperor her Majesty spoke without hesitation to the gentlemen attached to the Court.—*Letter from Vienna.*

SMUGGLING IN CHINA.—Some correspondence relative to consular interference for the prevention of smuggling in China was presented to the late Parliament a few days before its dissolution. Viscount Palmerston, then Foreign Secretary of State, wrote to Sir G. Bonham in May, 1854 respecting the expediency of devising effectual means for stopping the system of smuggling prevailing in China, and especially at Shanghai. The smuggling appears attributable to the remissness and corruption of the Chinese authorities, and on the twofold ground of a certain clause in the treaty of Hoo-munchae, and of the omission of the China Government itself to act up to the manifest intention of the existing treaties. Lord Palmerston determined to withhold for the future all interference on the part of the British consular authorities for the protection of the Chinese revenue. The Government of her Majesty came to this decision with reluctance; but, as the Chinese authorities would not do their duty in preventing dishonest traders from defrauding the Emperor of his just dues, the British Government could no longer order her Majesty's Consuls to do that for the Emperor which his own servants did not deem it necessary to do.

SCENE FROM "KING RICHARD THE SECOND," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

## "KING RICHARD THE SECOND."

The revival of this tragedy at the Princess' has given universal satisfaction, and the whole performance may be safely cited as an exhibition to which no rival in London exists. The drama of no country at present receives such illustration as the Shakspearean in England. Our greatest poet is magnificently attired, whenever and wherever he is introduced to the British stage. Our Illustration this week represents the famous entry of Richard into London—an episode in the great argument which is indebted to Mr. C. Kean for its details, which have been so judiciously selected and so admirably combined. We have already referred our readers to "Strutt's Sports and Pastimes of the English," as the authority for some of the picturesque accessories, such as the Dance of Itinerant Fools, and the antics of mountebanks and acrobats by which it is preceded. The procession is placed on the boards with strict historical accuracy. The City trumpeters, banners, sword-bearers, sheriffs, lord mayor, aldermen, captains, and companies, in armour, with Royal banners, noblemen, and minstrels precede the Duke of Lancaster's banner, and the entry, attended with their knights, of Bolingbroke and the captive King on horseback. The dramatic portion of the scene is verbally derived from "The Chronicle of the Betrayal of King Richard II." It runs as follows:—"The Duke of Lancaster, having been received with shouts of enthusiasm, addressed the multitude in these words:—'Thanks, my countrymen and loving friends; I thank you, countrymen.' Voices from the crowd then answered, 'Long live Henry, the noble Duke of Lancaster! Welcome hongwished-for Duke of Lancaster; may all joy and prosperity attend you! Such a lord deserves to be King.' Bolingbroke then rejoined: 'My Lords and friends, here is King Richard: I deliver him into your custody, and beg you to do with him what you wish.' Whereupon different voices replied, 'God save thee, Bolingbroke! Heaven preserve thee! Welcome, Bolingbroke!'" After

FASHIONS FOR APRIL.—(SEE PAGE 297.)

all this poor Richard himself appears, and is received by the people with ominous silence. "And as he (continues the Chronicle) rode through London on a little horse, on his way to prison, they kept an open space round him that every one might see him; and there was a boy who pointed him out with his finger, saying, 'Behold King Richard, who has done so much good to the kingdom of England.' It is true that some pitied him much, and others were exceedingly glad, cursing him loudly in their language, and saying, 'Now are we all well revenged of him who has governed us so ill.' And in this manner was he taken to the Tower of London." These details, also, are acted on the scene; to which is added an incident addressed both to the fancy and the feeling. One of the soldiers, who had fought under the banner of Edward the Black Prince, at Cressy and Poitiers, accompanied by his grandson, endeavours to pay homage to the son of his former commander, but is prevented by the mob, and treated with contempt. With this touching situation the spectacle concludes.

## *THE COURT.*

The Queen remains at Buckingham Palace, and continues to take daily carriage airings. Her Majesty's accouchement may be expected to take place within a very early period.

At the Court held on the 20th inst. the following noblemen were appointed Lord Lieutenants:—The Duke of Rutland, of the county of Leicester, the Earl of Burlington, of Lancashire; and Viscount Milton, of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

On Tuesday the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales honoured the Royal Academy of Music, in Tenterden-street, with a visit In the evening the Queen and the Prince, with the Princess Royal and the Princess Feodore of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, honoured the Haymarket Theatre with their presence

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Clarence House, St. James's. Prince Albert went to the camp at Aldershott. His Royal Highness travelled by the South-Western Railway to Farnborough, and rode on horseback to the encampment, returning to Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock. During the afternoon the Queen received a visit from the Duke and Duchess de Nemours

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer will give a grand dinner this evening (Saturday) to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

Viscount Palmerston left Cambridge House on Thursday morning to make an electioneering visit to Tiverton. He Ladyship accompanied the Premier. The noble Viscount and Viscountess will return to town on Saturday

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE week's transactions in Home Stocks, both for money and time have been very limited; nevertheless, prices generally have continued steady. The Discount Market, though not to say excited, has ruled firm, and full rates have been realised; those on the Stock Exchange, for short paper, being 6 to 6½; in Lombard-street, 5½ to 6 per cent. whilst some of the discount-houses are taking money on "call" at from 6½ to 8 per cent

Our advices from the Continent are to the effect that money is becoming easier, notwithstanding that the supply has not increased. The Bank of Amsterdam has lowered its rate to four, and at Hamburg the value of money is five per cent. This decline may have the effect of drawing capital to this country for discount purposes

About £ 600 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England this week for transmission to the Continent, and the value of the imports, which have not exceeded £150,000, have been sold for France. The Silver Market has been rather active; and, to meet heavy shipments to be made to India next week, £120,000 in silver has come to hand from France and Belgium. As numerous contracts have been entered into to furnish silver, the drain upon Continental resources will be heavy for some time. Here scarcely any supply is in the market

Mr. Escalle, late Governor of the Royal British Bank, has been again examined in the Court of Bankruptcy. No new facts have been elicited; but we understand that another dividend will be shortly declared.

A meeting of the shareholders of the London and Eastern Banking Corporation has been held, at which it was admitted that, out of the paid up capital of £250,000, no more than £27,200 was lent on mortgage to one of the directors at 10 per cent! The total liabilities are £320,734. It has been arranged that the business of the bank shall in future be carried on by other institutions in India, on condition that the shareholders give their notes-of-hand for the whole of the unpaid-up capital.

Much satisfaction has been expressed at the appearance of an official notice stating that the Sound Dues question has been finally settled.

On Monday Consols were rather inactive. The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 93¾ ¾; for the Account, 93¾ ¾; India stock realised 221¾ to 223½; and Bank Stock, for Account, 220½. Exchequer Bills were 7s. 4ds. to 3s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 96¾ and 98¾. Tuesday's business was limited, as follows:—Three per Cent Consols, for Money, 93¾ ¾; Ditto, for Account, 93¾ ½; New Two and-a-Half per Cents, 76¾; Exchequer Bills, 3s. 4ds. 2s. prem. Scarcely any change took place in the quotations on Wednesday, the Three per Cents, for Money, being done at 93¾ ¾; for Account, 93¾ to 93½. India Bonds were 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to 3s. prem.; and the Bonds, 98¾ to 99¾ ¾. There was rather more firmness in the Stock Market on Thursday, and an upward tendency:—The Three per Cents, for Transfer, were done at 93¾ ¾ to ¾; for the Account, 93¾ ¾. Exchequer Bills were rather firmer, at 1s. dis. to 1s. prem. India Stock ¾ ¾. He Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the minimum rate of discount

The dealings in the Foreign House have not been of a specu'ative character, and the purchases for money have been rather restricted. The changes in the quotations, however, have been unimportant. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have realised 89½. Brazilian Five per Cents, 1024; Ditto, Six per Cents, 1004; Mexican Three per Cents, 24¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 77¾; Portuguese Three p r Cents, 45; Russian Four-and-a Half per Cents, 99¼; Ditto, Five per Cents, 107; Turkish Six per Cents, 89¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63; Dutch Four per Cents, 89; Spanish Three per Cents, 41½; Spanish New Deferred, 22½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89¾ to 91; Austrian Four per Cents

Joint-stock Bank Shares, generally, have continued firm in price Australian have realised 84; Bank of Egypt, 18; City, 70; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 42; Limited Chartered of London, 7¾; London and Country, 32⅞; London Joint-Stock, 31; Oriental, 40; Ottoman, 16⅞; Union of Australia, 55⅞; Union of London, 26; and Western Bank of London, 40

Miscellaneous Securities have been dull, yet we have no material change to report in prices. London Docks, 109½; Australian Agricultural, 23½; London General Omnibus, 44; National Discount, 4¾; Royal of Europe Steam, 16½; Red River Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, New, 14½; Submarine Telegraph, Scrip, registered, 1; Grand Junction Canal, 44, Leeds and Liverpool, 490; Lee Conservancy, 240; London Waterworks, 106½; Grand Junction, 73; Ditto New, 31; Kent, 80; Lambeth, 95; West Middlesex, 90; Orange Grand Junction, 5½; Grand Southern and Western Ditto, 105 ex div.; Great Western, 86½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101; Lancaster and Carlisle, 85½; London and North Western, 98½; London and South Western, 86½; North British, 44¾ ex div.; North Eastern, 85½; North Kasten, 85½; North London, 98; Shrewsbury and Chester, 13½; Shrewsbury and Wolverhampton, 45½; South-Eastern, 74½; South-Eastern and Dover, 52½; South Wales, 84½ ex div.; Vale of Neath, 84½; and York and North Midland, 75

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 119; East Anglian, Class B, 2 12 ex div.; Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 12 ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 95½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 116; Ditto, Redeemable at Five per Cent prem., 23½; Great Western Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 95¾; Ditto, Four per Cent, 88¾; Ditto, Five per 100; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 5; Midland Consolidated, 93¾

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East India, 110½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 5; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 86¾; Great Indian Peninsular, 21½; Ditto, New, 8; Great Western of Canada, 26¾; Ditto, New, 11¾; Ditto, 8¾, 12s; Ditto 1 , without option, 108; Madras Third Extension, 6¾; Punjaub, 3 prem

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7; Euphrates Valley, 1 prem. Great Luxemburg, 6¾; Namur and Liege, 6¾; Paris and Lyons, 61¾

All Mining Shares have been dull. On Thursday Wheal Treasury were done at 25; Brasilian Imperial, 1¾; St. John del Rey, 20; United Mexican, 3¾

*Friday Afternoon.*

The business doing in the English Consol Market to-day is only moderate, yet prices are well supported. The Three per Cents, for Money, are 93¾ ¾; for the Account, 93¾ ¾. In the value of Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares very little change has taken place.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN.—THURSDAY (Friday).—Notwithstanding that we had a very limited supply of English wheat in our market to-day, the demand for all kinds ruled exceedingly heavy, at barely Monday's decline in the quotations. The general quality of the samples was by no means good. The fresh imports of foreign wheat have been limited; yet the show of samples, ex granary, was good. So few transactions took place that prices were almost nominal. In floating cargoes of grain very little was passing. Barley was in fair supply and sluggish request, but not cheaper. There was a fair demand for malt, at full prices. Oats, beans, and peas changed hands slowly, at Monday's fall in value. The flour trade was very dull

*Arrivals this week.*—English: wheat, 1670 quarters; barley, 450; malt, 1570; flour, 1360. Irish: Oats, 3000. Foreign: wheat, 1770; barley, 9700; oats, 510; flour, 310 sacks

*English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 49s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 56s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s. to 49s.; rye, 36s. to 38s.; grinding barley, 30s. to 32s.; distilling ditto, 35s to 38s.; malting ditto, 39s. to 43s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 68s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 63s. to 65s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 73s.; Chevalier, 72s. to 73s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 24s. to 31s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 23s. to 24s.; ditto, white, 24s to 29s.; tick beans, 33s. to 34s.; grey peas, 37s. to 38s.; maple, 39s to 40s.; white, 36s to 40s.; boilers, 39s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s. to 52s.; Suffolk, 39s. to 40s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s. to 41s. per 280 lb.; American flour, 37s. to 38s. per barrel

*Seeds.*—Linseed is still dull, and rather drooping. In rape very little is doing, and clover-seed is rather cheaper Cakes are dull

Linseed, English crushy, 21s. to 22s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 20s. to 22s.; bompool, 23s. to 24s. per quarter Coriander, 20s. to 24s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 7s. to 12s.; ditto, white, 9s. to 12s.; tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 36s to 38s per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £11 0s. to £11 10s.; ditto foreign, £11 0s to £11 5s.; rape cakes, £5 5s. to £5 10s. per ton. Canary, 70s. to 72s per quarter

*Bread.*—The prices of the 8lb. loaf in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9½d.; of household ditto, 7d to 8d. per 4lb loaf

*Imperial Weekly Averages.*—Wheat, 50s. 10d.; barley, 40s. 8d.; oats, 24s 7d.; rye, 39s. 10d.; beans, 39s. 6d.; peas, 39s. 9d

*The Six Weeks' Averages.*—Wheat, 53s 5d.; barley 42s 6d.; oats, 24s 7d.; rye, 40s 3d.; beans, 39s. 6d.; peas, 39s. 9d

*Eagle, Essex, and Kent Week.*—Wheat, 19s. 6ds. barley, 41 2ds. oats, 15.90s; rye, 19s. beans 40s. peas 312s. 6ds.

*Liverpool.*—A very limited business is doing in all kinds, yet we have no change to notice in the quotations. Common sound Congous is held at 12½d. to 13d. per lb. The imports are extensive, and the warehousing business is increasing

*Sugar.*—For good and fine raw sugars the trade has been a moderate inquiry, at last week's prices, but free qualities have sold heavily, and the quotations have ruled somewhat in favour of buyers. Demerara has realised 45s. 3d. to 45s. 6d.; Saturnia, 44s. to 47s. 6d.; and Madras, 42s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. per cwt. The refined market is quiet at late rates, viz., 62s 6d to 67s per cwt

*Coffee.*—The Dutch Company's sale of 2?2,000 bags has gone off steadily at full prices Our market is therefore higher. Plantation Ceylon, 57s. 6d. per cwt

*Rice.*—Very full prices have been realised for nearly all kinds, for which the demand has ruled steady.

*Provisions.*—Nearly all descriptions of butter are dull in sale and drooping in price Bacon supports former terms but all other provisions are dull

*Tallow.*—P.Y.C., on the spot, has been held for the present month's delivery at 57s 1½d. and even 58s per cwt. Town tallow, however, is freely offered at 57s 6d per cwt. The business doing is limited

*Oils.*—Linseed oil has sold slowly at 27?. 10s. to 28?. per ton, on the spot Rape is quiet at £54 to £54 10s for refined, and £51 for brown. Other oils are dull. Turpentine is rather spirits, 40s. to 41s 6d.; rosin, 10s 6d per cwt

*Sperm.*—Rum is in limited request, and rather dearer. Good to fair Demerara has realised 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d.; and brood Bahian, 2s 10d. per gallon. There is much firmness in the brandy market, and the finest parcels are worth 10s 6d per gallon. No change in cura çoa wines

*Hay and Straw.*—Meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 0s.; clover ditto, £3 3s. to £5 0s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 10s per load

*Wool.*—There is much less activity in our market, and some kinds of English wool are lower to purchase

*Potatoes.*—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is inactive, at from 60s. to 180s. per ton

*Hops.*—[illegible] are quite as much as the present request, and prices are well supported In all old or kinds very little is doing at late rates. The imports of foreign bags continue Mid and East Kent pockets, £3 15s. to £5 5s.; Weald of Kent, £3 5s. to £5 0s.; Sussex, £2 2s to £4 5s per cwt.

*Coals* (Friday).—South Hetton, 18s 6d.; Hilda'l, 16s 6d.; Bradyll, 18s; Kepier Grange, 18s 3d.; Cassop, 17s.; Hamsterley, 18s 6d.; Russell's Hall, 18s 6d.

*Metropolitan Cattle Market* (Friday).—The supply of beasts in to-day's market was very moderate in number, but fine in quality. For most breeds we had a fair demand, at Monday's currency. Sheep, the sales of which was limited, moved off slowly, yet prices were supported. There was very little doing in calves. Pigs, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.; and small porkers, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d. per 8lb. Suckling calves, 23s. to 28s.; quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 28s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 950; cows, 120; sheep and lambs, 4?0; calves, 60; pigs, 280. Foreign: Beasts, 1?0; sheep, 4?0

*Newgate and Leadenhall* (Friday).—The trade generally rules steady at the prices of Monday last. Per 8 lbs. by the carcase:—Inferior beef, 3d to 4d; middling ditto, 4d to 4d; prime large ditto, 4d to 4d; prime small ditto, 4d to 4d; large pork, 4d to 4d; inferior mutton, 4d to 4d; middling ditto, 4d to 4d; prime ditto, 4d to 4d; large lamb, 6d to 6d; and small ditto, 6d to 6d per lb. by the carcase

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 20

1th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. C. F. Shewell to be Captain, Cornet and Adjutant E. Harvey to have the rank of Lieutenant; Cornet H. Chilton Goldie to be Lieutenant; Cornet H. Chilton to be Cornet

1st Dragoons: J. W. S. Smith to be Cornet, vice Lord Castlemaine, who exchanges

Grenadier Guards: Capt. W. Earle to be Lieutenant and Captain

Scots Fusilier Guards: Ensign and Lieutenant, Hon. H. Cavendish to be Lieutenant and Captain, H. A. Bethell to be Lieut. and Captain, Lieut. Sergt. J. Wilson to be Ensign and Lieut., Assist. Surg. F. Hodgson to be Battalion Surgeon

1st Foot: C. K. C. Rooke to be Ensign

7th Regim. W. H. Ailsworth to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Hon. W. Le Poer Trench to be Major; Lieut. G. R. Walker to be Captain.

8th Lieut. to Barnston to be Adjutant.

10th Lieut. W. F. A. E. Pregrave to be Instructor of Musketry

Surg. J. N. Shipton to be Assist. Surgeon.

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—Acting Quartermasters E. Pearson, D. M'Intyre to be Quartermasters.

DEPOT BATTALION.—Captain P. D. Astley to be Instructor of Musketry

Hospital Assistants of the First Class Frederick M. D to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class; Purvey or a Clerk C. B. Knapp to be Purveyor to the Forces

BREVET.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Jacob, C.B., to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. Macpherson, Major F. D. [illegible] to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army; Major and Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Wilkinson to be Colonel in the Army, Quartermaster W. Betson to have the honorary rank of Cornet

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 13.

Royal Marines: Capt W. Cosser to be Paymaster; Lieut. Lieut. [illegible] Assistant Captain

JAMAICA PORT [illegible]

H. DENISON, Liverpool [illegible]

[illegible]

J. HUNTER, Nottingham-place, Stepney, draper.—T. CHRISMAS, Chisbam and Rhenness, coal merchant.—G. C. BRANGHAM, Old Broad-street, merchant.—S. COULDREY, Plower's wharf, Bermondsey, timber, lime, brick, and cement merchant.—H. MARIA WILLIAMS, Southampton-buildings.—A. W. HOWARD, New Charles-street, Bermondsey, timber merchant.—J. SMITH and S. GIBBS, Lime-street-place, Fetter-lane, and Beaufort-court, Fleet-street, printer and publisher.—W. [illegible] Bristol, merchant.—J. [illegible] Bristol, merchant.—J. [illegible] Bristol, shipbuilder.—J. [illegible] Bristol, shipbuilder.—J. [illegible] Bristol, shipbuilder

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this name in the sober negative character of their colouring.

"A Mountain Mirror" (70), by Mr. Pettit, looks at first sight spotty and wanting in breadth; but this is due to the nature of the scenery, which consists of nothing but bare masses of rock, crags, and boulders—all repeated in the faithful lake. The colouring, from the nature of the view, is rather repulsive; but evinces keen perception of the various gradations and hues of grey, slate, purple, blue, dun, and cinnamon.

There is honest imitation of nature in "Coast Scene, Isle of Arran" (128), by Mr. Peel. The sunny effect and the golden cornfield are particularly happy.

The great trough and sweep of the valley is well realised in No. 141, by Mr. Bridell, and it is altogether a pleasing picture; but it seems rather more like a reminiscence of a Turneresque vision of "Lake Avernus" than an actual locality in the Tyrol.

"A Salmon-trap — Evening" (262), by Mr. Oakes, is in its sky tints not so happy as a picture by this artist we recently noticed at the Exhibition of the British Institution, but the whole of the landscape is kept down with scientific knowledge of effect.

Three small views of towns in France (270-1-2), by Mr. Wood, deserve particular attention. The firmness and power of the painting are very promising.

"A By-way among the Hills" (51), by Mr. Hulme, is full of the charming vivacity of chequered sunlight straggling through trees.

No. 39, by Mr. Robins, is very natural and modest. The "chopping" waves are especially truthful, and we think the picture affords the best specimen of seapainting in the rooms.

Great luminosity and power characterise the pictures by Mr. Raven, and there is, sometimes, a kind of Giorgionesque effect about the lighting of the clouds. But this strength is not only lavished sometimes, but the "modesty of nature is o erstepped," and startling effects given where they could not occur. These remarks are made generally, but they apply to "The Funeral of a Village Maiden" (258) executed, however, in conjunction with Mr. C. J. Lewis. "The Merry Merry Month of May" (246), another work by Mr. Raven, is extremely vivid and positive in colour, with a certain garishness beyond nature.

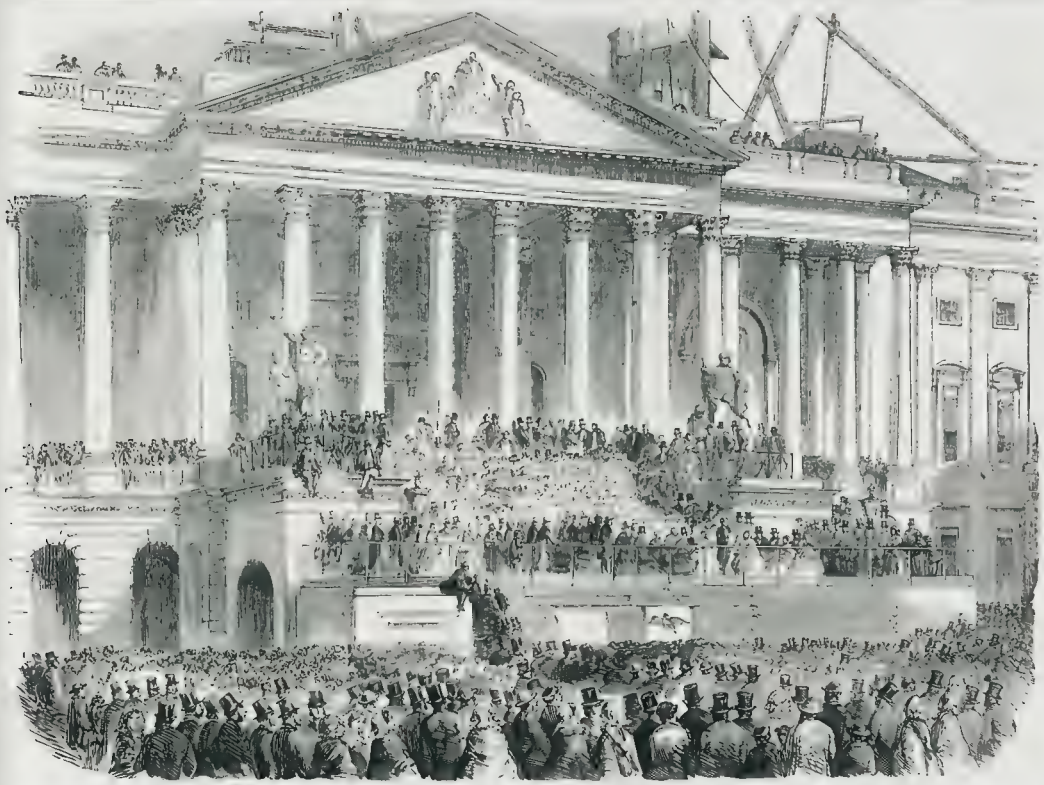
There are landscapes by Mr. Montague and a few other artists, the consideration of which our limits compel us to forego. We may say, however, in conclusion, that in our notice of this Exhibition we have pointed out all those pictures which arrested our attention by any kind of excellence, and that we have dwelt more upon their merits than their occasional defects. To have marked all the feebleness and enumerated all the failures in these rooms would have been indeed a long and unthankful task.

We this week engrave, agreeably to promise, Mr. Moore's careful and truthful picture, "Haymaking in Switzerland, Lausanne. Painted on the spot" (66). The artist surely needs not tell us his picture was "painted on the spot" — the fact is sufficiently apparent. Some of our more unsuspecting readers may, however, be surprised that such a statement is made at all. Alas! they little know the occult mysteries of manufacture and transmutation going on in many a dark studio. But, confining ourselves to the simplicity and faithfulness of the work before us, what can be more true to nature than those sturdy oxen standing in the sunshine, with their drooping white eyelashes, and the shadows from their ears and horns creeping along their rough and shaggy sides? Why, laziness and good living on such rich, fragrant, flowery provender as that before them are marked in every trait of their condition. They are so perfectly painted as to form unquestionably the great attraction of the picture; and the haymakers, having not much nationally interesting about them, are somewhat like the actors at Astley's — human supernumeraries. The woman, however, is rather droll, in virtue of her dowdy straw hat. Agriculturists will, no doubt, find some amusement, not merely in the uneconomical employment of a yoke of oxen to so small a load, but in the primeval simplicity of the method by which they are attached to the cart, and likewise in the primitive lumbering form of the cart itself. The models of the whole have been, if not of antediluvian, certainly of fabulous, antiquity. The picture contains little to remind us of "Lausanne," more than the fertile and beautiful plain of the Pays de Vaud, and some alps in the distance; but we cannot say whether these are the Alps of Savoy, Vaud, the Vallais, or Fribourg—they cannot be the distant mountains of Jura. We get no glimpse of the classic Leman, nor of the beautifully-situated town of Lausanne itself; the mention of which recals so many recollections of Gibbon, Voltaire, Rousseau, Byron, John Philip Kemble and a host of other associations.

"BEG, SIR!"—PAINTED BY COBBETT.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS—(SEE PAGE 292.)

"HAYMAKING IN SWITZERLAND."—PAINTED BY H. MOORE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

EXAMINATION AT THE POLICE-OFFICE, [illegible]



INAUGURATION OF MR. BUCHANAN, AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, AT WASHINGTON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY WHITCHURCH, OF WASHINGTON.

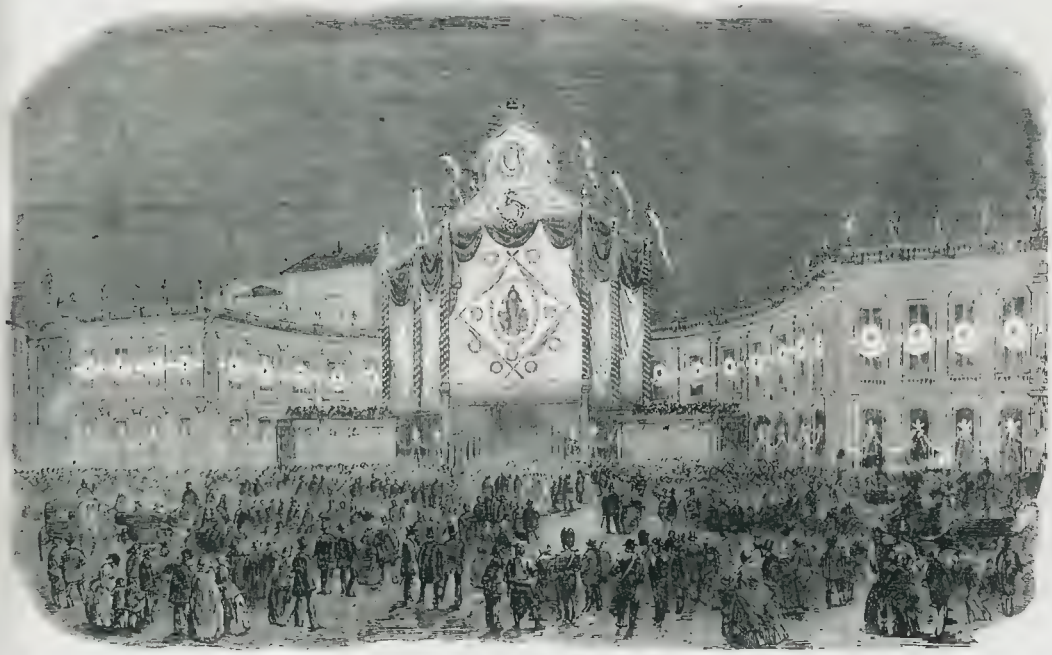
## INAUGURATION OF MR. BUCHANAN AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIS simple ceremony took place at Washington, on the 4th inst. The morning was welcomed with the firing of cannon and ringing of bells; from nearly every prominent point, and from many private residences, the national flag floated gracefully in the breeze. The streets and avenues began early to fill with a busy crowd of citizens, as well as the thousands of strangers and countrymen who for the previous days had poured towards the national metropolis in one uninterupted stream. The city of Washington was probably never before visited by so large a number of persons, without reference to party distinction.

At about ten o'clock the procession began to form in New York-avenue and Fifteenth-street, as follows:—W. Selden, Esq., Marshal-in-Chief, accompanied by his aids: they wore yellow scarfs with white rosettes; and the saddle-cloths of their horses were blue and gold.

The military escort was headed by General John A. Quitnam, mounted on a fine charger, and accompanied by his aids. Next came the Flying Artillery Company, from Fort McHenry, in full uniform, mounted, with four officers and sixty-two men, four pieces of artillery, and caissons. They attracted a large share of the public attention. They were followed by the President's mounted guard, Capt. Polk, a full marine band of music; the battalion of United States' Marines, four companies; Washington Light Infantry, National Greys, National Guards, Highlanders, Union Guard, Washington Jagers, Boone Rifles, and American Rifles.

Next came Dodworth's celebrated brass band from New York; then



ILLUMINATIONS IN THE LARGO DEL CASTELLO, NAPLES, ON THE [illegible] OF [illegible]

the Albany Bi[illegible] Corps on the right, and the Willard Guards and the Charlestown City Guards on the left. Then Scott's band of music, from Rochester, New York; and also the Salem brass band. The Young Guard from Richmond, with their splendid band The Lancaster Fencibles, Philadelphia, the Mount Vernon Guards, Alexandria Rifles, the Albany band of music, the Montgomery Guards, the Alleghany Guards, and the Continentals of Cumberland, accompanied by many staff officers. "Some of the companies," (says the *Times* correspondent) "were in excellent order, their uniforms clean and bright, and their drill good; in many their condition of the utmost precision, as regards the outward appearance of the soldier. Those brilliant companies were evidently well to do, and could afford to expend something for the credit of the corps. But there were other detachments so oddly threadbare and dilapidated, that if their patriotism had not exceeded their vanity they would surely have remained at home. The most striking of all the military companies was one in the uniform of the 'Continentals' of 1776—blue with buff facings. The colours still bore on a party badge in the cover of the *Edinburgh Review*—the Union Jack and topboots. It is very nearly the dress military critics of Napoleon in his early campaigns. Compared with more modern military tailoring it loses very little. The hat would certainly catch rain like a dish but would pour it off clear of the collar; the stock conducts it down the neck The boots look better than any form of the trousers. On the whole, as a fighting and marching dress, it was quite as good as most of our present uniforms. The officers add an elaborate lace shirt-frill, which throws in a touch of the drawing room. The "Tom-Jo's" were quite a feature of the day. Another relic of the past turned up among the crowd—an old gentlemen wore a real queue, a veritable pigtail, carefully trimmed and tied: in the New World one ancient fashion still survives.

At the head of the civic part of the procession was a car, with a splendid national flag floating from a pole from seventy to eighty feet high, surmounted with a "cap of liberty." This flag was richly decorated with allegorical representations, as Civilisation, Agriculture, Mechanics, and Fine Arts. On one side was the God of War, on the other the Goddess of Liberty. The car was drawn by six handsomely-caparisoned horses, attended by grooms The workmen of the Washington Navy-yard, under the command of Captain J. Rainbow, deserve great credit for this contribution

This flag was followed by the President of the United States, Franklin Pierce, with James Buchanan, President elect, attended by Marshals and Assistant Marshals.

The ship *Constitution*, built and fitted out at the Washington Navy-yard, next advanced in fine style—a perfect specimen of naval architecture in proportions, build, rigging, and spars a complete man of war in all but armament. She was decorated with flags, and "manned" by ten lads attired in full sailors' costume.

The remainder of the procession consisted of persons on horseback and in vehicles.

The Senate Chamber, immediately after Congress had adjourned, was opened for the admission of Senators, the privileged guests, ex-President and Vice President, the Judges of the Supreme Court (who were in black silk gowns), diplomatic corps, heads of departments, and members of Congress; officers of the Army and Navy who by name had received the thanks of Congress, Governors of States, and various officials connected with Government, besides the local authorities of the district of Columbia, &c.

The procession having arrived, the President and President elect, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangement, proceeded to the Vice President's room; and, on the new Senate being called to order, the President and President elect were introduced by the Committee of Arrangement to the seats prepared for them in front of the Secretary's table in the Senate Chamber, with the Judges on the right and the diplomatic corps on the left. The whole body then proceeded to the entrance portico, where the President took his seat in front of the platform. The attendance of political associations, judicial persons, clergy, members of Congress, Governors of States and Territories, members of the Cabinet and Legislature, officers of the army and navy, and military, corporate authorities, and other dignitaries, formed an immense concourse, extending a considerable distance in every direction. As soon as order could be restored, Mr. Buchanan rose, and in a clear and strong voice delivered the inaugural address. The President's remarks were frequently interrupted by hearty applause; and on its conclusion chear after cheer greeted the speaker.

The oath of office was administered by the venerable Chief Justice; after which the members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice-President, Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms, returned to the Senate Chamber; and the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangement, proceeded to the President's house.

The entire military, after the inauguration, escorted President Buchanan to the White House, where they formed in line, and passed in review before him.

During the afternoon thousands of citizens and strangers crowded to the executive mansion to pay their respects to Mr. Buchanan.

The accompanying view of the platform in front of the portico of the Capitol at Washington has been engraved from a photograph by Whitechurch, of Washington.

## THE LARGO MERCATELLO, NAPLES, ILLUMINATED.

We engrave this scene as a specimen of the spontaneous rejoicings of the Neapolitan people; and also as an artistic curiosity. The official journal of the 26th ult. announced that "to-day, at two o'clock, the joyful salvos of all the castles gave intelligence of the most happy delivery of her augast Majesty our Queen, who, in the Palace of Caserta, has given birth to a well-formed Prince. This most cheering news was rapidly spread about, exciting in every direction the most lively exultation."

Assuming to be the just interpreters of the overflowing joy of a happy and grateful people, the municipality erected in the Largo Mercatello the temporary edifice which forms the subject of the accompanying Sketch: it was covered with white and crimson hangings. In the centre was a colossal transparency of the Madonna, clothed with a large mantle, beneath and within whose ample folds their Majesties were enveloped. Around them were shields bearing the names of the various members of the Royal Family. Immediately above were the family shields, surmounted by an allegorical figure, explaining the origin of the great happiness and prosperity of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and the ground on which King Ferdinand bases all his hopes. On each side of the erection was a scaffolding whereon was seated a band of instrumental performers; and the whole was brilliantly illuminated with lamps of all kinds. The occasion of the fête was so important, and the joy of the Neapolitans thereat was considered to be so exuberant, that the authorities ordered three evenings to be given up to festivities. Besides a considerable number of people on foot and in carriages, a syndron of cavalry and innumerable bodies of police assisted. The evening passed over with the greatest tranquillity.

The site which was chosen for this grand display has presented within the last nine years some striking contrasts. Here is the entrance to the Jesuits' College, and those who were in Naples in March, 1848, will not soon forget how on a cold, drizzly morning some thousands of people occupied the open space in front, and howled like wild beasts for their prey. Later in the day the members of the Society of Jesus issued forth in carriages in procession, imposing by the dignity of their bearing on the imagination of the multitude, and, driving to the Arsenal, were sent off by sea. In 1857 the entrance to the building is illuminated: they are again in places of power and trust—for the King has need of them.

THE HOUSELESS AND VAGRANT POOR.—Mr. J. W. Butterworth, of Fleet-street, a guardian of the West London Union, has addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor, on the vast variety inscribable to personal influence to place the legal relief of the houseless poor of London on a better footing. His plan is simply this: that each metropolitan union or poor-board shall contribute an annual quota, to be determined according to the aggregate of its rateable value or average annual expenditure, to a common fund, to be applied to the erection and maintenance of a proper number of conveniently-situated and uniformly-conducted casual wards throughout the metropolis. This, if carried out, would at once remove the motive, and therefore put an end to the system at present pursued by different boards of rendering their casual wards inaccessible to the wandering and peculiar class of paupers for whom they are maintained, in order to shift on other shoulders the burden of the rate for their support.

A man, pretending to be deaf and dumb, was begging in Stockton a few days ago. At one house where he solicited alms, a fine Newfound land dog sprang out at him, when the fellow exclaimed in an excited manner, "If you don't take the dog away I'll stick him

## CITY BANQUET TO LORD PALMERSTON.

On Friday evening week the Lord Mayor entertained Lord Palmerston, the Cabinet, the subordinate Ministers and officials, and a numerous party of guests, principally selected for their conformity in politics with the present Administration, in the Egyptian Hall, at the Mansion-house. There were covers laid for 360 guests. As far as the press arrangements were concerned, they were very restricted. The company included his Excellency Feroux Khan (the Persian Plenipotentiary) and suite, who have just arrived in London, and whose Oriental aspect and picturesque appointments made them objects of peculiar interest. The usual loyal toasts were disposed of with the customary honours. In reply to the toast of "The Army," Gen. Codrington returned thanks.

To the toast of "The Navy,"

Sir C. Wood responded. He would not (he said) refer to the war, but would speak of the services rendered to the country in a time of peace. In the midst of the present Government, the honour of England had been sullied, or that her dignity or position had been lowered. They had been told that their foreign policy was turbulent, aggressive, and braggadocio. Now, although it might be difficult to prove a negative, he asked, was their turbulence to be inferred from their extreme reluctance to go to war, or from their having signed two treaties of peace within twelve months? Was their aggressive character shown in their steady refusal of all territorial aggrandisement? And he appealed to the diplomatic correspondence of the last four years to prove whether or not there had been any tendency to braggadocia on the part of the Government (Hear). He was not going to travel over the map of Europe, but would say one word about the United States, whose present Government entertained, he believed, the best disposition towards this country. They had the advantage of having at the head of the United States' Government that eminent man with whom he had long in this country, who had mixed amongst all classes, and had been able to ascertain for himself what were the real feelings of this country. With respect to China the Government had only done what they felt their honour would have done protect the honour of the British flag He believed Admiral Seymour to have been fully justified; and Sir J. Bowring, who had been opposed to every sort of vituperation, had been most unjustly attacked. He believed that Admiral Seymour would, like an honourable man, bear the full responsibility of Sir J. Bowring (Cheers)—and that both would have been condemned by their countrymen had they not protected the honour of our flag and the interests of our commerce (Cheers)

To the toast of "The House of Commons,"

Mr. G. Grey returned thanks; and, after some further speeches, the company separated about twelve o'clock

The Illustration engraved upon the front page of the present Number represents the dais or cross-table. Upon the right of the Lord Mayor are seated Viscountess Palmerston, the Turkish Ambassador, the Persian Ambassador, and Captain Lynch. Upon the left of the Lord Mayor are seated the Lady Mayoress, the French Ambassador, the Countess of Clarendon, Madame Musurus (lady of the Turkish Ambassador, the Swedish Consul, the Hon. Miss Wortley, the Earl of Harrowby, the Greek Ambassador and his lady, and the Bishop of London. Viscount Palmerston is addressing the company

## THE BEST USE FOR SMITHFIELD MARKET.

THE last number of the *Labourer's Friend*, the journal of the Society for improving the condition of the Labouring Classes, contains an interesting correspondence between Sir C. Trevelyan, and Sir S. M. Peto, regarding the best use to which the site of Smithfield Market can be turned. It appears that the Commissioners to whom the best mode of disposing of that valuable space of ground had been confided, requested Sir Charles Trevelyan to give them a general idea of the manner in which the site might be laid out for the promotion of the public health and recreation, without any considerable extent, the cause of intellectual, moral and religious improvement. "The whole area," as Sir Charles states, "is six acres, but its shape is so irregular that, in order to make it fully available, it must either be consolidated by purchases or exchanges, or some special use must be made of the parts which are thrown off from the main body. It may, I suppose, be assumed that the bulk and entire centre of the area will be railed off and planted with trees and shrubs, which should be constantly renewed. And round each of the lesser portion of the site, and the lofty ranges of Model Lodging Houses might be erected, in substitution for some of the miserable accommodation of the neighbouring population, and as an example for more extensive constructions of the same kind elsewhere. And in some suitable situation, I should like to see one of the bays or irregular indentations of the general area, I would suggest that a building should be constructed on the Crystal Palace principle, which might combine the following objects:—1st. The means of public recreation, according to the 'Public Recreation Society' of Birmingham. 2ndly. The means of intellectual improvement by a library, philosophical apparatus, lectures, and the other arrangements usually adopted in Mechanics' Institutes; and, 3rdly. The means of religious quiet and reading on Sunday to those who desire it."

Sir Morton Peto agrees with Sir Charles that the site should be devoted to the promotion of the health and enjoyment of the citizens of London, and for this end he suggests that the greater portion of it should be kept as open space, railing in a thoroughfare round it. On the space adjoining Long-lane, used as a pig-market, and up to the end of Long-lane, he would recommend the erection of houses for the industrial classes. He does not propose that the Government should undertake these, but merely that it should give the land for building, at a small ground-rent, on condition that the rents, regulations, &c., are approved by them, as well as the plans and buildings. If these were erected on the plan of flats, with open galleries and public yards, a large amount of accommodation would be obtained, and, let in rooms of two and three to a family, at a moderate rent, would at the same time, have regard to the moderate ground-rent, pay the party investing a remunerative return

From the angle of Long-lane, to the street leading to Holborn, and immediately opposite to Long-lane, there is a long parallelogram, intersected by a thoroughfare called Cock-and-Bell-lane. This would give two spaces—one upon which Sir Morton Peto suggests that baths and washhouses should be erected, and upon the other a library and reading-rooms forming a large establishment, in which, under proper regulations, certificated industrious men should be admitted, on payment of a small subscription, to the library and rooms supplied with all the useful and interesting literature of the day, as well as newspapers and periodicals; in part of the establishment coffee and suitable refreshments to be supplied at fixed prices.

The whole of the space, excepting the small part already described, he would keep open, with iron railings around it, giving it a wide space next the houses, and planted round the whole space with the finest plane-tree. The whole of the interior space to be laid out, first with walks around the outer circle; then the interior space to be gravelled, rolled perfectly smooth, as the walks in Kensington gardens, and kept scrupulously clean, &c. In this part, under proper regulations, he would suggest that athletic games should be permitted. this would not be an annoyance to the inhabitants, and would be felt a great boon in suitable weather and under proper regulations. Both men and lads would find their health and comfort greatly promoted; and with the season of the year, or hour of the day, when they could not enjoy their games, the reading-rooms, &c., would be more attractive

DR. LEITCHARDT.—The object of the communication read by Mr. Sidney to the Geographical Society on Monday, on a proposed expedition in South Australia in search of the missing Dr. Leitchardt and his party was to prove that Dr. Leitchardt is still living in the interior, and that by a well-directed search, conducted in a fitting manner, he may be discovered and restored to his friends, or at all events, that his papers may be obtained, even if he should be dead. It is proposed that the expedition should consist of about fifteen native troopers, each with a packhorse loaded with essential requisites, and that they should, thus unencumbered, make a rapid journey in the direction where Dr. Leitchardt was last heard of It was stated that a number of cattle he took with him would be sure to have left tracks in the bush which could be easily traced. The writer of the paper who had had fourteen years' experience in the wilds of South Australia, is of opinion that the blacks in the interior would not maltreat the European traveller; but would be more likely to detain him among them The expense of such an expedition was estimated at £[illegible]

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The following despatch has been published at Paris, dated Berlin, 22nd inst.:—"Prussia refuses to refer the decision of the question of the Danish Duchies to the Western Powers, as desired by France and England, on the ground of its being a purely German question. It is thought that Austria will also refuse."

Count Persigny returned thanks for the Foreign Ministers.

Lord Granville, in reply to the toast "the House of Peers," having thanked the Lord Mayor for his invitation and his excellent dinner, said that he had lately seen advertised a sauce of peculiar zest which was called Palmerston sauce (A laugh), and he believed that the Lord Mayor had added to the attractions of his dinner by giving them that sauce in the greatest perfection (Laughter). On a very recent occasion the House of Lords had come to a decision opposed to that of the House of Commons, and he confidently believed that ultimately the Lords would prove to have been the best exponents of the will of the people of England (Hear, hear). Earl Granville then went on with thirty-six good reasons for the course they had taken, and would, he believed, on every occasion of emergency give the people reason for exclaiming, "Thank God, we have a House of Lords!" (Cheers)

The Earl of Clarendon, in returning thanks for the toast coupled with his name, said he was most grateful to the Lord Mayor for identifying his name with the permanence of foreign relations, the importance of which it was impossible to over-estimate. The office he had the honour to hold was one of great responsibility; but the people of England had a perfect right to inquire whether in that office he upheld the dignity of the country abroad, or whether he had done anything to weaken the esteem of friends, or to arouse the anger of foes (Hear). The principle upon which the policy of the Government had been guided avoided both extremes, but would say one word about the United States, whose present Government entertained, he believed, the best disposition towards this country. They had the advantage of having at the head of the United States' Government that eminent man with whom he had long in this country, who had mixed amongst all classes, and had been able to ascertain for himself what were the real feelings of this country. With respect to China the Government had only done what they felt their honour would have done protect the honour of the British flag He believed Admiral Seymour to have been fully justified; and Sir J. Bowring, who had been opposed to every sort of vituperation, had been most unjustly attacked. He believed that Admiral Seymour would, like an honourable man, bear the full responsibility of Sir J. Bowring (Cheers)—and that both would have been condemned by their countrymen had they not protected the honour of our flag and the interests of our commerce (Cheers)

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## PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—Saturday.

The House of Lords met at two o'clock, for the purpose of giving the Royal assent (by commission) to several public bills, and for proroguing Parliament. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Earl of Harrowby, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Lord Stanley of Alderley. The number of Peers in attendance was very small, including, in addition to the Commissioners, Lord Panmure, the Bishop of London, Lord Wensleydale, Lord Redesdale, and a few others. There was a considerable attendance of ladies, who filled the Opposition benches, and Feroze Khan and the members of his suite, in the picturesque dress of the Persians, occupied a portion of the Episcopal benches. Sir Augustus Clifford proceeded to summon the Commons to attend the House of Peers; and the Speaker, shortly after, accompanied by Lord Palmerston, and about sixty or seventy members of the House of Commons, attended at the bar. The Clerk at the Table read the Commission empowering the Royal assent to be given to the following bills:—Mr. Speaker's Retirement Bill, the Exchequer Bills (£21,049,700) Bill, Commissioners of Supply (Scotland) Bill, the Income-tax Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the Copyhold Enclosure Bill, the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Bill, the Customs-duties Bill, the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, &c. The reading of the document having been concluded,

The Lord Chancellor said: In obedience to her Majesty's commands, we do declare to you, the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, that her Majesty has given her Royal assent to these bills, and require the clerk to pass the same in the usual form and words. The titles of the money bills were first read, and the clerk in the usual Norman French declared that the Queen thanked the Commons and accepted their benevolence; the bills not giving public money were assented to in the briefer and less grateful phrase of "La Reine le veut."

The Lord Chancellor then read the Speech from her Majesty, of which the following is a copy:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that, in releasing you at this early period from your attendance in Parliament, it is her Majesty's intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament, in order to ascertain in the most constitutional manner the sense of her people upon the present state of public affairs.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the exigencies of the public service during the period that will elapse before the new Parliament, which her Majesty will direct immediately to be called, shall have been able to give its deliberation to these matters.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by her Majesty to express the satisfaction which she feels at your having been able during the present Session materially to reduce the burdens of her people.

Her Majesty commands us to assure you that it is her fervent prayer that the several constituencies of the United Kingdom upon whom will devolve the exercise of those high functions which, by the Constitution, belong to them, may be guided by an all-wise Providence to the selection of representatives whose wisdom and patriotism may aid her Majesty in constant endeavours to maintain the honour and dignity of her crown, and to promote the welfare and happiness of her people.

Then followed the reading of the Act of Prorogation, which, after reciting the names of the "dear cousins," and "well beloved," and "right trusty" of the commissioners, proceeded to say "that for certain pressing causes and considerations, us especially moving, we have thought fit to prorogue our said Parliament; therefore we, confiding very much in your fidelity and circumspection, have given power to you, by virtue of these presents, further to prorogue and continue our present Parliament, in the city of Westminster, from Saturday, the 21st of March, till and unto Thursday, the 30th of April now next following." The Lord Chancellor then declared the Parliament prorogued until Thursday, the 30th of April next.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Saturday.

The House met at half-past one. Mr. O'Donoghue took the oaths and his seat for Tipperary, in place of Mr. James Sadleir, expelled.

Renewal of Diplomatic Relations with Naples.—Mr. T. Duncombe inquired whether, since the withdrawal of the French and British Legations from Naples, any overtures had been made by the King of Naples to France and England for the return of those Legations, and whether those overtures were likely to be acceptable to the two countries; as it appeared, according to a statement in one of the public journals, that an Envoy had gone to Paris with the view of settling, in a satisfactory manner, the differences which existed between the Neapolitan Government and the Governments of England and France.—Lord Palmerston. No overtures, properly so called, have been received by the French or English Governments from the King of Naples since the discontinuance of our relations with that Government. But an indirect intimation has reached us to the effect that the Neapolitan Government wishes to know whether, if the King of Naples were to carry into execution a convention made with the Argentine Confederation, by which the political prisoners now detained in the prisons of Naples were to be banished to the territory of the Argentine Confederation, that would be considered by the two Governments as a substantial conclusion of that more moderate system of government which we wish to see established at Naples. I speak only of the British Government; but we do not think that clearing the prisons of Naples by sending the prisoners into banishment to South America, for the purpose of replenishing those prisons by fresh arrests, would be that sort of change of system which would be considered by us as accomplishing the purpose for which diplomatic relations were broken off with the Government of Naples (Hear, hear).

Treaty with the Emperor of Morocco.—Mr. W. Patten inquired if it was true that a treaty had been concluded with the Emperor of Morocco, by which considerable advantages were secured to British subjects?—Lord Palmerston said he would give his answer at the bar, to which he proceeded at once, and brought up the copy of a treaty concluded between her Majesty and the Emperor of Morocco, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Sir A. Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, a few minutes after two, summoned the House to the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's message for the prorogation of Parliament read by the Royal Commissioners. The Speaker, accompanied by most of the members present, then quitted the House, returning at half-past two; when the Speaker, standing at the table, read the Royal Speech, and the House broke up, every member in succession first shaking hands with the Speaker.

An Alarming Decision on Slavery.—The most important decision ever made by the Supreme Court of the United States was pronounced recently, and a summary of its leading points will be found among our telegraphic despatches. That supreme tribunal of the land decides that the ordinance of 1787, so far as it prohibits slavery from the north-west territory, was unconstitutional; that the Missouri Compromise, so far as it excluded slavery from the Louisiana territory north of 36 deg. 30 min., was unconstitutional; that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery from any portion of the federal territory, nor to authorise the inhabitants thereof to do so; that negroes are not citizens of the United States; and that the residence of a slave in a free State does not affect his legal condition upon his return to a State where slavery is allowed by law. Thus, at one blow, all the legislation of the country, from the formation of the Constitution to the present day, against the extension of slavery, is swept away; and the Supreme Court decides that the Constitution *ex proprio vigore* carries slavery into every portion of the federal territory, or, what amounts to the same thing, authorises the slaveholder to carry it thither, in spite of Congress or the will of its inhabitants. The power of Congress over the subject, and the modern doctrine of popular sovereignty in the territories, are alike repudiated and annulled. It is not in the power either of the Federal Government or of the federal territories to exclude slavery therefrom. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this decision. It gives the sanction of constitutional law to the practical revolution which for some years past has been going on in the policy of the Government upon this subject, and engrafts upon the theory of the republic the doctrines upon which Mr. Calhoun laboured in vain, during the last years of his life, to rally even the people of the Southern States. But one more decision is needed to make slavery the actual law of the whole Republic, and render its prohibition in any of the States null and void; and this we shall probably have when the Lemmon case reaches the same tribunal which has just reversed the whole policy of the Government in regard to the territories. No popular revolution will follow this decision, starting as it will be to the opinions and principles of nine-tenths of the people of the United States. It will be accepted as the authoritative exposition of the Constitution, and regarded by all departments of the Government and by the people as the law of the land. No issue will probably ever be made upon it before the people for the practical settlement of the question will anticipate any political result that might be reached; but it will profoundly affect the public mind in regard to the general question of slavery, and will change the issues which must inevitably come up sooner or later in reference to it. That it will render them less absorbing in their nature, less disturbing in their progress, or more safe and peaceful in their results, no one who knows anything of the temper of the American people can for a moment believe.—*New York Times.*

## THE TOP SAWYER,

### AND

### HOW HE VOTED.

I.

No! No! Master Dodge,
You're a clever lawyer,
But I'm not your man—
I'm my own Top Sawyer.
I've a loving wife;
I've a son and daughter;
I've a ten pound note,
Beef, and Bread, and Water.
If I fancy Wine,
I've the cash to buy it;
And my right arm's strong—
Would you like to try it?

II.

I've a vote, I know,
And I mean to use it
As I please myself,
Not as you may choose it;—
Not a vote to sell
For your dirty guineas—
Baits that only catch
Knaves and stup'd ninnies.
Think you, Master Dodge,
I resemble either?
If I do, I'm dead;
If I live, I'm neither!

III.

He who asks my vote
Must, if I support him,
Hold the patriot's course
When the factious court him.
He must know the right;
Love the people duly;
Teach them when they 're wrong;
Serve them well and truly!
And when England fights,
With the world upon her,
He must aid her cause,
And maintain her honour.

IV.

He must hold the scales
Evenly for all men,—
Justly for the great,
Fairly for the small men.
Friendly to the poor,
When hard taxes grieve them,
He must help the State
Wisely to relieve them;
And must own the truth,
That a Christian nation
Owes its meanest child
Healthful education!

V.

Yet I'll give no vote
To an idle meddler,
Or a busy drone
Higgling like a pedler;
To a man who prates
In and out of season,
Thinking Wisdom's self
Meaner than his reason;
With no larger views
Than his parish offices;—
Him I'll not support,
Whatsoe'er he proffers.

VI.

No! I want a man
True, and good, and hearty,
Loving England more
Than he loves his party;—
In great Freedom's troop,
Who will serve unheeding,
Soldier in the ranks,
Or a Captain leading!
If such man I find,
Be he Jones or Hodges,
He shall have my vote,
Spite of all the Dodges!

March 24th, 1857. Charles Mackay.

The Legion of Honour.—The *Moniteur* publishes a report to the Emperor from the Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, giving an account of the disposal of 400,000 francs intrusted to him for distribution among the old soldiers who served between the years 1792 and 1815. More than 60,000 old soldiers had petitioned for relief. A selection was made, and the 400,000 francs were divided among 4207 chosen from the most aged, the most needy, and the most deserving of the applicants. It appears from the report that there still exist in France and Algeria 67,789 soldiers of the old Imperial army, of whom more than 40,000 require assistance from the Government.

The "Kangaroo"—The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 12th inst., which had announced the capture of the British steamer *Kangaroo* by some Russian gun-boats, now corrects that information, and announces the safe arrival of the *Kangaroo* in the Bosphorous after having landed her passengers and freight on the coast of Circassia. The Russian Ambassador had demanded explanations of the Porte, which had appointed a commission of inquiry.

The Wreck of the "Madrid" Steamer.—The passengers on board the *Madrid* have given the following testimony regarding the coolness and judgment displayed by the captain of that vessel:—"Captain G. Bradshaw. Vigo. Feb. 21, 1857. Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned passengers per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Madrid*, unfortunately wrecked yesterday, at the entrance of this bay, desire to express our sympathy and condolence with you, and also our sense of the admirable coolness and judgment displayed by you upon that trying occasion: whereby not only the lives, but also the property, of the passengers have been preserved. Signed) E. C. Hilton, Lieut 55th Regt.; R. F. Dalton, Lieut. R.A.; J. D. Bilham, Ensign 36th Regt.; George Hooper, Robt. G Moran." The above-mentioned gentlemen wish to add that Mr. Atkins also sent Captain Bradshaw a letter to the same effect on behalf of himself and family (three ladies and a little girl). These comprised the whole of the chief-cabin passengers.

## FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

The advance of spring is creating activity in the *magasins* of our fashionable milliners and dressmakers. All are busily preparing for the sunshiny days when rich silks and gay colours will enliven our promenades, and diffuse brilliancy through concert-rooms and other places of fashionable resort.

Many dresses of moiré antique, intended for out-door wear, have been made up—some are black, others violet, and many in shades of grey or brown. They are without trimming of any kind, but they are rich in the beauty of their texture and the amplitude of their massive folds, gracefully widening towards the lower part of the skirt, and forming a sort of demi-train behind. With a dress of this description should be worn a mantelet of velvet of the same colour as the silk, and trimmed with a double fall of broad black lace. The bonnet may be of quilted silk, either white or of the hue now so fashionable, called *bouton d'or*, trimmed with black lace and velvet.

Other dresses, also intended for the promenade or carriage, are made of rich glacé silk; violet, green, dark blue, and brown being the most favourite colours. They have usually three flounces, each edged with a broad bias band of black velvet. With this style of dress a mantelet of black velvet, like that above described, may be suitably worn. The bonnet may be of green or violet-colour terry velvet, ornamented with a single rose and its foliage on one side, or with a cluster of the red berries of the service-tree, mingled with violets.

We may here describe a dress, or rather, as our Parisian friends express it, a complete *toilette de promenade*, which has just been sent from Paris for an English lady of rank. The robe is of violet-colour taffeta, with three flounces, crenelated at the edges. On each flounce there are placed five or six rows of black velvet, following the direction of the crenelated edges, thus giving to the skirt of the dress the appearance of being figured with a zebra pattern in velvet. The mantelet which accompanies this dress is of violet-colour velvet, edged with a very broad net fringe. This fringe in itself presents a novelty. It is made of chenille of two colours—black and violet—and terminates in large pointed scallops at the edge; to each point there is attached a very long, but very light, tassel of black and violet silk. This fringe was placed over a flounce of velvet: this, it must be observed, is now the invariable method of placing these broad fringes, which, if attached to the edge of the cloak, would hang in very ungraceful style. With the robe and mantelet just described is to be worn a most elegant bonnet of black velvet, adorned with a bird of paradise.

As regards evening dress we need only observe that our Illustrations of Fashion exhibit four of the ball dresses prepared for the ensuing month. They are, therefore, in the very newest style; and, in point of elegance, cannot be surpassed. We would direct the attention of our lady readers to the ribbon head-dresses shown in two of the figures, and may mention that this style of *coiffure* is rapidly gaining favour. Ribbon head-dresses are particularly well adapted for the theatres, or for occasions on which a sort of demi-full dress is sufficient. They may be made in almost any colour; but pink, blue, cerise, or *bouton d'or* will be found most effective.

Among the novelties in lingerie is a sleeve just introduced in Paris, where it has obtained great favour. It may be made of muslin or tulle, and consists of one very full puff, confined at the wrist by a bouillon, within which there is a running of coloured ribbon. Above the bouillon a broad cuff of lace or needlework falls back over the sleeve. The cuff is formed of keep vandykes, and, if of needlework, they should be edged with narrow Valenciennes. The vandykes are five or six in number, and between each there is a bow of ribbon of the same colour as that in the running.

Some of the new fans may be said to have attained the perfection of artistic workmanship. The carving and inlaid work of the mother-of-pearl or ivory almost vies with the productions of the 16th century. The paintings which adorn these fans are very superior, judged as works of art. Some represent groups of figures in the style of Watteau; others are copied from Chinese, Persian, or Indian subjects. Fans made of black or white crape, and richly bespangled with gold or silver ornaments, are now very fashionable. They resemble those which, about a century ago, were generally used in Spain—the native land of fans.

Our Illustrations consist of four figures in ball costume. The first figure, that at the extreme left, is represented in a tunic of pink silk over a dress of white tulle. The tunic is open at each side, and is edged with scallops cut out or pinked. The dress worn under the tunic has eight flounces, edged with a flowered design, embroidered in white floss silk. The corsage is in bouillonés, drawn horizontally, and over it is a berthe of pink silk, round the back and descending to a point in front of the waist. The *bouquet de corsage*, which is worn on one side, consists of two white roses. The short sleeves are formed of two bouillonés of tulle. The head-dress consists of torsades and small bows of pink ribbon, each bow being formed of loops without ends. The second figure shows a robe of blue silk, with double skirt and side trimmings; the latter formed of bouillonés of silk, edged with white lace. The berthe, which is also of silk, is trimmed with narrow lace. The ends are crossed in front, and fixed by two small bows of blue ribbon. On each shoulder there is a bow of the same. The head-dress consists of narrow *cordons* of blue flowers without foliage. The dress of the third figure is of white tulle over white satin. The berthe is of white tulle edged with blonde, and is fixed in front by a bow of white satin ribbon. The front hair is disposed in rouleaux, and with the back hair are intertwined pendent sprays of flowers. The dress of the fourth figure, that on the extreme right, consists of a double skirt of pink glacé. The lower skirt is trimmed with deep bouillonés of white tulle, fixed at intervals by ruches and bows of pink ribbon. The upper skirt is covered by a tunic of rich Brussels lace, and with the back hair are intertwined pendent sprays of flowers. The dress of the fourth figure, that on the extreme right, consists of a double skirt of pink glacé. The lower skirt is trimmed with deep bouillonés of white tulle, fixed at intervals by ruches and bows of pink ribbon. The upper skirt is covered by a tunic of rich Brussels lace, and with the back hair are intertwined pendent sprays of flowers. The corsage has a berthe of bouillonés of tulle and Brussels lace. It is fastened in front by bows of pink ribbon, and has corresponding bows on the shoulders. The sleeves are formed of one small puff, and under it a deep fall of tulle and lace, which is gathered up in front of the arm. The front hair is plaited, and the ends of the plaits are carried round and fastened at the back of the head by bows and ends of pink ribbon.

Practical Suggestions for Relieving the Overcrowded Thoroughfares of London. By Joseph Mitchell, F.R.S.E. The increase of London, unexampled in Europe since the existence of Imperial Rome, necessarily causes attention to be directed to conveniences of locomotion, when distances are so great, as well as the preservation of salubrity amid so dense a population, living so far from the fresh air of the country, and daily accumulating so vast a mass of animal corruption and vegetable residuum which are now so imperfectly carried off. Mr. Mitchell points out that at the present time there are no less than sixty thousand acres covered by buildings and streets, and that the population in twenty-five years has increased fifty-one per cent. He calculates that, if the population of London was, in 1851, 2,362,236, there must be at present not less than 3,000,000 inhabitants in this metropolis; and that, if the increase continues in the same ratio, twenty years hence the population will not be less than 3,372,000. Already the inconvenience is so great in our thoroughfares that it is a day's journey for a poor man, without the means of locomotion, to go from east to west. Mr. Mitchell therefore proposes that there should be one grand street or thoroughfare from the east to the west end of London, going in almost a straight line from the terminus of the Eastern Counties Railway, with a prolongation across the Park, so as to strike up the central avenue to the basin opposite the Palace. The grand street is to have a railway in the centre and be between the houses, and he is fully aware that the project of carrying a railway across the Park would create alarm: he, therefore, proposes that it should be so sunk and bridged over in so many places level with the ground as to be unseen. The whole of the new population in Nottinghill and Kensington would thus be accommodated with easy access to the City by this grand railway street. There are three other features of the scheme worthy of mention. One is a branch to the south at right angles, crossing Waterloo bridge to the South-Western terminus; and he gives a diagram of how this is to be accomplished. The piers of the bridge are to be prolonged upwards, so as to have a covered way in the manner of the railway-bridge over the Tyne at Newcastle. Another feature is a branch to the General Post office; and, at the same time the main line touches the Smithfield terminus of the newly-conceded Metropolitan Railway, connecting the Great Western and Euston stations. The project is a grand one, and we think not unfeasible. The sewerage is an important subject, to which we have no space at present.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, ON SCRABO HILL, COUNTY DOWN, IRELAND.—(SEE PAGE 300.)

EXAMINATION AT THE POLICE-COURT [illegible]

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, IN COURSE OF ERECTION ON SCRABO HILL, COUNTY DOWN, IRELAND.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.

The site of a memorial tower, to be erected on Scrabo Hill, near Newtownards, county Down, Ireland, to the memory of the late Marquis of Londonderry, was laid with great ceremony on the 28th ult. in presence of a large number of the tenantry and others resident on the County Down estates of the late Marquis of Londonderry. The ceremony was a great assemblage of the clergy, gentry, and inhabitants of the neighbourhood. The spot selected for the site of the tower is the loftiest point of Scrabo, and is upwards of 500 feet above the level of Lough Strangford, of which you have a magnificent view, as also of the surrounding country. Mount Stewart, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry, beautifully situated on the margin of the Lough, the well-wooded demesnes of Greyabbey and Ballywalter Mansion, the seat of Lord Dufferin, Belfast Lough, the distant hills of Down and Antrim, while away east is the Irish Channel, with its many craft passing and repassing, beyond is the Scotch coast, and, to the south, the Isle of Man, which can be discerned in fine weather from this commanding eminence. The town of Newtownards, with its 10,000 busy people, lies almost immediately at the base of the hill.

The monument, a tower in the style of a Scottish château, will be 135 feet high and is to be built of the rough rubble stone (basalt) found on the top of the hill, the cut stone and window dressings being of sandstone. A stone staircase, in the round tower which contains the grand chamber and parapets. The tower, as will be seen, is a striking object from almost all parts the country, will also be of some utility, as affording accommodation for a *custodier*; and the guard-chamber is intended to be fitted up as an armoury, in which the style of the building will be fully carried out, with oak panels, groined ceiling, &c. The walls will bear inscriptions indicating the monumental purpose of the edifice. The style of the building is considered more particularly applicable, as remains of edifices in the same style may be frequently met with in Ulster; and, being introduced into the country by the descendants of the family of Stewart.

On the day of the ceremonial, at about two o'clock, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry with a large party, arrived from Mount Stewart.

William Sharman Crawford, Esq., D.L., J.P., Chairman of the Building Committee, having returned thanks to Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., of Belvoir Park, for his kindness in acceding to the request of the committee to lay the foundation-stone, Sir Robert replied in an eloquent speech. The Chairman then requested the Lord Bishop of the diocese to pronounce a blessing on the undertaking. This being said, a large glass jar, hermetically sealed, was handed to Sir Robert. It contained a parchment scroll, inscribed

In memory of Charles William Vane, third Marquis of Londonderry: Knight of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Guelph, Knight of Saint George of Russia, Knight of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle of Prussia, Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, General in the Army, and Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of her Majesty's Life Guards. This tower is erected by his tenantry and friends.

Fame belongs to History, remembrance to us

The jar also contains a copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 7th February, with the portrait of her Majesty the Queen, the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons; also copies of the *Times*, the *Liverpool Albion*, *Punch*, all the Belfast newspapers, the *Downpatrick Recorder*, the *Downshire Protestant*, the *Newry Telegraph*, the Ordnance Index Map of the county Down, Henderson's Almanack, and the current coins of the realm from a farthing to a sovereign. There was also placed in the jar a list of the subscribers names, printed upon the tenantry on the county Down estates of the late Marquis, and the remainder the names of nobility and gentry of this and other countries, at the head of whom stands the Empress Eugénie.

The glass bell-house contains the present Marquis of Londonderry's autograph, with the words "Lieutenant of the County Down, 28th Feb., A.D. 1855." Upon a parchment scroll are inscribed the names of the committee, followed by those of the honorary secretaries (Wm. R. Mackie, Esq., and Wm. Parr, Esq.), and of the architect (Charles Lanyon, Esq., and Lynn, Esq.) concluding with the following inscription, founded, as stated by Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., of Belvoir Park, 28th Feb., 1855."

The jar having been placed in the cavity prepared for its reception, a silver trowel (a beautiful workmanship was handed by the Chairman to Sir Robert Bateson, the stone, having a flag bearing the family arms flying above it, was then slowly lowered to its place—the ceremony being performed in the usual manner.

The last stone having declared the stone properly laid, the union-jack was hoisted on the summit of the hill. On the signal a Royal salute was fired from a battery of guns placed on a neighbouring eminence, the battery afterwards firing minute guns. The band of the Royal North Down Rifles then played "God Save the Queen," "Partant pour la Syrie," and the Royal North Down Quick step, after which the ceremony ended.

The band entered Newtownards playing popular airs. The day being fine, and it being the weekly market-day, the town was crowded with the farmers of the surrounding district, whose respectable appearance indicated the prosperity enjoyed by the inhabitants of this populous portion of the country, the Yorkshire of Ireland.

The two accompanying views—one of the scene on the day of the foundation ceremony; and the other of the Memorial Tower, as it will appear when completed, are from clever sketches by William Howard Borgess.

## ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF ROMAN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The most exciting piece of intelligence that has presented itself since my last letter is an attempt on the part of the prisoners confined in the castle of Paliano chiefly for political offences, to escape, *et cetera*, from that place of detention. The attempt took place about four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last, and various accounts of the occurrence were current in the cafés and streets of Rome on the following day; but the most authentic appeared on Monday morning with more or less details. It appears that the prisoners had chosen the hour allotted for taking exercise in the court as most propitious for their attempt. Instead of turning, as they had been previous places of confinement, some of them seized in the evening of the preceding day in the Piazza Arme, whilst others broke through the ceiling of the prison wards and got upon the roof of the barracks and sentinels. By the latter mode, making use of the tools with which they had vowed to work at certain hours, broke open the door of the head gaoler's room, to get the keys from him. Those on the roof of the barracks solicited the roof to gain admission into the building, and gave the soldiers' arms, whilst the other prisoners who had got on the ground of the ordinary enclosure set to work to keep the troops from entering the barracks by forcing the doors. Some of the rioters meanwhile got into the court of the great tower of the fortress, which is flanked by four towers with windows or loops and bricked. In the act of firing, however, of which the prisoners were certain to hear the report, several of the commanders of the garrison of the castle, who had been at dinner, gave their men orders to fire, with bayonets at the ready, on the prisoners should they attempt to assault, with the loss of four of their number killed and five wounded. *Letter from Rome, March 5.*

GLOBES OF SAND ON IRON.—A curious piece of pleasure is at present going on in the *Revue and Gazette* in which Monsieur George Sand has her novels. Henri Martin, the historian, Ary Scheffer the painter, and one or two other Republicans. Madame Sand has given a novel called "Daniella" to the feuilleton of the *Presse*, and this was in course of publication, when, a few days back, M. de la Forge addressed a letter to the directors of the *Siècle* saying he is surprised that Monsieur Martin should not express his opinion of what has been published of his romance, but rather by Madame Sand than to wait, upon these gentlemen have commissioned M. de la Forge to do what he has done; and that, had they any remarks to make to her, they would have found some other means of making them. Thereto, M. de la Forge quarantors. repeating all he had said the first time, and at the bottom of his letter he prints an attestation signed by all the individuals named, except by Henri Martin, and in which the persons in question say they did authorise M. de la Forge to do what he did. At the same time Henri Martin, in a very long letter, states that he was not one of the protesting parties, and that he wonders the others protested. The view of the case taken by this gentleman seems to me to be the right one; for after all, the opinions put into the mouths of the various personages of the novel, upon no matter what subject are scarcely fairly to be assumed as representing the author's own opinions, and when, as is the case here, a writer has, like Madame Sand, given for years pledges of her ability to [illegible] it is absurd to [illegible] *Letter from Paris.*

PRESENTATION TO BARRY.—A letter from Berlin, in the *Post* of Frankfort, says: The settlement of the Neuchâtel question has given rise to a fresh difficulty from the circumstance of the speech of the members of the House of Prussia refusing to consent to the [illegible] of the Principality. Without their consent the renunciation of the King would not be valid."

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEMS by F. R. Crampton, A. M. B., Bristol; T. R. S., H. W., and one more to appear in a few days. Among them may be mentioned, two in five moves, and one in three moves.

LES OFFICIERS DU VAISSEAU L'ARCOLE. If one-game unfortunately admits of several [illegible] Among them may be mentioned, two in five moves, and one in three moves.

MAX. A set of chess for the Games played by Correspondence in South Africa, which, though [illegible] to Wales, presents some features of interest. Black's move 6, as it should be mentioned, is no novelty, it has been frequently played, but is not a favourite with good players.

*** The extreme length of the games compels us to postpone the usual Notices to Chess Communicants till next week.

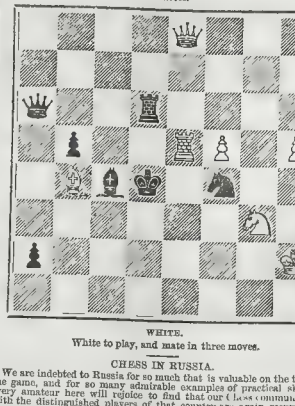
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 683.

| WHITE | BLACK | WHITE | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to Q B 8th ch. | K takes R | 3. R to Q B 5th | |
| 2 R to Q B 6th | Any move | And mates next move. | |
| * 2 | B to Q R 2nd | ( K moves | |
| 3 R to Q Kt 6th | Any thing | | |

### PROBLEM No. 684.

By ALPHONS BECK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS IN RUSSIA.

We are indebted to Russia for so much that is valuable on the theory of the game, and for so many admirable examples of practical skill that every amateur here will rejoice to find that our Chess communications that we may once more calculate on enriching our columns with those masterly contests which have given such high reputation to Russian Chess is known, to the names of the Princes Ouroussoff, and to those of Petroff, Jaenisch, Shumoff, and other leading members of the Circle des Echecs in St Petersburg. The two following games form part of a match played in Consultation, that order of play which seems to have become fashionable all over Europe since its adoption at the St George's Club. The combatants on the one side being Prince Demetrius Ouroussoff and Mr. Von Mikuloff, and on the other Mr Von Jaenisch and Mr Schumoff.

FIRST GAME.

*(French Opening)*

| WHITE (Prince D. O. and Mr Von M.) | BLACK (Messrs Von J. and Schumoff.) | WHITE | BLACK |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | (Prince D O and Mr Von M.) | (Messrs Von J and Schumoff.) |
| 2 P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 20 K to Kt's B8th | Q R to K 3rd |
| 3. P takes P | P takes P | 21 Q R to Q B 2nd | P to Q B 3rd |
| 4 K Kt to B 3rd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 22 Q R to K Kt 2nd | Q R to K B 3rd |
| 5 K B to Q 3rd | K B to Q 3rd | 23 B to Q B 4th | Q R to K 3rd |
| 6. Castles | Castles | 24 B to K 3rd | Q Kt to K 2nd |
| 7. Q B to K 3rd | P to Q Kt 3rd | 25 Q R to K 2nd | Q Kt to K Kt 3rd |
| 8 Q Kt to Q 2nd | P to Q B 4th | 26. Q Kt the Q B P | B takes K B P *(a)* |
| 9. K Kt to K 4th | P to Q B 4th | 27. B takes B | Q Kt takes B |
| 10 P to Q B 3rd | P to Q 5th | 28. Q takes Q Kt | Kt to K Kt 4th |
| 11 P to K B 4th | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 29 R takes R 4th | Q takes R |
| 12. Q R to Q B sq | Q R to K sq | 30 P takes B | P takes B |
| 13 P to K B 3rd | P to K B 4th | 31 P to K R 4th | Q to K 5th |
| 14 P to K R 3rd | Q R to K 3rd | 32. Q to K Kt 2nd | Kt to K B 6th, ch |
| 15. K to Q sq | Q R to K 2nd | 33 K R to B 2nd *(c)* | Q to Q B 7th (ch) |
| 16 Q Kt to K B sq | P to Q B 5th | 34. K takes Kt | Q takes R (ch) |
| 17. K B to K B 5th | P to K R 3rd | 35. K to Kt 3rd | P to K Kt 3rd |
| 18. P to K Kt 4th | K Kt to K 5th | 36 Kt takes B (ch) | K to R 2nd |
| 19. K takes B | Q takes B | 37. Kt to K B 6th (ch) | P takes Kt |
| | | And White resigned. | |

*Notes by Mr. Von Jaenisch*

(a) This sacrifice decides the *partie* in Black's favour. White, why this, it must have won a Pawn, entirely overlooking the consequences their adversaries adopted.

(b) It would have been much better to have played the Queen to K 3rd, and continued the game thus:-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30. Q to K 3rd. | R to K 3rd | 32. P to K R 4th | Kt to K B 2nd |
| 31. Q Kt to K 5th | P to K B 3rd | 33. Q to K B 3rd | P takes Kt, &c. |

But Black would still have had a material superiority in the position.

(Did the combatants examine the result of the following?—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Kt takes K R P (ch) | P takes Kt, or * | 32. Q to K B sq | Q to K 6th (ch) |
| 31 Q takes R | Q takes K 5th | 33. K to K 3rd | |
| | And White have the better game | | |

*30 Kt takes K R P (ch), R takes Kt 31 Q takes R P takes Kt last

And White's game to have no good again as there a verse. We have no space for [illegible]

(c) That we can see no other way in which [illegible] won. However, as the [illegible] to adopt, but rather to [illegible] to avoid the [illegible] to K 3rd, which have taken the Kt at P will be Queen.

SECOND GAME.

*(King's Bishop's Gambit.)*

| WHITE (Messrs Von J. and Schumoff.) | BLACK (The Prince D. O. and Mr. Von M.) | WHITE (Messrs. Von. J. and Schumoff.) | BLACK (The Prince D. O. and Mr. Von M.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 19 B to K R 3rd | Kt to Q Kt sq *(e)* |
| 2 P to K B 4th | P takes P | 20 Q R to K sq | Kt to Q 2nd |
| 3 K Kt to K B 3rd | P to K Kt 4th (ch) | 21 R to K 3rd | Kt to Q Kt 3rd |
| 4. K to B sq | K Kt to K B 3rd | 22 K R to K 2nd | Kt to K 2nd |
| 5 K Kt to B 3rd | Q to K R 4th | 23 K R to K 4th | K to Kt sq |
| 6 P to Q B 4th *(b)* | P to K R 5th | 24 Q R to K B 3rd | Q R to K B sq |
| 7 P to K 5th | P takes B | 25 K Kt to Kt 5th, ch | P to K B 3rd |
| 8 P takes Kt | Q B to K 3rd | 26 K R takes B | Kt to Q 4th |
| 9 B takes P | Kt to Q B 3rd | 27 R to K 7th | Q R to K B 4th |
| 10 B to K 3rd | K Kt to K Kt sq | 28 Q R to K 2nd | P to K B 4th |
| 11 P takes P | K R takes P | 29 P to K R 3rd *(f)* | Q takes K R P |
| 12 Q Kt to Q 2nd | P to K B 3rd | 30 R to K R 4th | Q R to K B 2nd |
| 13 P to Q B 3rd | P to K B 4th | 31 R to Q B 4th | P to K B 4th *(g)* |
| 14 B to K Kt 3rd | Q R to K sq | 32 K R to K 5th, ch | K to Q Kt 2nd |
| 15. K to K B 3rd | K R to K R 3rd | 33 Kt takes P | K R takes Kt P |
| 16. K R to K sq | P to K B 5th *(d)* | | |
| 17. K R to K 5th | Q to K B 2nd | 34. Q R takes R | B to K 6th (ch) |
| 18 Q to Q B 2nd | P to K B 5th | 35. R takes B | Kt takes R |
| | And White surrendered. | | |

*Notes by Mr. Von Jaenisch*

(a) This sortie for [illegible] White Queen [illegible] ...ollowed up the sacrifice of the Q B P, and continued his dangerous attack on the opposite [illegible] Queenside.

(b) As shown, it is all hazardous because Black cannot take the K Pawn without deranging there game. White's first fault in this game was in playing P to K 5th at their 7th move instead of taking the Queen's Pawn with their Bishop.

(c) *The easy pasie*, as we before observed.

(d) By the judicious advance of this Pawn, Black place their antagonists in a position of serious embarrassment.

(e) However cramp and methodical this retreat of the Kt may appear, it served to render Black's game impregnable.

(f) The White champions have [illegible] the manœuvre which follows, and which [illegible] was used them a drawn game. Not content with the [illegible] at the moment R Pawn, and playing afterwards P to K B 4th, a [illegible] play that could only be successful against inexperienced [illegible]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29. Q to Q 4th | Kt to K sq | 31 R to K 3rd | Kt to K B 3rd |
| 30. Q takes P | Kt takes K R P | 32 R to K 4th | Kt to K sq |
| 31. | Q to K 3rd | 33 R to Q B 4th | Kt to K B 3rd |
| 32 K to B sq | Q to K 5th | 34 Q takes Q | Kt takes Q |
| 33. | Kt to K B 3rd | 35 R to K B 4th | Kt to K sq |
| 34. | Q to K 3rd | 36 R to K 4th | Kt to K B 3rd |
| | And draw | | |

Here follows the variation of [illegible]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31. | Kt to K B 3rd | 33 R to K 4th | Kt to K sq |
| 32 K to B sq | Q to K 5th | 34 Q takes Q | Kt takes Q |
| 33. | Kt to K B 3rd | 35 R to K B 4th | Kt to K B 3rd |
| 34. | Q to K 3rd | 36 R to K 4th | Kt to K sq |
| | And draw | | |

(g) After this move White's game is no longer tenable.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMES

Her Majesty has signified her approbation of Mr. Lefevre b called to the House of Lords, under the title of Viscount Eversley of H field, in the county of Southampton.

The French Emperor is to attend at the beginning of next m a series of experiments relating to the artillery, which will take pla the Polygone of Versailles.

The Russian General Todtleben is expected in Paris in beginning of next month. He will remain there until the arrival of Grand Duke Constantine, with whom he will visit the arsenals in Fr and Angoulême.

The Queen has accorded a pension of £100 a year to Lieute Massy, of the Redan. He has also been made a Knight of the Le of Honour by the Emperor of the French, and the Duke of Cambr has, unsolicited, nominated him to a captaincy in the 8th military t

The *Moniteur* of Saturday publishes an Imperial decree amalgamating the law passed by the Legislative Body and approved by Senate, granting a pension of 100,000 f. a year to Marshal Pelissier, D de Malakoff.

The squadron which is to perform different evolutions during visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to Leghorn is now reinforced, all the preparations are nearly completed. Different manœuvres will executed in the road-stead, and brilliant fêtes given within sight of port.

It is rumoured that the Archduke Charles Louis, the pres Statthalter of the Tyrol, will soon be made Governor of Galicia. Youthful Prince, who is one of the most devout Catholics in the Emp is said to have a strongly pronounced dislike to the heterodox Russian

A letter from Dresden, of the 19th, states that news had arri from Rome, by telegraph, of the death of the Princess Louise of Sax mother-in-law of the King. The Court has gone into mourning for months.

The Speaker gave his farewell dinner to the principal officers the House of Commons on Saturday evening, the 21st inst., at 56, Eat square.

Count Jellachich, who is but the shadow of his former self, arrived in Vienna to obtain medical advice. The Ban, who three or f years ago was full of strength and vigour, is now an old man.

Before leaving the French capital for London Ferouk Kh committed negotiations for the purpose of concluding treaties of co merce between Persia and the principal European States. These negot tions are far advanced with Austria, Prussia, Tuscany, Piedmont, a the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Robert Thorley Kin Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Moscow.

On the 14th inst. a "Te Deum" was chanted in the Cathedr stantine, the Prince of Wurtemberg, Count Stackelberg, the Russi Minister, all the suite of the Empress Dowager, and a number of Briti and French residents, were present at the ceremony.

Two gentlemen have arrived at Lisbon, authorised by S Morton Peto, to settle finally with the Portuguese Government for t formation of a railroad from Lisbon to Oporto, and for the continuatio of the Eastern Railway to Badajoz.

The Roman Catholic Bishops in Savoy are already beginning take advantage of the misunderstanding between Austria and Sardini Monsignor Losanna has published what he is pleased to call "a pastor letter, which contains little but abuse of Count Cavour and of a cons tutional form of Government

The plan of an expedition on a small scale against the Kabyle has been arranged between the French Emperor and Marshal Randon Governor-General of Algeria.

Sir Joseph Bailey, Bart., of Glanusk Park, Brecknock, ha presented the site of £200 to the Wellington College and £50 to th Cambridge Infirmary. He has also become a patron of the Cavalry colleg at Richmond, and taken measures to be the owner of [illegible]

The mineralogical curiosities of Cardinal Ruffo Scilla took place with great pomp in the Church of the Apostles at Rome, on the 11th inst., the Pope in person officiating. The cost of the ceremony was defrayed by the deceased Cardinal who bore 6,000 scudi on the 4th of May, 1792, and was ap pointed one of the apostolical prothonotar[illegible]

When the Emperor and Empress of Austria went to Venice several millions of zwanzigers were coined in the mint, but not one of them is now to be found in circulation. They have been bought up by money changers and exported to Switzerland and France, from which coun tries good silver is sent back in exchange.

According to the official bulletins published in the *Parma Gazette* the health of Duke Robert I. of Parma continues to improve every day.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Berlin, on the 16th inst., while Herr Otto, a respected and influential member of the Left, was speaking on the budget of the Minister of Public Worship, it was overpowered by the shouts of the Ultramontanes and died in a few minutes.

The convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury has been formally dissolved, and the various chapters and archdeaconries will proceed to the election of proctors in the course of a few days.

A letter from Berlin, of the 18th inst., says that Baron Humboldt has recovered from his indisposition, and is actively occupied in preparing the fourth volume of his "Cosmos."

The subject of discussion at the last meeting of the Union Society on Record, was—That some coercion of the press is rendered necessary by late events!"

Dr. F. Pouchet, corresponding member of the Paris Institute, announces, in a letter addressed to the *Nouvelliste* of Rouen, that the expedition in search of the sources of the Nile, which promised such rich conquests to the scientific world, has just been dissolved by the Viceroy of Egypt, and that he came to this decision at Khartoum.

We deeply regret to announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Scoresby, which melancholy event took place at his residence, Torquay, at half-past three o'clock on Saturday morning.

When the opera "Pergade" was given at the Scala, at Milan, on the 7th inst., the audience was agreeably surprised to find that the words *Italia* and *patria* are no longer prohibited by the police authorities.

After the first concert given at the Tuileries, at which Mdlle. Lauters obtained a decided success, M. Auber, on the part of their Majesties, presented to the young cantatrice a magnificent bracelet in diamonds, pearls, and emeralds, as a mark of their satisfaction.

During last week no fewer than forty ships have been reported lost at Lloyd's, and during four days twelve each day.

Letters from Hamburg announce that the money market has again become easier, the rate of discount having been reduced to 5 per cent.

The Post office carriage which left Paris for Calais on Friday night, on the Northern Railway caught fire by some accident, and was burnt. The mails were saved, and no injury was sustained by the clerks.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* gives the amount of traffic on the Czarskoe Selo line for the first month of the year. Last year 31,892 passengers, and the gross receipts were 11,000 silver roubles.

The note of the cuckoo was distinctly heard on Tuesday morning, after five o'clock, in a field near Bury.

The Prussian Government has laid before the Chambers the Convention with Russia as to the junction of the railways of the two countries. The ratifications will be exchanged as soon as the Convention has received the approbation of the Chambers.

The Duchess Regent of Parma, in order to facilitate the use of the telegraph in her trade with Rivoli, at the corner of the Rue St Florentin, a permanent office has been established in the palace of the French colonies, similar to that formed by the Minister of War for those of Algeria.

The French Minister of War has published an order declaring that all soldiers on leave of absence, and whose period of service will expire in the course of the present year, are now discharged, and may remain at home.

Advices from Havannah report that slaves were daily landed on the island, although General Concha had recently removed the Governor of Trinidad for conniving at the traffic.

It may be mentioned as a fact creditable to the authorities of the Portuguese post office that they refused to be paid for the conveyance of the *Madrid's* mail from Vigo to Lisbon in the *malle poste*.

Mdlle. Luther, the well-known actress, has just been married to M. Raphael Felix, brother of Mdlle. Rachel.

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T. R. STAREY begs with confidence to submit [illegible] to the Nobility and Gentry, as the [illegible] carriage [illegible] and luxurious Pair-horse Carriage, made on [illegible] carriage [illegible] and Sons, 20, Long-acre (Four doors [illegible]), and trusts an Early [illegible] of a continuance of their kind favours.

Of the two First-Class Prize Medals awarded by the International Jury of the late Paris Exhibition Mr. S. had the high honour of gaining [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Lifting Jack. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 852.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE country has declared itself emphatically in the Borough elections. It is by the voice of the Boroughs that it speaks, for the Counties are slow to articulate, and always sing the same song to the same tune. Though Lord Palmerston, in dissolving the late Parliament, only asked the opinion of the constituencies on the one point of his foreign policy, the constituencies were not in the humour to narrow their verdict to so thin a point, and the deliverance which they have rendered has shaped itself into three very distinct issues. They have declared, in the first place, that they cordially approve of the whole foreign policy of the Government—whether in relation to the war in the Crimea, the peace negotiations in Paris, the hostilities against Persia, or the dispute with the Cantonese. In the second place, they have marked their displeasure at the dictation of the Peace-at-all-price party, and the Rump of the Anti-Corn-law League, by rejecting all candidates, however eminent, eloquent, and able, who made themselves busy and mischievous in the late Parliament by their support of the Emperor Nicholas, and by their still more unpatriotic support of Governor Yeh. In the third place, they have most unmistakably expressed their opinion that its foreign policy, however great and wise, is not of itself sufficient to warrant their hearty support of the existing Government; but that, if their confidence is to be retained and strengthened, the Minister must have a domestic policy in accordance with the spirit of the age and the expressed wants of the people. With the first and second of these manifestations of the national will the Premier and his Government will be highly satisfied. To the third he will endeavour to conform his policy as best he may.

The most remarkable circumstance connected with the elections is the disappearance from the House of Commons of what is called the Manchester school of politicians. The well-known names of John Bright, Richard Cobden, William Johnson Fox, and Milner Gibson, with some smaller personages of the same section of opinion, will not appear in the roll of the new Parliament. It is probable that means will be found, on some future day, to restore Mr. Cobden, if not Mr. Bright, to a place in the Legislature. But in the mean time the country has pronounced their exclusion, and given them a lesson which they will do well to take to heart. The men who aspire to be English statesmen must possess English sympathies. They may be in advance of their countrymen, but not so far in advance as to lose themselves in the vague and misty regions of an impossible philanthropy. They may be men of genius, but they must be of that practical order of genius—the very highest—which never loses sight of common sense or takes its foot from the solid earth, to fly with artificial wings to the clouds, and collapse in the attempt. Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright were excellent men. They were bold, eloquent, and honest. They rendered good service to the British nation, to the highest classes as well as to the lowest, and advanced the soundest principles of social and commercial economy for the instruction not only of their own countrymen but of all the civilised nations of the earth. During the period of the Anti-Corn-law agitation they seemed to possess every quality of mind and character to fit them for the leadership of the great party of Reform and Progress. There was no height of ambition within the reach of British subjects which at that time would have been considered too lofty for their aims, or too great a reward for their wisdom and energy. But they did not understand the great nation whom they aspired to teach. They forgot the existence of a popular heart, and were only right upon one single principle of Social Economy. They were mere traders, with the souls of traders, and *doctrinaires* of commerce, who, on all other subjects but that of the Corn-laws and Free-trade, possessed the narrowest ideas, and the most impracticable notions. In their estimation man was a creature whose proper function was to buy food and raiment at the lowest price, and to sell at the highest price in the markets of the world the commodities which he manufactured; and to do both of these things and carry on the government at the smallest possible amount of taxation. Questions of national honour and dignity were not within the range of their vision. Our place in the commonwealth of Europe, the security of our Asiatic dependencies, the retention of our Colonial empire, were held to be of no account compared with Free-trade. As recluses, philosophers, and writers of books, or, even as preachers and lecturers, desirous to advance a particular doctrine, they might have been entitled to praise and gratitude; but as statesmen, and managers of the public business of a nation, they had not the popular sympathies which are essential to success, nor the plain, straightforward practical common sense, without which it is impossible to govern mankind. Men are not creatures of pure reason. If they were, Governments would be unnecessary; for each man, like Abraham of old days, would be a king and a priest unto himself. It was the mistake of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, in dealing with great questions, to rely too much upon reason, and to make no allowance for the instincts and passions of the human heart. Hence they lost their power of usefulness, and threw away one of the grandest opportunities that in latter days has fallen to the lot of public men. If ever they reappear in the arena of politics, it is likely that their temporary seclusion will have taught them wisdom, and that they may be induced to acknowledge the truth that those who aspire to govern must, first of all, understand the characters of men. To manage a steam-engine may be easy to minds of such a class; but a State is a machine of a more complicated kind, and requires very different handling.

Not less remarkable among the results of the Election is the return of Lord John Russell for the city of London. At this

THE MANCHESTER ELECTION: THE HUSTINGS IN ST. ANNE'S SQUARE —(SEE PAGE 311)

result we unfeignedly rejoice, partly from circumstances personal to Lord John Russell himself, and partly from the character which it cannot fail to impress upon the Administration of which he is not a member. The British public love courage. If Lord John Russell had not been courageous, or, as the commonalty prefer to phrase it, "plucky," he would not at this moment have been the representative of the City. His chances at one time seemed all but hopeless. Unpopular for his mismanagement at Vienna—still more unpopular for having voted with Mr. Cobden in condemnation of the policy of the Government in the dispute at Canton—rejected by an Association that was once powerful enough to control the election—and deserted by many influential persons who were formerly his firm supporters and members of his Committee, it seemed in the highest degree improbable that he would ever again be returned for London. But his dignity was hurt by the contemptuous mode in which it was proposed to get rid of him; and, in a happy hour for his fame, he resolved to appeal to the many against the dictation of the few; to recall to the popular mind what he had done for the cause of civil and religious liberty, and what he still had it in his power to do; and, while admitting his fallibility or his faults in minor instances, to plead the general issue of his public character and services. He proved in this that he knew the people; and he gained his election, partly for the courage he displayed, and partly because, in default of plainer speaking on the part of Lord Palmerston, he was the most illustrious, and, with all his occasional shortcomings, the most consistent, useful, and able representative of the Reform principle who could be sent to the new Parliament. With that character, strengthened by the choice of the citizens of London, he will take his seat, and compel Lord Palmerston, on the penalty of losing office, to become as good a reformer as himself—or, perchance, a better.

Altogether the elections are of a character to strengthen the Government both at home and abroad, and to place in the hands of Lord Palmerston a power which, if used for good will make him the most successful Minister of modern times. With a majority strong enough to enable him to carry any measure he may propose, and with an Opposition sufficiently powerful to prevent him from becoming apathetic, the country may expect great things from such a Minister. His past career justifies the public belief that in this, the culminating point of his political fortunes, he will be true to his own glory and to the greatness of his country.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### THE WAR IN PERSIA.—BATTLE OF KOOSH-AB.

THE news from Persia by the last Overland Mail shows that the Shah, instead of evincing any symptoms of a desire for submission, was, up to the latest dates, more obstinate than ever. The Bombay papers contain intelligence of a rather smart engagement having been fought between the British and Persian troops, at a place called Koosh-ab, on the 8th February. Sir James Outram, learning that a large body of Persians, under the command of Mohsje-ood-Dowlah in person, was hovering around Bushire, resolved at once to bring matters to an issue. The troops—consisting of the 3rd Cavalry, the Poonah Horse, the 64th Foot, the 2nd European Light Infantry, the 78th Highlanders, the Sappers and Miners, the 20th Native Infantry, the 4th Rifles, the 26th Native Infantry, the Beloochees, Third Troop Horse Artillery, 3rd and 5th Light Field Batteries numbering in all 419 sabres, 2212 European Infantry, 2022 Native Infantry, and 18 guns—marched from Bushire on the evening of the 3rd of February. They proceeded without tents or additional clothing of any sort each man carried his great-coat, blanket, and two days' cooked provisions. After a march of forty-six miles in forty-one hours, during which they were exposed to the worst of weather, cold nights and deluging storms of rain, they reached the enemy's intrenched position, at the village of Barazjoon, on the afternoon of the 5th, but found it abandoned. The enemy, on hearing of the approach of the British troops, had evacuated their intrenchments so precipitately that their tents and camp equipage, and ordnance magazine, were abandoned. The former were hastily appropriated by the village plunderers operating for some hours before our troops arrived. Every exertion was made to intercept the retreat of some bodies of the enemy's cavalry still in sight, and some little skirmishing with a few horsemen took place, but eventually they all made off. After occupying for two days the position the enemy had evacuated at Barazjoon, and hearing that they had succeeded in getting the guns which they carried away into the difficult pass of "Mlak," the troops commenced their return march on the night of the 7th, carrying away the large stores of flour, rice, and grain, which the Persian Government had collected for their army, and destroying their magazine. Found to contain about 50,000 pounds of powder, with small-arm ammunition, and a vast quantity of shot and shells; thereby crippling the future operations of their army. Some of the guns are supposed to have been cast into wells, and, as their wheels fell into our hands, cannot be again used. At midnight an attack was made upon the rear-guard by the enemy's horse, and parties threatened the line of march on every side: the troops were halted and so formed as to protect the baggage and resist the horsemen, in whatever direction they might attempt to charge. Before this was quite completed four of the enemy's guns of heavy metal were opened upon the force, but the darkness of the night prevented any steps being taken to capture them. At break of day the Persian force, amounting to between 6000 or 8000 men, with five guns, was discovered on the left rear, north-east of the line of march of our army. The cavalry and artillery immediately moved rapidly to the attack, supported by two lines of infantry, a third protecting the baggage. The fire of artillery was most excellent, and did great execution; the cavalry also twice charged with great gallantry and success: indeed upon these two occasions fell the whole brunt of the action, as the enemy moved away too rapidly for the infantry to overtake them. By ten o'clock the defeat of the Persians was complete: two guns, with a large quantity of ammunition, were captured; and at least 700 men lay dead upon the field. The wounded, the number of which must have been considerable, had been carried away; the remainder fled in a disorganised state, generally throwing away their arms which strewed the field in vast numbers; and nothing but the want of a sufficient body of cavalry to follow up the victory prevented their total destruction, and capture of the remaining guns. The troops bivouacked for the day, close to the battle-field, and at night accomplished a march of twenty miles over a country rendered almost impassable by the heavy rain which fell incessantly. After a rest of six hours the greater portion of the infantry continued their march to Bushire, which they reached before midnight on the 9th February, thus performing another harassing march of forty-four miles under incessant rain, besides fighting and defeating the enemy during its progress within a short period of fifty hours. The cavalry and artillery, with an infantry escort, reached camp on the morning of the 10th. The result is most satisfactory, and will, General Outram thinks, have a very beneficial effect on our future operations in Persia.

The news from Bushire comes down to the 17th, or a week after the action. General Havelock had arrived, with the two Brigadiers and other officers of his division, to reinforce or continue to be sent from Bombay. The steam-frigate *Ajdaha*, towing two transports, left the harbour on the 4th February, with the first division of the 14th Light Dragoons, and the rest of the corps follows shortly. The 25th Native Infantry, now stationed at Ahmedabad, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on foreign service; and it seems likely that the 3rd European Regiment, from Poonah, will go also. The latest item of news of this kind is the receipt by the authorities at the arsenal of an order to prepare two 8-inch mortars, two 5-inch howitzers, and six 12-lb. iron guns for immediate shipment. These pieces are no doubt intended to strengthen the works at Bushire, preparatory perhaps to the place being left in charge of a sufficient garrison; while the bulk of the army proceeds up the gulf to Mahommerah, at the mouth of the river Karun.

### THE WAR IN CHINA.

By the Overland Mail, via Marseilles, which arrived on Thursday, we have advices from Hong-Kong to the 17th of February. Trade was at a stand. The attention of the European inhabitants of Hong-Kong was chiefly directed to means for their protection against the Chinese. The accounts from the northern ports were more satisfactory.

It was very generally credited that Commissioner Yeh had received the Imperial commands as to his conduct and policy for the future. It is said that the Emperor has expressed the highest confidence in Yeh's ability to deal with foreigners, and although recommending clemency, yet that failing, the barbarians were to be driven into the sea. Accounts from Canton say that, under Yeh's direction, the ploughshare had traversed the site of the late factories, which the Commissioner had sown with salt.

His Excellency the Admiral returned to Hong-Kong on the 13th February in the *Niger*, bringing intelligence of an engagement between the *Hornet* and two divisions of Imperial junks, which was successful, without the steamer sustaining any loss. The affair took place below Powder Island. On nearing, the junks descended the creek to meet or intercept the steamer. The latter was within 1800 yards of the junks she opened fire with her bow guns and steadily advanced to within 800 yards. When in two-and-a-half fathoms water, broadsides of shot and shell were poured into the junks. The junks soon tried to escape, and, with one exception (which blew up), they got away with damage. A second division came down to Fuzeekee Creek, when the *Hornet* was joined by the small steamer *Hong-Kong*, in command of Lieutenant Dent, of the *Sybille*. These junks speedily retreated, with much loss; the upper division of junks were also fired into, but, the *Hornet's* guns peppered them till nightfall. The *Barracouta* was sent by the Admiral to support the *Hornet*, but reached too late to be of service. One junk was captured with thirteen guns, two of them being English 24-pounders. Three dead Chinese were found below. Next day scarcely the fragment of a junk was to be seen. Against these large fleets of war-junks gun-boats alone can offer a really effective opposition.

Ahlum, the partner, if not sole proprietor, of the Chinese shop called the Esing shop, had been captured and brought to Hong-Kong, examined, and committed for trial, with nine others in his employment, one of them being his father. Forty-two other persons were also captured, but were not put on their trial. On Monday, the 2nd February, Ahlum and his nine fellow-prisoners were arraigned before Chief Justice Hulme to answer the charge of administering poison with intent to kill and murder James Carroll Dempster, colonial surgeon. The Hon. Thomas Anstey, Attorney-General, prosecuted for the Crown; Crown Solicitor Mr. Hickson and Mr. G. Cooper Turner, solicitor, assisting. Dr. Bridges and Mr. Day, counsel, with Messrs. Gaskell and Brown and Mr. H. J. Tarrant, solicitors, defended the prisoners. The trial extended over five days, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty, by a majority of five jurors to one. Ahlum and the others were arrested on their leaving the court under a recent ordinance. Since then an application has been made, by interested parties, that Ahlum shall be allowed to settle his affairs, and then be voluntarily deported. Another petition was presented that he should be deported to Formosa; and a third that he shall be detained in custody as a person too dangerous to be allowed to communicate with the Mandarins.

The Hon. Company's steamer *Auckland* had had a smart brush with Mandarin junks, on which occasion she was accompanied by the small steamer *Esquiet*. The engagement took place off Toong-Chung with four war-junks heavily armed. After a smart fire the junks were captured and burnt. The steamer's boats pushed for the shore, where, on landing, they captured a battery mounting sixteen guns, which they spiked, and set fire to a village near by. To the westward were observed extensive fortifications, which it was found were too strong to be attacked without a larger force. One man belonging to the *Auckland* was shot dead through the eye and four others were wounded. The following expended all her ammunition returned to Hong-Kong. The Admiral sent the *Niger* on the 16th Feb. to join the *Auckland*, and the *Esquiet* was to follow on the 18th.

(*From the China Mail, Feb.* 17.)

We understand that a paper has been forwarded hither from Canton as well as from the north, purporting to be a decree of the Emperor. It directs the high authorities of the province to conciliate the barbarians, but not to alarm the people; expresses confidence in Yeh's knowledge of the barbarian, and his consequent capacity to settle this affair with the British, on whom, if their loss in the engagements reported, viz. of the 12th, including the Admiral, has discouraged them sufficiently to cause a cessation of hostilities on their part, Yeh is not to be over-severe, but they are not to be met half way. Such a concession in the present case had to a demand for other concessions. That is to say, it must not be supposed that the Government of China is not ready to resist barbarian encroachment; but, with rebellion in the field, warlike preparations elsewhere might be turned against it. It has enough, otherwise on hand now to task it exterminating the barbarian, and, doubtless, Yeh will be able to settle the quarrel, which is as it has been, on the foreigner's part. Meantime, if there will, of course, be no sign of yielding, so long as Canton maintains its character as a city not to be taken.

(*From the Hong-Kong Register, Feb.* 17.

The *Auckland*, with the *Esquiet* in company, ran down to outside Ling Tin on Saturday last. When off Toong-Chung they sighted four large heavily-armed Mandarin junks, which, it is said, have been intercepting a provision and other boats coming to Hong-Kong. The steamers saw the boats were heavily armed and manned, and they, therefore, ran into the *Auckland* unfortunately got ashore on a bar, but the *Esquiet* ran in with the boats. The junks opened fire, and continued it very briskly, but without doing any damage: the steamers and boats returned the fire, and the junks were captured, and their crews pushed on shore. On finding they captured a battery mounting 16 guns, which they spiked and, as far as we could make out, set fire to a village near.

### NEUFCHATEL. THE CONFERENCE.

The Neufchatel Conference met on Wednesday last, for the sixth time, the Prussian and Swiss Plenipotentiaries being present. The last instructions received by De Kern are said to be more yielding than previously, and M. de Hatzfeldt is never less restrictive. At this meeting it is said that some advance was really made, and it was expected that the first protocol would be pamphlet during the sitting. Concessions will have to be made on both sides. On the one hand, the Swiss Confederation agree to recognise the sovereignty of the King of Neufchatel, on condition of his immediately renouncing it, and, on the other, the King either considerably lowers or abandons the claim for indemnity. It will thus be seen that some business has been really done, and if no difficulty arises from the uncertain temper of the King there is at last a probability of the matter being soon arranged.

### AUSTRALIA.

On Wednesday evening the *Wilth Star* packet-ship belonging to the White Star line arrived in the Mersey from Melbourne, with 176 passengers and 20,660 ounces of gold on freight. She left Port Phillip Head January 15. The *Donald M'Kay* had arrived in eighty-five days and the *Typhoon* in eighty-seven. The British American packet-ship, arrived from Southampton in fifty-five days. The *Red Charter* was to sail on the 17th ult. There is no political news of importance. Flour had fallen in price at Geelong. There was a great demand for all sorts of goods.

The Parliament reassembled on the 6th of January. The Governor-General, in his address, stated that there was a net increase on the general revenue of £317,447. A bill introduced by Mr Duffy for abolishing the property qualification for members of the Assembly was read a second time with a majority of seven votes against the Government. The Government had also suffered other defeats on minor subjects.

The *Melbourne Age* of the 1st of January states that in the previous week a larger quantity of gold had been received by escort than in any previous week during the year, owing probably, to the high price consequent upon the increased demand for shipment. Nuggets weighing respectively 441 ounces, 180 ounces, and 112 ounces are reported to have been picked up at Amherst. At Dunolly one of 156 ounces had been found.

### MEXICO.

By the *Red Fox* Capt. Sabiss, via New Orleans we have received intelligence from Tampico, under date of 19th February. It appears that since the defeat of Colonel Moreno, who had been dispatched by President Comonfort to take charge of the government of the State of Tampico de Tamaulipas, at Pueblo Viejo, the city of Tampico had been held in siege by General Garza, the ex-Governor, whilst without the city the usurped authority of the revolutionary Government was defended by Colonel Gautier, against both Garza and Moreno. Trade, of course, was completely at a stand; goods on which duty had been paid when Garza was in power were seized on their transit into the interior, and sold by auction at the command of Garza; and fresh exactions were being attempted by Gautier, who was desirous of turning the sunny hour for having making to his own advantage. Meantime there were no less than six rival claimants for the governorship, and the officers of the National Guards were daily making pronunciamentos, in sections, some for Garza, others for Gautier, Castillo, Hinojosa, &c., according as they might expect to share in the plunder of the public by the success of their favourite chiefs. Garza, who, on hearing that Colonel Tomas Moreno, a brave officer and one of the heroes of the War of Independence, and again of the Plan of Ayutla, had been appointed to the command of Tampico by the Supreme Government, had resigned; but, on hearing of the disturbances within the city, he made renewed efforts to re-establish himself. On the 5th February he sent his second in command under a flag of truce to have a *parlamento* on his behalf. His deputy represented to the Tampiqueans that Garza was encamped but four miles off, and had a force of 2000 well-appointed men, and would certainly attack the city, unless 124,000 dollars were sent to him to pay his debts from Montero to Tampico. On receipt of this consideration he promised to withdraw his troops and claim for the governorship and would allow but twenty-four hours for consideration. As this threat was known to be mere impotent bombast, the commissioner had to retire, curtly snubbed with a refusal. Preparations were made for defence. At the warehouse (English, of our correspondent the windows were blocked up. The ordinary defences are thick doors, plated inside and outside with copper; the massive iron bars or gratings the additional ones were copings of four large iron hooks to the doors: then, inside the bars, double rows of massive planks; next a row of narrow boxes of Milan steel, about 1½ pound weight, then at each window about thirty boxes of "Britannias" roped together. "On these" Colonel Cumberledge, the English Consul, said "a 64-pounder could make no impression." In addition some tons of Manchester prints, "domestic," &c., were placed as bulwarks at points of expected attack. Clerks, cargadores, &c., were armed with Mississippi rifles revolvers, and bowie-knives, and the Manchester men at Tampico were determined to resist plunderers with true British pluck and obstinacy. "Never," says our correspondent, "in the memory of the oldest merchants, was this continually-distracted country in so fearful a state of anarchy as on Tuesday last (Feb. 17). There had been two commissions over to Pueblo Viejo, and all had been arranged for General Moreno to enter Tampico as the Governor of the State, and as the representative of the Supreme Government of Mexico. When his troops were coming through the Hamo de San Francisco the National Guards of Tampico let fly at them with *metralla* (grapeshot). Moreno's people instantly disembarked and marched back overland to Pueblo. The old General, disgusted at this apparent treachery, vowed vengeance, and he is one to keep a promise of this kind. During the night we had three *pronunciamentos* in favour of Garza, Castilla, and Moreno. Garza having heard of this *contretemps*, now, in his turn, prepared to enter the city, but retired as General Moreno entered on the 19th February, amid the booming of cannon, the clamour of bells, and a *feu de joie* of rifles, firing of rockets, &c.

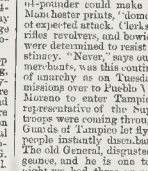
## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF WESTMORLAND

died, at the Right Hon. Countess Dowager of Westmoreland from the effects of an accidental fall, took place on the 26th ult., at Bayntun House, in Somersetshire, the seat of her only daughter, Lady Cecily-Jane-Georgiana Fane. The Countess was the daughter of Richard Hack Saunders, Esq., M.D., and, with her sister, the late Mrs. Scott Melville, coheiress and grand-niece of Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, K.C.B. She became the 24th March, 1800, the second wife of John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland, by whom (who died the 12th December, 1841) she leaves issue two sons and a daughter. Her eldest son, the Hon. Henry Sutton Fane, is a Colonel in the Army. The present Earl of Westmoreland is her stepson.

### THE DOWAGER LADY TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

THE RIGHT HON. ANNE SARAH, DOWAGER BARONESS TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, died on the 15th ult., at her residence, Evercreech House, near Shepton Mallett, Somersetshire. Her Ladyship was the second daughter and coheiress of the late Samuel Rodbard, Esq., of Evercreech House; and was married, in 1801, to James, third Lord Talbot de Malahide, Lord Malahide being the cousin of Dublin who succeeded to the Irish peerage on the death of his elder brother, Richard Wogan the second Lord, in 1849, and the present Important Man. Her Ladyship having had by her Ladyship eight sons and five daughters. The eldest son is the present Lord Talbot de Malahide, so well and worthily known in scientific agricultural, and other learned circles, who was recently elevated to the Peerage of the United Kingdom. By the lamented demise of his mother, the Dowager Baroness, inherits the Evercreech property.



### J. M. KEMBLE, ESQ.

JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, the eminent Anglo-Saxon scholar and archæologist, departed this life at Gresham's Hotel, Dublin, on the 26th ult. Mr. Kemble was the eldest son of the late famous actor, Charles Kemble. He derived his earlier education from Dr. Richardson, the mineralogist, and author of the "Philosophy of Geology," and from Benjamin Heath Malkin Master of King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School Bury St. Edmunds. In 1830 Mr. Kemble entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and there graduated B.A. and M.A. After leaving college Mr. Kemble travelled in Germany, and perfected his knowledge of the Teutonic Languages. Mr. Kemble's acknowledged works bear but a small proportion to the number of his contributions to history, antiquities, philology, and general literature. He was well versed in Spanish literature also. For many years Mr. Kemble was editor of the *British and Foreign Quarts ly Review*. At the time of his decease he held the office of Examiner of Plays and the Lord Chamberlain's. Among the most important of Mr. Kemble's works are the "Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici," "The Anglo-Saxon Charters," "The Anglo-Saxon Poetry of the Vercelli" "The Dialogues of Solomon and Saturnus," and "The History of the English Commonwealth till the Period of the Norman Conquest." Mr. Kemble wrote in German an able pamphlet entitled "Hamm-Tafel."

### W. SCORESBY, F.R.S.

THE [illegible] William Scoresby, was died at Torquay, [illegible] after a lingering illness, was the son of an able and distinguished seaman in the northern whale-fishery, and was born at Whitby, in Yorkshire. He early accompanied his father in his voyages, and, when chief mate of his father's ship, the *Resolution*, of Whitby, in 1890, he sailed to the highest latitude then reached by navigators. He continued in the whaling service after his father's death, and had performed voyages in twelve successive seasons, when in 1811-20 he published the first volume of his "Arctic Regions," one of the most interesting records of maritime adventure ever written. After his retirement from active duty at sea, Captain Scoresby entered [illegible] and took a Doctor's degree. His "Discourses to the Clergy" which he published did him high credit in his new and [illegible] vocation. Dr. Scoresby in the latter years of his life enriched the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and various scientific periodicals with occasional contributions from his pen on subjects of natural history and meteorology.

### NOBLE AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The will of the Most Noble John Duke of Rutland, K.G. has been proved in London, under £300,000 personalty. Lord Hamilton, £1,000.—Wyndham Wyndham-Quin, Esq., of St. Ives, £2,000.—Peter Kirk, Esq. of Carrickfergus, £30,000 with the proviso of Charitable Bequests.—Richard Grove Bartlett, Esq., of Market Deeping, Lincoln, £30,000.—Benjamin Thompson, Esq., of Park-gate, [illegible] Sandwich, province of Canterbury.—George Rogers, Esq., of Sheffield, £10,000.—Miss Christiana Isabella Jesse, of Reading, £5,000, and has bequeathed to the Royal Berkshire Hospital £300; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £100; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £100; Reading Dispensary, £50; and the [illegible] £50.

# THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

## MEMBERS RETURNED.

In the following list we have given the members returned to the new Parliament up to the time we go to press, with such marks attached to each as will give some clue to their position. L and C signify Liberal and Conservative; but, as parties have been much dislocated by the division on the China question, we have also endeavoured to mark the bias of each member by attaching the O or M for Opposition and Ministerial.

### ENGLISH AND WELSH BOROUGHS.

ABINGDON—
Mr. J. T. Norris .. L .. M ..

ABINGDON—
Alderman Cubitt .. C M ..
Mr. Fortescue .. L .. M ..

ARUNDEL—
Lord E. Howard .. L .. M ..

ASHBURTON—
Mr. Mollatt .. .. L .. M ..

ASHTON-UNDER-LINE—
Mr. Hindley .. .. L .. M ..

ALDESBURY—
Mr Bernard .. .. C .. O
Sir R. Bethell .. L .. M ..

BANBURY—
Mr. Tancred .. .. L .. M ..

BARNSTAPLE—
Sir W. Fraser.. .. C M ..
Mr. Laurie .. .. C M ..

BATH—
Sir A. H. Elton .. L .. M ..
Mr. Tite.. .. .. L .. O

BEAUMARIS—
Mr. W. Stanley .. L .. M ..

BEDFORD—
Mr. Whitbread .. L .. M ..
Mr Barnard .. .. L .. M ..

BEVERLEY—
Hon W. J Denison L .. M ..
Mr. E. A. Glover .. L .. M ..

BEWDLEY—
Sir E. Winnington .. C M ..

BIRMINGHAM—
Mr. Muntz .. .. L .. M ..
Mr. Scholefield .. L .. M ..

BLACKBURN
Mr. Pilkington .. L .. O
Mr. Hornby .. .. C M ..

BODMIN—
Captain Vivian .. L .. M ..
Mr. Wyld .. .. L .. M ..

BOLTON—
Captain Gray.. .. C M ..
Mr. Crook .. .. L .. O

BOSTON
Mr H. Ingram .. L .. M ..
Mr. W. Adams .. C .. O

BRADFORD—
Mr. Wickham.. .. L .. M ..
General Thompson L .. O

BRECON
Colonel Watkins .. L .. M ..

BRIDGEMARTH—
Mr. H. Whitmore .. C .. O
Mr. J. Pritchard .. C M ..

BRIDGEWATER—
Colonel Tynte.. .. L .. M ..
Mr. Kinglake .. .. L .. M ..

BRIDPORT—
Mr. Hodgson .. .. L .. M ..
Mr. T. A. Mitchell L .. M ..

BRIGHTON—
Admiral Peckell .. L .. M ..
Mr. Coningham .. L .. M ..

BRISTOL
Mr. Langton .. .. L .. M ..
Mr. F. H. Berkeley L .. M ..

BUCKINGHAM
Sir H. Verney .. L .. M ..
General Hall .. .. C .. O

BURY—
Mr R. N Phillips .. L .. M ..

BURY ST. EDMUNDS—
Earl Jermyn .. .. C .. O
Mr. Hardcastle .. L .. M ..

CALNE—
Sir W. F. Williams .. C M ..

CAMBRIDGE—
Mr. Macaulay .. .. C .. O
Mr A. Steuart .. .. C .. O

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
Mr. L Wigram .. .. C .. O
Mr Walpole .. .. L .. O

CANTERBURY—
Mr H. B. Johnstone .. C .. O
Sir W. Somerville L .. M ..

CARDIFF—
Colonel Stewart .. L .. M ..

CARDIGAN—
Mr. E. P. Pryse .. L .. M ..

CARLISLE—
Sir J. Graham .. .. L .. O
Mr H Hodgson .. .. C M ..

CARMARTHEN
Mr. D. Morris .. L .. M ..

CARNARVON
Mr B. Hughes .. .. C .. O

CHATHAM—
Sir F. Smith .. .. C M ..

CHELTENHAM—
Capt. F. W. Berkeley L .. M ..

CHESTER
Earl Grosvenor .. L .. M ..
Mr. Salusbury .. L .. M ..

CHICHESTER—
Lord H. G. Lennox .. C .. O
Mr. J. A. Smith .. L .. M ..

CHIPPENHAM
Captain Bodero .. C .. O
Mr. R. P. Nisbet .. C .. O

CHRISTCHURCH—
Admiral Walcott .. C .. O

CIRENCESTER—
Mr Mullings .. .. C .. O
Hon Mr Bathurst .. C M ..

CLITHEROE—
Mr J T Hopwood L .. M ..

COCKERMOUTH
Mr. J. Steel .. .. L .. M ..
Lord Naas .. .. C .. O

COLCHESTER—
Mr Miller .. .. C .. O
Mr Rebow .. .. L .. M ..

COVENTRY—
Mr Eliee sen. .. L .. M ..
Sir J Paxton .. .. L .. O

CRICKLADE—
Mr Neeld .. .. C .. O
Mr A. L. Goddard .. C .. O

DARTMOUTH—
Mr Caird .. .. L .. M ..

DENBIGH DISTRICT—
Mr. Mainwaring .. C M ..

DERBY—
Mr Bass .. .. L .. M ..
Mr Peele .. .. L .. M ..

DEVIZES
Mr. Taylor .. .. C M ..
Mr Griffith .. .. L .. M ..

DEVONPORT—
Sir E. Perry .. .. L .. O
Mr J Wilson .. .. L .. M ..

DORCHESTER—
Mr R. B. Sheridan L .. M ..
Captain Sturt .. .. C .. O

DOVER—
Mr B. Osborne .. L .. M ..
Sir W. Russell .. L .. M ..

DROITWICH—
Sir J Pakington .. C .. O

DURHAM
Mr Atherton .. L .. M ..
Mr Mowbray .. .. C .. O

DUDLEY—
Mr. H. B Sheridan L .. M ..

EAST RETFORD—
Viscount Galway .. C .. O
Mr Follambe .. L .. M ..

ELGIN—
Sir H. Willoughby .. C .. O
Mr. Holland .. .. L .. M ..

EXETER—
Mr Divett .. .. L .. M ..
Mr. Gard .. .. C .. O

EYE—
Sir E. Kerrison .. C .. O

FALMOUTH—
Mr S. Gurney .. L .. M ..
Mr. F. Baring .. L .. M ..

FINSBURY—
Mr. T. Duncombe .. L .. M ..
Mr. W. Cox .. .. L .. M ..

FLINT—
Sir J. Hanmer .. L .. M ..

FROME—
Mr. D. Nicoll .. .. L .. M ..

GATESHEAD—
Mr Hutt .. .. L .. M ..

GLOUCESTER—
Ald. Sir R. Carden .. C .. O
Mr. Price .. .. L .. M ..

GOODWICH—
Hon. J. F. Pollemache C M ..
Mr. W. E. Welby .. C .. O

GREAT YARMOUTH
Mr M'Clugh .. L .. M ..
Mr. Watkins .. .. L .. M ..

GUILDFORD—
Sir W. Codrington .. C M ..
Mr. Townsend .. L .. M ..

GRIMSBY
Lord Worsley .. .. L .. M ..

GUILDFORD—
Mr. R. D. Mangles L .. M ..
Mr Bovill .. .. C .. O

HALIFAX
Sir C. Wood .. .. L .. M ..
Mr. E. Crossley .. L .. M ..

HARWICH—
Mr. Bagshaw .. .. L .. M ..
Colonel Warburton .. C M ..

HASTINGS
Mr. W. North .. L .. M ..
Mr P. F. Robertson C M ..

HAVERFORDWEST
Mr. Phillipps .. .. C M ..

HELSTONE—
Mr. Trueman .. .. L .. M ..

HEREFORD
Mr. G Clive .. .. L .. M ..
Col. Clifford .. .. L .. M ..

HERTFORD
Mr. Cowper .. .. L .. M ..
Mr Stuart Farquhar .. M ..

HIGH WYCOMBE
Sir G. Dashwood .. L .. M ..
Mr. M. T. Smith .. C M ..

HOLTON
Mr J. Locke .. .. L .. O
Mr Wyvill .. .. L .. O

HORSHAM
Mr. Fitzgerald .. L .. O

HUDDERSFIELD
Mr. Ackroyd .. .. L .. M ..

HULL—
Mr. Clay .. .. L .. M ..
Lord Ashley .. .. C M ..

HUNTINGDON
General Peel .. .. C .. O
Mr C. Baring .. .. C .. O

HYTHE
Sir J. Ramsden .. L .. M ..

IPSWICH
Mr. J. C. Cobbold .. C .. O
Colonel Adair .. L .. M ..

KENDAL
Mr. G. C. Glyn .. L .. M ..

KIDDERMINSTER—
Mr. Lowe .. .. L .. M ..

KNARESBOROUGH
Mr Would .. .. L .. O
Mr. Collins .. .. C .. O

LAMBETH
Mr. Roupell .. .. L .. M ..
Mr. W. Williams L .. O

LANCASTER
Mr. Gregson .. .. L .. M ..
Mr. Bernett .. .. C M ..

LAUNCESTON
Hon. J. Percy .. .. C M ..

LEEDS
Mr Baines .. .. L .. M ..
Mr E. Ball .. .. L .. M ..

LEICESTER
Mr. Biggs .. .. L .. M ..
Mr. Harris .. .. L .. M ..

LEOMINSTER—
Mr. G. Hardy .. .. C .. O
Mr. Arkwright .. L .. M ..

LEWES—
Hon. H Brand .. L .. M ..
Hon H. Fitzroy .. L .. M ..

LICHFIELD
Lord A. Paget .. L .. M ..
Lord Bandon .. .. C M ..

LINCOLN
Major Sibthorp .. C .. O
Mr G. Heneage .. L .. M ..

LISKEARD
Mr Grey .. .. L .. M ..

LIVERPOOL
Mr. Horsfall .. .. C M ..
Mr. J. C. Evart .. L .. M ..

LONDON (CITY)
Lord J Russell .. L .. O
Baron Rothschild .. L .. M ..
Mr. W. Crawford L .. M ..
Sir J Duke .. .. L .. M ..

LUDLOW
Hon. P. Herbert .. C .. O
Mr. Botfield .. .. C .. O

LYME REGIS—
Colonel Pinney .. L .. M ..

LYMINGTON—
Sir J R. Carnac .. C .. O
Mr W A Mackinnon L .. M ..

LYNN REGIS
Lord Stanley .. .. C .. O
Mr. H. W. Gurney .. C M ..

MACCLESFIELD—
Mr. Brocklehurst L .. M ..
Mr. C. Egerton L .. M ..

MAIDSTONE—
Mr. A. B. Hope .. C .. O
Captain Scott .. .. C .. O

MALDON—
Mr. Western .. L .. M ..
Mr B Moore .. .. C .. O

MALMESBURY—
Mr. Lucc .. .. L .. M ..

MALTON
Hon C W Fitzwilliam L .. M ..
Mr. J. Brown.. .. L .. M ..

MANCHESTER—
Mr. J. A. Turner L .. M ..
Sir J. Potter .. .. L .. M ..

MARLBOROUGH—
Lord E. Bruce .. C M ..
Mr. H. B. Baring .. C M ..

MARLOW
Colonel Knox.. .. C .. O
Col. T. P. Williams .. C .. O

MARYLEBONE—
Sir B. Hall .. .. L .. M ..
Lord Ebrington .. L .. M ..

MERTHYR TYDVIL—
Mr H. A. Bruce .. .. L .. O

MIDHURST—
Mr S. Warren.. .. C .. O

MONMOUTH—
Mr C. Bailey .. .. C .. O

MONTGOMERY—
Mr. D. Pugh .. .. C .. O

MORPETH—
Sir G. Grey .. .. L .. M ..

NEWARK
Earl of Lincoln .. C M ..
Mr. Handley .. .. C M ..

NEWCASTLE-ON TYNE—
Mr Ridley .. .. L .. M ..
Mr Headlam .. .. L .. M ..

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE—
Mr. Christy .. .. C .. O
Mr W. Jackson .. .. L .. M ..

NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT—
Mr. Buxton .. .. L .. M ..
Captain Mangles .. L .. M ..

NORTHALLERTON—
Mr W Wrighton L .. M ..

NORTHAMPTON
Mr. T. Smith .. .. L .. M ..
Mr Gilpin .. .. L .. O

NORWICH
Viscount Bury .. L .. M ..
Mr. Schneider.. .. L .. M ..

NOTTINGHAM—
Mr Walter .. .. L .. M ..
Mr. Paget .. .. L .. M ..

OLDHAM—
Mr Cobbett .. .. L .. M ..
Mr. Platt .. .. L .. M ..

OXFORD, CITY—
Mr. Langston .. .. L .. M ..
Mr. Neate .. .. L .. M ..

OXFORD, UNIVERSITY—
Mr. Gladstone .. .. C .. O
Sir W Heathcote .. C .. O

PEMBROKE
Sir J. Owen .. .. C M ..

PETERSBOROUGH
Hon G Fitzwilliam L .. M ..
Mr T. Hankey .. L .. M ..

PETERSFIELD—
Sir W. Jolliffe .. C .. O

PLYMOUTH—
Mr Collier .. .. L .. M ..
Mr. J. White .. .. L .. M ..

PONTEFRACT
Mr. M. Milnes .. L .. M ..
Mr. Wood .. .. L .. M ..

POOLE
Mr H D Seymour L .. M ..
Mr G. W. Franklyn .. C .. O

PORTSMOUTH—
Sir J. Elphinstone L .. M ..
Sir F Baring .. .. C .. O

PRESTON—
Mr C Grenfell .. L .. M ..
Mr. Cross .. .. L .. M ..

RADNOR
Sir G. C. Lewis .. L .. M ..

READING
Mr Pigott .. .. L .. M ..
Mr Keating .. .. L .. M ..

RELGATE—
Mr. Slaekblock .. L .. M ..

RICHMOND
Mr Rich .. .. L .. M ..
Mr Wyvill .. .. L .. O

RIPON—
Mr. J. A. Warre .. C M ..
Mr. Greenwood .. L .. M ..

ROCHDALE—
Sir A Ramsay .. L .. M ..

ROCHESTER
Mr. Serj Kinglake L .. M ..
Mr P. W. Martin L .. M ..

RYE
Mr Mackinnon .. L .. M ..

SALFORD—
Mr Massey .. .. L .. M ..

SALISBURY—
Major-Gen Buckley L .. M ..
Mr Marsh .. .. L .. M ..

SANDWICH
Lord C Paget .. L .. M ..
Mr Hugessen .. L .. M ..

SCARBOROUGH
Sir J. Johnstone .. C .. O
Earl of Mulgrave L .. M ..

SHAFTESBURY—
Mr. G. G. Glyn .. .. M ..

SHEFFIELD—
Mr Roebuck .. L .. O
Mr Hadfield .. L .. O

SHOREHAM
Sir C Burrell .. .. C .. O
Lord A. F. Lennox .. C .. O

SHREWSBURY—
Mr Tomline .. .. L .. M ..
Mr Slaney .. .. L .. M ..

SOUTHAMPTON—
Mr. Wegueelin .. L .. M ..
Mr. Willcox .. .. L .. M ..

SOUTH SHIELDS
Mr. Ingham .. .. L .. M ..

SOUTHWARK—
Mr. J. Locke .. .. L .. M ..
Sir C. Napier .. .. L .. M ..

STAFFORD
Mr. Wise .. .. L .. M ..
Lord Ingestre .. .. C .. O

STAMFORD—
Sir F. Thesiger .. C .. O
Lord R. Cecil.. .. C .. O

ST. IVES—
Mr. H. Tuull .. .. L .. M ..

STOCKPORT—
Mr. Kershaw .. .. L .. O
Mr. J. B. Smith .. L .. M ..

STOKE-UPON-TRENT—
Alderman Copeland .. C M ..
Mr. J. L. Ricardo .. L .. O

STROUD
Mr. Horsman.. .. L .. M ..
Mr. G. P. Scrope .. L .. M ..

SUNDERLAND—
Mr. G Hudson .. .. C .. O
Mr. Fenwick .. .. L .. M ..

SWANSEA—
Mr. Dillwyn .. .. L .. M ..

TAMWORTH
Lord Raynham .. C M ..
Sir R. Peel .. .. L .. M ..

TAUNTON
Mr. Labouchere .. L .. M ..
Mr. A. Mills .. .. C .. O

TAVISTOCK—
Hon. G. Byng .. L .. M ..
Mr. Trelawney .. L .. M ..

TEWKESBURY—
Hon. Mr. Lygon .. C .. O
Mr. J. Martin .. L .. M ..

THETFORD
Hon. F. Baring .. L .. O
Earl of Euston .. L .. M ..

THIRSK—
Sir W. P. Gallwey .. C .. O

TIVERTON
Lord Palmerston .. L .. M ..
Mr Heathcoat .. L .. M ..

TOTNES
Earl of Gifford .. L .. M ..
Mr. T. Mills .. .. L .. M ..

TOWER HAMLETS
Mr. C. S. Butler .. L .. M ..
Mr. A. Ayrton .. L .. M ..

TRURO
Mr. A. Smith .. L .. M ..
Mr. E. Wlyams .. L .. M ..

TYNEMOUTH—
Mr. W. S. Lindsay .. L .. O

WAKEFIELD
Mr. Charlesworth .. C .. O

WALLINGFORD—
Mr. Malins .. .. C .. O

WALSALL
Mr. C. Forster .. L .. M ..

WAREHAM
Mr Calcraft .. L .. M ..

WARRINGTON
Mr Greenall .. .. C .. O

WARWICK—
Mr. Repton .. .. C .. O
Mr Greaves .. .. C M ..

WELLS—
Mr Hayter .. L .. M ..
Captain Jolliffe .. .. O

WENLOCK—
Hon. G. Forester .. C .. O
Mr. Gaskell .. .. C .. O

WESTBURY
Sir Sr Lopes .. .. C .. O

WESTMINSTER—
Sir Dr L. Evans .. L .. M ..
Sir J. V. Shelley .. L .. M ..

WEYMOUTH—
Colonel Freestun .. L .. M ..
Mr. R. J. Campbell L .. M ..

WHITBY
Mr. Stephenson .. C M ..

WHITEHAVEN—
Mr Hildyard .. .. C .. O

WIGAN—
Mr Woods .. .. C M ..
Mr. Powell .. .. L .. M ..

WILTON—
Mr. Antrobus .. .. C M ..

WINCHESTER—
Sir J B. East.. .. C .. O
Mr J B Carter .. L .. M ..

WINDSOR—
Mr. Vansittart .. C .. O
Mr. C. W. Grenfell .. L .. M ..

WOLVERHAMPTON
Hon. C. P. Villiers .. L .. M ..
Mr. Thornely.. .. L .. M ..

WOODSTOCK
Marq. of Blandford.. C M ..

WORCESTER
Mr. Laslett .. .. L .. M ..
Mr. O. Ricardo .. L .. M ..

WORK—
Colonel Smythe .. C M ..
Mr Weshcad.. .. L .. M ..

### ENGLISH AND WELSH COUNTIES.

ANGLESEA—
Sir R Bulkeley .. L .. M ..

BRECKNOCKSHIRE
Sir J. Bailey .. .. C .. O

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
Mr Disraeli .. .. C .. O
Mr Dupre .. .. C .. O
Hon C Cavendish .. M ..

CARNARVONSHIRE
Hon Col Pennant .. L .. O

CUMBERLAND, EAST—
Hon. C. Howard .. L .. M ..
Mr W. Marshall .. L .. M ..

DENBIGHSHIRE, SOUTH—
Mr Evans .. .. L .. ..
Mr Colville .. .. C .. O

DEVONSHIRE, SOUTH—
Sir J. J. Buller .. C .. O
Mr E. Pole .. .. C .. O

DURHAM NORTH
Lord A V Tempest .. C M ..
Mr R D Shafto .. L .. M ..

ESSEX, NORTH—
Lord Jercsford .. C M ..
Mr Parnne .. .. C .. O

GLAMORGANSHIRE
Mr Brunston .. .. C .. O
Mr Wingfield .. L .. ..

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, EAST—
Mr Holford .. .. C .. O
Sir C. W. Codrington .. C .. O

HEREFORDSHIRE—
Mr Cotterell .. .. C .. O
Mr Bulmore .. .. C .. O
Mr King .. .. .. ..

HERTFORDSHIRE—
Sir E. L. B. Lytton .. C .. O
Sir R. Mouk .. .. C .. O
Mr C. W. Puller .. L .. M ..

KENT, EAST—
Mr Deering .. .. .. ..
Mr Bridges .. .. .. ..

LANCASHIRE, NORTH—
Col W. Patten .. C .. O
Lord Cavendish .. L .. M ..

LANCASHIRE, SOUTH
Mr. W. Brown .. L .. M ..
Mr Cheetham .. L .. M ..

LEICESTERSHIRE, SOUTH
Viscount Curzon .. C .. O
Mr Packe .. .. C .. O

LINCOLNSHIRE, NORTH—
Sir M. J Cholmeley L .. M ..
Mr Stanhope .. .. C .. O

MERIONETHSHIRE—
W. W. E. Wynne .. C .. O

MONMOUTHSHIRE, WEST—
Mr. Bentinck .. .. C M ..
Mr. B. Gurdon .. L .. M ..

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, NORTH—
Lord Burghley .. C .. O
Mr. A. Stafford .. C .. O

NORTHUMBERLAND, SOUTH—
Lord Ossiston .. C .. O
Lord Lovaine.. .. C .. O

NORTHUMBERLAND, NORTH—
Hon. H. G. Liddell .. C .. O
Mr W. Beaumont L .. M ..

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, NORTH—
Lord R. Clinton .. C .. O
Mr J. E Denison L .. M ..

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, SOUTH—
Viscount Newark .. C .. O
Mr W. H. Barrow .. C .. O

PEMBROKESHIRE—
Lord Emlyn .. .. C M ..

RADNORSHIRE
Sir E. R. Walsh .. C .. O

RUTLANDSHIRE—
Hon. G J Heathcote L .. M ..
Hon. J. Noel .. .. C .. O

SALOP, SOUTH—
Lord Newport .. C .. O
Hon. W. Clive .. C .. O

SHROPSHIRE, NORTH
Mr. J. W. Dod .. C .. O
Mr Hill .. .. C .. O

SOMERSETSHIRE, WEST—
Mr. Moody .. .. C M ..
Mr. Langton .. C M ..

STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH—
Mr. Adderley .. .. C .. O
Mr. Child .. .. C .. O

STAFFORDSHIRE, SOUTH—
Mr. Foley .. .. L .. M ..
Mr. Foster .. .. L .. M ..

SUFFOLK, EAST
Lord Henniker .. C .. O
Sir Fitzroy Kelly .. C .. O

SUFFOLK, WEST—
Mr H S Waddington.. C .. O
Mr. P Bennet .. .. C .. O

### ENGLISH AND WELSH COUNTIES.—(*Continued*)

SURREY, EAST—
Mr. Locke King .. L .. O
Mr. Alcock .. .. C .. O

WARWICKSHIRE, SOUTH—
Mr. E. P. Shirley .. C .. O
Mr B King .. .. L .. M ..
Wilcs, NORTH—
Mr. Long .. .. C .. O
Mr. T. H. S. Estcourt, C .. O

WORCESTERSHIRE, EAST—
Colonel Rushout .. C .. O
Mr. J. H Foley .. L .. M ..

WORCESTERSHIRE, WEST—
Lord Elmley .. .. C .. O
Mr. F. W. Knight .. C .. O

YORK, EAST RIDING
Lord Hotham.. .. C .. O
Mr. Duncombe .. .. C .. O

YORKSHIRE, WEST—
Lord Goderich .. L .. O
Mr. B. Denison .. C M ..

### SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN
Colonel Sykes.. .. L .. M ..

AIR—
Mr Stuart .. .. L .. M ..

BANFFSHIRE—
Earl of Fife .. .. L .. M ..

BERWICK
Mr. Stapleton .. L .. M ..
Mr D Marjoribanks L .. M ..

BERWICKSHIRE—
Mr. F. Scott .. .. C .. O

BUTESHIRE—
Hon. J. S. Wortley L .. M ..

CAITHNESS-SHIRE—
Viscount Melgund .. M ..

DUMFRIES DISTRICT—
Mr W. Ewart.. .. L .. M ..

DUMBRIESHIRE—
Mr H Johnstone .. C .. O

EDINBURGH—
Mr Cowan .. .. L .. M ..
Mr Black .. .. L .. M ..

EDINBURGHSHIRE
Earl of Dalkeith .. C .. O

FALKIRK
Mr Merry .. .. L .. M ..

FORFARSHIRE—
Lord Duncan .. .. L .. M ..

GLASGOW—
Sir J. Anderson .. L .. M ..
Mr Dalglish .. .. L .. M ..

GREENOCK
Mr. Dunlop .. .. L .. M ..

HADDINGTON—
Sir L. R. F. Davie L .. M ..

HADDINGTONSHIRE
Lord Elcho .. .. L .. M ..

INVERNESS BOROUGH—
Mr. A Matheson L .. M ..

INVERNESS-SHIRE—
Mr. H. J. Baillie .. C .. O

KILMARNOCK DISTRICT—
Hon. E. P. Bouverie L .. M ..

KIRKALDY BURGHS—
Colonel Ferguson .. L .. M ..

LEITH DISTRICT—
Mr. A. Cunningham .. L .. M ..

LINLITHGOWSHIRE
Mr G. Dundas .. C .. O

MONTROSE—
Mr. Baxter .. .. L .. M ..

PAISLEY—
Mr. Hastie .. L .. M ..

PEEBLESSHIRE—
Sir G. Montgomery .. C .. O

PERTH—
Hon. A. Kinnaird L .. M ..

RENFREWSHIRE
Sir M. S Stewart .. C .. O

ROXBURGHSHIRE—
Mr. Elliott .. L .. M ..

SELKIRKSHIRE—
Mr Ellice, jun. .. L .. M ..

STIRLING—
Mr J Anderson .. L .. M ..

STIRLINGSHIRE—
Mr. Blackburn .. .. .. ..
Mr Dunbar .. .. .. ..

### IRELAND

ARMAGH
Mr S Miller .. .. C M ..

ATHLONE—
Mr Dunlo .. .. L .. M ..

BANDON—
Captain Bernard .. C .. O

BELFAST
Mr Cairns .. .. C .. O
Mr Davison .. .. C .. O

CARLOW—
Mr Alexander .. .. C .. O

CARRICKFERGUS—
Mr. Ker .. .. C .. O

CLONMEL—
Mr. Bagwell .. L .. M ..

COLERAINE
Mr. Boyd .. .. C M ..

CORK, CITY—
Mr Morris .. .. L .. M ..
Mr Beamish .. L .. M ..

DOWNPATRICK—
Mr. M. Ker .. .. C M ..

DUBLIN, CITY
Mr. Grogan .. .. C .. O
Mr. Walker .. .. C .. O

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY
Mr. Napier .. .. C .. O
Mr. G. A. Hamilton .. C .. O

DUNDALK—
Mr. Bowyer .. .. L .. O

DUNGANNON
Hon. W. S Knox .. C .. O

DUNGARVAN
Mr Maguire .. .. L .. ..

GALWAY TOWN—
Mr. A. O'Flaherty L .. M ..
Lord Dunkellin .. L .. ..

KERRY
Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald L .. M ..

KINSEALE—
Mr Bernard .. .. C .. O

KILKENNY BOROUGH—
Mr. Sullivan .. L .. M ..

KILKENNY—
Mr J Heard .. .. L .. O

LIMERICK, CITY
Mr. J. O'Brien .. L .. M ..
Mr. F. W. Russell .. C M ..

LONDONDERRY, CITY—
Sir R. A. Ferguson L .. M ..

MALLOW
Sir D. Norreys .. .. M ..

NEWRY—
Mr. Tottenham .. L .. O

NEWRY—
Mr. Mark .. .. L .. M ..

SLIGO
Mr. Somers .. L .. M ..

TRALEE
Captain O'Connell L .. M ..

PORTARLINGTON—
Colonel Dunner .. L .. M ..

WATERFORD CITY—
Mr Blake .. .. L .. M ..
Mr. Leonard .. C M ..

WEXFORD, BOROUGH
Mr. J. T. Devereux L .. M ..

YOUGHAL—
Mr. I Butt .. C .. M ..

# THE WEATHER.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1857.

| Day | Temperature of Evaporation (Dry Bulb Thermometer Corrected) | Dew Point Corrected | Temperature of the Air | Elastic Force or Tension of Vapour | Humidity | Amount of Cloud | Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb at 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb at 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind | Amount of Cloud (0–10) | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ° | ° | ° | | | | ° | ° | ° | ° | | | |
| Mar. 26 | 39 | 31 | 42 | 0·195 | 0·814 | 4·0 | 40·6 | 39·0 | 49·3 | 43·6 | W | 8 | 0·009 |
| „ 27 | 30 | 19 | 41 | 0·095 | 0·402 | 4·3 | 40·3 | 34·8 | 44·8 | 42·3 | N. NW. | 10 | 0·000 |
| „ 28 | 36 | 25 | 43 | 0·157 | 0·629 | 4·1 | 41·2 | 40·4 | 48·0 | 44·0 | W | 8 | 0·000 |
| „ 29 | 37 | 27 | 45 | 0·173 | 0·629 | 4·3 | 44·5 | 44·3 | 49·6 | 46·8 | SSE. | 10 | 0·042 |
| „ 30 | 29 | 27 | 55 | 0·173 | 0·459 | 4·3 | 45·8 | 45·3 | 53·3 | 49·2 | SSE. | 8 | 0·138 |
| April 1 | 32 | 29 | 51 | 0·173 | 0·629 | 4·3 | 46·4 | 46·2 | 52·1 | 48·2 | W | 10 | 0·071 |
| | 29 | 25 | 51 | 0·157 | 0·629 | 4·3 | 46·4 | 46·3 | 54·1 | 48·2 | W | 6 | 0·000 |
| Means | 29·455 | 51 | 26 | 9 | 43·7 | 44·3 | 43·2 | 49·5 | 45·8 | | | | 0·640 |

The range of temperature during the week was 24°18.

The week has been much overcast and the weather generally unsettled during the past week, particularly on the days of March 29, 30, and 31. On March 29 rain fell almost incessantly during the forenoon and evening. Some heavy showers fell on the afternoon and night of the 30th. A severe hailstorm occurred at 4h. 40 p.m. of the 31st, on which occasion two vivid flashes of lightning were seen, and were accompanied by loud thunder.

The air, which was clear on the afternoon of March 26 and 28, on the morning of April 1, and for a few hours on the night of the 28th. The wind was blowing freshly on the day of the 29th.

J. BREEN

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long 0° 18′ 42″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet

| DAY | DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected | Temperature of the Air | Dew Point | Elastic Force or Tension of Vapour | Humidity | Amount of Cloud | THE THERMOMETER. Minimum on Grass at 12 P.M. | Minimum in Shade at 12 P.M. | Maximum in Shade at 1 P.M. | WIND General Direction | Movement in Miles | RAIN Inches in 24 hours ended at 10h. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches | ° | ° | ° | | 0–10 | ° | ° | ° | | Miles | Inches |
| Mar. 25 | 29·263 | 40·6 | 35·6 | ·185 | 89 | 10 | 28·9 | 45·9 | | S | 287 | ·000 |
| „ 26 | 29·780 | 41·6 | 34·2 | ·175 | 77 | 3 | 38·6 | 50·3 | | S | 123 | ·003 |
| „ 27 | 30·023 | 42·7 | 37·3 | ·183 | 80 | 10 | 40·2 | 47·2 | | WSW | 92 | ·002 |
| „ 28 | 29·602 | 44·7 | 38·0 | ·179 | 73 | 9 | 42·1 | 51·8 | | E | 184 | ·030 |
| „ 29 | 29·687 | 47·0 | 38·2 | ·176 | 69 | 9 | 42·2 | 52·6 | | SSE | 210 | ·236 |
| „ 30 | 29·204 | 46·6 | 43·6 | ·200 | 86 | 8 | 44·1 | 53·6 | | SSW | 405 | ·229 |
| „ 31 | 29·271 | 46·9 | 42·3 | ·185 | 78 | 9 | 42·3 | 52·3 | | WSW | 223 | ·245 |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variations are taken from the tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

THE SPEAKERSHIP. We have reason to anticipate that, at the meeting of Parliament, the Right Hon Matthew Talbot Baines will be proposed for the Speakership, with the concurrence of the heads of the Liberal party. Mr Baines's high personal qualifications for the office, and the esteem in which he is held by every class of Liberal politicians, will, in all probability, deter the Tories from putting forward a candidate in opposition to the right hon gentleman.—*Manchester Guardian*.

"STRAND BUILDINGS" MODEL LODGING-HOUSE.—An Engraving of this building appeared in our last week's Number with a description, in which we omitted to state that the secretaries are Rice Hyde and George Morgan, 7, Duncs Inn, Strand.

CHINESE CRIMINAL LED TO EXECUTION.—FROM A DRAWING BY A CHINESE ARTIST.

## CHINESE TORTURES.

THE penal code of China, arranged under no fewer than fifteen hundred and fifty-seven heads, is marked by great barbarity. The punishments are in general most cruel, and ill proportioned to the crimes for which they are inflicted: for the slightest offence a mandarin is degraded, banished, and even deprived of all property. We have engraved three specimens of the Chinese tortures, selected from a series of beautifully-executed drawings in colours, upon rice-paper, in a small folio volume, which has been obtained in Canton by an officer of the Hon. East India Company's Service. Some of the tortures which are pictured in this volume are most repulsive, and

GAROTTING A CHINESE CRIMINAL.—FROM A DRAWING BY A CHINESE ARTIST.

altogether too cruel and barbarous for reproduction. Those which we have selected will serve to convey some idea of the cruelties by which the penal code of the Chinese is to this day disgraced.

First is a criminal being led by a chain to execution. A flat lath, or strip of wood, which is attached to his neck in such a manner as to project above his head, bears, in Chinese characters, a description of his crime; the nature of which, however, it is difficult to guess, on account of the number of capital offences in the Chinese code.

The second Illustration shows the next stage in the criminal's doom—the Garotte, with which, partly through "ticket-of-leave" experiments, the people of this country have of late become acquainted. The Chinese infliction is a terrible torture. In the accompanying Illustration the criminal is seen attached to a cross by cords, which the executioner gradually tightens by means of a lever till the blood gushes from the eyes, nose, ears, and mouth of the culprit.

The last scene shows the head of the criminal exposed in a cage whilst, as a climax to the punishment, his children are, by the merciful consideration of the Celestial authorities, made to take a moral lesson by looking at the disfigured head of their dead father.

A drawing illustrative of decapitation and disembowelling (which intervenes between that of the garotte and the exposure of the head) is too horrible for publication.

HEAD OF A CHINESE CRIMINAL EXPOSED IN A CAGE TO HIS CHILDREN.—FROM A DRAWING BY A CHINESE ARTIST.

## CHINESE BANNER.

IN a silk-producing country like China, noted alike for its skill in embroidery, symbols, and distinctions, we are not surprised to find great importance attached to banners. We engrave a specimen of one

CHINESE BANNER.

with an inscription, the subject of which our correspondents who are skilled in the Chinese language may translate, and thus enable us hereafter to communicate to our readers.

## AMHERSTIA NOBILIS.

THIS exotic, which may be considered as the rarest plant in England, is now flourishing in full bloom in the new conservatory built purposely for its reception by the Marchioness of Londonderry at Wynyard. The plant, when very small a foot high was brought from India by Sir James Hogg, and presented by him to the Marchioness. Great care and expense have been bestowed upon it under the direction of her Ladyship, who has had the gratification to see it blossom twice—in January, 1855, and during the past month. There are not more than two of these plants known to exist in this country. There were three of them in 1855; but the one in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, which was procured at great cost, has died. The Marchioness, with her usual liberality, has had several racemes of the flowers cut, and sent to noblemen and other friends for preservation in herbariums.

The plant at Wynyard is about ten feet high, having ligneous stems and branches, bearing long pinnate leaves like the walnut, and throwing off pendulous racemes eighteen inches long, containing about six large polypetalous flowers, of vermilion colour, the upper margin of the corolla being beautifully touched with a rich yellow. It is of the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria* (Linn.), natural order *Leguminosæ Cassiæ*. The pod or capsule is inclosed in a nectarium about two inches long; at the base of this grow two bractese, or wings, of the same colour as the flower, three inches long, and five petals spring from the mouth of the nectarium, something like the woodbine (*Lonicera*). The plant in England bears no seed. It is considered a rarity in India, and is only found in peculiarly-favoured spots, at the foot of mountains, and near the Salwen river.

Dr. Wallich, of Calcutta, in "Plantæ Asiaticæ Rariores," says:—"The first notice I had of this magnificent tree was at Rangoon, in 1826, when I first saw some of the dried flowers. It was not even known by name at the capital of the Burman Empire. In going into the interior of the country to examine the teak forests I came upon an old temple (Kionin), on the bank of the river Salwen, twenty-seven miles from the town of Martaban, and in the gardens there, for the first time, saw this magnificent tree in royal colours of red and yellow. It was forty feet high, and had a bole two feet in diameter. There was a small one also, and both were perfectly ornamented from bottom to top with their

THE AMHERSTIA NOBILIS IN FLOWER.

splendid flowers, forming a gorgeous pyramid of the richest colours in green, red, and yellow, he says, 'unequalled in the Flora of the East, and, I presume, not surpassed in magnificence and elegance in any part of the world.' The ground around the trees was strewed with fallen flowers, and the inhabitants of the district carried them as a daily offering to the image that they worshipped." The Doctor had a draughtsman with him, who took an accurate drawing of the flower, which has been published." He adds—"There can be no doubt that this tree, when in full foliage and blossom, is the most strikingly-superb object which can possibly be imagined."

The tree was first brought into notice by Lady Sarah Amherst, a great promoter of botanical science in India. Lord Amherst spent five years in that country, and made an excursion to the Himalaya mountains, at the foot of which they discovered these rare trees. Several attempts have been made to bring living specimens to England, but the sea-air generally kills them, and only three had arrived safely. It may be possible to introduce the seed in the pod hermetically sealed. The pod is dark red, and sword-shaped, about seven inches long when perfect, and contains five of six seeds. When this tree blossomed at Wynyard in 1855 the racemes of flowers grew from the end of the large pinnate leaf, the peduncle forming a vermilion-coloured continuation of the petiolus. The growth is now different. The peduncle springs from the end of a branch, and is a pale green, about eighteen inches long, upon which grow half a dozen or more large flowers of about the diameter of a large coffee cup in the gape. The Marchioness has had the plant about four years.

THE BAY OF NATAL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



KRAAL OF CHAKA, THE ZULU CHIEF.



VIEW ON THE COAST OF NATAL.

## THE ZULU KAFFIRS.

We have been favoured, says the *Daily News*, with a copy of the following letter from D'Urban, in South Africa, dated the 10th December, and giving a more particular narrative than has yet appeared of the ferocious warfare among the Zulu Kaffirs near Fort Natal :—

The Zulu tribes are now in a state of bloody revolution, and frightful scenes are enacted among the Kaffirs. Panda, one of the Zulus, has several grown-up sons, who have been casting covetous eyes on the inheritance. He is getting old and very fat, and unfit for war, and has repressed all the plans of the younger men against our Kaffirs. His immediate predecessors, Chaka and Dangaan, seeing that their Kings had always been murdered by their sons as the latter grew up, determined to anticipate any danger from that quarter by killing off their wives and concubines as soon as they were found pregnant. Panda, finding this course did not save either of the last two Kings a violent death, yielded in this respect to the voice of nature, and allowed his children to live. Such as the Kings and the chiefs, such are the people; and the acts above described are not different in their extent and degree from what is done continually among the Zulus of all classes.

Some pressure has been applied to Panda by his sons, whereby they have attained a division of territory, or have been appointed chiefs like others, but being dissatisfied and impatient, they have, without consulting the territory assigned them, they appealed to Panda. He told them to get it out. On Tuesday, Dec. 2, Imbulazi, his son or nephew, with a few of the old chiefs, was awaiting the arrival of Panda. Panda, however, the latter had succeeded in obtaining adherents from among the old chiefs to a much larger extent than was expected. When Cetuwaya's army appeared in sight of Imbulazi, the force of the former was so overpoweringly superior that the latter took to flight at once. They were stationed about seven miles from the Tugela, our boundary, and made for the river. The white young man, who had been acting with Imbulazi's army, was killed in the boat. Many were dispatched before they reached the river. Meanwhile a party was formed from among our people, under the eye of our Government agent stationed near the Tugela, Mr. Walmsley, son of Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., sixty of our Hottentot police, and volunteers from the native assistants of our hunters, agreed to cross the Tugela armed, under the superintendence of John Dunn, a young trader and Kaffir interpreter to Walmsley, for the purpose of endeavouring to stop the battle by parley. John Dunn was fired at, and narrowly escaped being shot. His party, however, on their volley, and the commanding Imbulazi's army were disciplined was sufficient to keep back the confused ranks of the savages But at last they perceived they were being surrounded, and were obliged to retreat, their arms were thrown away, and four or five returned across the Tugela. John Dunn only escaped by being mounted. The slaughter of the escaping Kaffirs was then carried on. A body of about 60 women and girls are now under the advocate into the river until they were nearly out of their depth, when they were assegaied by their ruthless pursuers. The river was literally dyed with blood. Numbers were drowned. Bodies have since been washed up in great numbers down the coast; we have heard of them south of us as far as the Umzimcane hundred miles from the Tugela), where they gave rise to reports of a shipwreck. Several canoes have come into our district and have been distributed among our natives. Bears are entertained about the supply of food for them. Our Kaffirs sympathise with the defeated, knowing that their fate would be their own if Cetuwaya could have his will. As soon as these affairs were reported, Mr. Shepstone, the Secretary for Native Affairs, repaired to the spot, and the Governor is now there.

For the town-dwellers there is no danger whatever; for the isolated settlers on the frontiers there may be some risks, but even theirs is only partial and uncertain.

It would seem a deal of bloodshed and ultimate expense if the British Government would send a military expedition at once, take possession of the country, setting up a chief under their protection, and limit his powers. It would save much in every way, and must come in the end A tower on the healthy high grounds on the borders of the Delagoa Bay would form a military depôt, and keep the Zulus in order.

We have engraved upon the preceding page three Views in Natal and the Zulu country, from sketches by Mr. James D. Ross.

Natal has been described as a long strip of country in South Africa, along the coast and inland as far as the Drakensberg, or Quathlumba Mountains, its port lying 1000 miles to the north-east of the Cape of Good Hope. Of this grand mountain feature the first of the Engravings presents a strikingly picturesque view. One of the smaller Engravings shows a point of the coast scenery; and the companion represents the Kraal of Chaka, the chief of the Zulus, who first received the English settlers in his territory. It is situated, with numerous other Kraals, on an extensive plain, encompassed by a chain of hills; the road thither from the Bay of Natal lying through beautiful country. This Kraal, as here represented, has the rustic character of an English homestead.

As one of the illustrations of the growing prosperity of the colony we may refer to an Engraving of the "Entrance of the First Sail-steamer into the Bay of Natal," in August, 1852 (See ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 588). This was an event of promise which has been to a great extent realised.

In our Journal for Jan. 6, 1855, appeared a View of the principal street in the part of the colony D'Urban; and about a year later, Feb. 16, 1856) we illustrated the first Sale of Sugar in the Market-square of D'Urban, and gave a detailed account of the value of Natal as a New Sugar Colony.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 5.—Palm Sunday. Goldsmith died, 1774.
MONDAY, 6.—Old Lady Day. Stow died, 1605.
TUESDAY, 7.—Surrender of Badajos, 1812.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Fire Insurance due.
THURSDAY, 9. Maundy Thursday. Lord Bacon died, 16.6
FRIDAY, 10.—Good Friday
SATURDAY, 11.—George Canning born, 1770.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 11, 1857.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday | Thursday. | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M A M A M A M A M A M A M A<br>h m h m h m h m h m h m h m<br>11 51 — 0 07 0 31 1 01 1 31 2 03 2 39 3 20 | | | | | | |

CONCERT MONSTRE, Exeter-hall.—Mr. GEORGE CASE has to announce that his next ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, when Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme. Weiss, Mdme. Thompson, Miss Poole Mdme. Weiss, Mdme. Newton Brockham, Mdme. Sinnemann, Miss Lucy, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Henry Drayton, Miss Isabella, Miss Glynn, Miss Leffler Miss Tilbury, Miss Lizzy Stuart, Miss Mary Stanley, Miss Lizzy Harris, Miss Mather, Miss Poole Broughton, and Miss Dolby; Signor Belletti, Mr. George Perren, Mr. Case, Mr. T. Williams, and Mr. Denn & Kluge. Mr. Weiss, Mr. Henri Drayton, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Allan Irvine, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Henry Case. Pianoforte, Mdlle. Pauline; Harp Miss Chatterton; Violin M. Sainton; Flute, M. Remusat, Violoncello, Herr Pigott; Trombone, the Misses Case and Messrs. G. and J. Case. The orchestra will be complete. Leader, Mr. Watt Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Stalls, 5s; Reserved Seats, 3s 6d.; Tickets, 2s 6d; and 1s, to be had of Mr. Case, 9, Hanover-square; and at the Repository for Cases & Co., 244, Regent-street; Messrs. Duncan Davison & Co.'s, 244, Regent-street; Mr. Charles Cases & Co., 244, Regent-street; Mr. Wells, 38, Exeter-hall; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, & Co., 48, Cheapside; and at the Exeter-hall Ticket Office.

GRAND VERDI FESTIVAL at EXETER-HALL.—On MONDAY, April 13, an abridged performance of the three operas, RIGOLETTO LA TRAVIATA, and IL TROVATORE, will be given to as perfect a manner as ever represented on the Italian stage. Vocalists: Mesdames Rudersdorff, Weiss, Miss Louisa Vinning, Miss Dolby, Mr. M. Iandi, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Stanley. The orchestral union of fifty performers. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon. Stalls, 5s; Reserved Seats, 3s 6d.; Tickets, 2s 6d; and 1s, to be had of Mossey and Sons, Moller-street, and all the principal music-sellers.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—HANDEL'S MESSIAH will be performed (not in the Subscription) on THURSDAY, APRIL 9, on the direction of Mr. John Hullah. Principal Vocalists: Mrs. Banks, Miss Martin, Miss Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 5s and 2s 6d.; Stalls, 5s. Commence at 7.30.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—HANDEL'S ACIS AND GALATEA and MENDELSSOHN'S FIRST WALPURGIS NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, under the direction of Mr. John Mullah. Principal Vocalists: Miss Banks, Miss Palmer, Miss Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 1s; Galleries, 2s. 6d.; Stalls 5s. Commence at Eight o'clock.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 8 the most Passion Week Performance of the MESSIAH. Vocalists, Mudame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss; Trumpet, Mr. Harper. Tickets, 5s, 3s, and 1s 6d., at 6, Exeter-hall. Postal orders to be payable to Robert Bowley, at the Chief Clerk's desk.

MR. G. W. MARTIN'S Prize Glees, Madrigals, Part Songs, &c., will be performed at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 16. The Chorus will consist of 200 carefully selected performers. Instrumental Scores will also be in readiness. Tickets 10s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 2s. 6d., to be had at Messrs. Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street; Mossey, Addison, and Co.'s, Regent-street; Mr. Mitchell, Regent Library, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Keith and Prowse's, 48, Cheapside.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS open during PASSION and EASTER WEEKS.—Mr. PRACKEHAY will commence his Series of Lectures on the HAUNTED GEORGES, MONDAY NEXT, April 6th., at Eight o'clock in the Evening. Admission to Area, 1s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Orchestra stalls, 3s., or 10s. for seven; Tickets may be obtained at Jullien and Co.'s, 214, Regent-street; and at Keith, Prowse and Cock's, 48, Cheapside. Miss P. HORTON (Mr. and Mrs. German Reed) will give their Only but performances of their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS during Easter Week, commencing Monday, April 13th. Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will conjoure at the Queen's Concert-room, Regent-street, on Monday, April 27, in an entirely new Entertainment.

W. LE...

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SPEZIA, GIUGLINI, VIALETTI, POCCHINI.

OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, APRIL 14th.
Opera, LA FAVORITA. Ballet "LA ESMERALDA.

All the Boxes and Stalls having been disposed of for the subscription or Opening Night, the same Opera and Ballet will be repeated on THURSDAY, APRIL 16th, it is hoped on Saturday and included in the Subscription.

A limited number of Boxes in the half-circle Tier have been specially reserved for the public, and may be had on application at Her Majesty's Box-Office, at the Pandora, Colonnade, daily, market Price One Guinea, and One Guinea and a Half each.

The doors open at half-past seven, the opera commences at eight.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, LYCEUM. Season 1857.—Mr. GYE begs most respectfully to announce that the Royal Italian Opera will, during the Season of 1857, be given at the Theatre Royal, Lyceum. The opening will take place on TUESDAY, APRIL 14th.

It was the intention this year that the performances of the Opera should take place at Theatre Royal Covent-garden, but the fire which occurred on the 5th of last month, and the consequent loss of this musical public where, for so long have been the constant resource of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, but unforeseen circumstances have prevented the proposed change ratified. Mr GYE has in consequence again taken the Lyceum Theatre, and will much regret the exclusion of a great portion of the general public from the [illegible] the present season, he has at the same time the satisfaction of being able, by [illegible] to the building to accommodate a very considerable number of the regular subscribers.

It is also a source of gratification to know that the internal appointments [illegible] the perfection of the performances at the Lyceum last season, may be secured [illegible] performing on smaller theatre, and the ability to seating and [illegible]

MADLE. PIERINA LEGROS
will be performed for the first time in England, the Grand Opera, entitled
LA GUERRA
will be performed for the first time in this Country at the Royal Italian Opera, Lyceum, the Grand Opera, entitled
LA TRAVIATA.
will be produced early in the season. The principal [illegible]
With such a list of artistes as the following, it need scarcely be added that the Opera will be given in most powerful manner. The Engagements are concluded with
Madame MARIO, Signor GRAZIANI, and Signor [illegible]
Madame LAGRANGE, Signor [illegible]
Madame BOSA LEGROS, Signor MARINI,
Madame GRAZIANI, Signor [illegible]
Signor MARIO,
Signor [illegible]
Signor GIUGLINI,
Signor [illegible]
Signor LABLACHE,
Signor [illegible]
His Lyric engagement are now two years,
Signor [illegible]
Signor LAGLAICHE,
Signor [illegible]
Grand Operas and Ballets will be in last year
Director of the Music, Composer, and Conductor, Mr. COSTA.
Manager of Light and Director of the Ballet Music, Signor PANIZZA.
Chorus Master, Mr. EDWARD HOGAN. Prompter, Mr. BONHEAM. Pupil, Mr. MAGGIONI
[illegible]
Will be made his DEBUT in this Country on his arrival at the Royal Italian Opera, Lyceum, the Grand Opera, entitled
LA TRAVIATA.
Signor MARIO, Signor GRAZIANI
Signor LABLACHE, Signor POLONINI
His Lyric engagement are now two years, Signor [illegible]
Signor LAGLAICHE, Signor [illegible]
Grand Operas and Ballets will be in last year
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Chorus Master, Mr. EDWARD HOGAN. Prompter, Mr. BONHEAM. Pupil, Mr. MAGGIONI
[illegible]

MADAME LISTON.—LYCEUM THEATRE.—Mr. GYE [illegible] to announce that Madame LISTON will make her [illegible] at the Royal Italian Opera, Lyceum, in the new [illegible] IL MATRIMONIO SEGRETO, on MONDAY NEXT, April 6th, [illegible] Week in which it will positively be performed.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On EASTER MONDAY, and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Play of KING HENRY VIII., by Mr. C. Kean; Queen, by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by A Ballet of [illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Easter Monday, WILL COME LITTLE STRANGER; DEAD SHOT; and the Spectacle of [illegible] will appear. In consequence of A NIGHT at NOTTING HILL [illegible] Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Leaves and Lunkee. [illegible] Wednesday Under management.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Immense Attraction for Passion Week. The celebrated Mr LOVE in his first [illegible] with Herr FOLI, the Musical Wonder and the SPANISH MINSTRELS. Mr. [illegible] on Easter Monday.

CRIMEAN RELICS.—THEATRE ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S. Under Royal Patronage. In active rehearsal preparatory to [illegible] a most [illegible] Drama, entitled [illegible] RELICS, a Poem [illegible] CRIMEAN RELICS, Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations. [illegible] appropriate Scenery, Costumes, and Costume. Particulars will be shortly announced.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—C. H. ADAMS'S ORRERY. Twenty-seventh year in London.—On MONDAY next, and During the Week (Good Friday excepted), Mr C. H. Adams will have the honour to deliver his Annual Lecture on Astronomy. Begins at Eight, Exc. about Ten o'clock. Stalls, 2s. 6d and 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. Children under ten years of age half-price to Boxes and Pit. Places may be secured at the Box-office, and at the principal Libraries.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HENRY RUSSELL. MONDAY, April 6th, and during Passion Week will give his Entertainment entitled "THE FAR WEST, or, Every-day Life in America, in which he will relate [illegible] Adventures of American Life and Character. Also the following [illegible] "The Cyclone's Wife. "The Man of [illegible] "The Ship on Fire." "Cheer, Boys, Cheer." "Woodman, spare that Tree." "Hurrah for the Right." "The Ivy Green, &c. The Second part entitled "Negro Life." Mr Russell will not deviate from the plan of Ballad Singing and Original Sketches of Character which [illegible] Tickets and places may be secured of Mr Russell, at the Box-office, from 11 to 5. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

MISS P. HORTON (Mrs. German Reed) and Mr. T. GERMAN REED will REAPPEAR at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, on MONDAY NEXT, April 6, and during Passion Week. Commencement at Eight. Every Evening at Eleven Evening at the SURREY GARDENS.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—For One Week only. Mr. GEORGE LINLEY, the popular Composer, will give his ILLUSTRATIONS of the LIFE and WORKS of HAYDN, MOZART, and BEETHOVEN. Doors open at Half-past Seven, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 6, 7, 8, and 9. Commence at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Admission to Third Seats, 1s. Stalls secured by Mr. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside. Mr. Winn's Pianoforte Warehouse, 42, New Bond-street. Mr. Frazer and Mr. Willye Cooper, Agents. Stalls, 3s. May be secured at the Gallery, 14, Regent-street, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP THE RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, from Eight till Eleven o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Admission to the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. Mr. SMITH'S Ascent will take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

GENERAL TOM THUMB RIDES IN HIS MINIATURE CHARIOT every day to and from his Levees; also occasionally in the Public Parks. He performs three times daily, at 29, NOS. 57 and 59, WARD'S BAZAAR, 313, Regent-street. Half-past Twelve to Two. Half-past Three to Five, and Half-past eleven to Nine o'clock. New Songs, Dances, and Imitations, including Napoleon and Wellington, &c. &c. Admission to all parts of the Establishment, 1s. Children under ten years of age half-price. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office of the Establishment.

PEOPLE'S CONCERT HALL, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Hall has been entirely redecorated.

MR. and MRS. HENRI DRAYTON, at the REGENT GALLERY (QUADRANT), will give a New Illustration of the Old Proverb, "Every Man has a Fortune in his Face," EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, Saturday excepted). Morning Performance on Saturday at Three o'clock. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; Stalls, 3s.; may be secured at the Gallery, 314, Regent-street, at Cheby's Music-stall, 201, Regent-street, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA of the LATE WAR will be EXHIBITED at 64, LEICESTER-SQUARE this week commencing March 30th, after which it will visit Nottingham, Cambridge, and probably Lincoln and Leicester.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Extravaganza, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at HANLEY, April 6th and 7th; BURSLEM 8th, STOCKPORT, 9th.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, TUESDAY, APRIL 14. Tickets and cards can be obtained at the temporary Offices of the Club, 262, Strand, [illegible] Fleet-street.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS, Portland Gallery, 316, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic Institution.—The [illegible] Society's TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN PAINTERS is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence. BELL SMITH, Secretary.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Instruction in the Art and Practice of PHOTOGRAPHY, by THOMAS KEITH, Esq., of HAREWICH Regent-street, Fellow of the Photographic Society of London, and Author of "Practical Instructions in Photography."—Mr. Hardwich proposes to begin, on MONDAY, April 6th, a Course of INSTRUCTION on the SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES of PHOTOGRAPHY, illustrated by Practical Demonstrations in the Art.
For a Prospectus apply to J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Secretary, King's College, London.

DANCING.—ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—MISS ANNA BIRCH begs to inform her Many Friends that she proposes, in consequence of the [illegible] of her School and her wish to [illegible] that she will OPEN an ACAD MY for DANCING, DEPORTMENT, and the CALISTHENIC EXERCISES, at the Assembly Room at the KING ARMS on Monday and Thursday Afternoons, to commence on Monday, the 20th of April. Private Lessons given and Schools attended.—85, Baker-street, Portman-square.

THE STRAND BUILDINGS COMPANY, for the ERECTION of a MODEL LODGING-HOUSE, Regent-street, Strand.
To be Incorporated under and by the Joint Stock Companies Act, 7 & 8 Vict., c. 12[illegible]
Capital, £5000, in Shares of £10 each
Power of Limited to the Amount of Subscription
PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
The Viscount INGESTRE, Chairman.
Admiral Berkeley, R.N.
Bankside, the Lord, Rugby.
Churchill, the Lord A., and S.
Fitzgerald, the Rev. A. G., M.A.
Greenhill, Henry, Esq.
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Secretary—[illegible]
Offices—[illegible]

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CANCER HOSPITAL, London and Brompton.—Secretary's Office, 167 Piccadilly (opposite to Bond-street).
The Committee have pleasure in stating that a [illegible] progress has been entered upon with [illegible] the Subscriptions hundred pounds [illegible] Out of 2000 cases which [illegible] have been received only [illegible] cases have been admitted—the disease in many has been arrested [illegible] have been greatly [illegible] by the use of [illegible] many remains for them to [illegible]
HENRY LEE SCRIPT pecuniary AID to meet [illegible] the [illegible] Committee constitutes a governor, and [illegible] a governor, with [illegible] Votes. Messrs. Coutts and Co., Bankers, or at the Secretary's office, will [illegible] information relative to this charity can be obtained. By order
W. J. COCKBURN, Secretary.

SELECT VILLA RESIDENCES.—Arrangements have been made for [illegible] this season, a further number of Houses for rental [illegible] Choice Selection of Eligible Detached and Semi-detached Villas, situate on the Upper Road of Spring Grove, on the Windsor line. London [illegible] Windsor and Hounslow-roads. Houses may be built in any style, but the plans must be approved by the estate are [illegible] to afford the utmost accommodation [illegible] Rents [illegible] per annum. A portion of the purchase money will be required [illegible] charges in the [illegible] to be built. Rents [illegible] annual payments. If desired [illegible] for a term of years. [illegible] Apply at the Estate Office, Spring Grove Station, or at [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND for VILLA RESIDENCES, in large or small Plots, at SPRING GROVE, near the Station, [illegible] Windsor line. London [illegible] Windsor and Hounslow-roads. For Plans and Particulars apply to Mr. Cole, at the Estate Office, near Spring Grove Station, or to [illegible]

DELIGHTFULLY-SITUATED MARINE RESIDENCE [illegible] Detached [illegible] three [illegible] erected in [illegible] Sea, [illegible] Mr. Milnes Maude, and is within [illegible] Esplanade. For particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS CAEY, [illegible]

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857.*

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, as chief of the Whigs, has doubtless a very good Whig Reform Bill in his writing-desk. Lord Palmerston, as chief of a Ministry—that must be a Reform Ministry to a greater or less extent, or cease to exist—has doubtless formed a plan ideas or plans on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. But neither of these eminent personages has favoured the public with any positive information, either as to the scope, the spirit, or the details of his contemplated measure. Not so Mr. Disraeli. He also has a Reform Bill; and he, being unhampered either by the actual responsibilities of office, or the near prospect of having to bear them, has spoken boldly out, and told the electors of Buckinghamshire not only what he will but what he will not do as regards Parliamentary Reform. Mr. Disraeli considers that the Reform Act of 1832 was a one sided measure. It abolished the Tory rotten boroughs, but left the Whig rotten boroughs intact. For this bane Mr. Disraeli has found the antidote. He has doomed the Whig rotten boroughs to extinction; and Calne, Tavistock, Westbury, and a host of others, are to go the way of all rottenness, and to sleep with Gatton and Old Sarum. So far so good. But what Mr. Disraeli will not do is to propose, or consent to, the abolition of the distinction between counties and boroughs, and the division of the country into Electoral Districts. "Blot Buckinghamshire out of the political map?" "No!" says Mr. Disraeli. Rather than such a consummation as that, let Disraeli himself be blotted out of the roll of Parliament, and retire, like Cincinnatus, to the plough. To Mr. Disraeli Buckinghamshire is hallowed ground. Is not the author of "Coningsby" its representative? "My opinion," he says, "is that, the traditions of particular localities go to form part of the national character, and that a man who sees the road which Hampden ascended with the Petition of Rights is proud that he lives in a locality so intimately connected with the history of his country—that if you see a temple dedicated to the eloquence of Chatham at Stowe, you rejoice to find that the county of Buckingham is associated with so great a character, and that you cannot go to Beaconsfield, and view the oak under which Burke matured his reflections on the French Revolution, without entertaining a feeling of exultation that your county was the scene of meditations which so powerfully influenced the mind of Europe." Mr. Disraeli's modesty prevented him from adding, that since the days of Burke Buckingham had acquired a new lease of glory, and that the name of Disraeli had been added to those of Hampden, Chatham, and Burke, to make it excellent exceedingly, and surround it with imperishable lustre. If Mr. Disraeli—whose argument about the counties and against electoral districts we do not seek to controvert—would look into the future, he might, with his powers of imagination, conceive it a thing not altogether impossible or improbable that future ages might produce men to shed as much lustre on the department

of the Upper Thames—at the bare mention of which he expresses so much horror—as the men of the past and of the present day have thrown upon the county of Bucks. But, leaving Mr. Disraeli to his poetic and romantic laments over the cruel catastrophe a system of Electoral Districts would inflict upon "Bucks," we never express our belief rather than our fear that he is not much of a Parliamentary Reformer. If he be not prepared to go a good deal further than the abolition of the Whig rotten boroughs, he might have spared himself the trouble of his declaration in favour of Reform. He has been largely outbidden by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, a member of his own party, who, not content with babbling about rotten boroughs, has expressed his willingness to extend the right of voting to everybody, whether he lives in a £10 house or not, who is possessed of property, of intellect, and of education. This is the movement that is required, and such a measure of Reform would be worth infinitely more than all that Mr. Disraeli has promised. But this part of the question is safe in the hands of Lord John Russell, where the country will be content to leave it until the proper time.

THERE is no such stranger amongst us during the week, taking notes of the evil doings. The author of the "Dame aux Camellias" has been dispatched from Paris to report on those phases of English popular and political life of which so much is heard, but so little is known, in Continental Europe—the life of a free people, engaged in choosing its representatives to sit in the greatest and most illustrious assembly in the world. The descriptions which M. Dumas will write will perhaps amuse the French—as they certainly do the English. Perhaps, also, his notes will be instructive as well as amusing to the people to whom they are more particularly addressed. If the French learn that large bodies of people, more or less excited by political feeling, may be trusted in this country to meet in public places without being cleared off the ground by a detachment of dragoons, or without even being watched by a military force in ambuscade; if they learn that the people themselves can shout and hurrah without thinking it incumbent upon them to break into the gunsmiths' shops—one lively neighbours will learn two things from the steadier English, which will tend to the improvement of their political education.

We remember some years ago having had a conversation with one of the greatest writers of France—still living, though his muse unhappily is silent—on the subject of our popular elections. "You English are a wonderful people," said he. "You meet in large numbers: ten thousand of you; twenty thousand of you:—fifty thousand of you. You elect a president, or chairman. You obey him as if he were your Emperor. You make speeches and express your indignation. You agree to resolutions. You hold up your hands—or canes, you cheer, you wave your hats, and then you go home quietly, as if nothing had happened. Why, if ten thousand men should meet together in a public place in Paris they would ask one another 'What are we here for? We are not here to speak, but to do!' *Aux armes! aux armes!*' And away they would go to the gunsmiths', and there would be an insurrection or a revolution. Happy England! wise Englishmen!"

With the exception of the disgraceful proceedings at Kidderminster, which were as exceptional as they were brutal, the elections just come and thoroughout the country might justify the eulogium of the straightforward Frenchman. Everything with the exception has been conducted with the greatest decorum and [illegible] by Mr. [illegible] ago, he would have had far more abundant material for comedy than for caricature. The prohibition of badges, banners, and bands of music, and of unstinted largess of beer and [illegible] tions of the picturesque yet vulgar element which novelists once delighted to portray. The possessors of votes are learning by degrees the importance of the trust, or the privilege which they possess. Even in small boroughs, where life is usually so stagnant, and where a little excitement may be considered a healthful novelty, the respectable householders become at each succeeding election more thoroughly aware of their dignity as electors, and go about the business with a grave sense of its importance both to their own localities, and to the general interests of the empire. The non-electors—who have no better means of testifying what they think or feel on such occasions than by gathering together in public, and cheering men with whose political sentiments they sympathize, and hooting those with whose opinions or party they disagree—have become, in consequence of the salutary absence of beer and banners, far more reasonable than they used to be, and afford fewer opportunities to the satirist. Let M. Dumas but truly represent to his readers the behaviour of an English crowd at the hustings, or at a public meeting during a contested election; let him depict the coarseness and the vulgarity if he will, but let him not forget the sturdy common sense and the genial though rough good humour of the crowd; and he will instil into the minds of his readers not only a love for free institutions, but a respect for the great people who almost alone in Europe have known how to guard the sacred fire of liberty, and to keep its flame brightly burning, as a guide to other nations. In this as in many other respects, whatever may be said in disparagement of our Government, or of our governing classes, the honest British people can stand the test. It is they who gain great battles on the field; and it is they who in the more peaceful conflicts of an Election, struggle in the cause of constitutional Liberty and Reform, and win the fight.

## THE REVENUE.

| | In the Year ended March 31, 1837 | | Increase | Decrease | Quarter ended March 31, 1837. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Estimates. | Income. | | | Estimates. | Income. | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Customs | 23,324,843 | 23,287,874 | .. | 36,969 | 5,343,000 | 5,087,000 | .. | 256,000 |
| Excise | 18,453,000 | 18,453,190 | .. | 190 | 2,898,000 | 2,989,000 | 91,222 | .. |
| Stamps | 7,272,269 | 7,272,269 | 296,159 | .. | 1,580,177 | 1,783,677 | 203,500 | .. |
| Taxes | 4,414,848 | 4,414,848 | 150,020 | .. | 1,050,000 | 1,040,000 | 10,000 | .. |
| Property-tax | 5,450,000 | 5,450,000 | 1,018,976 | .. | 1,300,000 | 1,300,000 | 61,512 | .. |
| Post-office | 1,400,000 | 1,400,000 | 106,848 | .. | 350,000 | 350,000 | 6,848 | .. |
| Crown Lands | 171,000 | 171,000 | 3,941 | .. | 42,000 | 42,000 | 3,941 | .. |
| Miscellaneous | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| Total | 60,487,160 | 60,487,160 | 1,575,944 | 37,159 | 12,573,177 | 12,691,677 | 377,023 | 262,523 |
| | | | £1,538,785 | | | | £114,500 | |
| | | | Net Increase. | | | | Net Increase. | |

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

(*Continued from page 324.*)

### WILTS (SOUTH).

The nomination of candidates for the southern division of Wiltshire took place on Wednesday, at Salisbury. Three gentlemen were proposed to the electors. Mr. S. Herbert, Mr. Wyndham, and Lord Henry Thynne. In the last Parliament the division was represented by Mr. Herbert and Mr. Wyndham; and Lord Henry, who is brother of the Marquis of Bath, now presents himself for the first time to the constituency. He is a Conservative, and upholder of existing institutions in Church and State, and, it elected, will act with the party of Lord Derby. In his address he states that he comes forward in fulfilment of a pledge which he gave some time since, and it is generally understood, though neither he nor his friends have said so, that he aims at the seat lately occupied by Mr. Herbert. The contest between him and that gentleman is expected to be a very keen one. Both have been nothing in their exertions during the last fortnight to recommend themselves to the electors, by addressing public meetings and conducting a personal canvass in all parts of the division, and at present the ir friends appear to be equally sanguine of success. There are 2230 voters on the roll, and it is believed that nearly the whole of them will exercise their franchise this day (Saturday), which is fixed for the polling. The last time the division was contested upwards of 1500 votes were given for Mr. Herbert, but since then, as his opponents assert, he has lost the confidence of many of his former supporters.

The nomination took place on hustings erected at the Council-chamber, facing the market-place, one of the most spacious in England. The weather was favourable, and by eleven o'clock, the hour fixed for the commencement of the proceedings, several thousand persons had assembled to hear the speeches. A considerable number of them appeared to be agricultural labourers; but, though rather noisy at times, their conduct during the day was good humoured and orderly. A row of carriages, occupied chiefly by ladies, was drawn round the skirts of the crowd, and all the windows looking upon the market-place were filled with spectators. Mr. Wyndham arrived first at the hustings: he was accompanied by the members of his committee, and was well received by the people. Mr. S. Herbert followed, surrounded by a considerable number of his principal supporters, and was loudly cheered. Lord Henry Thynne, who was also well supported by his friends, was greeted with the cry of "No, no!" and some expressions of disapprobation. The usual preliminaries having been gone through, and Mr. Morrison, the High Sheriff, having craved a fair hearing for the speakers, the three candidates were proposed and seconded. Mr. Sidney Herbert devoted a portion of his speech to a defence of his conduct as a member of the Aberdeen Administration. He then diverted to the various questions which are likely to come before the new Parliament. He was not in favour of Mr. Locke King's motion, because he deemed it only a part of a great question. He wanted to see other ingredients mixed with it. "If you make the county and borough franchise the same you will disturb the balance between town and country. Such an arrangement would be unsatisfactory, because you might have 6000 men in a borough wielding equal political power with 30,000 in a county. You must, therefore, have different franchises. I wish to see an industrial franchise and a prudential franchise. I think a man who has £50 in the savings-bank ought to have a vote (Cheers). The man who pays 40s. of direct taxes ought also to be invested with the franchise, and all graduates of the University also should have the same right conferred upon them." Cheers. I am against extreme measures: universal suffrage for example, which I believe no man of sense in the country now demands; but with a large mass of our population increasing in intelligence and prosperity thanks to those wise measures of 1846 which our friends on the other side of the hustings so much regret (Cheers), I think we ought to enlarge the basis of representation (Hear, hear). But it should be carefully and deliberately. With a great crowd to manage, I would much sooner have them in a side the city to defend it than outside to attack it; but I must speak by men. I must choose the most intelligent, the most independent, the more prudent, and exclude the ignorant, the lazy, and the improvident."

When the show of hands was taken only three-fourths of the persons present held up their hands for Mr. S. Herbert; more than an equal number declared themselves in favour of Mr. Wyndham; while a comparatively small number only appeared for Lord H. Thynne. Mr. Phipps, for Lord Henry Thynne, demanded a poll, which was ordered to take place on Saturday (to days) between the hours of eight and five, at Salisbury, Warminster, Hindon, and Eversley.

### SURREY (WEST).

The nomination of the candidates for the representation of this division of the county of Surrey in Parliament took place on Wednesday, at the Cornhall, Guildford. Mr. J. W. Evelyn, the high sheriff, proposed Mr. Henry Drummond, and Mr. G. Best seconded the nomination. Mr. L. Steere proposed Mr. Henry Currie, and Colonel Wood seconded the nomination. Lord Guildford was proposed by Colonel Challoner, and seconded by Mr. R. A. Austen.

Mr. Drummond made a lumonous speech, the most telling passage of which was the one relating to the Peelites, whom he accused of having combined with the Derbyites to turn out the Government: Those who [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] with [illegible] party [illegible] the House of Commons as Peelites a great many more than [illegible] very good speeches, but in whom he (Mr. Drummond) placed no confidence. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] really thought at the vote would have been displeasing to his constituents (A laugh). All he could say was, that he could not help it if it had been, and that all the time going what was right. They [illegible] [illegible] but he did not go to Parliament upon the cry of "Palmerston for ever." [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# SKETCHES IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE HON. MR. MURRAY AND HIS SUITE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

MAJOR TAYLOR, CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY. CAPT. SELBY. THE DOCTOR. THE MURZA. MR. MURRAY'S PERSIAN SECRETARY.

PERSIAN MISSION OFFICIALS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

By intelligence which has just been received by the steamer *America*, which arrived at Trieste on the 29th ult., we hear that a great victory over the Persians was gained by General Outram, at Khooshab, on the 8th of February. We give the details in another page.

By the courtesy of Major H. Ram, Paymaster of the Field Force in the Persian Gulf, we are enabled to present to our readers the five accompanying characteristic Groups of official personages and officers of the expedition and inhabitants of Bushire, photographed by Major Ram. Beneath each Illustration are inscribed the names of the respective parties.

To another officer belonging to the expeditionary force we are indebted for the two Views of Margill and Karrak, two important localities in the late intelligence from the seat of war with Persia.

MARGILL, THE RESIDENCE OF THE BRITISH CONSUL, NEAR BUSSORAH.

Margill, the residence of the British Consul, is three miles above Bussorah. In front of the residence lies the Honourable East India Company's armed steamer *Comet*, Captain Selby commanding. This small vessel, styled by the wild Arabs "the Swift Firefly," is literally armed to the teeth with offensive and defensive weapons, and is held in great terror by the predatory tribes of the coast.

The Island of Karrak, engraved upon the opposite page, is situated thirty miles W.N.W. of Bushire, and nineteen miles from the nearest point of the Persian coast. It surrendered on the 4th of December, with its dependency of Kergo, to a naval and military force, when, before the assembled inhabitants, a proclamation was read by Captain Disbrowe, Assistant Resident in the Persian Gulf, declaring Karrak to be a free port, and prohibiting slavery

PERSIAN SECRETARY AND RETINUE OF THE RESIDENT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

PERSIAN AND ARAB INHABITANTS OF BUSHIRE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

EXAMINATION AT THE [illegible]

# SKETCHES IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

PERSIAN DIPLOMATIST.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SHAH'S ARMY ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF PERSIA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

THE PERSIAN GOVERNOR OF BUSHIRE, "LORD OF THE SEAS" FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

THE ISLAND OF KARRAK, IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

The British colours were then hoisted under a salute of twenty-one guns. The accompanying View is from a Sketch by Mr. A. Harrison, Master, Indian Navy.

"Karrak, or Kharrak (the Icarus of Arrian), has an area of twelve or thirteen square miles, with a population of about 300 or 400. It affords a safe anchorage at all seasons, particularly during the severe gales which blow from the N.W., and are the prevailing winds in this sea. The greater part of the island is so rocky that little use can be made of it; but the east side, being somewhat lower than the other parts, is capable of being cultivated. It has abundance of water. The inhabitants gain a livelihood by gardening and fishing, and manufacture a small quantity of common cloth for their own consumption. The island of Kergo, lying about a mile and quarter or two miles north of Karrak, contains about two square miles, and is of a light sandy soil. It has also plenty of water, but not of so good a quality as that of Karrak, and, although not inhabited at present, it is capable of being cultivated, and will produce both wheat and barley during the rainy season.

Pearls of a superior colour and description are fished around the coasts of both islands. The Dutch, after having been obliged to abandon their factory at Bassorah, founded an establishment at Karrak in 1748. They were, however, driven from it by the Arabs about 1765. Karrak was subsequently occupied by the Persians, and in 1807, for a short period, by the French. During our recent disagreement with the Shah of Persia, the British Resident, previously stationed at Bushire, removed thither, and the island was taken possession of by an English force in 1839. Its acquisition will give us the complete command of the Persian Gulf, and will be also serviceable from its affording a secure anchorage for our ships and a station where they may water and refit.

COMMODORE ST. JERSAY, COMMANDING PERSIAN GULF SQUADRON. CAPT. JONES, RESIDENT AT BUSHIRE. NATIVE ATTENDANTS AND GUARD.

COURTYARD OF THE BRITISH RESIDENCY, BUSHIRE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

The author of "From Bombay to Bushire," just published, observes "that all firewood and provision must be obtained from the Main, with the exception of such goats and sheep as the small island of Kergo, in close proximity, can afford. The commissariat might be well supplied from the Arabian coast—that portion of it under the Turkish Government, at the entrance of the Bussorah River—where cattle, sheep, and corn are to be had in abundance, and cheaply; and might easily be carried thence by the small steamers of the Indian Navy."

An officer of the Ahmednuggur Brigade has favoured us with the Portraits of three distinguished Persian noblemen, at present prisoners of war at that station.

The first is well known in Ahmednuggur by the sobriquet of "Palmerston." He is a distinguished diplomatist, and the "Elcher" sent down to Bushire by his Majesty the Shah to raise and excite the itinerant tribes on the seaboard and highlands to resist the English invasion. His polished manners, finished address, and courteous bearing, show that he is a man of mark in his own country, and well acquainted with the customs of Europeans and the habits of civilised life.

Next is the Commander-in-Chief of the Shah's Army on the Southern Coast of Persia, and a near relative of his Majesty.

The third personage—surnamed the Duria-Biggur, or "Lord of the Seas"—was the Persian Governor of Bushire and its dependencies, who struck his flag and resigned his marine title.

These three portraits are from ably-executed photographs just received from the Persian Gulf.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE steadily-increasing Liberal majority, the triumph of Lord John Russell in the City, the extirpation of the peace-mongers from Parliament, and the savage riot at Kidderminster, are the principal features in the general election thus far. The most obstinate of the China men cannot now refuse to admit that Lord Palmerston, so far from having received a "fall" (as exultingly announced by the "cheap" press), has thrown all his opponents, and returns in triumph to the House at the head of a party which will both urge and enable him to take such a course, not only in foreign negotiation, but in domestic legislation, as befits the Prime Minister of England. The Disraelite taunt that the Cabinet has no policy will henceforth be permitted no justification in facts. Wisely-considered but evident progress must now be the watchword of the Palmerston Cabinet. A factious Opposition is crippled, and Lord Palmerston can now show his sincerity as a Liberal.

The victory in the City must be gratifying to all men who respect independence, no matter their party. A knot of gentlemen who have rendered service in their time, by promoting organisation, conceived themselves entitled to dictate to upwards of 20,000 electors not only that they must choose none but mercantile men, but also the names of the men to be chosen. Lord John Russell, with his habitual courage, opposed himself to such despotism, and the citizens have thrown out the candidate imposed upon them, and placed Lord John second to the Hebrew gentleman whose wealth and influence are all but omnipotent in the City. The excuses which the defeated party have since been offering, through their chief, Mr. Dillon, may be overlooked in consideration of the disappointment they record. They appear to have desired to treat Lord John as an uncivil tradesman might treat a hesitating customer: "Take it, or leave it, then; but make up your mind at once!" Lord John had no idea of being so bullied, and made up his mind at his own time, and, as it has turned out, very little to the satisfaction of the member-making Warwicks of the E.C. district.

Cobden, Bright, Milner Gibson, W. J. Fox, Joshua Walmsley—all extruded at once. Such a sacrifice to the *manes* of a suicide Parliament could hardly have been looked for; and its angry ghost must be not only appeased, but exultant, and take a longer stride, like the shade of Achilles when he heard of the glory of his son. But no truly Liberal politician can derive unmixed pleasure from these elections. Mr Bright was the manliest speaker in the House, and was young enough to be cured of the prejudices arising from a narrow education, and the adulation of a provincial clique. Mr. Cobden has done too good service to be eashiered for recent blunders. We shall hope to see them back again, the wiser for a lesson as to the real feeling of Englishmen about England a thing which, somehow, the *non-hostiles* do not understand so well even as some of the old Conservatives. For the loss of the other three constellations the country must console itself, especially as Messrs. Gibson and Fox have organs of their own, and as the opinions of Sir J. Walmsley upon any subject are not of that exceeding weight as to make it exactly necessary to post before public business until he shall have made utterance. General Thompson, moreover, earth all three as a courageous and veteran Reformer, has been seated for Bradford, and the exchange is decidedly in favour of Liberalism.

Mr. Frederick Peel and Admiral Berkeley have been defeated. Incidents which may occasion some inconvenience to the Government, but a seat will be found for the civilian, and as the chief business of the Admiral was to say most offensive things in a warlike tone, somebody else may be found to possess that accomplishment. Perhaps his victorious enemy, Sir C. Napier, would kindly undertake the part in the absence of his late castigator. Poor Mr Pellatt, who had retired, was dragged out to be beaten. He bore it mildly; but Mr. Wilkinson, defeated in Lambeth by a real hier Liberal, unhesitatingly apprised his late idolators that they were a set whose approbation was not worth having, that they had elected Mr. Roupell because he was a new man and rich, and, however faithfully he might serve them the next new man, if richer, would beat Mr. Roupell. Mr. Thomas Duncombe is again triumphantly returned for Finsbury: and with him, but *longo intervallo*, Mr. Cox—whom the next gentleman on the poll Mr. Serjeant Parry pledges himself to expel for bribery.

An announcement that Mr. Fitzroy had withdrawn all intention of being nominated for the Speaker-ship has been authoritatively contradicted. This would make it appear that the Ministerial party intend to start that gentleman, in opposition to Mr. Walpole, who have, no doubt, strength to carry the election, if they please, but may be too much to expect a triumphant party meeting for their first time, to concede to their opponents the appointment of the occupant of so distinguished a post as the Speaker's chair. At the same time, Mr. Walpole possesses every qualification for the office; and, though Mr. Fitzroy is an aristocrat by birth being son and heir presumptive to Lord Southampton. Mr. Walpole has what we may call a House of Commons pedigree—he is great-grandson of Sir Robert Walpole.

The foreign mails bring little of interest from the Emperor of Continent, unless the squabbles of the Princes of the Legitimist and Orleans houses may be regarded as worthy of note. The "fusion" cannot be consummated, the representatives of Charles X. adhering to their rights and those of Louis Philippe to their treaties. The latter is evidently the best bid for the throne of France, but its present occupant is by no means desirous of parting with it, and has no intention of abdicating it for any pretension. M. Alexandre Dumas has commenced the publication of certain letters which he declares to be letters of the Prince, several startling novels founded upon modern history. Mr. Disraeli and Mademoiselle de Rothschild are both married Guido Fawkes has been dead some years, and Magna Charta is not passed annually, like the Mutiny Bill: but we hope that trifling considerations like these will not prevent M. Dumas from giving a charming feuilleton novel of English election life, in which the attachment of the leader of Opposition for the heiress of the Rothschild millions is played off against the patriotism of the framer of the Gunpowder Plot, who consents not to blow up the Parliament, and to unite the lovers, conditionally on the Charter being passed—which it is, by one vote given by the Baron de Rothschild, on taking his doctoral seat in the House of Lords.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO THE LATE JOHN BRITTON.—The subscription at the Institute of Architects is making gradual progress towards the amount contemplated, £100, and the committee have determined that their tribute shall take the shape of an inscribed brass plate in Salisbury Cathedral, the desk and chapter having readily consented to allow it to be set up there. Some of Mr Britton's friends are anxious to give the memorial a more important character, such as the restoration of the Lady Chapel; and Mr. John Britton, F.R.S., Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Hardwick, Mr Alderman Proctor of Bristol, and others, have agreed to their names to subscribe for such a purpose, for which about £50 more will be required. The Institute committee have expressed a wish that their willingness to allow their mutilated brass to be combined with this restoration, if it can be effected, and contributions towards it whatever might remain from their subscription, after paying for the plate. As a centre is needed, so that the good desires of the friends of Mr Britton may be realised, we venture to state that communications on the subject may be addressed to Mr. Nathaniel Gould, 4, Tavistock-square, or Mr. G. Godwin, Brompton.

## THE COURT.

The Queen continues in good health, and has taken carriage airings every day this week.

On Monday her Majesty honoured the Haymarket Theatre with her presence. The Prince Consort and the Princess Royal accompanied her Majesty.

On Tuesday the Queen received at dinner the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount Eversley (the late Speaker) and his lady.

On Wednesday her Majesty again had a dinner party, at which the Russell family attended at the Palace, and had the honour of performing before the Queen and the Prince

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was out with the hounds on Wednesday in the neighbourhood of Windsor. His Royal Highness has already attained great proficiency in "crossing the country."

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Sunday.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon gave a grand dinner on Tuesday evening to his Excellency Ferouk Khan. The following were invited to meet his Excellency.—The Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Countess of Caledon, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth, Lord and Lady Cremorne, Captain Lynch, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Ham Beale. After dinner her Majesty received a select circle of visitors.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived in town on Wednesday from Torquay.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE second day at Northampton was full of incident. Three sons of Womersley, whose star seems rising, finished first, second, and third in the Cup. Emydine, a 75-guinea purchase of Mr. R. Sutton at the Royal sale, won the Althorp Park Stakes, in which the 9 lb. difference told on Happy Land, one of the slow and sure Jericho sort; and Gemma di Vergy beat St. Giles, who had had quite enough of it in the long race the day before, cleverly, over a mile. The injury to Alfred Day's toe will, we hear, prevent him from riding for some time, and thus throw many Danebury mounts into Sam Rogers's or George Mann's hands. Quinton's exposure has caused not a little talk. He had recently joined hurdle-racing and steeplechasing to flat riding. In the latter he has had great support, as he won 31 out of 212 mounts last season; and many of the ring always made a special point of backing him, without even looking at the horse. Alas for misplaced confidence! Lord Spencer's yearlings only averaged 75 guineas, as the Newcourt blood is small and unfashionable, and buyers do not care to take risk on themselves so early in the year. Old Melbourne mares this season. Fisherman, it is said, will not improbably pass into Lord Londesborough's hands for 3000 guineas; but Fandango ought to keep him safe for the Ascot Cup. There was little doing at Croxton Park, and "Mr Clarke" only rode twice. Hunting Horn, the expensive brother to St. Hubert, was last from end to end in his maiden race; the once much-vaunted Sir Colin being a bad second to Glede Hawk. Fazzoletto is in training for Beechnut is said to be blind of an eye: Saunterer has been a little off, but is in good work again: Vedette (whose noble owner is better again) has been tried to give a great deal of weight to Skirmisher; and Blink Bonny is going well, and rests under the daily and nightly surveillance of a bloodhound. It is thought that H. Robertson will ride her. The next week is a blank as regards racing, and there will merely be steeplechases at Newcastle-on-Tyne and Knighton (Radnorshire) on Wednesday.

Hunting is nearly told out, and talks of new arrangements for the 1857-58 season are rife. Mr. Davis goes back to the Bicester country, and will, we conclude, claim the Cottesmore hounds, according to his contract. The Southwold Hunt has a £100 subscription certain for three years and new kennels are to be built at Tedford. Captains Fox and Dallas are to manage, and Jack Morgan and his brother Tom, at present the first-second whips to Lord Henry Bentinck, are to be the new huntsman and whip. Jack Goddard wound up with the Shropshire last Friday; and is, we believe, like Will Long, in want of a huntsman's place. Will Maiden (Joe Maiden's eldest son), who has been a whip for seven years under his father, Stephen Goodall, &c., are also looking out for a huntsman's or whip's berth. It has been determined to go on with Mr. Davis's testimonial, which has been headed by the Earl of Bessborough, and a fair sum has been at present collected from the sportsmen of two generations. Messrs. Fores, of Piccadilly, keep the lists. The Cheshire difficulty becomes more complicated by the mode in which the farmers' tenants of the M.F.H. committee, whose rejoinder is of a most crushing character, both on the point of his being warned off the best part of the country, and having had full notice to forward to them the necessary documents on which to base their decision. The list of those who have warned him off includes the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Crewe, Lord Delamere, Mr Egerton, Mr. Tomkinson, and others who own the very best covers in the county. It seems, from an incidental remark in the judgment, that the season is considered to have been a good one everywhere.

Mr. Tailby's hounds had a tremendous run from Keythorpe on the 26th of March, eleven miles in fifty-five minutes, and over-running their fox, who lay down dead beat at last. On Friday Lord Stamford's had a splendid 3h. 50m. run from Nuthills, changing foxes, and killing their fifty-eighth fox off at Grimston Gorse on account of a vixen being in cub. Mr Coleman is much on in the saddle, and went in the front rank in both of these runs. On Monday afternoon these hounds had another good thing from Lord Aylesford's covert, and killed below Nickley. There are flying rumours that Sir G. Wombwell and the Hon. Mr. Craven will take the Cottesmore country next season; and Mr. Tailby, who has done such wonders with his scratch pack, has bought, it is said, ten couples of the present hounds.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race takes place this day, about eleven, from Putney to Mortlake. The former crew average 11 st. 2 lb., and the latter 11 st. 7 lb. The Prince of Wales Yacht Club have their opening trip from Folly House on Thursday, at half-past three; and the Marylebone Cricket Club pitch the first wickets of the season at Cumbridge on May 21.

### FROM RACING THURSDAY.

Hakeman Plate.—Fleerew, 1. New Brighton, 2.
Barbelara Stakes.—Splint, 1. Woodmite, 2.
City and Suburban Handicap.—Adamas, 1. Wardermarske, 2
Two-year-old Stakes. Poly Peschuma, 1.
Metropolitan Stakes.—Pendle, 1. Adamas, 2.
Railway Plate.—Squire Watt, 1. Nightshade, 2.
Paddock Stakes. Porcelain, 1.

WILLIS'S ROOMS LITERATURE.—Mr. E. G. Holland, of Boston, U.S., [illegible] on Monday evening, at the Literary Institution, upon "Benjamin Franklin, as one of the Pioneers of Literature in the New World." It seems the first of a new course of lectures for the Spring and Summer. He was listened to with great attention and interest throughout, and was warmly applauded. At the conclusion Mr. Holland was publicly invited by the president of the institution to [illegible]

A SMUGGLING SAINT.—A quantity of tobacco has just been [illegible] for from Gourneaques Nord under the following circumstances.—The Custom-house officers had received intelligence of a band of [illegible] introduced goods over the frontier, and had traced the [illegible] to the part of the above-named village where the chapel of St. Antoine is erected. Search was made in every where in the neighbourhood but without result. The chapel itself had been entered and examined two or three times, but likewise without anything being found. The officers were about to renounce the search in despair, when one of them perceived that the statue of the saint was not placed evenly on its base. That circumstance led to a closer examination, and it was then found that the statue could be displaced at pleasure; and that underneath was a large cavity, in which 200 lb. weight of tobacco was found. When this hiding-place was made is not known. *French Paper.*

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Lord Cowley, her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, is to be immediately raised to an Earldom by the style and title of Earl Cowley, in consideration of his eminent public services.

The Grand Duke Constantine, on the 23rd ult., visited several public establishments at Genoa, including the arsenal and dockyard, and honoured the Teatro Apollo in the evening with his presence.

The heirs of Prince Eugene Beauharnais are about to institute legal proceedings against the publishers of the memoirs of Marshal Marmont (Duke of Ragusa).

We are glad to state that the Hon. Mr. Stuart Wortley has recovered so far from his late severe indisposition as to render it probable that he will be able to resume his duties in a fortnight or three weeks.

The Emperor of Austria, says the *Epoca* of Madrid, has conferred the insignia of the first class of the Order of the Iron Crown on M. de la Forre Allen, late Minister of Spain at his Court

The Archduke Maximilian left Trieste on the morning of the 22nd ult. for Venice. The Mole was crowded with spectators, who cheered him loudly. Six of the Lloyd's steamers served as an escort of honour.

His Excellency Mr. Buchanan, the British Minister at the Court of Copenhagen, has arrived in town on temporary leave of absence.

The ex-King of Bavaria, Louis, father of the reigning Sovereign, left Munich on the 27th ult. for Italy

The Infant Don Enrique of Spain, who had manifested intentions of placing himself at the head of the Liberal party in his native country, has been invited by the Queen of Spain to travel for his health

The Princess Stephanie of Baden is on her way to Paris, where she intends making a lengthened stay.

The Prince of Prussia escaped from imminent danger to his life, on the 16th ult, at Besançon. The horses of his phaeton ran away, and overturned the hippodrome in the Rue de Rhône, at full speed, and dashed the vehicle to pieces against a wall. The Prince and his Aide-de-Camp succeeded, however, in springing safely to the ground before the shock took place

It is pretty confidently said that the present session of the French Corps Legislatif will terminate on May 16, and that the general elections will take place about the middle of June.

A splendid banquet was given by the Scots Fusilier Guards at the London Tavern last Saturday evening. Covers were laid for forty.

Prince Bibesco, who has been for some time in France, has left Paris for Bucharest, in order to be present at the sittings of the Divan

The fête of the Duchess de Brabant, usually celebrated on the 27th March, has been postponed to the 18th August, in consequence of her Royal Highness being in mourning

Mr. Thomas G. Baring has resigned his appointment of Private Secretary to Sir Charles Wood, First Lord of the Admiralty

General Todleben is expected at the Russian Embassy in Paris, to await the arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine

The Sultan, who has already made a present to Napoleon III. of the Church of the Nativity at Jerusalem, has, in order to render the gift complete, also given him the old palace of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which is annexed to St. Peter's Prison.

Prince William of Prussia arrived at Nice last Saturday. The General commanding the division, accompanied by a brilliant staff, went to receive his Royal Highness at the Pont du Var. The Empress Dowager of Russia, his aunt, and the Grand Duke Constantine, his cousin, also went to meet the Prince.

The Session of the States of the Grand Duchy of Nassau was opened at Wiesbaden, on the 26th ult. In an address delivered in the name of the Grand Duke by the Minister of State, the marriage of the Princess Sophia with the Prince Oscar of Sweden was announced.

The *Messager des Théâtres* states that orders have been sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris to Count Persigny, the French Ambassador in London, and to the French consular agents in England, to adopt immediate measures necessary to protect the interests of the French dramatic authors

Official accounts have been received of the departure of the Sardinian Ambassador, the Marquis de Cantano, from Vienna

M. de Rochow, member of the Prussian First Chamber, who was condemned to five years' fortress imprisonment, for shooting M. de Patow, duel in 1851, and who had undergone nine months of his sentence at Magdeburg, has received the King's pardon for the remainder

On the hustings at Guildhall on the day of nomination was Monsieur Alexandre Dumas, accompanied by M. Delille, of the City of London Steam and other Hospitals.

A brilliant soirée was given on the night of the 27th ult. at the hotel of Mehmed Djemil Bey, the Ottoman Ambassador. The principal foreign ambassadors and the elite of the Turkish society were present, as also a number of persons distinguished in the literature, and the arts. The whole of the diplomatic body, including the Papal Nuncio, were also among the guests.

Messrs. Greene and Co., the oldest established American banking firm in Paris, have suspended payment, to the consternation of the United States colony in that city. The cause of this failure is attributed to imprudent advances made on French account to the disaffected in Mexico, and other Central or South American States

Mr. Donald M'Lachlan is appointed Consul at Sourabaya, in Java; Mr William Lawless, Consul at Martinique; Mr. James Crawford, Consul at Guadeloupe; Mr. G. F. Crosthwaite, Consul at Cuba.

Plenipotentiaries from Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria will take part in the negotiations about to commence at Paris for a postal convention with Germany.

A great many political arrests have been made at Lyons of persons alleged to be members of a secret society, formed for the purpose of promoting the candidature of the Count de Chambord at the general election.

It is said that Miss Nightingale is about to inspect in turn all the large hospitals.

M. H. Vieuxtemps, the well-known Belgian violinist, has received from the King of Sardinia the Cross of the Knights of Maurice and Lazarus.

The opening of the Exhibition of Fine Arts in Brussels has been fixed for the 1st September next. This late date has been chosen in order to prove agreeable to those artists who may take part in the exhibition in Paris, closing on the 15th August.

It is said that the *Colombo*, which leaves England for the East to-day, will take out between £100,000 and £70,000

The new Russian Consulate established in Servia has been inaugurated at Belgrade with great solemnity, and the new functionary, the Chevalier de Meroui, was installed with all the honours due to the Prussian flag.

It is officially announced that there is no intention to abstain, for the present, the ruins of the ancient church at Dover Castle.

The subscription-list for the [illegible] Commercial and Industrial Society, [illegible] Lewis has come to [illegible] The proposed capital was limited to £500,000, [illegible] divided into 30,000 shares. The offers made amount to £1,500,000, [illegible] so that the proportion to be distributed will be in the ratio of 1 to 3. Shares demanded.

On Monday next the new Tea-duty will take effect by the act of last Session, for the then current year. The [illegible] to [illegible] the pound.

A New York paper says [illegible] Duncan, accompanied by a [illegible] married [illegible] husband in Louisville, Ky., on the 24th ult. at [illegible] Legal readers relative to her character can [illegible] in [illegible]

A man in Schenectady [illegible] a clock for sale which "keeps time like a tax-collector."

From excessive wet, the sugar crop in the Mauritius is below the estimate

The rate of discount at Hamburg has risen to six per cent in consequence of the withdrawal of silver from the Bank of Vienna

Hanover has announced that she will not waive the duties on the navigation of the Elbe, unless they are sought up in the same manner as the Sound dues.

The sum of £100,000 in bullion has been taken from the Bank on Monday for the Continent.

Count Cigola, Aide-de-camp to the King of Sardinia, who, it may be remembered, went to Egypt to present Said Pacha with some valuable arms and the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, has just returned from Alexandria, bringing with him thirteen thoroughbred horses sent by the Viceroy as a present to the King of Piedmont

The *Official Venice Gazette* announces that Mgr. Mutti, Patriarch of Venice, being seriously ill, received the sacrament on the 22nd ult.

Mr. Maurice has removed the Working Men's College from Red Lion-square to a new home at No. 45, Great Ormond-street, Bloomsbury.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

The study of English history and of British antiquities has suffered a severe loss in the early and unexpected death of John Mitchell Kemble. Mr. Kemble brought to his many labours of love a quick, sagacious mind, and a determination of purpose rarely found united in the same person. Deeply learned and all-accomplished as he was, he did not overlay his learning, but had the enviable skill of setting forth his researches with the graces of a good style. Better still, though he swept with a drag-net great and small, he soon enlarged his meshes, and suffered the small to retain anywhere. He knew what to use and how to use it. His was a memory particularly remarkable for its powers of reference. He could direct others with a precision that many have envied. His "Saxons in England" has strengthened the literary reputation of England in distant countries. What his new book would have been—his "Horæ Feralæ; or, Studies in the Archæology of Northern Nations"—it is easy to surmise. What the Art-Treasures Exhibition in Manchester has lost by his death cannot be supplied. His many friends regret

And weep the more because they weep in vain—

that his papers have been left in a state too scattered for any one to turn them to full account. Barely six weeks ago the writer of this brief notice parted with his friend after a day of delightful talk with with him over the Meyrick acquisitions to the Manchester Exhibition. On that day Kemble started for Dublin—an important stronghold in the archæology of the northern nations. He was full of hope, earnest, richly communicative, and certainly most eloquent. On Saturday last he was buried in the Mount Jerome Cemetery at Dublin. Mr. Petrie, of the Round Towers, and all the eminent antiquaries in Dublin, heard the last word which "dust to dust" conveyed. All that ceaseless skill could do to preserve his life, and all that wise attention could display in doing honour to his remains, was done by the intelligence of Dublin, and the unobtrusive but useful activity of the Committee of the Art-Treasures Exhibition.

Dramatic authors and actors are alive asking who is to succeed Mr. Kemble in his office of Examiner of Plays. The office was created more than a century ago, through the severity of Fielding's satire, and the activity and determination of Sir Robert Walpole. The situation is in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain for the time being; and the duty of the licenser is to expunge all profanity, and all political and personal references likely to excite and to mislead. Dramatic authors and actors are not over-fond of the Examiner. He is at times a little tyrant in his own way, and expunges with an unsparing pen. The office of Examiner is one for which Mr. Kemble was in every respect unfitted. He obtained the appointment in this way: at the death of the younger Coleman, the then Lord Chamberlain gave the place to Charles Kemble, the celebrated actor; after a short period, Kemble was suffered to resign in favour of his son. This privilege created an outcry at the time, and the Lord Chamberlain was made to hear some angry and not inapplicable remarks upon the subject. *Saxon* Kemble did the work by deputy, and that deputy (a Mr. Downe) will, it is said, succeed to the appointment. We hope not, while such writers for the stage as Mr. Jerrold, Mr. Planché, Mr. Charles Dance, and Mr. Sheridan Knowles are still alive. The office of Poet-Laureate (also in the gift of the Lord Chamberlain) is held by our best living poet. The office of Examiner of Plays be held by our best living dramatist? No claim—not even that of Sir Edward Bulwer—could be urged in point of merit alone against the writers we have named.

The Society of Antiquaries is about and stirring—even Mr. Roach Smith is not so active as Mr. Akerman. The ancient church at Dover thanks to the exertions of the Somerset House antiquaries, is to be spared. Lord Panmure is not in a mood at present for demolishing the ruins of the ancient church at Dover. But why antiquaries ask—have the inhabitants of Dover been so seemingly indifferent on the subject?

Messrs. Christie and Manson have work before them: Alton Towers is to supply a *thirty-one days' sale*. Read what follows. Here, indeed, is a heavy task for the hammer of the auctioneer:

The Magnificent Contents of Alton Towers. Messrs. Christie and Manson respectfully give notice, that they have received Instructions from the executors and trustees of the late Bertram Arthur Earl of Shrewsbury, to sell, by auction, at the Towers, on Monday, July 6th, and thirty following days the whole of the magnificent and costly effects in Alton Tower, the princely seat of the late Right Honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury, comprising the celebrated gallery of pictures by old masters, [illegible] sculpture, china, carvings, and works of mediæval art; the very important collection of armour, [illegible] the service of silver and silver-gilt plate; cellar of wines; the whole of the magnificent ancient Tudor and beautiful modern furniture, and the sculpture and ornaments in the garden. Full details of this most important sale will be duly given.

Here, then, is another opportunity for the Marquis of Hertford to open his princely purse and display his fine taste. What an advertisement would George Robins have made of Alton Towers!

The National Portrait Gallery Commission has made another purchase and, we learn, a welcome one a portrait of Handel, by Hudson. We suppose the Commissioners are aware that the finest portrait of Handel also by Hudson—is the full-length at Gopsal, the seat in Leicestershire of Lord Howe. It hangs in the room in which Handel composed the "Messiah." Lord Howe has most liberally lent this picture to the Art-Treasures Exhibition of the United Kingdom.

We notice only to contradict a saying generally attributed to the spirited lessee of Drury-lane Theatre. Mr. E. T Smith stood last week for Bedford. When Mr. Smith was asked (so the story runs) why he was anxious to be in Parliament, he is said to have replied, "Why not? My predecessor was in Parliament." The saying, of course, refers to Sheridan.

Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson have not lost any of the well known skill in obtaining high prices for good books and bright bindings. At Mr. Utterson's sale last week Mr. Toovey of Toovey and Toovey, and yet the prices were not [illegible] high, the condition of the books, the leather and the look being perfect in every way.

We have seen this week an exquisite specimen of the Benvenuto Cellini art of the present day. It is a trowel, made by Phillips, of Cockspur-street, for presentation to the Chairman of the Art-Treasures Exhibition. The handle is a model of artistic excellence. Designer is Mr. Young, the contractor for the building [illegible] Mr. Thomas Fairbairn. It is engraved at page 314.

ADAMS'S ORRERY AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE.—[illegible] out next week [illegible] exception [illegible] Adams will deliver [illegible] on Astronomy [illegible] transparent moving scenery of the [illegible] phenomena of our System—for which class of illustrations the Haymarket Theatre is [illegible] Mr Adams has of late years presented [illegible] lecture at the Theatre, which has this year been secured by [illegible] his popular entertainment during Passion-week.

M. Emile Augier, the dramatic author, was elected a member of the French Academy, on Monday last, by a majority of one. His competitor was M. Victor de Laprade, also a poet, though not generally known. The contest was a warm one between the two, and a ballot took place twice.

## MUSIC.

THE TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION had a great choral meeting at Exeter Hall on Tuesday evening. There was a vast assemblage, and the proceedings were of no ordinary interest. We have more than once directed the attention of our musical readers to this association, and to the peculiar system of vocal instruction for the propagation of which it was established, and, we believe, matured by the Rev. Mr. Curwen, of Plaistow, in Essex, a devoted labourer in the vineyard of popular education. It is founded on the once celebrated, but now forgotten, method of Jean Jacques Rousseau; but Rousseau's principle has been developed and applied to practice in a manner of which he himself had no idea. Like Rousseau's notation, Mr. Curwen's indicates, not the *absolute* pitch of a sound, but its pitch *relatively* to the key, or scale, to which it belongs, so that a melody or piece of music is always noted in the same way, whatever may be the key or pitch in which it is to be sung. For the notes of the scale Rousseau used the Arabic numerals; Mr. Curwen uses the initial letters of the syllables *doe, ray, me, &c.*, employed in solfeing. And the syllables, together with a few additional marks to express time, rest, and flats and sharps, the relative lengths of their notes, and their rhythmical division into bars constitute the whole of Mr Curwen's musical characters. They do not in any part unite of [illegible] in any way; they are in fact written with a letter, and are so simple that even a child can learn them in a few lessons. This method, it is proper to add, is not intended to supersede the established system of musical notation, and its uses are confined to vocal music of a comparatively simple kind—an explanation necessary to dispel prepossessions which might otherwise be entertained against it.

At Exeter Hall, on Tuesday evening, there was a vocal choir, formed by the pupils of the various metropolitan schools, and numbering 800 voices. The choir was taken by Mr. Hickson—a gentleman well known by his works on popular education, and, under his direction, a quantity of very fine choral music was admirably sung, without the aid of any instrumental accompaniment whatever. The selection included choruses, glees, part-songs, and hymns, by Mendelssohn, Stevens, Webbe, Spofforth, and other classical composers; many of them not a little complicated and difficult; yet they were executed by the choir of voices with a precision, smoothness, expression, and truthful effect which called forth acclamations of pleasure from the immense auditory. In the course of the evening Mr. Curwen delivered a brief lecture, explaining, in a general way, but very lucidly, the principles of his method, and the manner of teaching used in the schools. His address—which he pleasantly illustrated by requesting the audience to put themselves in the place of pupils and practise with him some of his lessons was received with the utmost cordiality; and he concluded amid the vehement cheers of the meeting.

SACRED CONCERTS IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—During the last week Rossini's "Stabat Mater," the gems from Costa's "Eli," and a miscellaneous selection, have been presented in Boston, Lincoln, Louth, Spalding, and Spilsby, to numerous audiences. The artistes were Misses Rudersdorff, Mdme Amadei, Messrs. C. Braham, A. Irving, Sig Randegger, and Mr. L. Thirlwall. Music of so high a class is a perfect novelty in this county, and it was gratifying to state that it was fully appreciated. The singing was perfect, and the accompaniment (by Randegger and Mr. Thirlwall (piano and harmonium) worthy of the vocalists. At Boston, where the performances were, on Friday, [illegible] Mr Braham [illegible] and W H Adams, Esq., the newly-appointed [illegible] was well brilliantly. The "Stabat Mater" [illegible] on Thursday, at Louth, owing [illegible] the illness of Mdme Amadei's [illegible] but the extensive [illegible] was of much interest. Miss Rudersdorff (Mrs Mantell) has been a pupil of Mr. F. Cox, to whom she made a present at the end of the programme, and sang Wallace's ballad, "The Star of Love," in a style which secured for her an enthusiastic encore. She has a fine voice, and exhibited considerable taste. Throughout the tour a lively vocal *tour de force*, "Guarda o Caro," composed for, and sung by Mdme. Rudersdorff (by Sig Randegger), has been a certain [illegible] The extension of musical taste in Lincolnshire is mainly attributable to the establishment of popular concerts at Boston, where the principle of high-class talent and low-class prices has been carried out with great success.

THE CONCERT of the MUSICAL UNION, on Tuesday evening, derived a special interest from a new trio for the pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, by M. Saks. It was most admirably executed by Messrs. Hallé, Ernst, and Piatti; and its originality and beauty delighted the [illegible] audience. Another interesting performance was Mozart's tenth Quartet in D, a charming work, which has been too seldom heard. Some doubts were even entertained at one time as to its genuineness; but they have long since been set at rest, and, indeed, every one who has ears to hear must feel that this quartet, from beginning to end, breathes the very spirit of Mozart.

THE NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY gave their first concert this season at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday evening. It was [illegible] of concert. Beethoven's "Sinfonia Eroica" was magnificently executed under the direction of Dr. Wylde; and Mendelssohn's fine Pianoforte [illegible] in G minor was admirably performed by the excellent young pianist Mr Barnett. The only novelty was a "Serenade" for wind instruments, by Mozart; a pleasing long since forgotten, and now [illegible] discovered toy some German amateur. It is thus [illegible] bears the impress of Mozart [illegible] more; besides, [illegible] which himself seems to have thought worthy of preservation. The room, though not crowded, was well filled.

MONDAY EVENING CONCERTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—On Monday evening next, the 6th inst., the Lord Mayor will pay a state visit to these popular Concerts at St. Martin's Hall. His Lordship will be accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs, and several noblemen and other distinguished personages. On this occasion a miscellaneous performance of sacred music will be given, supported by Miss Birch, Miss Augusta Manning, Madame Bassano, Miss Clara Mackenzie, Mr. Dawson Mr Sims Reeves, Mr. Wallworth, and the London Vocal Union.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S.—The close of the elections will be followed by the [illegible] Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday, the 14th April [illegible] musical performance will be Donizetti's opera of "La Favorita," in which Spezia and Guiglini have taken by storm the connoisseurs of the Imperial Court of Austria during its recent sojourn at Milan. Mdlle Pecchini will also make her début on the opening night [illegible] part for Terpsichorean fame, and, with a courage which is seldom fully justified by her beauty and accomplishments, will [illegible] her first appearance the interesting character of *La Zingara*. [illegible] announced that [illegible] upon as late as the full that it is to afford the general public an opportunity of witnessing the extraordinary [illegible] with which the season will commence, it has been found necessary to repeat the same programme for the second night, which will be an open Thursday. The metropolis will thus provide for Tuesday and Friday. Harmony in the Temple of Music will temper the discords that are apt to arise in the Hall of the Legislature; and the [illegible] of the Queen of Her Majesty's Theatre all parties will find [illegible] round which [illegible] opinion may be for a time [illegible] Church and War-men, will yield to [illegible] Spezia, if we may judge by the [illegible] have been made for the campaign, seem likely [illegible] sible than has existed [illegible] years.

THEATRE. Antonio Guiglini whose advent in England is [illegible] the metropolitan [illegible] audiences, and his appearance in "La Favorita" will afford to untravelled Englishmen their first opportunity of [illegible] to the voice which has charmed every ear in Italy. Guiglini was originally destined for the stage. His earliest public performances were in the choir of the metropolitan church of Fermo, where [illegible] and afterwards as a tenor—he attracted the [illegible] as by his perfect vocalisation and expression no [illegible] by the purity and sweetness of his voice. The constant practice of the highest class of music gave to the young tenor the elevation of style which is essential to the highest dramatic success, and yet is seldom acquired by a purely theatrical training. For some time Guiglini resisted all the offers which were made to tempt him to the stage, and the direction of his talents to opera was at last given by a happy accident. A member of the orchestra at the theatre of Fermo fell ill at the most critical period of the season, and Guiglini was [illegible] to supply his place at a moment's notice. Scarcely was he established within the walls of the theatre when fate provided another occasion for the display of his peculiar powers. The tenor was unable to appear, and the manager was so urgent on Guiglini to come to his aid that the hesitation of the young artist was at length overcome, and, without any previous preparation, he assumed the tenor part in "I Due Foscari," and acquitted himself with so much success that from that evening he was recognised as the principal tenor of the establishment. Once placed in the situation for which nature intended him, his career became a continued ovation, and all the theatres of Italy are ringing with the renown of Antonio Guiglini. His last and greatest triumph was won at the [illegible] in Milan, where his performances in "La Favorita," and other parts, so gratified the Emperor, that Guiglini was at once nominated Chamber Singer at the Court of Vienna, and the most strenuous efforts were made to secure his services at the Viennese Opera. Fortunately for us Mr. Lumley had been beforehand in the market, and had made an engagement with Guiglini for three years, which he was not disposed to give up for any consideration which the Court of Vienna could offer. Guiglini was immediately retained to perform at the Imperial Theatre in the season of 1850, after the termination of his English engagement. The frequenters of Her Majesty's Theatre will soon have an opportunity of judging of this eminent artist, who will appear, together with Mdlle. Spezia, in the same opera in which they first established their reputation with the brilliant Court of Austria.

AT a later period than usual Mr Gye has now put forth the programme of his arrangements for the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. The delay has doubtless been caused by the difficulties he has had to encounter in finding a domicile for his immense establishment. He had, it is understood, concluded a treaty for the lease of Drury-lane Theatre, but was forced to relinquish it by the manner in which [illegible] insisted on their claims. He has thus been compelled to take refuge once more in the Lyceum—a place entirely unsuited to him; but it would appear he has had no choice. He makes the best of a bad bargain, however, and speaks of the almost universal approval of the performances last season—"many subscribers, indeed, [illegible] preferring the smaller theatre, on account of the facility in seeing and hearing the entertainments, as well as for the elegance and *exclusiveness* of the audience." He trusts, however (he adds), "that for the season 1858 he will be able to restore to the Royal Italian Opera a house second to none, if not superior to that of which it has been deprived." We shall be very glad to find that in indulging this hope Mr. Gye is not building a *château en Espagne*.

The subscription of his [illegible] may be comprised in a small compass. He is to open his theatre on the 11th of this month—the same evening with Her Majesty's Theatre; and the subscription is to be for forty nights. The company will be as strong as ever, including all the great names of last year, together with several others, [illegible] in particular, whose name is a tower of strength, is to reappear; and two debuts of great interest are announced. The first [illegible] Victorine Saba, the daughter of our distinguished composer, a young lady said to be possessed of great attainments and [illegible] powers who have been assiduously cultivated and [illegible] the other is that of Mdlle. Dacrya, who, however, is a [illegible] this country; for though very young she has already gained a great reputation in several of the principal theatres of Italy.

Mr. Gye promises very little [illegible] the [illegible] of the new [illegible] operatic novelty. The only thing that can be [illegible] is a new version in Italian version, and with new recitatives and additional poetry and music, written expressly for the Royal Italian Opera. We have not much faith in such transformations, and cannot help thinking that taking for the *soggetto* of the Opera a piece [illegible] of sparkling, and exquisitely French, and [illegible] it with [illegible] dialogue, sing-song recitative, and all the pomp and [illegible] of the Italian stage, is not a very hopeful experiment. [illegible] Matrimonio Segreto" [illegible] Cimarosa's "Matrimonio Segreto" [illegible] Nozze di Figaro" Heroic "Zampa," and Mercadante's "Giramento." These are pleasant announcements; the two masterpieces of Cimarosa and Mozart are the finest comic operas in the world; and the "Matrimonio" contains the most genial and delightful of all Lablache's characters. We [illegible] have the "Traviata" of [illegible] Bosio, who it seems has had [illegible] success in this opera at St Petersburgh, will contend for the palm with the fascinating Tournaire of the other house.

Costa resumes his post at the head of the orchestra, and [illegible] Maggioni holds the situation of poet—a position which in all [illegible] theatre is not much more than nominal. The Royal Italian Opera during its whole career has been much indebted to Signor Maggioni for his excellent poetical versions of the great operas of Meyerbeer and other French and German pieces which this theatre has produced.

The Ballet has never been a great feature of the Royal Italian Opera. The only known names announced in this department are Mdlle. Otto and Mdlle Plunkett. No male dancers at all are mentioned in the which we infer that the regular dramatic ballet will not be attempted, but that the enter[illegible]nts of this class will be limited to [illegible] *pas seuls*.

OLYMPIC.—The tragic power of Mr. Robson has been long suspected, but hitherto it has only been permitted to [illegible] in [illegible] burlesque and low comedy. At length an opportunity [illegible] afforded for its exhibition in a more dignified [illegible] though not [illegible] with less serious element [illegible] humorous [illegible] The popular drama of "Ville de [illegible]" has been adapted from [illegible] of MM. Dayaid and Dupont by M. [illegible]mpson, for the purpose of Mr. Robson assuming the character of the miserly father [illegible] result places [illegible] Mr Robson [illegible] Mdlle Wilton [illegible] the part was original [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Daddy Hardacre [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

RESCUE OF CAPT. BAKER AND A SEAMAN BY THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER "ENGLAND."

## RESCUE AT SEA.

We have been favoured with the accompanying Sketch by a Correspondent who was one of the passengers by the mail steamer *England*, and an eye-witness of the incident here represented. The circumstances are thus narrated before the American Consul at Cape Town by Archelaus Baker, who stated that he was late master of the whaling barque *Henry H. Crape*, of Dartmouth, State of Massachusetts, U. S.; that on the 11th of January last he sailed in the above vessel from St Augustine's Bay, Island of Madagascar, with 900 barrels of sperm oil, bound to Dartmouth; and that on the 19th, in lat. 32 deg. 30 min. south, long. 32 deg 30 min. east, at seven p.m., while steering S.W. by W., with a light breeze from the N.N.E., he saw a squall arising from the S.W.; took in all light sails, rigged in studding-sail booms. At nine p.m. the squall passed over to the S.E., and soon after a calm—he clewed down topsails, hauled out reef-tackles, and hauled up courses. About a quarter past nine p.m. a light breeze sprung up from the southward—he double-reefed fore-topsail and furled the mainsail, clewed up the foretopsail, and, while the men were in the act of furling it, a heavy gust from the southward struck the ship, which capsized her, and she immediately filled. He then ordered the lanyards of the rigging to be cut away, and the boat from the larboard side to be launched; but it, being stove, filled, and, while he was in the act of cutting the lanyards of the main-rigging, he was washed overboard. After several fruitless attempts to regain his ship, he succeeded in reaching a small piece of a boat and a cutting-stage. With the lanyard belonging to the cutting-stage he secured the two together, and upon this precarious stage, or raft, he remained until daylight, when not a vestige of the vessel could be seen nothing on the face of the water was discoverable but some driftwood. About seven a.m. he was suddenly aroused by the sound of a human voice which proceeded from one of his crew, a Sandwich Islander, who was at the time floating upon four oars and a piece of board. After several attempts they succeeded in reaching each other. They then, with all the materials they could get, constructed a more substantial raft. Through the course of the day of the 20th January they picked up two more oars, and a small piece of plank, with a few fathoms of rope attached, with which they strengthened their raft. On the following day they picked up another oar and three pumpkins; the latter was the first food they had eaten since the disaster. It should be stated that in the part of a boat which drifted to the Captain on the first night he found a boat hatchet, and shortly after a small flag, which he secured; the former proved to be very useful in self-defence against the attacks of a shark; the latter as a signal, by which they were noticed by a steamer on Jan. 21st, which proved to be the Royal mail steamer *England*, Captain A. D. Dundas, on board of which they were received, having been forty hours in the above perilous situation.

The American Consul did not fail to express to Captain Dundas his grateful acknowledgments for his unremitting kindness and attention to the wants of Capt. Baker and his seaman, until landed at Cape Town, at which time, by a letter characteristic of the noble character of the gentlemen belonging to the Royal Navy and British seamen in general, he offered him a free passage to St. Helena or England. The officers and passengers, by every means in their power, while Capt. Baker was on board the steamer, appeared to vie with each other in adding to his comfort, and substantially expressed their sympathy and kindness by presenting him, through Captain Dundas, with a purse of money more than sufficient for all his wants while at the Cape.

GATES FOR THE NEW SHELL FACTORY, AT THE ROYAL ARSENAL, WOOLWICH.

## ORNAMENTAL GATES FOR THE NEW SHELL FACTORY AT WOOLWICH.

Some months ago our readers will recollect that the Government thought it necessary to become the manufacturers of their own material for war purposes For years they have made at Waltham Abbey the gunpowder required by the service. Of later date, a splendid establishment for the manufacture of rifles was erected at Enfield, which is now filled with the most costly and beautiful machinery, and in full operation Since then an enormous foundry has been erected at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the casting of shot and shell, while so late as last year a sum of money was voted for the construction of an immense establishment for the casting, boring, and finishing of iron ordnance of all dimensions. As regards the necessity for these works we have nothing to do: the Government, supported by many members of the House of Commons, say "Ay." Mr. Muntz, and almost as many members on the contrary, say "Nay; the manufactories of England are quite sufficient to produce the country all it can require, as good in quality and much less in cost." Whoever may be right the manufactories are built, and we can now only trust our rulers will so wisely officer these magnificent establishments that the country may have cause to be well satisfied with the immense outlay. Our Engraving shows a large pair of highly-ornamental gates, which are now fixed in the principal entrance of the New Shell Factory. They are formed of ornamental cast-iron work and wrought-iron bars, the whole fitted into a massive wrought-iron frame. The circular head is a feature under the archway, and the point where the large leaves of the gates open will be easily traced by the three balls, which represent shells with the fuse on fire, and which are immediately under the head. Round the upper ring in the head is scrollwork interspersed with shells in a state of ignition. The centre is formed of ornamental work, carrying a warrior's armed head with flowing beard, intended to represent war furious. The gates are filled with some of the most chaste, and at the same time richest, ornament which we have seen for a long while: including shells in a state of ignition; on the top is the monogram V.R. in a circle; beneath are the Royal arms, with A.D. 1856—the year of the manufacture. In the lower compartment there is rich scrollwork carrying a shield with the initial P., being that of the Minister of the War Department. The gates are finished in rich enamel of bronze and gold, whilst the heraldic portions embla[z]oned in their proper colours. Each leaf of the gate wei[g]hs about 25 cwt., and is 14 feet high, and yet so beautifully a[s] peculiarly are they hung that a child of six years of age can o[p]en them; they are fastened by a bolt the whole height of the gate, wh[ich] is again secured by a small patent lock, the key of which may be carried in the waistcoat pocket. As a piece of workmanship we cann[ot] speak too highly of these gates; and we have no doubt, if inspecti[on] our readers will agree with us that the art of fine metalwork has n[ot] entirely left our shores. The same firm manufactured and fixed t[he] whole of the large iron roof to this establishment. The head of t[he] department of the Arsenal is Captain Boxer, R.E., under whose imm[e]diate general instructions the whole of these buildings are executed. T[he] immediate superintendence of the works is confided to Mr. Murr[ay] the building engineer. The design for these gates was intrusted Mr. Charles Bailey, the architect; the manufacture, to Messrs. H. a[nd] M. D. Grissell, of the Regent's Canal Ironworks, London; and we c[an] only repeat that the work is a credit to all employed, and as a work art the country has much reason to be satisfied with it. The Messrs Grissell are justly celebrated for their manufacture of this kind ornamental ironwork The gates at the entrance of Buckingha[m] Palace and the Royal Exchange are amongst the number which ha[ve] been supplied from their works.

## THE MANCHESTER ART TROWEL.

This beautiful art-implement, which was used by Mr. Fairbairn i[n] laying the foundation-stone of the Art-Treasures Exhibition Buildi[ng] at Manchester, has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Phillip (Brothers), of Cockspur-street.

The Trowel is of oxydised silver, parcel gilt and enamel. Th[e] handle is composed of a group of a Corinthian capital, three minia[ture] statuettes representing the arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Archi[tec]ture, terminating in Greek scrolls, supporting the arms of Thom[as] Fairbairn, Esq., enamelled in heraldic colours, on a plate of fine gol[d]. The whole is surmounted by a round shield, bearing the arms of Man[ches]ter, also enamelled fine gold.

"THE MANCHESTER ART TROWEL."

The blade is ornamented with Greek scrolls, in which are introduced the names of the Exhibition committee, &c., on a ground of Byzantine blue enamel. The centre panel, bearing the inscription, is richly gilt. The design is perfectly original in character, and the metal-work is admirably executed.

Napoleon's Residence at St. Helena.—The *Moniteur de l'Armee*, in announcing that Longwood, the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena, has been given up to the French Government, adds some details relative to the measures which will be adopted for the repairs and proper keeping of the place: The Emperor Napoleon III. has, it is said, decided that this place, marked by *souvenirs* so dear to France, shall be repaired and kept in good condition, under the direction of some old superior officer of the French army who had served under the first Empire, and who will have for his residence at St. Helena the house which was in course of construction for the Emperor at the time of his death. This officer, selected on the proposition of the Minister of War, will have the official title of Conservator of the house and tomb of Napoleon I., St. Helena. The necessary repairs are to commence immediately. The tomb will be restored such as it was at the period when it contained the precious remains of the great man, and a funeral chapel will be built on the site of the dilapidated house in which was that last asylum, and in which he died. All the spots which have been immortalised by his presence, the hillock on which in fine weather he used to sit down and contemplate the sea, the place where he dictated his memoirs, the part of the road where he used to stop in his rides, &c., will be marked by some construction.

A Minister at Fault.—The Danish Constitution adopted in 1848 allows the Minister of the Crown to be proceeded against by private persons before the ordinary courts for acts done in their administrative capacity. In virtue of this permission, M. Salomon, a printer, of Copenhagen, last week brought an action before the Royal Court of Zealand against the Minister of the Interior, M. Bang, to obtain damages for having refused to allow a periodical published by him, called the *Danish Library*, to be sent through the post-office as a newspaper, on the ground that it was not technically such, inasmuch as it contained parts of a novel printed in such a way as to be detached from the body of the paper, and to form a volume. The Court decided that the Minister must pay damages, the amount to be fixed by arbitrators nominated by him and the plaintiff.

## THE INNS OF COURT.

THIN a limited circle round Temple-bar, islanded by the thronged ways of traffic, and adjoining, yet apart from, the noisy thoroughs of commerce, the old paved courts and dark quadrangles of tall ses, that form the quiet colonies of the lawyers, stand in their illeged seclusion—curious portions of old London that seem (in the ds of our friend, Mr. Charles Dickens), to have been "left behind he march of Time." You need only cross the threshold of their rded ways to exchange the tumult of crowded garish thoroughfares, quiet courts, where "shadows and silence dwell;" to stand amidst int-looking groups of high red-tiled houses, old enough to have ltered a Bacon and a Plowden, a Selden and a Coke, and to find gs of the past, lingering as if spell-bound, amongst the buildings bygone age. But all is not sombre and dingy that we find hin the quiet Inns of Court: for there tall elms, inhabited by birds, nd their refreshing verdure; and you may stand on grassplots er whispering trees, while you

hear the vast sound
From the streets of the city that 'compass them round.

high legal authority recently described the learned Civilians in ctors'-commons as moving in a kind of ancient twilight; and, cerly, so far as regards the enjoyment of the natural light of day *penetralia* of some of the less-favoured Inns of Court can hardly said to possess any greater share of enlightenment; while, to the nitiated, their constitution and purpose appear wrapped in a mystery ker than the aspect of their ominous labyrinths. They are looked n as provinces sacred to benchers and butlers, barristers and bers, law-students and laundresses, pleaders and porters, solicitors stationers, conveyancers and cooks—the heterogenous constituents he mythic University of the Law. And if these Inns present ernal features so unlike the rest of London, their internal priges and polity seem equally anomalous and antiquated. An Inn Court is supposed to be designed for a college of legal education; t its hall and chapel give collegiate associations to the spot; but public see in it only a stronghold of law and good living—an regation of unsavoury chambers round a savoury symposium. An n of Court is understood to be well endowed from olden time for proting the study of the law; but one looked in vain for a visible tem of education. Its fine hall is, indeed, collegiate in character l capacity -but the course was found to be gastronomic rather than demic; and as to the government of this *Imperium in Imperio*, less been known of it than of the most distant colony of the Crown. It , therefore, not surprising that, when Parliament recently addressed Majesty for inquiry into the application of their revenues and the filment of their assumed charge of legal education, the popular voice uld arraign the Benchers to answer for trusts broken and resources applied, for having sent forth their students graduated but unght, and for having allowed their halls to become mere refectories, ere

Bar-aspirants ate their tedious way.

at such accusations, however well founded, arose out of the faults a system, and were not justly attributable to any personal defincies in the Benchers of the respective Inns, all persons knew who re acquainted with the eminent men who form the government of d legal oligarchia—an Inn of Court. Mr. Phillimore, the Q.C., s them no more than justice when he ascribes to them a high ling of honour and a strong desire to do right, and points out that y have no interest save for the good of the society they watch over the honour of the profession of the Law. It was, however, supposed t all sorts of abuses had crept into the administration of the Inns Court; and so the Benchers were called upon to show what revenues y possess properly applicable to the study of jurisprudence, and at arrangements they have made for its promotion. The Royal mmission authorised inquiry into these matters, and directed the mmissioners to report upon "the means most likely to secure a und and systematic education for students, and satisfactory tests of ass for admission to the Bar." The results appear in the Blueok which was presented to Parliament in 1855, and their interest d importance are by no means confined to that portion of the comunity which is engaged in the study and practice of the Law. very Englishman has an interest in the enlightened training and e education of the advocate. To that education must be attributed e influences which lawyers exert, and upon its high character must pend the titles of the legal profession to its eminence in the estiation of mankind.

OLD CHAMBERS IN MIDDLE-TEMPLE-LANE.

The professional studies of the lawyers are, of course, foreign to the province of this paper; but there is much to interest the public in the history of the Inns of Court, and the recommendations which the Commissioners offer with the view of improving the education of candidates for the Bar.

And now to turn to their history. It may suffice to say, without stating the events from which the Inns of Court derive their origin, that in the reign of Henry III. the students and practitioners of the municipal or common law seem for the first time to have associated in a collegiate manner, and to have acquired the privileges of a juridical university. Although ecclesiastical persons occur as advocates for long after this time, and the study of the civil and canon law continued to be pursued at the old Universities, the practice

IMPROVEMENTS IN FLEET-STREET.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, TEMPLE-BAR BRANCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the common law seems to have become a distinct profession in the reign of Edward I. But the lawyers had not then become established in the Temple, nor as it would seem on the lands now occupied by any of the other Inns of Court. When the new legal societies originated, the white-robed Templars were building their monastery where the Inner and the Middle Temple now stand, and they had not long completed their famous round church, which seems to have given the name of the New Temple to their great convent here. In those days the military monks were still employed in defending the Holy Land from the unbelieving Moslem. Embassies passed between Jerusalem and London, and the "Red Cross Knights" were lords of nearly all Palestine. In the New Temple sovereigns were their guests; there councils assembled, and the military Friars dispensed a Royal hospitality. Their Great Hall seems to have stood where the present hall of the Inner Temple stands, and to have been built at or about the time (A.D. 1240) when they added that beautiful fabric, the oblong portion of the Temple Church. Considerable buildings connected by cloisters stood within their walls, which inclosed the monastery from the King's highway (now Fleet-street) on the north, from the gardens of a Bishop's palace on the west, and the lands of the White Friars on the east, and the whole site was held as a sanctified place, dedicated to God. But before the year 1310 the Templars had been seized, and their order suppressed, and the lawyers came to occupy the deserted chambers of the Temple, where the professors of the law were thenceforth (as old Fuller remarks) to use learning and eloquence for the purpose of defending Christians from each other, as the soldiers of the cross had used the sword to defend the Holy Places from the unbeliever.

The Temple then stood in the suburbs of London. The monastery and gardens of the White Friars bounded it upon the east; on the south was the Thames, bordered by the Templars' pleasant grounds, and there was a "great water-gate," through which "the King's clerks and justices" were wont to pass to Westminster. To the west, the banks of the river, on the line of what is now the Strand, were occupied by episcopal residences. The nearest of these, the inn of the Bishops of Exeter, afterwards became Essex House—which mansion, with its surrounding grounds, was bought by the Society of the Temple soon after the Restoration. Beyond this building was the inn of the Bishops of Bath, afterwards the mansion of the Earls of Arundel—which, in its turn, has left only the memory of its place, in the names of streets called after its noble owners. Then there was the Bishop of Chester's inn first built by Walter Langton, in the reign of Edward I., which stood near the Church of St. Mary, and became one of the Inns of Chancery, and in which the old poet Occleve dwelt; and near to it were the inns of the Bishops of Worcester and Llandaff, of Durham and Carlisle. Adjoining to the latter was the Palace of the Savoy, then an imposing castle; and in the vicinity there was the house of the Bishops of Coventry, where, at the stone cross, Edward I.'s Judges of Assize sometimes sat. Beyond the line of Fleet-street, on the north of the Templars' Courts, was the site of the old Temple, from which the illustrious order had migrated about the year 1162; and near to it was the house of the Bishops of Lincoln, built in 1147, which afterwards came to the Earls of Southampton, whose name is still preserved upon its site. Adjacent to these mansions in, what became Chancery-lane, were the palace and grounds of the Bishops of Chichester, who possessed in that locality a large tract—then open country—now part of Lincoln's Inn, and the site of Lincoln's-inn-fields. Here stood the palace and productive gardens of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who was residing in it at the close of the thirteenth century, and from whom that other great

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO MAJOR-GENERAL WINDHAM.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Inn of Court, little less ancient than the Temple, derives its name such were the neighbours of the lawyers when, more than five centuries ago, they settled in the Temple, by arrangement, first with the Earl of Lancaster, to whom, as Lord of the fee, the Temple had been ...lated; and afterwards with the Hospitallers of St. John, then being a very powerful body, to whom the property was granted by the Crown. From the time of Edward II. to the dissolution of the Hospitallers in 31 Henry VIII., the society of lawyers paid them a ice fium rent of £10 a year for the lands of the Temple.

When the lawyers came hither they found upon the buildings the st eld of the Templars (argent, a plain cross, gules) and the Holy Lamb bearing the banner of the order surmounted by a red cross; and they thenceforth assumed that bearing and cognizance for their own. Many of the rules and usages of the military brotherhood were likewise adopted by the legal fraternity. The ancient ceremony of admission into the privileged brotherhood of *freres serviens* closely resembled that of reception into the monastic order of the Temple. The coif is said to have descended from the *frates servientes*; and many observances of the Templars prevailed to our times in the Common Hall of the Temple, though its paved courts no longer echoed the tread of the military monks.

The Manciple or purveyor of provisions to the lawyers is referred to by Chaucer, who says that functionary had of masters more

Than thries ten
That were of lawe expert and curious

*(To be continued.)*

## IMPROVEMENTS IN FLEET-STREET.

SUCH of our readers as are accustomed to watch the departure of the houses of Old London, and the piecemeal changes -the instalments o improvement—made from time to time in the aspect of its streets, must have noticed the recent architectural embellishments of that portion of the greatest legal thoroughfare, the Lolborn-hill. At the east corner of Chancery-lane. At the east corner of Fleet-street which faces Chancery-lane. At the east corner of Fleet-street which faces Chancery-lane. At the east corner of Fleet-street which faces

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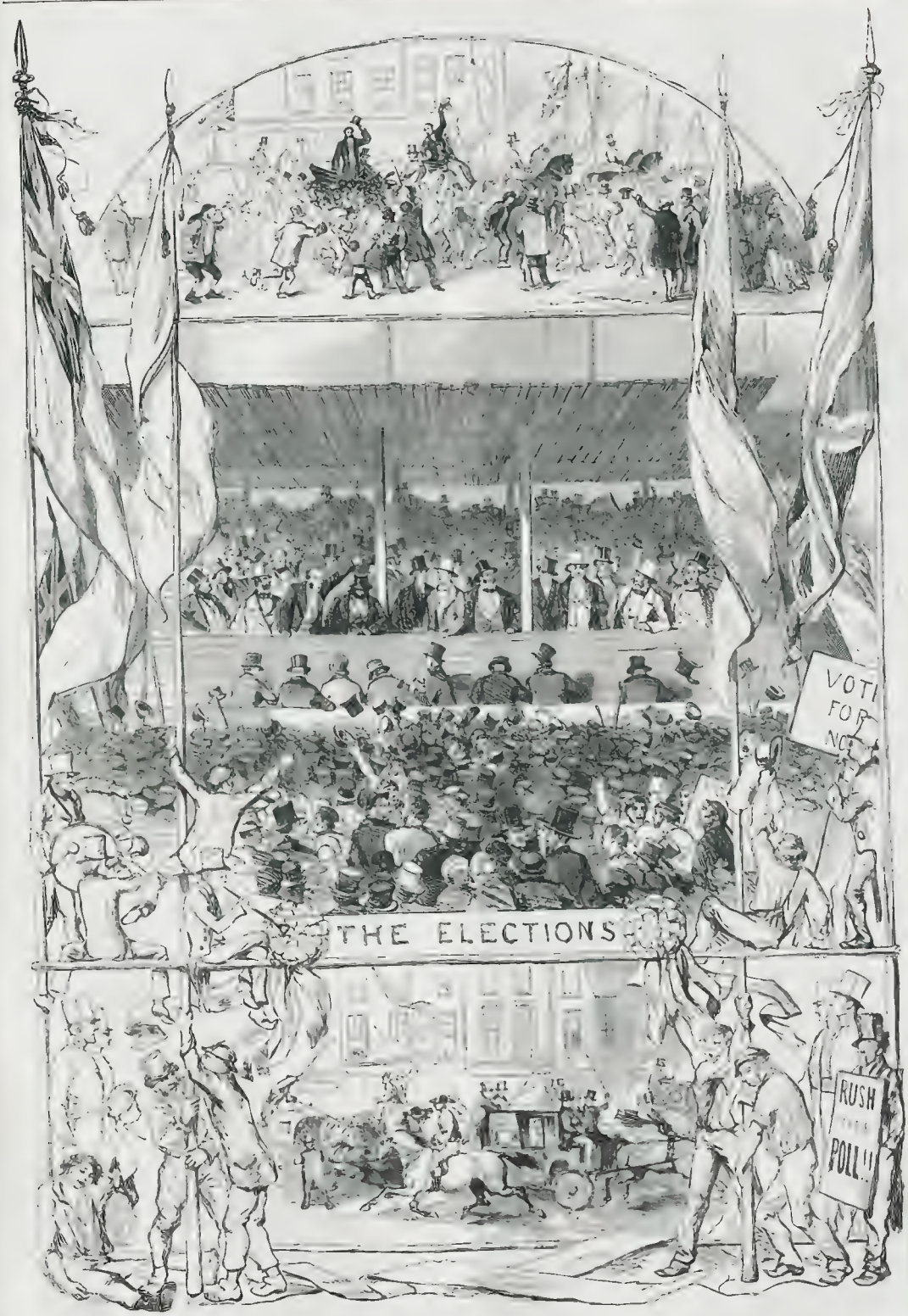
## RE-ELECTION OF LORD PALMERSTON.

The election of two members for Tiverton took place on Friday week, when Lord Palmerston and Mr. Heathcoat were returned without opposition. We gave a short notice of the proceedings in our latest edition of last week, and we now give the speech of the Premier entire. After the Mayor had declared John Heathcoat, Esq., and Viscount Palmerston duly elected, Mr Heathcoat briefly returned thanks

Lord Palmerston then came forward and was loudly cheered. He said—Gentlemen, before I begin to thank you for the honour you have done me I must beg a further favour at your hands, and that is, that you will allow me to address you with my hat on (Cheers). I have two reasons for this—first of all, that I may be your true representative, for you all have your hats on (Laughter); and in the next place I am sure you would not wish your representative to be disabled by any very bad cold in the head that would prevent him from doing his duty (Cheers). Now, gentlemen, I would, in the first place, say a few words as to the opponent who appeared the other day in the field (Hear, hear). There is an old maxim, and a very good one, that you should say nothing but good of the dead (Loud laughter); and not only of the dead, but of those from a feeling of justice towards that opponent, I think it right to say that he behaved in a very handsome manner when, finding that he had no chance of success, he determined not to put you or us to any further trouble (A laugh). He was no doubt misled by statements utterly without foundation; and he acted like a gentleman in withdrawing at the earliest moment when he found that his expectations were deceived (Hear, hear). Now, gentlemen, I cannot sufficiently thank you for the honour you have done me by renewing the confidence which I have for so many years, and at such repeated elections, received at your hands; and I can assure you that that honour is, in my opinion, greatly enhanced by my being associated with my most respectable colleague, Mr. Heathcoat—a man who stands eminently high in the estimation of all who know him, not merely within the range of the neighbourhood of his residence but also amongst all those who have come in contact with him in his public capacity (Cheers). Gentlemen, it is perfectly true, as Mr. Hall, who did me the honour to propose me, has stated, that I did receive from some very large and influential communities proposals that I should stand as a candidate to represent them in the coming Parliament. I felt, as you may believe, greatly gratified and flattered by that testimony of good will and approbation from communities so important and influential; but my answer was, that I was wedded to Tiverton (Great cheering); that I should not pronounce the divorce; and that I had no reason to think that my friends here wished to dispense with my future services (Renewed cheering). Well, gentlemen, the question on which I have the honour of addressing you is one which concerns, not simply myself as an individual—which concerns not merely the Government of which I am a member but which, in my opinion, involves a question of the highest national importance—a question which will be decided by the conduct of the whole of the British empire? (Cheers.) The combination has been denied; the concurrence is a matter of fact (Cheers). It did so happen that leaders of different parties did find themselves united to support the motion of censure upon the Government; and no man—no thinking man—will venture to deny that those gentlemen did think the carrying of that resolution would be followed by the resignation of the present Government and the formation of another (Hear, hear). Well, gentlemen, we took a different course (Hear, hear). We believed that the Ministry of the day, whether it possessed or not the confidence of the majority of the House of Commons, did possess the confidence and good will of the people of the United Kingdom (Hear, hear, and cheers). That opinion has been confirmed to me from a great variety of different quarters. I have had the honour of receiving addresses from a great number of large towns—large commercial and other towns—addresses signed as those who presented them to me told me, by persons of all ranks, from the highest to the lowest; by men of all parties. Conservatives, Whigs, Tories, and Radicals; and those addresses expressed expressions of regret and surprise at the resolution which the majority of the House of Commons had adopted, and were also expressive of continued confidence in the Administration of the day (Hear, hear). Those addresses, gentlemen, were not only highly gratifying to the Government, but, I think, they do honour to the national feeling; because they are a proof that party considerations were forgotten when a question had arisen which affected the interests of England were concerned; and that the same noble spirit which actuated the people of this country, and which obliterated all party considerations and differences during the war with Russia, that the same noble spirit—the plain and straightforward and practical good sense which distinguishes our people—distinguishes the people of the United Kingdom, led them to see the real question in this case—to see that the issue was whether the honour and interests of this country should be maintained, or should be sacrificed for the purpose of transferring power from the hands of one set of men to another (Loud cheering). Gentlemen, the Administration of which I have the honour to be the head was placed at a moment of great and serious difficulty (Hear, hear). As far as I am concerned, certainly but a very short time before I was called on by my Sovereign to form an Administration, I had not the slightest idea that task could ever be imposed upon me. There were others who had at their back great parties in the country. I stood comparatively alone, and, therefore, I had no reason to suppose that any combination could be formed of a character which could by my being called upon to perform the duty which subsequently fell to my lot (Hear, hear). I endeavoured to surround myself with men of similar opinions to my own, upon whose integrity and ability I could count; and I must say, in justice to my colleagues, that if success has attended our councils, and if our exertions have been crowned with results satisfactory to the people of this country, I claim no exclusive merit. The merit is equal to all the members of the Government, for all have contributed to the utmost in their power in the different departments over which they preside, with a unanimity that could not be exceeded, and which has not always been equalled, to perform the service of the country—to bring the war to a successful issue—and the peace to a satisfactory result ("Hear, hear," and cheers.. Gentlemen, it is well known that co-operating as we did with our gallant and noble allies—the French, the Sardinians, and the Turks—we did succeed in bringing to a speedy conclusion the war which, when it began, many believed would last for several years (Hear, hear. We obtained for this country a peace which accomplished beyond the expectations of many the objects for which the war had been undertaken,; and when the treaty of peace was signed it was found that we had secured the rights which that treaty had given us (Hear, hear). We did not permit any contravention or stratagem to deprive us of some of the most important stipulations which that treaty conceded (A voice—"Not for Lord Palmerston;" cheers). Gentlemen, it has been laid to my charge, especially, that the policy which has been pursued by us has been a turbulent and an aggressive policy. Why, if the policy which led to the war with Russia be called a turbulent and an aggressive policy, I do not know the meaning of those words; because that charge, if it were true, would be shared in by all parties in the state, and by the whole British nation also (Hear, hear). During the many long years that it fell to my lot to conduct the foreign relations of this country we escaped any war (Hear, hear). We no doubt had many difficulties to encounter. Many contingencies arose out of which war might have arisen, but out of which war did not arise (Hear, hear, and laughter). We maintained the interests and the honour of the country, and succeeded in preserving peace (Hear). Gentlemen, we did no small services during that period of time to the progress of civilisation and of civil liberty in Europe (Cheers). We succeeded in establishing the independence of Belgium, with a free constitution. We succeeded in assisting the people of Spain and the people of Portugal in establishing free parliamentary government in those countries and then, forsooth, we are to be called "friends and champions of despotism! -that we are adverse to the spirit of free and national principles! (Cheers.) Gentlemen, we wish to be at peace with all the great Powers of Europe—whether they have constitutional or Monarchical or Despotic, or Constitutional. These are questions which concern the people of the respective States (Hear, hear. What concerns us, and what concerns you, is that—that we should be at peace with—the other great friendly relations with this country (Hear. hear); that our commercial intercourse shall not be interrupted; that it shall be as free, with regard to tariffs, as the prejudices of those different countries may permit them to be. Well, then, we come to this Chinese question (Hear, hear). I have stated, and I do but simple justice to the Opposition in the House of Commons when I state, that they placed during the war with Russia their opposition in accordance with the feelings and spirit of the country (Hear, hear). It would be unjust if I were not to make that admission (Hear, hear); but in the beginning of this Session a change came over the spirit of the dream" (Laughter); and, from some cause or other, hopes and expectations appeared to be entertained that, on some question or other, the Government might be put in a minority and power transferred to other hands (Hear). First, it was supposed that we meant to keep up the war 9d. Income-tax duty. Disappointment followed that expectation; and the occasion slipped from out of their hands ("Hear," and laughter). There were other points, then, which were thought likely to afford an opportunity for political triumph; but, one after another, they failed (Hear, hear). Then came this outbreak in China, and—most unfortunately for those who so took it up—it was adopted as a question upon which to try the strength of respective parties. Well, gentlemen, what was that question? Why, unexpectedly, as regards the Government at home—independently of any orders from us, and not in consequence of any act of ours—a collision arose between our officers, civil and naval, in China, and that insolent barbarian Yeh, who unites in himself all the baseness, and all the cruelty, and all the perfidy that was ever collected in any one single man (Hear, hear). Well, after a bombardment of seven hours, and various other engagements, he began the recent conflict by an outrageous attack on the British flag (Hear, hear). It was the duty of our officers on the spot to resent this attack—to require an apology for the past, and an assurance of abstinence for the future. They were unable to accomplish that; they were unable to obtain those concessions from the Chinese Commissioner. We have had a great deal of technical argument about registers, and Colonial ordinances, and Imperial laws; but the question was a broad and simple one. Here was a vessel with the British flag flying—with a British register—with a British subject on board—that vessel was boarded by force, was violently assailed by Chinese officers, and the whole crew was taken away, with the exception of two men, whom these Chinese, in compliance with the request of the British commander, left to take charge of the vessel; and the only pretence for all this was, not that any one of those twelve men who formed the crew had committed any offence, but that an old man amongst them was the father of a man who was believed to be a pirate (Laughter and cheers). Well, then, a quibble has been raised on one point It is said that when the Chinese boarded this vessel there was no British subject on board. Why, because those twelve men were betraying no board another vessel only forty yards from the one boarded (Hear, hear). This other vessel being on the point of sailing for Hong-Kong, the commander of the *Arrow* wish on board to take a few passengers; but before the Chinese vessel he had returned on board, and it was especially on his entreaty that two of the crew were left to take charge of the vessel (Hear, hear. It is quite idle and frivolous to contend that the Chinese had not known the vessel was British. She had been lying off Canton for a week or ten days as a British vessel—it was distinctly as a British vessel the Chinese boarded her and took away the crew. Gentlemen, this was an outrage and a violation of our treaty. And what did our officers do? By way of reprisal they took a junk, and the Chinese Commissioner snapped his fingers at them, and said "You think you got a Government vessel, but it is only a merchantman, and I don't care a sixpence about it" ("Hear," and laughter). Other measures were then adopted by our officers. They took some forts on the river, and proceeded step by step, giving an interval between each successive step, to afford the Chinese Commissioner an opportunity of doing what he ought in reason and justice to have done; and, notwithstanding all that has been said about the cruelty of our proceedings, I say that never were the rights of a nation enforced with more forbearance and abstinence from unnecessary severity than ours were by Admiral Seymour—a man well known for his humanity—a man well known for his moderation, a man utterly incapable of abusing by an improper exercise of it, the great power which he happened to be intrusted (Hear). However, gentlemen, we have been told that our officers abroad ought not to involve this country in a war without distinct orders from the Government; and that our officers ought not to act without first appealing to the Parliament of the country. Gentlemen, will any one tell me that officers in another extreme part of the globe, when violent outrage is committed, are to remain with their hands across till they can send home for orders and receive instructions? Why, months would elapse before the insult and the resenting it, and perhaps our orders might be utterly defeated through the apathy and want of exertion during the long interval (Hear). Why, suppose a case similar to that which did happen, and was the cause of the former war suppose the Chinese had taken a dozen of British merchants, and had carried them off to Pekin, and had done anything which the Chinese had no right to call upon them to do—was our Admiral, or our Superintendent, to leave those men in prison till he wrote home to Europe and asked whether he should take steps to relieve them? Why, by the time an answer would have arrived, those men might have ceased to exist, and the answer of the Chinese Commissioner would have been, "I am sorry to inform you that three months ago those men died from their sufferings in prison" (Loud cheers). This, gentlemen, is the doctrine of those who contend that officers on distant stations ought not to resent injury and insult without such a course. I have stated that they have acted in accordance with our rights without previously referring home for instructions to guide them in the circumstance that may have arisen (Hear, hear). Then, gentlemen, there is the question as to the authority of the Government to undertake operations. No doubt, if Parliament is sitting, communication is made to Parliament. If Parliament is not sitting, and the occasion is adequate, Parliament should be called together in order that it may be acquainted with the circumstances that have arisen. But, in the first place, this cannot properly be called a war with China. We are not yet at war with the Chinese, as we are aware. We are at war with the authorities of this local authority has been adopted by the Imperial Government (Hear, hear. On the subject we have been informed by the latest accounts that at the other four ports—Shanghai, Ningpo, Amoy, Foo, and Amoy—the authorities had intimated that the proceedings at Canton do not interrupt the good relations which had hitherto existed between the Chinese and the British merchants (Hear, hear). There was no reason to be alleged why our commercial relations with them should be interrupted. We, therefore, do not know that the Chinese have made the proceedings at Canton a cause of war. We do not believe they are too well informed, both as to the nature of the violence committed, and the disproportion between the outrage and the means which we have superseded Sir John Bowring, by determining to send out Lord Elgin (Hear, hear). No such thing. It is perfectly natural, and in accordance with the practice of Europe, that, previous to cases of extraordinary difficulty, that though you have an agent in whom you have confidence, and of whose conduct you approve, nevertheless, to give additional weight to his negotiations, you send out from home some officer of high rank charged with the same verbal instructions of the Government, but with greater power, and with the addition of the character of Minister at home—an officer who goes out for a temporary purpose and a single object, and who is thus superseded the local agent, but who, from the weight he carries with him, is more likely to accomplish the particular object for which his mission is intended (Hear, hear. That is the case with Lord Elgin. His mission is exactly in point with that of Lord John Russell to Vienna, who did not supersede Lord Westmoreland, our Minister there; it is exactly in point with the mission of Lord Clarendon to Paris, who did not supersede our ambassador at the French Court (Cheers. Gentlemen, I think it was most unfortunate on the part of those who took up Mr. Cobden's motion to make is a question between parties and the Administration (Hear, hear). I positively believe that Mr. Cobden gave his notice without any previous communication with any party—for he was not when that motion was announced—when the words of it were placed on the papers of the House of Commons, before the debate came on then certainly every man must have considered perfectly open to him to give that resolution, if carried; and I am surprised that many men, well versed in Parliamentary business, and well knowing the effect of Parliamentary decisions, should have allowed themselves to believe, for a moment, that they were merely acting the part of jurymen, to decide upon a fact which had taken place at the other side of the globe, and that their vote was not to have any political effect on the administration of our affairs at home ("Hear," and laughter). Why, gentlemen, if the House of Commons was sitting as a jury on Sir J. Bowring, who ever heard of a jury proceeding so try a man 10,000 miles off (Cheers)? Yesterday, in addition to having the slightest conception that he was put upon his trial, without his having had an opportunity of instructing counsel to defend him? (Cheers.) I say that such a proceeding would degrade the House of Commons from the middle ages; but it would have nothing in common with the practice of the British Constitution. Well, gentlemen, notwithstanding all that, I am bound to believe that there were some men of liberal principles—some men belonging to the Liberal party—who did honestly mistake the nature and effect of the vote they were giving, and who, not meaning in any way to withdraw their confidence generally from the Government, voted, nevertheless, in the majority, the effect and intention of which was to turn the Government out (Hear, hear). Well, gentlemen, I say that this was an ill-considered vote, not perfectly consistent in accordance with political practice for any set of men, however much they may formerly have differed, yet, if they can agree as to a course of future policy, to take advantage of a fair opportunity to dislodge their rivals and place themselves in the seat of power I do not blame men for that—that is in accordance with our political constitution. They are friendly and feeling of hostility connected with our other as to know that there will be no obstacle in their forming a Government in the place of that which they are about to turn out. But if they are agreed if they see their way to making an effective Administration—why, what would be the proper course for them to pursue? They should propose in the House of Commons a vote of no confidence in the Government of the day—they should fairly put it to the country to choose between one party and another; but I say that it is not fair—it is not in accordance with the spirit of the British Constitution—it is not in accordance with the spirit and feeling of the British people, to take an abstract question, like that which one party is to be arrayed in hostility to the other, the interests, and the dignity of the country; and the other is called on to maintain that honour, to uphold the




SCENES FROM THE ELECTIONS. DRAWN BY GEORGE THOMAS

## EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

We departed in the few introductory remarks we made last week respecting this Exhibition from the course we usually adopt of giving attention first to those works which demand the greatest powers in the artist. We did this in order to notice a few small pictures which bear much relation to the present contest concerning the degree of strict imitation proper to a work of art. Our want of space in last week's impression, however, compelled us to limit our observations to two pictures of still life, which would, of course, be nothing without exact imitation; and to two works by Mr. Anderson, whose simplicity of theme required that their interest should be so enhanced. We now proceed to mention two more pictures—in the first of which the quality of exact and minute imitation is proved to take none of the spirit from humour; and in the second where it asserts with some touch of sentiment.

"A Tidy Job—Study of a North Countryman" (750), by Mr. J. Campbell, jun., is at first sight coarse in subject and unpleasant in colour; a second look will, however, disclose great truth of imitation, admirable light and shade, and extremely felicitous expression. The north countryman is a tinker, in shirt-sleeves and corduroy inexpressibles, with all his vanity concentrated in a stamped or embossed velvet waistcoat which was once crimson. He has just completed the repair of a buckle, and the inward satisfaction with which he contemplates what he considers a very "tidy job" is expressed with a quiet humour beyond all praise.

Close to this, in the Water-Colour Room, is one of those London *gamins*, "An Itinerant Shoeblack" (780), by Mr. Smallfield. The eye of the industrious little urchin is full of precocious sagacity; but neither his face, nor his blackened but well polished exterior, seems to intimate that he is the offspring of drunken parents or that he has been reclaimed from crime. The manipulation is admirable.

If we have departed from our own precedent in noticing first a few works chiefly remarkable for their material imitation, we are not the less of opinion that there are far more thrilling chords in our being to be struck by painting than any touched in the illusion of the senses. Although in some of these works Nature's own eolian harmonies are superadded. This pleasure—for such it undoubtedly is—of illusion will, however, be surely given by those pictures we have named, even if the other works are not equally successful in their more ambitious aim

The old favourites of the public at this Gallery will of course be pleased that we should welcome new-comers whom they have served to introduce. We, therefore, at once proceed to pay our respects to the "master of the house;" or, as it is happily expressed in Scotch, "the gudeman"—in the person of Mr. Hurlstone, the President of the Society. It is a sad thing, no doubt, to find fault with a gentleman in his own house, to disparage his meats, and after bobnobbing with him depreciate his wine; and although a critic is capable, of course, of anything, we happily need not do so under the pretext of its being a duty. We may go so far as to slily insinuate that the Murillo-like figures in No. 574 are a little disjointed, and would be, therefore, less difficult to carve, and that there is a sameness about the annual entertainment. Seriously, however, Mr. Hurlstone's pictures are always redeemed by that rare and inestimable quality—expression. No. 128, for instance, is full of this fine quality. The subject is "The Son of Louis XVI. under the tutelage of Simon." The Dauphin, then nine years of age, is represented incarcerated in the Temple at Paris—that prison which secured his race only for the scaffold, and from which death alone released this victim. (An Engraving and description of this terrible Prison appeared in a very recent number of this Journal.) The immediate incident depicted is taken from a passage in De Beauchesne's "Life of Louis XVI.," in which his gaoler is represented to have surprised the young Prince "praying to God in a dream full of fervour," whereupon he exclaims, "I will teach you to say your paternosters, and to rise from your bed like a Trappist!" (alluding to the strict religious order founded in the valley of La Trappe), and then inflicted some of the punishment with which the poor child was only too familiar. The touch of pity in the face of the woman in the background deepens the pathos of the picture. And besides Simon, the brutal cobbler-gaoler, there is another, but more interesting, ghoul bird—namely, a bitter, captive canary, which is rather, too obtrusively painted. Mr. Hurlstone has, we believe, visited Italy during the winter; but we have no fruits of his journey; for in the last work we have to mention—viz., No. 328—as in the first, he is still true to Spain.

Mr. Baxter is in number of contributions not in great force; but they show all his usual weakness—for pretty faces. Who does not share this weakness, though, on looking at that lovely rustic lassie laying her hand on her innocent snowy bosom, and explaining in the gesture the title of the picture "Hope" (52), as well as in the healthy *embonpoint* of that bosom? Then look at that sweet little "Willie" (576): he is the very type of true English beauty in childhood: what a prize he would have been for the fairies!

"The Sick Boy" (36), by Mr. Roberts, seems to have been suggested by Mr. Willis's "Chatterton." If so, it pays the penalty of all imitations in being somewhat inferior to the original. It is, nevertheless, a very highly meritorious picture, full of pathos. "A Tender Chord" (332) has a pretty French effect; but something more like spinnet or harpsichord, and less like modern pianoforte, would have assorted better with the costume. "A Snooze" (667) is, however, capital.

Mr. Woolner's numerous contributions might be set up by the artist to disprove the antiquated notion lately revived, that painting is an imitative art. He might go further, and maintain that it is not even representative. Yet the effect of these works is, so to speak, artfully artistic. Not but that there are passages of careful truth as well as beauty. This we do not deny; but certainly the general surface is covered either by pure colours sprinkled in the "most admired disorder," or by markings of the brush equally inexact. Everything is misty and impalpable, like the dream of painting; but a pleasant dream, nevertheless.

To perfectly realise with pigments such a scene as Shakspeare represents with words when *Othello* suggests into loud lamentation at the death of *Desdemona* requires a painter as great as the poet. Mr. Salter's picture of this subject (No. 187) we may, therefore, be permitted to say, without giving much offence, proves that he is not to be allowed such illustrious rank, however laudably ambitious. This elaborate work of a painter accustomed to large canvases is wanting in appropriate expression.

We admire greatly the breadth of treatment and picturesqueness of "Il Ritorno della Contadina" (153), by Mr. Eagles. The noble Roman countrywoman is represented in the act of fording a stream (perhaps the Tiber, though it is not yet yellow) on her return home, as the declining sun begins to throw weaker and lower rays. She holds the hand of her little boy with one of her own, and with the other steadies an immense rush basket on her head, in which she carries, according to custom, her tightly-swaddled *bambino*. The basket also contains some green rushes and other gleanings from the Campagna; and the little juvenile brigand at her side has gathered and stuck in his hat some of those small yellow flowers whose perfume is much more powerful than pleasant, and which is so strong, indeed, that the Romans imagine it dangerous to sleep in a room containing only a few of them. Their dread of malaria may, however, partly account for this. "Il Piccolo Tesoro della Madre" (44), by the same artist, is, we think, not so happy; it is rather heavy and monotonous.

As we intimated in our former notice, there is an unusual number of works in this Exhibition which, although not of the very highest merit, still almost equally deserve separate consideration. Want of space, however, compels us to the following simple enumeration of such works, viz.:—"Cupid and Nydia" (429) and "The first meeting of Precious and Victorian" (482), by Mr. Patten (both, we would say *en-passant*, deserving better places); "The Rustic Mirror" (391), by Mr. Peele; "An Incident from Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting in England'" (24), by Mr. Noble; "Home Again" (396), by Mr. Collinson; Nos. 70, 28, 495 (the last is the smallest and the best), by Mr. Clater; "Tasso" (63), by Mr. Morgan; "Peace and War" (86), by Mr. Cockburn; "The Seaside" (203), by Mr. Henzell; "Katharine and Petruchio" (461), by Mr. Downard; "On the Moor" (514), by Mr. Hopkins; "A Bit of News—Angling for a Dinner" (285), by Mr. Pidding; and, lastly, "The Loiterer" (49), a pleasing little work, by Mr. Gill.

There are few portraits; but one of "Dr. Meryon" (94), by Mr. Reilly, struck us as very forcible in effect and individuality.

Mr. Buckner's portrait of "Sir George Jenkinson, Bart." (129), is marred by a degree of effeminate feebleness about the painting of the face which the backadaisical attitude renders more apparent. We must protest, also, against the impossible height of the figure, although Sir Joshua Reynolds has afforded precedents equally preposterous. We should think his figure measures four head-lengths more than the tallest antique. Mr. Gooderson displays, in No. 243, "Portrait of Mrs. B. Hall," the same regard for the authority of the old masters, though in other particulars, as the last named artist. The extreme flimsiness of a certain style of apparently aristocratic portraiture here exhibited would verily lead to the suspicion that in art, as in other things, *les extrêmes se touchent*

Among the animal-painters, Mr. Horlor deserves especial commendation for his "Calves" (66); and Mr. James Herring and Rose for their "Horses," in 221. Mr. Pidding's "Salmon Trout" (213) are also excellent, but not so the common fishfag thrown in.

A few works, chiefly landscapes, we reserve for consideration next week.

## "MEG MERRILIES AND THE DYING SMUGGLER."

PAINTED BY R. S. LAUDER, R.S.A.

IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

THOSE of our readers who have read Scott's admirable novel of "Guy Mannering"—and who has not?—will not fail to remember when Bertram, the Laird of Ellangowan, or Vanbeest Brown, as he was then called, left the post-chaise in which he had lost his way in the snow, and proceeded in quest of the light which he saw in the distance; and the extremely perilous night he passed in consequence. He is here represented standing in the light of the moon, rendered very ghastly by the snow on the turned roof of the ruined vault, just as Meg Merrilies has opened the door to allow, according to her superstitious notions, the soul of the dying smuggler to pass freely from the apartment. In her belief in fatality and superhuman agency she shows no great surprise at the appearance of the being for whom she has such intense and preternatural affection, but only holds up a cautionary finger to prevent him disturbing the flight of the soul of the dying man. The following passage from the romance itself will, however, help our readers the better to recall the scene:—

She moistened his mouth from time to time with some liquid, and between whiles sang in a low, monotonous tone, one of those prayers, or rather spells, which, in some parts of Scotland and the north of England, are used by the vulgar and ignorant to speed the passage of a parting spirit, like the tolling of the bell in Catholic days

Wasted, weary, wherefore stay,
Wrestling thus with earth and clay?
From the body pass away—
Hark! the mass is singing.

From thee doff thy mortal weed,
Mary Mother be thy speed,
Saints to help thee at thy need.
Hark! the knell is ringing

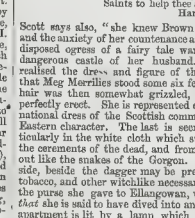
Scott says also, "she knew Brown at once, and her attitude, figure, and the anxiety of her countenance assumed the appearance of the well-disposed ogress of a fairy tale warning a stranger not to enter the dangerous castle of her husband." Mr. Lauder has admirably realised the dress and figure of the sibyl. It will be remembered that Meg Merrilies stood some six feet high; and, although her raven hair was then somewhat grizzled, and her face wrinkled, she was perfectly erect. She is represented equipped in a habit mingling the national dress of the Scottish common people with something of an Eastern character. The last is seen in the red head-gear, but particularly in the white shroud-like garment which surrounds her head like the cerements of the dead, and from which her dark elf-locks shoot out like the snakes of the Gorgon. The appendages hanging at her side, beside the dagger may be presumed to contain brandy, snuff, tobacco, and other witchlike necessaries; but the leathern bag is not the purse she gave to Dinmont, which its customary contents—*that* she is said to have dived into an immense pocket to obtain. The apartment is lit by a lamp which is placed on the floor; and the mysterious ghostlike shadows thus projected contribute not a little to the effect

It will be scarcely necessary to add that this dying man, the reader ascertains in the after part of the story, was the real Vanbeest Brown, the lieutenant of that monster Dirk Hatteraick, and that he received this fatal wound from the steady eye and well-tried hand of Colonel Mannering.

## BRUHN'S AND D'ARREST'S COMETS.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

ANOTHER telescopic comet was discovered on the 18th of March, by M. Bruhn, at Berlin, which, like that lately discovered by M. D'Arrest, is now situated in the western sky. Although nearly as bright as the latter object, it is not so well defined, no nucleus being visible, and the edges of the nebulosity irregular and indistinct. It is of nearly uniform brightness throughout, and similar to the so-called planetary nebulæ in this respect, but the interior part presents a kind of radiating appearance. On March 23 it was situated in the neighbourhood of Theta Aridis



BRUHN'S COMET, 9 P.M., MARCH 23, 1857

The Engraving represents its appearance on the evening of March 23, at 9 p.m.

D'Arrest's comet was situated near 51 Andromedæ on the evening of March 23; on March 29 it was 4½ deg. north of Gamma Andromedæ; and on the evening of March 31 it was 1 deg. north of 62 Andromedæ. On April 3 it was situated between Iota and Beta Persei; on April 6 it will be near Nu Persei, on April 8 close to Epsilon Persei; and on April 15 close to Iota Aurigæ.

J. B.

CHATTERTON.—(From a Correspondent.)—I have an impression that Chatterton's residence was No. 12, Brook-street, but you do not mention the number, and the house is on the left side as you enter from Holborn. Chatterton was buried in the large grave or pit, covered with a large blue painted board, appropriated to paupers. I visited it in or about the year 1795. There was no inscription on the board. The sexton showed it to me on the site. I think he was buried decently, as to circumstances of funeral, as his sister spoke of it with complacency when I visited her. She was good-looking and pale; her eyes were a lover would call light blue, but plain speakers, grey. I have an idea that Chatterton communicated with the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and was known to the house-agent. My friend Coleridge's ode, at the time it was written, was communicated to me. We never had the least conception that "Rowley" was anything but a fictitious name.—CORNUBIENSIS

FRENCH VIEWS ON ENGLAND.—M. Alexandre Dumas' first letter on the English elections appears in the *Presse* of last Sunday. It contains little more than extracts from the placards which met his eye on arriving in London, and nothing whatever to interest an English reader, except perhaps that he got out of his cab to inquire of somebody in the street why Christian electors were so earnestly called upon not to vote for Locke, and received an account of the state of the Sunday question which very much astonished him

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY.—The report of the Standing Committee on the Library of the House of Commons, published on Saturday, last states that the collection now amounts to upwards of 30,000 volumes; in 1845 it only numbered 4000. The increase has principally taken place in dictionaries, books of reference, general history, English history, diplomacy, topography, law, voyages, and travels, as well as works of authority connected with the East Indies and colonial possessions.

## LITERATURE.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS. By ELISHA KENT KANE, M.D., U.S.N. Trubner and Co.

These volumes contain an account of the second American expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, in the years 1853, 54, and 55, under the command of the writer of the narrative. Dr. Kane had accompanied the first expedition, prosecuted in 1850, under the control of Lieutenant De Haven, so that he had the benefit of large practical experience. Mr. Grinnell, a most liberal and philanthropic American gentleman, opened his purse with a generous hand to pay the cost of both voyages. He placed the *Advance* brig at the disposal of the Commandant; and Mr. Peabody, the eminent American banker, resident in London, proffered his aid largely towards her outfit. Several of the scientific institutions also tendered valuable assistance. Eighteen persons ventured on this perilous cruise, ten of whom belonged to the United States' Navy; the others were volunteers at salaries "entirely disproportioned to their services." The plan adopted by Dr. Kane to rescue the British navigators, if found alive, is thus described:—

1. Terra firma as the basis of our operations, obviating the capricious character of ice-travel

2. A Northern line, which, throwing aside the influences of terrestrial radiation, would lead seamost to the open sea, should such exist.

3. The benefits of the famine abutment of land on the north face of Greenland, to check the ice in the course of its southern or equatorial drift, thus obviating the great drawback of Parry in his attempts to reach the Pole by the Spitzbergen Sea.

4. Animal life to sustain travelling parties.

5. The co-operation of the Esquimaux; settlements of these people having been found as high as Whale Sound, and probably extending still farther along the coast

The interest of this narrative commences when the vessel was rigidly fixed in the ice, and the crew commenced preparations for winter quarters and for their exploring expeditions. Among the most useful auxiliaries were Esquimaux and Newfoundland dogs, which required to be carefully trained, so as to obey the voice without the whip; but the whip was frequently used in travelling by sledges, and it required great dexterity with an Esquimaux team of twelve, as the driver, to execute his task with skill, was compelled to hit only one dog at a time, and accompany the feat with a resounding crack. The Newfoundland dogs succumbed to the severity of the climate, and Dr. Kane says "their disease is as clearly mental as in the case of any human being." Their material functions went on without interruption: appetite was voracious, strength was unimpaired, and they slept well; but the brain disease exhibited all the symptoms of true insanity. They fell victims to intense cold:—

On the 17th of January our thermometers stood at forty-nine degrees below zero; and on the 26th the range of those at the observatory at 84° to 67°. On the 8th of February our thermometers began to show unexampled temperatures. They ranged from 50° to 76° below zero, and one very reliable instrument stood upon the taffrail of our brig at 65°. The reduced mean of our best spirit standards gave 67°, or 99° below the freezing point of water. At these temperatures chloric ether became solid, and carefully-prepared chloroform exhibited a granular pellicle on its surface. Spirit of naphtha froze at 54°, and oil of sassafras at 49°. The oil of wintergreen was in a flocculent state at 56°, and solid at 63° and 65°

Dr. Kane has complimented two of our living writers by conferring their names on remarkable objects that he witnessed. The last station on the coast of Greenland he has called Cape William Makepeace Thackeray, but it was known to his party as Chimney Rock. In the immediate neighbourhood of one of his halting-places, to the north of latitude 79 deg., stands a solitary column or minaret tower of green stone, as sharply finished as if it had been cast for that Place Vendôme. The shaft alone is 480 feet in length, rising on a plinth of substantial itself 280 feet high. On this Dr. Kane observes,—"Those who are familiar with the writings of Tennyson, and have communed with his spirit in the solitudes of a wilderness, will apprehend the impulse that inscribed the scene with his name." Here also is "Three Brother Turrets," appearing like the triple towers of a castle, completely isolated and well defined. Then, among the sublimities of this Arctic scenery, appears the "Great Glacier of Humboldt." Next in succession is the mighty crystal bridge which connects the continents of America and Greenland, for Dr. Kane considers this great Greenland ice in mass strictly continental, and he considers its least possible axis, measured from Cape Farewell to the line of this glacier, in the neighbourhood of the 80th parallel, to exceed 1200 miles in length. On these frozen regions Dr. Kane makes the following critical remarks, which will interest all who have turned their attention to Arctic explorations:—

An open sea near the Pole, or even an open Polar basin, has been a topic of theory for a long time, and has been shadowed forth to some extent by actual or supposed discoveries. As far back as the days of Barentz, in 1596, without referring to the earlier and uncertain chronicles, water was seen to the eastward of the northernmost cape of Novaia Zemlia; and, until its limited extent was defined by direct observation, it was assumed to be the sea itself. The Dutch fishermen above and around Spitzbergen pushed their adventurous cruises through the ice into open spaces, varying in size and form with the season and the winds; and for Scoresby, a venerated authority, allusion to such vacancies in the ice as pointing in argument to a freedom of movement from the north, inducing open water in the neighbourhood of the Pole. Baron Wrangell, when forty miles from the coast of Arctic Asia, saw, as he thought, a vast, illimitable ocean; forgetting, for the moment, how narrow are the limits of human vision on a sphere. So, still more recently, Captain Penny proclaimed a sea in Wellington Sound, on the very spot where Sir Edward Belcher has since left his frozen ships; and my predecessor, Captain Inglefield, from the masthead of his little vessel, announced an "open Polar basin," but fifteen miles off from the ice which arrested our progress the next year. All these illusory discoveries were no doubt chronicled with perfect integrity; and it may seem to others, as since I have left the field it sometimes does to myself, that my own, though on a larger scale, may one day pass within the same category. Unlike the others, however, that which I have ventured to call an open sea has been travelled for many miles along its coast, and was viewed from an elevation of five hundred and eighty feet, still without limit, moved by a heavy swell, free of ice, and dashing in surf against a rock-bound shore.

Dr. Kane considers that there has been a change of climate in these regions, and that they were once milder than they are now. He points to the existence of huts, still in tolerable preservation, with stone pedestals, on which the natives used to sustain the carcases of captured seals and walrus; and the remains of a village, surrounded by the bones of seals, walrus, and whales, clearly show that the Esquimaux once inhabited those now deserted districts; and he infers a milder climate near the Pole from "the melted snow on the rocks, the limited but still advancing vegetable life, and the rise of the thermometer in the water."

A very exciting portion of the narrative relates to hunting animals for food, as the hare and fox, the bear, the seal, and the walrus. The Arctic bears did not hug the dogs, but tossed them high in the air; from which, however, their canine assailants do not suffer any injury, for inevitably the bears then to fall with all their muscles relaxed on the ice. The tactics of the Esquimaux dogs are admirable, for they hunt in disciplined concert, relieve each other, attack in front, and retreat right and left when they come within reach of the paws of their enemy. The method of taking the walrus displays both cunning and skill. Dr. Kane shows that the fancied resemblance of the walrus to man is greatly exaggerated, and ridicules the notion that this animal may have represented the merman and mermaid. It has tusks nearly thirty inches long, and the body measures eighteen feet in length. It emits a sound between the mooing of a cow and the deepest baying of a mastiff. It is captured by the Esquimaux in the following manner:—

Now for the marvel of the craft. When the walrus is above water the hunter is flat and motionless: as he begins to sink, alert and ready for a spring. The animal's head is hardly below the water-line before every man is in a rapid run, and again, as if by distinct beings, the beast returns, all are motionless behind protecting knolls of ice. They seem to know beforehand, not only the time he will be absent, but the very spot at which he will reappear. Myouk (the Esquimaux, still now phlegmatic, seems to waken with excitement. His coil of walrus-hide, a well-twisted line of many fathoms length, is lying at his side. He fixes one end of it in an iron bar, and fastens this loosely to a socket upon a shaft of unicorn's horn; the other end is already looped, or, as sailors would say, doubled in a bight. It is the work of a moment. He has grasped the harpoon; the water is in motion. Puffing with pent-up respiration, the walrus is within a couple of fathoms close before him. Myouk rises slowly, his right arm thrown back, the left fist at his side. The walrus looks about him, shaking the water from his crest; Myouk throws up his left arm, and the animal, rising breast high, fixes one look before he plunges. It has cost him all that curiosity can cost: the harpoon is buried under his left flipper.

Several accounts are given, both in the body of the work and in the appendix, of the various searches made for Sir John Franklin; and, though these expeditions display the highest daring and fortitude, they are all of nearly the same character, and, indeed, there could be little variety in an icy waste. Immersion in water, scaling frozen heights, the danger of being hurled down slippery precipices, intense cold, snow blindness, and want of food, form the staple of all the adventurous explorations, which are compiled from journals made on the spot. At length prudence admonished the crew to abandon the brig, and not remain during a third winter in those dreary solitudes. There were thirteen hundred miles between them and North Greenland, but they surmounted all the difficulties of their perilous route, the distance being passed over, by sledge and boating, in eighty-three days after they had left their vessel in the ice. They were taken home from the Danish settlement, Upernavik, in the United States' vessels *Release* and *Arctic*.

These volumes, published at Philadelphia, are highly creditable to the American publishers: the paper and typography are excellent, and the 300 engravings by which the work is illustrated are beautifully executed.

THE EARLY FLEMISH PAINTERS NOTICES OF THEIR LIVES AND WORKS. By J. A. CROWE and G. B. CAVALCASELLE. Murray.

For many years a vague mistiness overhung the early painters of Belgium. There was a dim vision of a great school looming through an atmosphere of doubts and uncertainties. A few forms such as those of the Van Eycks stood out with a certain precision amid the general gloom, with glancing though not very brilliant lights playing about the most prominent parts. These very lights, however, seemed only to double the obscurity in which the greater portions lay entombed. In a word or two cite the text of that quaint old historian, Vaernewyck: it appeared as if "the great skill, the great heavenly light and spirit of art had risen to perfection when no one knew ought of such before; and this in a rude country where no examples of works of art had been seen, and where consequently it was founded and brought to the highest perfection at once."

That the Flemish school attained its ultimate perfection in the hands of the Van Eycks is as evident to the present generation as it was to the old historian; but as, in the homely proverb, "there is no smoke without fire," it was difficult to conceive the total absence of all trace of painting previous to the appearance of the masterpieces executed by the chiefs of the school; and it was equally puzzling to discover that even the early efforts of the Van Eycks themselves were wanting, and had left no sign. Nor was the difficulty less great in the consideration of the invention of oil-painting, which appeared to have surged up, like the perfection of the Van Eycks, at once and without any previous preparation.

The book before us dispels this obscurity, retraces the rise of artists preceding those of Bruges, takes them from their cradle, shows them progressing in their march through the fourteenth century under the patronage of prince, burgess, and clergy; and by documentary proof, as well as the testimony of works, lays bare the foundation which had till now been encumbered by the ruins of this superstructure. Nor is it only the recapitulation of art's early efforts that is here for the first time produced, but the gradual preparation for the final improvements of oil-painting is clearly set forth, so that the final perfection of the Van Eycks ceases to partake of the miraculous character which it had borne for so many years.

The authors complain in their preface of the paucity of materials. To this may be attributed the want of amplitude given to the anecdotic and illustrative portions of their work; but if, in this respect, the story of early Flemish art remains comparatively without adornment, the authors can claim to have clearly set forth the influence which the school exercised over Germany, and the intimate connection between it and the earlier ones of the Rhine. The painters of Cologne claim precedence over those of Belgium, and left their mark on the artists of Flanders. When they declined and fell, the Flemings influenced the German painters on the Rhenish, as they did the Westphalians and Suabians, the men of Nuremberg and Augsburg; but before they did this they had exercised an influence of a marked character on the schools of Naples and Venice. The effects of this connection its early results in the production of Antonello da Messenel, rendered it important and necessary to write the life of that painter, for without that interesting page it would have been impossible to show the impress left on the early Venetians, or produce the conviction, now inevitable, that marked peculiarities were infused into the works of those painters, which are traceable not merely in the pictures of Antonello, but in the portraits of the Bellini. Were proofs required of the importance to art of tracing such connecting links, we might adduce one in the beautiful Marco Bossiti of the National Gallery, and show them the development of many germs of which the parent root may be found in the schools of the Van Eycks.

Apart, however, from these results of comparison, is it not interesting, by juxtaposition, to show that the Flemish painters attained the height of their renown whilst the Italians were only progressing towards them, and that, when the Raphaels and Michael Angelos attained their immortal eminence, the Flemings were far down on the path of decline, and hurrying to their fall?

It was inevitable that in the vigorous overhaul to which the pictures of these masters have been subjected radical changes of nomenclature should be made. Accordingly, we find that the catalogues of Berlin, Munich, and other galleries have, in some instances, been entirely overturned; and, whilst pictures of note have been restored to their proper authors, others, which had hitherto been classed as unknown, have gained a name. Walpole tells us that in his time the pictures of the Flemish school were classed invariably under the names of Mabuse or Lucas of Leyden. The custom had survived to our time, and it was incumbent in the authors to put an end to such a state of confusion. This they have done carefully, giving to the known masters their proper share of honour; and, where the names of artists remain unidentified, ranging them as imitators of the various branches of the great school of Bruges; so that, as fresh lights are thrown upon the subject, it will be simply necessary to give the name and preserve the order already observed. Justus of Ghent has been separated from Justus d'Allamagna of Genoa; and Dierich Stuerbout's manner has been defined with sufficient accuracy to render the school of Louvain a certainty in future.

Pictures of similar character and size, hung in various galleries under different names, have been restored to their original form and school. At the same time, the disputed dates, as well as contested facts in the lives of painters, have been restored to their natural order as far as there was authority for so doing. In this manner Roger van der Weyden and Roger of Bruges become one person instead of two. Memling's name is definitely fixed, and the hands respecting his life have been disposed of, as well as the claims of the German writers to the assumption that he was a child of their own.

We observe, for the first time, that Stephen of Cologne has gained a surname; and in future Stephen Lochener is to be the title of the author of the "Adoration of the Magi" in the Cathedral of Cologne.

Such are a few of the most important features of a book which fills up a void that had been hitherto seriously felt. Additional value is given to it by a series of fine engravings, which, although the smallness of their size deprives them of much that is characteristic in the master they are intended to illustrate, are yet interesting as showing forms of composition and subject. We trust we may yet see the history continued to illustrate the lives and works of Engelbrechtsen, Lucas of Leyden, Quintin Matsys, Schoreel, Patenier, and De Bles, to whom some of the pictures classed amongst those of imitators may perhaps finally be restored.

FRIENDS OF BOHEMIA; or, Phases of London Life. By E. M. WHITTY, Author of the "Governing Classes." 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Mr. Palmore, in his reminiscences of Thomas Campbell, after remarking that the poet resembled certain Royal personages in his lurking fondness for "low company," proceeds to explain that he does not employ the word "low" in the ordinary use of the term, as implying persons of low condition and mean mental endowment. He uses the word "low" in order to indicate "that freedom from conventional restrictions which always springs from a low tone of moral sentiment, when accompanied by an open and bold-faced repudiation of those principles of personal conduct which form the basis of all cultivated society." In plain terms, Campbell was fond of Bohemian society. What Mr. Patmore requires a whole sentence to describe is comprehensively expressed in that simple word, for which we are indebted to Parisian journalism. Strictly speaking, a Bohemian is a gipsy, in the ordinary language of France. Hence Bohemia is now the current term for that extensive region inhabited by the gipsy portion of the artist and literary world. So much for etymology.

Mr. Whitty appears to have made Mr. Disraeli his model. Five or six years of London journalism have given him a pretty extensive acquaintance with the free livers in Bohemia. Occasional glimpses into the regions of conventionalism have enabled him to understand something of the West-end world, and he has embodied the result of his observations and experience in a series of dashing sketches of life and character, which remind one of the more savage passages in "Coningsby" and "Vanity Fair." Mr. Whitty has evidently not taken the trouble to do his best. Perhaps his digestion was at fault, or perhaps he had no sufficient motive. His doctrine, as he tells a Christian lady, is that "we are victims of our temperaments. If you are active, it is because you like activity; your climate suiting your moral duties." This is a charming doctrine for Bohemia; and it is well illustrated in the sayings and doings of the men and women whom he has represented.

As the book runs over with sharp, stinging satire about London personages, it is sure to be extensively read.

HISTORICAL SENTENTIÆ; or, The Contemporary Sovereigns of Europe, from the Subversion of the Empire of Rome to the Reformation. Judd and Glass.

In this work, within the compass of some 240 pages, we see at one view all the contemporary sovereigns throughout Europe at a given date, and generally in Asia and Africa. The leading events of each reign are concisely narrated; by way of impressing which upon the young student's memory, a tabular page is appended. This mode of teaching history by contemporary surveys, is the most successful, since, by a sort of *plexus*, or network, the events of one country are often borne in mind by the events of its neighbour; and isolated facts are often the best memoria for want of such a method as the above. The work is altogether neatly compiled, and well deserves to take rank among accredited school-books as an attractive mode of teaching history.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

C. E. U. DUPRE, Rotterdam.—In the game played by Mr. Harrwitz blindfold against the Duke of Brunswick Wilna's 32th move should be, *K* to R 8th, not Q to R 8th. With this correction you will find Black can draw the game very prettily at the end.

CHILDE HAROLD.—You may have two or more Queens on the board at the same time, as we have repeated a hundred times.

I. W. S. MOORE.—1. They are distinct works. 2. Apply to Williams and Norgate, the Foreign Booksellers.

BEN ACCORD.—A Pawn taken *in passing* must be taken *on the move*. It cannot be captured at any future period of the game.

J. B., Dorchester.—It would be a waste of space and time to discuss so absurd an innovation upon the principles of the game.

C. L., Cabarrus, North Carolina. Is thanked for his attention. The Problem referred to was duly received, and marked for exercise, but we have not yet been able to find room for it.

VON H. d L. A reply has been forwarded, via Brussels, by letter.

F. CAMPBELL, of Clur. Received, with thanks, a specimen Number of the *Schweizerische Schachzeitung*, and a selection of valuable Problems.

D. G. REICHEL.—It is well has a solution.

CHERACOB.—I. Not nearly so strong, we apprehend, as the London players mentioned. 2. The question should have been addressed to some one belonging to the club alluded to. How can we possibly answer it? 3. We have not the most remote notice what the initials C. N. indicate. Why does not "Cabracon" inclose his card?

SIGMA ALPA.—It shall be reported on next week.

A. W.—We know nothing of the description of Chess alluded to.

M. F.—The moves should be retracted up to the time when J. gave the unannounced check, and the game proceed again from that point.

FERNS. Under such circumstances, Black, of course, was bound to play his King to the Rook's square, or forfeit the game.

VENTAS, Great Malvern. Salcmpe makes a drawn game. The old rule you speak of is quite obsolete. See the Laws of Chess in the "Chess Player's Handbook," published by Bohn.

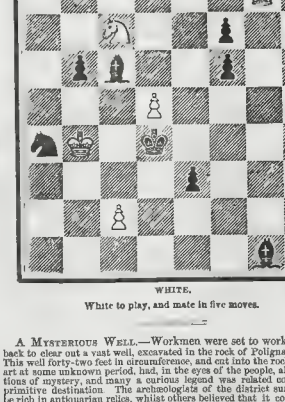
W. S., Harrow. In the Evans' Gambit, the favourite mode of continuing the attack at move 6 is to advance the Pawn to Q 4th, instead of Castling. If, however the first player prefers to Castle, it is a good move for his opponent to play Kt to Q B 4th.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 685 by Sholto, F. H., Crampton, Arthur, C. P. J. Yoxford, Basinger, Dr. Blenberg, J. Cheraikh, Jun., D. G. Beddan, Hines Band, Original Northern Gurl, E. Hancock, Charles F., J. Sedjwick, Plumper, R. D. B., Ernest, Guilt, Gregory, M. F., Rizzo, L. D., Ivy, T. H., D. D., Bombardier, T. H. E., Pumpkin, Emigrant, Cardiff, Black Doll, Margaretop, F. R. S., X. Y. Z., Alpha, A Rector, Dumbledrake, Woodman Benbowan, C. Fisher, C. Hannaford E. F. Norwood, Mrs. Pillbody, Peru, W. Baker-hurst, I. of Jack of Shrewsbury, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 686 by F. S. Crampton, B. B. Calderon, Bernard, Henricus, G. D., Philip, Dumbledrake, Wilfred Peter, Alpha, Ernest, F. P. G., S. H., G. P., F. L., Von T., A Frenchman, Baxter, Old Sal, Philo Chess, Peru, Lale Doll, Z. Z., I Pumin, Rudmere, Ion Jack of Shrewsbury, Go-a-head, Rustic, Dereton, C. P. I., Yoxford, Sholto, Basinger. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by R. H., E. F., G. S., W. R., J. D., Simpleton, Box and Cox, CAMP Like Chess, Peru, F. R. Cranston, Bernard, Dogberry, E. P., Philo, Beverley, Perseus, E. B. J., H. S., G. W. S., J. Lewis, W. T. B., Fitzboe, Alpha, Geography, A Clerk, P. D., Bombardier, Barcastabin, Henry, C. P. I., Yoxford, MAX, Wilfred, Dagger, Sarpina, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 688.
By E. B. C., of Hoboken.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

A MYSTERIOUS WELL.—Workmen were set to work some time back to clear out a vast well, excavated in the rock of Polignac, near Puy. This well forty-two feet in circumference, and cut into the rock with great art at some unknown period, had, in the eyes of the people, all the attractions of mystery, and many a curious legend was related concerning its primitive destination. The archæologists of the district suspected it to be rich in antiquarian relics, whilst others believed that it contained hidden treasures. The work, which had been commenced with 1200 francs, partly given by the department and the Academie Society of Puy, and partly by the family of Polignac, had to be suspended for want of funds; it was afterwards resumed by the Duc de Polignac at his own expense, and has now been terminated. The well, 232 feet deep, was found to contain two springs of clear water, but no antiquities, save 150 stone cannon-balls, some keys of no very ancient form, and a few coins, one of which bears the effigy of Charles V. The termination of the work was celebrated by the workmen by a mass, as a thanksgiving for having met with no accident during the operation.—*French Paper.*

THE NEW CUSTOMS DUTIES ACT.—On Monday week the new Customs Duties Act was printed. From and after the 5th April next the duty on tea is fixed at 1s. 5d. per lb.; on sugar, 12s. 4d. per cwt.; on candy, brown or white refined, 16s.; on white clayed sugar, 13s. 10d.; on yellow muscovado and brown clayed sugar, 12s. 8d.; on yellow muscovado and on molasses, 5s. per cwt. For the year (6th April to 6th April, 1858) the duty is to be 2d the pound on cherries dried, comfits dry, confectionery, ginger preserved, marmalade, plums preserved in sugar, succades, including all fruits and vegetables preserved in sugar, not otherwise enumerated. The bounties and drawbacks are set forth. The Act came into operation on receiving the Royal assent (the 21st ult.), and is to be called "The Customs Duties Amendment Act."

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

### MANCHESTER.

The nomination of candidates for election to serve in the next Parliament as representatives of the city of Manchester took place on Friday, on the hustings in St. Anne's-square, before the Mayor, Mr. James Watts, and in the presence of an immense crowd of people, there being about 15,000 people present, completely filling the area of the square itself, Exchange-street, and Anne street, to the right and left. Placards were posted throughout the city denouncing the interference and dictation of the "League;" but that once-powerful body, even although now moribund, did not appear to have altogether lost the sympathies of the populace, as the following little incident will show. Early in the morning there appeared in front of the hustings two men carrying on a pole a flat board, on either side of which was represented, in the character of Satan wearing spectacles, the effigy of an active member of the League. It was headed, in large capitals, "The Rump of the League," and was subscribed as follows: "I hold the keys of Manchester, and can return two of my own."

The new candidates, Sir John Potter and Mr. John Aspinall Turner, were the first to appear on the platform, and were rapturously received by their supporters. After a short interval Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Vaughan, brother-in-law of Mr John Bright, who was prevented by illness from being present, arrived, attended by their friends, and their reception was, if anything, even more enthusiastic than that accorded to the other candidates.

The writ commanding the election having been read, the four candidates Mr. Bright, Mr. I. M. Gibson, Sir John Potter, and Mr Turner—were severally proposed and seconded. Mr. Vaughan addressed the electors on behalf of his brother-in-law, and was followed by the other three candidates.—Mr. Roberts, an elector, then questioned the several candidates on the question of the suffrage. Mr Gibson, for himself and Mr. Bright, declared he was in favour of manhood suffrage, provided the man was sane and unconvicted of crime.—Sir John Potter and Mr Turner were understood to say they were in favour of household suffrage; wishing that the masses were educated enough to appreciate the value of the franchise. The same gentlemen, in reply to Dr. Watts, stated they would support a measure for removing the Paper-duties if the revenue admitted of it; they would support the ballot if they thought the majority of the people of England were advocates of secret voting; they did not think an educational rate could be easily collected. Mr. Turner, on being questioned if he adhered to the statement that the supporters of Mr. Cobden's motion were guilty of the deliberate murder of our countrymen in China, replied that he believed the majority of them acted for the purpose of barring out Lord Palmerston and taking his place. The Mayor then took the show of hands in favour of each candidate, and declared the election to have fallen on Mr. John Bright and Sir John Potter. A poll was then demanded on the part of Mr. Gibson, which was fixed to take place on Saturday. The proceedings then closed with a vote of thanks to the Mayor, proposed by Mr. Gibson, and seconded by Sir John Potter.

Notwithstanding that both parties commenced the work of Saturday with a conviction that the struggle would be one of the most arduous and fierce upon record, seldom has a contested election passed off with so complete an absence of anything like brawls or disturbance. The number of vehicles used by each side was immense. Every public coach, car, or hansom that could be procured in the city was engaged; others were obtained from surrounding towns; and scores of private carriages, gigs, dog-carts, &c., were pressed into the service, being duly placarded with the names of the candidates in whose behalf they were used. Excellent arrangements were made at the eighteen or nineteen polling booths; but even in their vicinity there was little excitement, save the constant arrival and departure of vehicles, and the anxiety to get a sight of the hourly returns of the polling.

In the centre of the city these returns were most anxiously waited for. The newspaper-offices, the committee-rooms, and Cope's sale-rooms, Clarence-street, where the Turner and Potter executive met during the day, were surrounded by dense crowds from ten o'clock until after four. The progressive increase of the majorities of Potter and Turner over their opponents caused much enthusiasm. When the return for one o'clock was posted outside the *Guardian* office, showing majorities of about two thousand, the crowd gave vent to their feelings in the most lusty manner; and other subsequent returns were similarly received. Even at eleven o'clock leading members of the Gibson and Bright committee plainly admitted that their only hope was to reduce the then majority (about 1,000); it being also admitted that for several days they had known that the old members had no chance of being re-elected. The night passed over without any of the street brawls amongst the lower classes, strong as was the feeling amongst them; and it would appear from all accounts that the Manchester election, 1857—which will certainly be a memorable one in the city—will also be looked back upon by those concerned, and the public generally, as one worthy of remembrance for the determination and the good temper with which it was conducted.

According to the *Guardian* there was but one charge of personation during the day. We have not heard with certainty from which side the charge came; but the respectable elector who, when he tendered his vote at the outset of the day, found that he had been dead for a long period, and who was given into custody as a fraudulent personator of himself, must have felt greatly reassured as to his identity and existence, and must have had his ruffled feelings pleasantly calmed when, at the Townhall, the Mayor identified him, and pledged himself that the unfortunate voter was the person he had represented himself to be.

The result of the polling was duly announced on Monday at noon, by his Worship the Mayor, in front of the Townhall, King-street. His Worship was attended by Mr. Herron (Town Clerk), Sir John Potter, Mr. J. A. Turner, Aldermen Neild, Barnes, and Shuttleworth; Messrs. Malcolm Ross, John Pender, John Heugh, and a number of the leading supporters of Messrs. Potter and Turner.

The Mayor announced the numbers to be as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sir John Potter, Knight | .. | 8368 | Right Hon. T. M. Gibson .. 5544 |
| J. A. Turner, Esq. | .. | 7854 | John Bright, Esq. .. 5488 |

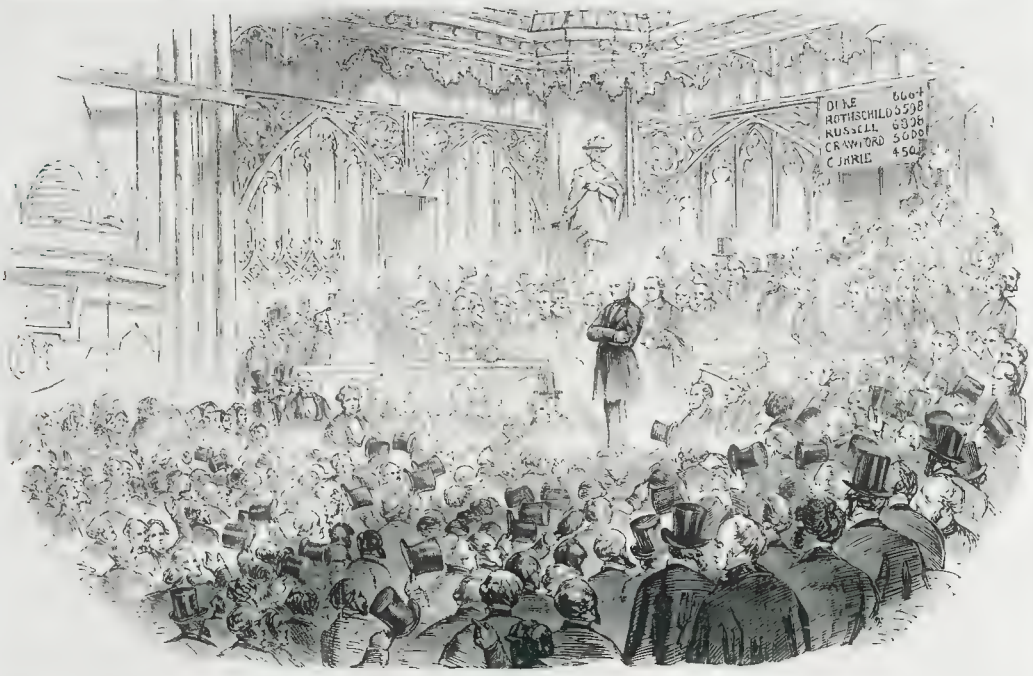
He then declared Sir John Potter, Knight, and James Aspinall Turner, Esq., duly elected as the representatives of the borough of Manchester in Parliament.

### THE CITY OF LONDON

The polling for the city of London commenced at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, and throughout the day it was conducted with an unusual amount of vigour. During the first hour few votes were recorded as compared with any of the succeeding hours. The published lists at nine o'clock placed Baron Rothschild at the head of the poll, Lord John Russell second, Sir James Duke third, Crawford fourth, and Currie fifth. Between nine and ten o'clock much more animation was observable both at the local polling-places and at Guildhall, more than three times as many votes having been given in the second hour as had been given in the first. The relative position of the candidates remained the same. Lord John Russell, however, having slightly gained on Baron Rothschild. During the third hour as many voters were recorded as in the first two hours put together; while Lord John Russell, who had gone on steadily diminishing the distance between himself and Baron Rothschild, at eleven o'clock occupied the first position, the other candidates being in the following order:—Rothschild, Duke, Crawford, Currie. Soon after eleven Lord John Russell, accompanied by Lady John Russell, his eldest son, and two daughters, drove through the City to his friend's committee-room in King-street, where her Ladyship and family remained until the close of the poll, while his Lordship, in company with Mr. Bennoch, and other members of his committee, proceeded to different parts of the City to animate by his presence the exertions of his supporters. Some time before noon cards were handed about and placards posted, inviting the electors to support Rothschild and Russell. The names of no other candidates being mentioned. This, combined with the fact that every hoarding had, during the morning, been covered with bills stating that Baron Rothschild, if elected, would not sit, induced the friends of Sir James Duke to believe the rumour of an understanding, or perhaps it would be more correct to say a "coalition," having been effected between those two candidates; the consequence was, that a large number of plumpers were recorded for James before twelve o'clock. At this hour Lord John was at the head of the poll, Sir James Duke second, Baron Rothschild third, Crawford fourth, and Currie fifth; a position which the latter retained to the end of the contest. At the end of the next hour Sir James was, in consequence of this rumour, placed at the head of the poll; Russell, Rothschild, and Crawford next in order. At two o'clock Sir James Duke still maintained his position, he having polled up to this hour 5793—being considerably in excess of the total number by which he was returned at the last election, when the poll in 1852. The other candidates had polled: Duke, 6807; Russell, 6493; Crawford, 5811; Currie, 4839. From nine o'clock the numbers polled by the several candidates had been differently stated by the committees of Lord John Russell and of the four Liberal candidates. We append a specimen of the returns as given by the two committees, which differ considerably from the real numbers as given at the declaration of the state of the poll:

| FOUR CANDIDATES' COMMITTEE. | | | | RUSSELL'S COMMITTEE. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nine o'Clock. | | Close of Poll. | | Nine o'Clock. | | Close of Poll |
| Rothschild | .. 336 | .. | 7134 | Rothschild | .. 451 | .. | 7238 |
| Duke | .. 305 | .. | 7560 | Duke | .. 407 | .. | 7086 |
| Crawford | .. 286 | .. | 6440 | Crawford | .. 361 | .. | 6838 |
| Currie | .. 234 | .. | 5046 | Currie | .. 314 | .. | 4772 |
| Russell | .. 325 | .. | 7046 | Russell | .. 435 | .. | 7435 |

During the afternoon Baron Rothschild, accompanied by several of the




THE CITY OF LONDON ELECTION IN GUILDHALL. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P., RETURNING THANKS.

younger branches of his family, visited Guildhall, and appeared much interested by the busy scene which presented itself. As four o'clock drew near, that part of the hall outside the barriers, put up to secure a free passage to electors became densely crowded by spectators, all apparently anticipating that the successful candidates would return thanks on the close of the poll. Sir J. Duke had been present from two o'clock, personally thanking the electors who voted in his favour, for their support. About five minutes before four Lord J. Russell, accompanied by various members of his committee, entered the hall, and took up a position on the hustings, amid loud cheers, which were vigorously renewed as the Guildhall clock indicated the close of the poll. A simultaneous closing of books and vacating of stations by the poll-clerks in the hall were speedily followed by the formal announcement, by the City crier, of the proceedings being terminated, and by the summons for all present to appear again on Monday to hear the official declaration of the polling. Three cheers were then heartily given for Lord John Russell and Baron Rothschild, when a short pause ensued, in the expectation of his Lordship coming forward to speak. No such intention being immediately manifested, he was loudly called for, and after some little delay came forward, apparently much gratified at his success, and at the hearty greeting which had been accorded him. Silence being restored, the noble Lord said—

"Gentlemen,—You are no doubt aware that the time for the members returning thanks is when the poll is declared on Monday, and, as Baron Lionel Rothschild is not here, I should be very unwilling to make a speech at the present time, in his absence. Still, gentlemen, as we have a pretty good guess what the state of the poll is, I beg to observe to you what was remarked to me in the course of the polling to day, that this is a splendid victory. This is the people's battle: the people have won it and no one else. (Loud cheers.)"

After a few words from Mr. Crawford, Sir James Duke, and from Mr Deputy Holt on behalf of Baron Rothschild, the assembly gradually vacated the hall. Lord John Russell retiring to his committee-room in King-street, and on his departing from the City, shortly after five o'clock, with Lady Russell and his family, he was very warmly received.

The official declaration of the poll took place on Monday, in Guildhall, at one o'clock. Shortly after twelve o'clock the body of the hall was filled by a respectable and well-conducted auditory. The gallery for the accommodation of ladies, removed after the nomination to give place to the desks of the poll-clerks, had been re-erected during the morning. Among its fair occupants were Lady Russell and daughters, the Baroness Rothschild, Baroness Meyer Rothschild, the ladies of many of the members of the Corporation, and several of the suite of Ferouk Khan, the Persian Ambassador. The balconies around the hall were also occupied by ladies, whose gay dresses presented a pleasing contrast to the sombre tints of the mass of spectators in the body of the hall and of the occupants of the hustings. The appearance of the successful candidates on the hustings was the signal for a round of cheering, which was kept up for several minutes.

Precisely as the clock struck one, the City crier, Mr Harker, having made the usual proclamation, Mr. Sheriff Mechi came forward and stated the number of votes returned for each candidate to be for—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir James Duke .. .. .. .. .. | 6604 |
| Baron Rothschild .. .. .. .. .. | 6498 |
| Lord John Russell .. .. .. .. .. | 6368 |
| Mr. R. W. Crawford .. .. .. .. .. | 5408 |
| Mr. Raikes Currie .. .. .. .. .. | 4519 |

THE FINSBURY ELECTION: THE HUSTINGS ON CLERKENWELL-GREEN—THE NOMINATION.

EXAMINATION AT THE FINSBURY

THE LAMBETH ELECTION. THE HUSTINGS AT KENNINGTON.

declaring that the first four were duly elected to be representatives in the ensuing Parliament for the city of London (Cheers).

Sir James Duke, Baron Rothschild, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Crawford, severally thanked the electors for the support they had given. The most remarkable speech was that of Lord John Russell. With reference to the question of Reform he made the following remarks:—

"And let me say now, that superior to any question—superior to any political question, to extension of the suffrage, to the ballot or to any other—is the maintenance of that free spirit, the maintenance of that love of independence, which distinguishes the people of England, and upon which our institutions and liberties must ultimately rest (Cheers). Now, gentlemen, let me say a word, and it shall not be long, on our future prospects (Cheers). We have hitherto had as an excuse for any Minister it was my excuse, it has been the excuse of Lord Palmerston, and I think a very just excuse—that parties in the House of Commons were so evenly balanced that it was difficult to carry Liberal measures with a sufficient majority to procure the assent of the House of Lords. But if it be true, as I trust it is, that a great Liberal majority is elected to the new Parliament, that excuse must fall to the ground (Cheers); and Lord Palmerston will have no reason whatever for not bringing forward, not six or seven, not a dozen measures, but beginning with one or two measures of considerable importance, which may show that the Ministry are true Reformers, and that nothing but circumstances have cooled their ardour. And, gentlemen, I see some symptoms of improvement in this respect, because the people of the United Kingdom have not allowed this election to turn upon a temporary question—whether Sir J. Bowring was right or wrong. The nation has had the good sense not to allow itself to be divided into 'Bowringites' and 'Yohites.' They know that the true divisions are between the Conservatives and the Reformers—Conservatives desirous to maintain our institutions, and not to improve them; Reformers desirous to improve our institutions, and at the same time to preserve them. We have had symptoms in the late Parliament of a small measure—for a small measure it was proposed by Mr Locke King. Upon that subject we heard nothing in the House of Commons at that time but objections to that measure, and if it had been a larger measure the objections would have been stronger and more decisive; but no sooner was there a question of dissolution of Parliament, and, more especially, no sooner did the members of the Administration go to their constituents, than it was discovered that they were all really in favour of that motion (Laughter). But there were in Mr Locke King's bill—which they had never seen, which I am told Mr. Locke King says he never communicated to them—certain faults and defects which alone prevented their voting in its favour. Why, if that be the case, what an opportunity they have in the new Parliament! They can frame a measure of their own. They can put in all the guards and securities which they are desirous of inserting. They can put in all those guards and securities which I inserted in a bill two years ago, and then no doubt they will carry that measure triumphantly through both Houses of Parliament. It is in this way that the dissolution of Parliament will prove to have been really of use to the people of this country."

## FINSBURY.

From the first hour of the polling on Saturday morning it was evident that there was no doubt of the triumphant return of Mr. T. S. Duncombe, and that the fight would be between Mr. Serjeant Parry and Mr. Cox, Major Reed being considerably behind on the first hour's polling. Mr. Serjeant Parry maintained the second position on the poll until eleven o'clock, when he had to give place to Mr. Cox, who continued to head his second opponent throughout the rest of the contest, although exceedingly close. Major Reed appeared to have no chance, and no states of the poll were issued from his committee; but those issued by Mr Duncombe's committee and the committee of Mr. Cox coincided with each other.

The final close of the poll was thus given by the committees of Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Cox:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duncombe | .. .. | 7441 | Parry | .. .. | 4135 |
| Cox | .. .. | 4359 | Reed | .. .. | 2582 |

Thus giving Mr. Duncombe a majority of 3082 votes over the next highest candidate upon the poll, and Mr. Cox a majority of 224 over his competitor, Mr. Serjeant Parry. At the close of the poll at four o'clock at least 10,000 persons had assembled on Clerkenwell-green, in the hope of hearing an address from some of the candidates, more especially those who were understood to be successful; but they were doomed to disappointment, and, to make up for this shortcoming, an "independent" elector made a speech from the window of Mr. Cox's committee-room, the Crown Tavern, which appeared to have such an exciting effect upon his auditory that several fights took place, and the uproar was only quelled by the interference of the police.

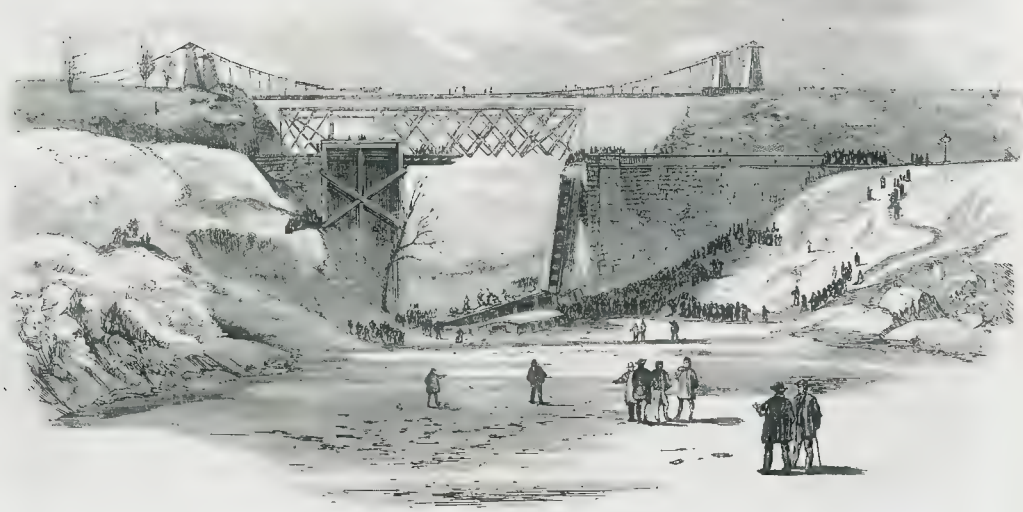
It is said that the return of Mr Cox will be petitioned against—upon the ground that he has employed paid canvassers. The opinion of counsel has been taken, and that opinion is, that such a proceeding is an act of bribery.

On Monday Mr. James, the returning officer, announced the state of the poll as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duncombe | .. .. | 6922 | Parry | .. .. | 3954 |
| Cox | .. .. | 4110 | Reed | .. .. | 2378 |

and declared the first two to be duly elected. The declaration of the numbers was received with loud cheers or groans by the respective supporters of Messrs. Cox and Parry, who were present in great numbers.

Mr Duncombe, in his speech to the electors, said: There was a sect springing up in the House of Commons which not only said there, but which also attempted to create the feeling in the country, that whatever England does is wrong, and that whatever foreigners do is right. No, no. It is time that feeling should be put down. I shall go back to my place and resume my seat in the House of Commons the same reformer and advocate of civil and religious liberty that I have ever been (Cheers). I am tied to no Minister whatever (Applause). You have the authority of Sir J. Graham that Lord Palmerston is a Tory of the deepest dye. I do not dispute that Sir J. Graham is a very good judge of Toryism, for he sat in Governments and in Cabinets with the rankest Tories of former days (Hear, hear). Sir J. Graham and Lord J



SCENE OF THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEAR HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Russell are now bidding for popularity and calling themselves Reformers. All I know is this, that, till within the last few years, the extension of the franchise and Parliamentary reform have been opposed by these gentlemen (Cheers). They have changed their opinions; why should not Lord Palmerston change his? He is too old a diplomatist, whether at home or abroad, not to know that if he wishes to keep the Liberal party together—if he wishes to retain the support which the people of England have given to him on this occasion—he must march with the times (Cheers); and it will be my chief task, whether Lord Palmerston or any other is the Minister—to see that that Minister does his duty by the rights of the poor (Bravo), by the property of the rich, and by the extension of the freedom and liberties of mankind.

Mr. Cox adverted to the charge of bribery which had been brought against him. He had been charged in a bill put forward by Major Reed with contravening the Act of Parliament in employing paid agents. The election auditor, however, declared that they were legal, just, and proper charges. He could only say that he was ready to try the question with his opponents before an election committee, or before a court of law

### LAMBETH

The nomination took place on Saturday, at ten, at the Triangle, Kennington park. The space in front of the hustings was not very large, and it certainly was not half filled. The crowd, considering that there was a popular candidate, was exceedingly orderly and well conducted; and, except ing when it came to Mr. Wilkinson's turn, gave every one a fair hearing. The crowd was backed by a line of men carrying placards for Roupell, who, ranged exactly in front of the hustings, and shouldering their placards with military precision, formed an artistic finish not always to be found in election crowds. Besides these men Mr. Roupell had an equestrian escort in his colours from head to foot, who dashed backwards in the midst of Mr. Williams's speech, interrupting one of his most telling periods. It was no wonder that he should call out "Don't pay attention to that mountebank!" The popular candidate had offered for the occasion a theatrical great coat with fur lining, and issued forth from the Horns to the hustings in an open carriage and four, followed by old carriages containing his lady friends, some of whom were remarkably pretty. The hustings accommodation was anything but sufficient, and the matter was not mended by the police, who, when the later reporters arrived to discharge their duties, coolly refused to exercise their powers, or to let them in, stating that "there were reporters enough there already." There were not salient points enough about the election to give opportunities for much reporting, for good placarding. The most conspicuous of the last was one entreating the people to "Vote for Viscount Williams and the British barristocracy," an allusion to the supposed cockney elevation of the honourable member, and a report that he had refused a Peerage. Of course Wilkinson could not hope to escape "Wilkins and his Dinah." The opponents of Roupell either had no great share of this sort of wit, or no opportunity of exercising it, for there was nothing said or exhibited against him, except an occasional allusion from the mob to the weight of his purse. The proceedings were opened at ten o'clock, with the ordinary proclamation by the returning officer, Mr. H. Onslow. The three candidates having addressed the crowd, the show of hands was taken, and declared to be in favour of Messrs Roupell and Williams. A poll was, of course, demanded for Mr. Wilkinson. A vote of thanks was then passed to the returning officer, and the proceedings ended.

The polling took place on Monday, when Mr. Roupell was chosen by a majority of 246. The numbers for the respective candidates at the close of the poll were—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Akroyd | .. | 833 | Mr. Cobden .. .. 587 |

The Huddersfield contest has excited as much interest as that of any borough in the kingdom, and many of the electors gave their votes, not so much as an expression of their opinion as to the policy of Mr. Akroyd or Mr. Cobden would make the better member of the Legislature, but as a manifestation of their approval of the course pursued by Lord Palmerston's Government to uphold the honour of the British flag and the interests of this country in reference to the Chinese affair, and also in condemnation of the views of Mr. Cobden. The total number of electors on the register is 1852, and it will be seen that nearly the entire list of voters—1,420—out of the poll was inquired after with great interest during the day through-out the whole of the West Riding. A great many persons went to Huddersfield from the surrounding towns and villages; and at the close of the contest an immense crowd had assembled in St. George's square—larger than was present on the nomination day. It is not an over-stimated computation to say that there were not less than 10,000 people present. A few minutes after four o'clock Mr. Akroyd, the successful candidate, presented himself at one of the windows of the George Hotel, and briefly addressed the large assembly. He was most loudly cheered.

GREENWICH.—Mr. TOWNSEND, local auctioneer and undertaker, has defeated Mr. Montagu Chambers, and elected as a colleague to General Sir W. Codrington. Mr. Chambers's defeat is attributed by his friends principally to the fact of his having supported the Sunday Trading Bill introduced by Lord Robert Grosvenor. His measure excited much opposition in Greenwich, especially among those tradesmen who derive considerable profit from the influx of visitors from London on a Sunday. During the canvass great efforts were made to convince the electors belonging to those classes that Lord Robert Grosvenor's bill would not have militated against their interests, but it was only in a few instances that these efforts were successful. The unpopularity was also excited against Mr. Chambers by the fact that he had not been present at so many divisions as the people of Greenwich thought he ought have voted in

THE LANCASHIRE MEMBERS. The elections for this county may be said to have been made for, though the North Lancashire nomination takes place this morning, and that for South Lancashire on Wednesday, there seems no probability of any opposition being made to the re-election of the old members. Of those Lancashire members who voted (or paired, in the minority with Government on that motion, three have subsequently retired from Parliament, viz.—Mr. Acton (Wigan,, Mr. M. J. Feilden (Blackburn, and Mr. J. Heywood (North Lancashire). Of those who voted (or paired, against Government and with Mr. Cobden, three retired from Parliament Mr. T. Greene (Lancaster), Mr. R. T. Parker (Preston, and Mr. Le G. N. Starkie (Clitheroe). Of those who again offered themselves, having voted (or paired) in favour of the Government, four have been re-elected—Mr. Cobbett (Oldham , Messrs. Horsfall and Ewart (Liverpool, and Mr. Gregson (Lancashire); while two have had their seats Mr. Peel (Bury), and Sir G. Strickland (Preston). Of those who voted (or paired) against Government, four have been re elected Mr. Crook (Bolton), Mr. Greaall Warrington., Mr. Pilkington (Blackburn, and Mr Patten (North Lancashire ; and four have lost their seats Mr. Fox (Oldham), Mr. Gibson (Manchester), Colonel Lindsay (Wigan, and Mr Miall (Rochdale). Of those who were absent, two have lost their seats Mr. Bright (Manchester), and Mr Barnes (Bolton); and three are re elected Messrs. Brown and Cheetham (North Lancashire), and Mr. Charles Hindley (Ashton). It appears, therefore, that those who voted on Mr Cobden's motion, had nine votes against and eleven in favour of that motion; not counting six absentees, most of whom had they been present, were very likely to have voted with the majority. The Lancashire sends to Parliament twenty members, who will give a general support to Lord Palmerston, and six members who may be expected to be found in the ranks of the Opposition. It is hoped to observe that we are to become Parliamentary Reformers (Loud cheers and laughter). It is only a question of time and of degree, and I hope that the hon. gentleman on the other side of the hustings will be found among the supporters of the bill giving effect to the extension of the franchise—then he and I shall be found in the same lobby giving effect to the opinions which you have unequivocally expressed" (Hear, hear).

ELECTION RIOT AT KIDDERMINSTER. The polling took place on Monday. The two candidates for this borough were Mr. Lowe, the late member, and Mr. Boycott, a Conservative. The votes were—for Lowe, 234; for Boycott, 230. Shortly after the close of the poll, and before the poll was finally closed, although no elector had voted in the last half hour, an attack was made upon Mr. Lowe and his friends by the mob, which now numbered from 3000 to 4000 persons, who, with loud hootings and imprecations, threw stones and brickbats into the booth, evidently directed against Mr. Lowe and Mr. Pardoe, his proposer. The Mayor and other gentlemen made repeated efforts to calm the mob, but ineffectually, and the Mayor was requested by several magistrates to read the Riot Act, which, however, he, perhaps wisely, refrained from doing, as it would probably only have further exasperated the crowd, which it would have been impossible to disperse, the only force at the command of the Mayor being the local police, and some seventy or eighty special constables sworn in on the previous day. The attack becoming more serious, several persons having received severe cuts and wounds from the missiles, and it being evident that in a few minutes the mob would burst into the booth, a general rush was made out of it into the crowd, and Mr. Lowe and the Mayor were conducted towards the town (the booth being situated in the outskirts). The mob followed with hootings and yells, and continued their attack, throwing stones and brickbats as before, until Mr. Lowe's friends carried him into a house in Bewdley-street, which was immediately surrounded by the mob, and the windows smashed from top to bottom. Mr. Lowe was so seriously injured and weakened from loss of blood that it was found necessary to secure the services of Mr. Stretton, surgeon, forthwith. Mr. Stretton discovered that Mr. Lowe had sustained a fracture of the right parietal bone of the skull, in addition to a lacerated scalp wound and many other severe contusions on the side of the head. Four of the rioters were captured by the police on Saturday, and were brought before the magistrates for examination on Monday. Two of them were discharged, and the other two remanded till Friday, by which time it was expected that some of the ringleaders would be apprehended. As the magistrates were apprehensive of renewed disturbances they telegraphed for a troop of Hussars, who arrived on Saturday night.

### SOUTHWARK

The nomination of candidates for the borough of Southwark took place on Saturday, at twelve o'clock, the hustings being erected in front of the Town-hall, on St Margaret's-hill. Shortly after eleven o'clock appeared some six or 600 of the "Liberal Independent" electors of Southwark, of whom the most prominent of whom were a large number of coalheavers and costermongers, bearing in front of their caps and fantails the cards of their favorite. Mr. Locke, with the favourite gentleman seemed to be the popular candidate. By twelve o'clock something like 5000 persons had assembled in front of the hustings, chiefly of the class before described; and on the appearance of the respective candidates making their appearance they were greeted with the usual amount of applause or disapprobation, in accordance with the position they held in the scale of out-door popularity. On Mr. Locke presenting himself he was exceedingly well received; while Sir Charles Napier met with a still more favourable reception, and Mr. Pellatt was also cheered by his friends, and hooted by the supporters of Mr Locke.

The writ having been read by Mr. H D. Pritchard, the deputy returning officer, and the High Bailiff having addressed the assembly, Mr. Thomas Pocock proposed, and Mr. Mackie seconded, the nomination of Mr Apsley Pellatt; Mr. Cyrus Legg proposed, and Mr. Vickers seconded, the nomination of Sir Charles Napier; Dr. Challice proposed, and Mr. Walker seconded, the nomination of Mr. Locke.

The three candidates having addressed the crowd, a show of hands was taken, which was decidedly in favour of Sir C. Napier and Mr. Locke, notwithstanding a frantic call for every man to hold up their hands in favour of Mr Pellatt. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Pellatt, and, after a vote of thanks to the returning officer, the proceedings terminated.

The result of the poll, as stated on Monday at four o'clock was as follows—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Napier .. 3389. | John Lock .. 3610. | | Apsley Pellatt .. 2418. |

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

The election for the county of Buckingham was held on Tuesday at Aylesbury, when the three former members Mr. Du Pré, Mr. Cavendish, and Mr. Disraeli were re-elected without opposition. The proceedings took place at the Townhall, which was filled in every part, and the utmost good humour prevailed. One of the galleries was reserved for ladies Mrs. Disraeli was present during the proceedings.

The High Sheriff of the county (Mr. William Wroughton) presided, and, after the usual formalities, the three candidates were duly proposed and seconded. The High Sheriff then inquired whether there was any other candidate to propose, and no elector having come forward for the purpose, Mr. Du Pré, Mr. Cavendish, and Mr. Disraeli were declared duly elected (Loud cheers

Mr. Du Pré and Mr. Cavendish both returned thanks, but neither of their speeches contained anything remarkable.

Mr. Disraeli, who was met with loud cheers, after thanking the electors for having a fourth time returned him to Parliament, went on at great length to defend the conduct of the Conservative party while in office and in Opposition. Questions of the most importance of his speech were those relating to the Vienna negotiations and the popular demand for reform. With reference to the former topic he said

"We have been told that Lord Palmerston took the reins in a moment of difficulty, and carried us through a crisis with great efficiency (Hear, hear) Yes, but it should be remembered that when he took the reins he commenced negotiations for an ignominious peace ("No, no," and "Yes, yes"). He sent Lord John Russell to Vienna with instructions to negotiate for peace. I have heard it stated, and I believe it is a fact, that the instructions to Lord John Russell were drawn up by Lord Palmerston's own hand; and I think it highly probable that the most experienced statesman we have would not fail in performing such a duty. It did so happen, however, that although the negotiations were secret, somebody told me the terms of them ("Bravo, Dizzy!"), and I formed the conclusion that they would be most unsatisfactory to the people, and most prejudicial to the interests and honour of the country. My information, though accurate, was not complete, and I brought forward a motion in the House of Commons, asking it to come to the resolution that the language and uncertain conduct of her Majesty's representative at Vienna were sources of great anxiety to Parliament. That resolution, brought forward on the eve of the Whitsun-tide holidays, was defeated by a great majority of the House—a majority of 108 - and the reason was, that Lord John Russell had returned and made a warlike speech, and was supported by the Prime Minister with so much cordiality, that the House of Commons did not think that the impression I wished to convey was justifiable. But it subsequently appeared that the French Plenipotentiary who had consented to those terms, annoyed that the negotiations had failed, resigned his office. I then revealed, in my own vindication, all that had occurred, and when Parliament met after the holidays, some of the members who voted against my motion, expressed their deep regret that they had adopted that course. The consequence was, that I asked a distinguished friend of mine (Sir E. B Lytton) to bring the whole subject forward. What was the consequence? The existence of the Government was at stake, and those who would have terminated its existence had it not been that Lord John Russell saved it by making himself the voluntary scapegoat of the Government (Hear, hear). He will do Lord John Russell the justice to state that he offered to stand or fall by Lord John Russell; but as the majority would have been overwhelming, Lord John offered to be the scapegoat, and the Government was saved. In justice to Lord John Russell, it is necessary, I should say, that, in my opinion, he was not responsible for those terms, but that the responsibility rested with the Cabinet and the Prime Minister. I mention these things, as they show that we did not deviate from the patriotic course of the Opposition ,and to show that some credit is due to the Parliamentary Opposition of England during the Government of Lords Aberdeen and Palmerston."

With regard to the question of Parliamentary Reform, he said he did not believe the people were much in earnest in their demand for it. The talk we have heard during the last fortnight was more the excitement of the hustings than the expression of earnest feeling on the part of any large body of the people. The state of parties, however, was likely to give reform greater prominence than it has had lately. Then came the question as to what measure of reform we ought to have. The moderate Reformers were in favour of bit-by-bit reform; the earnest and real Reformers demanded comprehensive measures. For his part he never agreed to all bit-by bit reforms, because he found that, however plausible they might appear, they always ended in a job. As for the real Reformers, they went for electoral districts and the ballot. Having stated his objections to the first of these measures, he proceeded as follows.. "With respect to the ballot, all gentlemen considered the subject must agree that the ballot is impossible unless accompanied with a great extension of the suffrage It would be insupportable and intolerable that those who enjoy the privilege of voting should exercise it in secret, without being subject to that control and influence which the possessors of other privileges have. Admitting, then, that if you have the ballot, you must also have extension of the suffrage, you will have another important question to consider, namely, whether you will accompany the ballot with plurality of voting? Do you mean to say that the Lord Lieutenant of the country, for instance, is to have no more voice at an election than some individual in the [illegible] Would you take away the privileges of property, and say that property is to have no influence in the representation? Would you take away the privileges of property, and say that property is to have no influence in the representation? Would you take away the privileges of property, and say that property is to have no influence in the representation?

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List of Prices, with Drawings of the Instruments, may be had on application. JULLIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street, W.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price Fifty Guineas.—This Instrument has (unlike the ordinary Cottage Pianoforte) Three Strings and the fullest Grand compass of Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to secure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description, the tone is round, full, and rich, and the power equal to that of a Richord Grand. The case is of the most elegant construction in rosewood, the touch elastic, and the repetition very rapid. Every possible precaution has been taken to ensure its standing well in tune. Chappell and Co. especially invite the attention of the public, the profession, and merchants to the Foreign Model Pianoforte, feeling assured that no Pianoforte, in all respects comparable, can hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every Instrument will be warranted, and if desired exchanged within twelve months of the purchase.—50, New Bond-street, London

THE ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM AT SIX GUINEAS.
ALEXANDRE and SON have made this Harmonium at the lowest price possible, to bring the instrument within the means of all classes. It is an Oak Case, with Two Rows of Reeds, and is also calculated for Private Houses and for Chapels, and as
INDISPENSABLE TO THE SCHOOL-ROOM.
The Six-Guinea Harmonium will be taken in exchange for any of the more expensive descriptions, without loss or diminution
Alexandre and Son's Harmoniums obtained the Prize Medal at the Great Exhibition at Paris, 1855. Their Harmoniums have been pronounced the best by Halévy, Auber, Adam, Thalberg, Liszt, &c., and by the Professors of the Conservatoire de Paris
The most eminent Harmoniums range from 10 to 55 guineas. These are brought to the greatest perfection, and are equally adapted to the
CHURCH OR DRAWING-ROOM,
AS AN
ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE VOICE OR PIANOFORTE.
Messrs. Chappell have just received a number of Alexandre's celebrated HARMONIUM PIANOFORTES,
which combine the excellences of both Instruments. The two can used in combination by the same performer, or each instrument perfect in itself. Price from 40 to 150 guineas.

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PIANOFORTES BY THE BEST MAKERS,
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enabling the purchaser to select a Pianoforte or Harmonium from the largest Stock in London, and to try the merits of the various makers side by side.
Full descriptive Lists of Harmoniums and of Pianofortes will be sent on application to
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THE PATENT MODEL HARMONIUM, the best that can be made, price 55 guineas. Illustrated Catalogues of Pianofortes and Harmoniums sent on application. CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street, and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

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MUSICAL BOX DEPOT, 54, Cornhill, London, for the sale of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS made by the celebrated Swiss Artists, NICOLE (Freres), of Geneva. Large Size, 8 by 6 inches, 14 in. long, 4s; Six Airs, 18 in. long, 8s 6s.; Eight Airs, 20 in. long, 12s.; Twelve Airs, 30 in. long, 21s. Selections from the most eminent composers including Popular, National, and Operatic Airs, together with Hymns and other Sacred Music. A variety of Swiss Musical Snuff boxes, playing Two Tunes, 14s. 6d. and 16s.; Three Tunes, 21s.; Four Tunes, 42s. each. Lists of Tunes, &c., may be had gratis, and sent post-free

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PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY.—At MOORE and MOORE'S, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within.—These are perfect Pianos, of rare excellence, possessing exquisite improvements, recently applied, which effect a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Price, from 21 Guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

PIANOFORTE.—A Beautiful full-size Cabinet Cottage, the property of a gentleman leaving England, equal to new, of most superior tone, and in splendid case, will be SOLD a Great Bargain. This is well worthy the attention of parties requiring a beautiful instrument at a moderate price. To be seen at LEWIS CRANWELL and CO.'S, Upholsterers, 7, Queen's Buildings Knights-bridge (seven doors west of Sloane-street)

COLLARD'S SEMI-COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.—To be SOLD, at low price, for cash, or for HIRE with the option of purchase, a number of those beautiful Instruments, with every improvement, in rosewood and walnut cases. Also upwards of twenty superior second-hand ditto, by various esteemed makers, at HOLDERNESS'S, 444, New Oxford street.

London, Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857.

EXAMINATION AT [illegible]

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 853.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE PARLIAMENT OUT OF DOORS.

THE constituencies both of Boroughs and of Counties have excluded from the New Parliament so many men possessed of energy and eloquence, that the country is threatened with a Parliament out of doors. So let it be! We know of no reason why such a result should be deprecated. Even if the members of the extraneous Parliament should be gifted with powers of debate more brilliant, and with powers of ratiocination more trenchant and effectual, than the legitimate Parliament of the nation, the cause of good government will not suffer. When parties are too evenly balanced, or when the distinctive marks which separate party from party are effaced or blurred, there is a tendency in Parliaments to become idle and to stagnate. When this is the case there is nothing better than a good breeze out of doors to keep the waters wholesome. Of late years this tendency has become stronger every Session—so strong, in fact, that for all useful purposes, except the voting of supplies, Parliament was gradually abdicating its right of action, and degenerating into a mere debating club. Another and more impetuous Parliament out of doors will cure it of this evil, should it have no means of cure within itself. After a lull of eleven years a good rattling storm of domestic politics will help to clear the atmosphere. Standing still in these times is virtually as bad as retrogression. The recent elections, if they have declared anything to parties and to Governments, have declared that it is time to move on. The movement, we think, will be all the brisker because certain men who love to hear themselves talk, and who are accustomed to lead or to lecture their countrymen, are deprived of the opportunity in the council-chamber of St. Stephen's.

The question of the Corn-laws unsettled the mutual relationship of Tories, Whigs, and Radicals; Conservatives and Liberals; and marshalled them into the opposing phalanxes of Protectionists and Free-traders. But, when that question was disposed of, no other of equal urgency or interest arose to fill its place and redistribute the Parliamentary combatants under their ancient banners. The question of Reform, though sometimes on the lips of orators, had no very deep seat in their affections; and just as it might have become a powerful cry, the useless French Revolution of February, 1848, occurred to distract attention from domestic to foreign politics, and to prove by its results that there might be a great deal of Reform without even the shadow of Liberty. The events which rapidly succeeded each other in France and in other Continental countries somewhat disgusted the sober British people with their fine-spun theories of Reform and Progress which had only to be drawn out to the proper tenuity to snap asunder, and leave a clear arena to the first Despot—booted, spurred, and sabred—who had audacity enough to vault into the vacant place and take possession. These revolutions and counter-revolutions, these short-lived and tyrannical Republics, followed by longer-lived and more tyrannical Autocracies, led as an infallible consequence to that general disturbance of the political relations of the European States towards each other, which, in its turn, produced the attack of Russia on the independence and the very existence of Turkey, and that great War to resist the evil-doer which so sorely tried the temper of the British people. But, having passed successfully, if not gloriously, through that ordeal, and having escaped, by the administrative sagacity and patriotic boldness of Lord Palmerston, from the national humiliation which for many a dark day in the Crimea seemed but too imminent, and being freed in consequence from any apprehension of a renewed European war, the people of the British Islands once more turned their attention to domestic affairs. The opportunity of passing a verdict was no sooner afforded them, than they deprived of their seats in Parliament the most able and pertinacious of the men who had systematically striven to weaken the hands of the Government in its foreign wars. Mr. Gladstone himself, the arch-arguer whose eloquence "darkens counsel" in the most triumphant manner known in modern times, would have shared the fate of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Mr Milner Gibson, if he had asked the suffrages of any constituency but that of the University of Oxford or of a rotten borough; and Sir J. Graham, had he gone out of Carlisle, might have begged for a seat in vain from any popular constituency. With few exceptions, whenever a member of the last Parliament with a crotchet about the possibility of universal peace, or about the wickedness of all war, has ventured to solicit re-election, he has been defeated. Wherever an impracticable member, always carping at others, never of himself suggesting anything feasible, and making it a rule to deny the propriety and the feasibility of everything proposed by wiser

THE CASTLE OF ST. ELMO, NAPLES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

men, has ventured to face the electors he has been consigned to private life, as the punishment of his conceit and want of common sense. The people have declared for common sense as well as for common honesty, and the result is a Parliament stronger in its Liberal element than any Parliament since the days of the first Earl Grey; and the delegation to comparative obscurity of more than a hundred gentlemen, who were not acute enough to understand their countrymen, or generous enough to sympathise with them.

Of these hundred, perhaps some twenty or thirty of the ablest, the most eloquent, and the most energetic and honest, with Mr. Cobden at their head, will form the "Parliament out of doors." It is possible that Mr. Cobden, who, notwithstanding his errors of judgment, was an ornament to the Legislature, will be enabled ere long to procure a seat. But, even in his default, the external Parliament will not be powerless to look out leaders.

The vice of the late House of Commons was want of zeal in the public cause, and that vice was to a large extent attributable to a want of wholesome agitation for some great and well-defined object of domestic policy. The object has been found. The policy has been declared; and the able men who have been rejected from Parliament are desirous to set foot once more within the well-beloved precincts—admission to which gives dignity as well as power—they will be to accomplish their end by constitutional and energetic agitation in favour of another medium act of Reform. Some of them have already declared that, if the people could freely elect their representatives, they would be members of the new, as they were of the old Parliament. Let them try what Reform will do for them, and they may live to confer a real service on their country.

## THE CASTLE OF ST. ELMO, NAPLES.

We receive another of our artistic Correspondent's views in Naples, which, in the political horizon, may be considered at this moment to possess interest equal to that of any European capital. The Castle of St. Elmo, or St. Erasmo, stands on the most lofty point in the neighbourhood of the capital, and commands it completely with its guns. Some uncertainty attaches to the date of its construction, but probably it was built about the middle of the fourteenth century. The mountain on which it stands has been at various times called Monte Falerno, Santo Erasmo, and Santo Martino; but St. Erasmo has given its name to the castle. The Viceroy of Charles V much enlarged it and perhaps all that we now see belongs to the sixteenth century. In 1587 it suffered much from lightning, which falling upon it ignited the powder-magazine and a great portion of the fortress together with 15 persons, was destroyed. Though it commands the city, it would be of little use were an enemy behind it, as it is itself commanded by the heights of Camaldoli. With a full knowledge of this, therefore, the country about it has been fortified in order to guard against such a contingency. At present Castel St. Elmo is well provided with munitions of war, and is in the hands of the Swiss who are the masters of the city, and very recently its strength has been much increased by one of those crimes which, soon or later, bring down on the perpetrators the curse of all the other subjects.

On the 15th May 1848, the red flag was displayed from its heights, and the cannon sent forth its destructive volleys into the devoted city which lay beneath. In certain eventualities it is prepared to enact another 15th May. St. Elmo is used at times as a place of confinement for State prisoners, and if some of its presents to me speak without exaggeration, I can understand that the dungeons must drive such tortures to despair. Some of the cells are but a few feet square, and without light or air. Here, in the days of the Inquisition, many a victim of religious persecution has languished and died. Here, in more modern times, many a victim of political persecution has languished and died. Here, at the present moment, many a victim of political persecution is languishing and dying. Here, in the future, many a victim of political persecution will languish and die. Such dungeons cannot be opened, nor the existence of places of confinement in connection with ordinary dwellings, and yet, who that looks upon that picturesque mediæval edifice, and marks with an artistic eye in what bold relief it stands out against the blue canvas of the sky, would ever dream of the sufferings which are experienced within its walls? Still more, who that, standing upon the height of the castle looks down on the smiling gulf-like bay which bounds around from the one point to the other, would ever dream that there could be imposed more hateful, and, as it is to many, appalling tax than to Dante Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise? Yet such are the blessings which are there so abundantly diffused?

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### AUSTRIA AND SARDINIA

[illegible]

### CONDITION OF ITALY.

The most recent accounts from Naples show that the elements of discord are increasing on all sides.

Lord Beaumont, [illegible] March, has been [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

### NEW MEMBERS.

In the following lists we have given the names of New Members returned to Parliament up to the latest date, and the names of the old Members who have retired or who have been rejected:—

#### ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon—Mr J. T. Norris (L).
Andover—Mr. Fortescue (L).
Argyleshire—Mr A. S. Finlay (L).
Aylesbury—Mr Bernard (L).
Barnstaple—Sir William Fraser (C).
Mr Locke (C).
Bath—Sir Alexander Elton (L).
Bedford—Mr Russell (L).
Berkshire—Mr Bouverie (L).
Berwick—Mr Stapleton (L).
Beverley—Hon. W. J. Denison (L).
Mr J. A. Glover (C).
Blackburn—Mr Hornby (C).
Bodmin—Captain Vivian (L), Mr. Wyld (L).
Bolton—Captain Gray (C).
Boston—Mr. W. H. Adam (C).
Brecon—Genl. Thompson (L).
Bridport—Mr A. Hodgson (L).
Bridgwater—A. W. Kinglake (L).
Brighton—Mr Cunningham (L).
Buckingham—Sir H. Verney (L).
Bury (Lancashire)—Mr Philips (L).
Bury St Edmunds—Mr J. A. Hardcastle (L).
Cambridge—Mr. Macaulay (C), Mr. A. Stuart (C).
Cambridgeshire—Mr. Adeane (L).
Canterbury—Mr R B Robertson (C).
Cardiff—Colonel Stuart (L).
Cardigan—Mr. E. P. Price (L).
Carlisle—Mr H. Hodgson (C).
Carlow—Mr Bruen (C).
Chatham—Sir F Smith (C).
Chester—Mr. Salusbury (L).
Cirencester—Hon. Mr Bathurst (C).
Cliltheroe—Mr J. T. Heywood (L).
Cornwall, West—Mr. Davey (L.)
Dartmouth—Mr Cairn (L)
Denbigh District—Mr. Mainwaring (C).
Derby—Mr Beale (L).
Derbyshire, S.—Mr T. W. Evans (L).
Devizes—Mr. Taylor (C), Mr Griffiths (L).
Devon, N.—Mr. J. W. Buller (L), Hon. Mr. Trefusis (C).
Dorsetshire—Hon. W. Portman (L).
Dover—Sir W. Russell (L).
Dudley—Mr. H. B. Sheridan (L).
Durham, S.—Mr H. Pease (L).
East Retford—Mr. F. Foljambe (L).
Essex, N.—Mr. Du Cane (L).
Essex, S.—Mr R B Wingfield (L).
Exeter—Mr B Gard (C
Falmouth—Mr S Gurney (L), Mr. F Baring (L)
Finsbury—Mr W. Cox (L).
Frome—Mr. J. Nicoll (L).
Glamorganshire—Mr. H Vivian (L).
Gloucester—Alderman Carden (C).
Grantham—Hon. F. Tollemache (C).
Great Yarmouth—Mr T M'Cullagh (L) Mr. Watkin (L)
Greenwich—Mr. Townsend (L).
Great Grimsby—Lord Worsley (L).
Guildford—Mr. Bovill (C).
Hampshire, N.—Mr. Beach (C), Mr. Sclater (C).
Hampshire, S.—Hon. R. H. Dutton (C), Sir J. Seyvoie (L).
Harwich—Col. Warburton (L).
Helston—Mr. Truman (L).
Herefordshire—Sir J G Cotterill (L)
Hertford—Sir M Farquhar (C).
Hertfordshire—Mr C W Pelher (L)
Honiton—Major Wortley (C).
Huddersfield—Mr Akroyd (L).
Hull—Lord Ashley (C).
Isle of Wight—Mr. C. Clifford (L.).

#### SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen City—Colonel Sykes (L).
Ayrshire—Lord J Stuart (L).
Clackmannan—Lord Melgund (L).
Dundee—Sir T. Ogilvy (L).
Falkirk District—Mr. J. Merry (L).
Glasgow—Mr. Dalgleish (L).
Wigton Burghs—Sir W. Dunbar (L).

### LATE MEMBERS.

#### ENGLAND.

Aldeburgh—Major Reed.
Andover—Mr H. B. Coles.
Argyleshire—Sir A. Campbell.
Aylesbury—Mr. Tindal
Barnstaple—Colonel Bury, Mr. R. S Guinness
Bath—Captain Scobell.
Bedford—Captain Peel.
Berkshire—Lord Parmjton.
Berwick—Mr J Forster.
Beverley—Sir A Gordon.
Blackburn—Major Fielden.
Bodmin—Dr. Mitchell, Mr Sawle.
Bolton—Mr Fletcher.
Boston—Mr W H Adam (C).
Brecon—Genl. Thompson (L).
Bridport—Mr A. Hodgson (L).
Bridgwater—A. W. Kinglake (L).
Brighton—Mr Cunningham (L).
Buckingham—Sir H. Verney (L).
Bury (Lancashire)—Mr Philips (L).
Bury St Edmunds—Mr J. A. Hardcastle (L).
Cambridge—Mr. Macaulay (C), Mr. A. Stuart (C).
Cambridgeshire—Mr. Adeane (L).
Canterbury—Mr R B Robertson (C).
Cardiff—Colonel Stuart (L).
Cardigan—Mr. E P Price (L).
Carlisle—Mr H. Hodgson (C).
Carlow—Mr Bruen (C).
Chatham—Sir F Smith (C).
Chester—Mr. Salusbury (L).
Cirencester—Hon. Mr Bathurst (C).
Cliltheroe—Mr J. T Heywood (L).
Cornwall, West—Mr. Davey (L.)
Dartmouth—Mr Cairn (L)
Denbigh District—Mr. Mainwaring (C).
Derby—Mr Beale (L).
Derbyshire, S.—Mr T. W. Evans (L).
Devizes—Mr. Taylor (C), Mr Griffiths (L).
Devon, N.—Mr. J. W. Buller (L), Hon. Mr. Trefusis (C).
Dorsetshire—Hon. W. Portman (L).
Dover—Sir W. Russell (L).
Dudley—Mr. H. B. Sheridan (L).
Durham, S.—Mr H. Pease (L).
East Retford—Mr. F. Foljambe (L).
Essex, N.—Mr. Du Cane (L).
Essex, S.—Mr R B Wingfield (L).
Exeter—Mr B Gard (C
Falmouth—Mr S Gurney (L), Mr. F Baring (L)
Finsbury—Mr W. Cox (L).
Frome—Mr. J. Nicoll (L).
Glamorganshire—Mr. H Vivian (L).
Gloucester—Alderman Carden (C).
Grantham—Hon. F. Tollemache (C).
Great Yarmouth—Mr T M'Cullagh (L) Mr. Watkin (L)
Greenwich—Mr. Townsend (L).
Great Grimsby—Lord Worsley (L).
Guildford—Mr. Bovill (C).
Hampshire, N.—Mr. Beach (C), Mr. Sclater (C).
Hampshire, S.—Hon. R. H. Dutton (C), Sir J. Seyvoie (L).
Harwich—Col. Warburton (L).
Helston—Mr. Truman (L).
Herefordshire—Sir J G Cotterill (L)
Hertford—Sir M Farquhar (C).
Hertfordshire—Mr C W Pelher (L)
Honiton—Major Wortley (C).
Huddersfield—Mr Akroyd (L).
Hull—Lord Ashley (C).
Isle of Wight—Mr. C. Clifford (L.).
Kent, E.—Sir Brook Bridges (C).
Kent, West—Mr. Whatman (L).
Knaresborough—Mr. Collins (C).
Lambeth—Mr. Roupell (L).
Lancaster—Mr. Garnett (C).
Lancashire, N.—Lord Cavendish (L).
Lincolnshire, S.—Mr. Willson (C).
Lisle—Mr. R. Hall (C).
Leicester—Mr. Harris (L.
Leicestershire, S.—Viset. Curzon (C).
Leominster—Mr. Willoughby (L).
Lincolnshire, N.—Sir M. Sibthorpe (L).
London—Mr. R. W. Crawford (L).
Ludlow—Mr. L. Bothell (C).
Lymington—Mr. W. A. Mackinnon (L)
Maidstone—Mr A. B. Hope (C), Captain Scott (C).
Maldon—Mr Western (L).
Malton—Mr. J Brown (L).
Manchester—Sir J. Potter (L), Mr. J. A. Turner (L).
Middlesex—Mr. R. Hanbury (L).
Newark—Earl of Lincoln (C), Mr. Handley (C).
Newport—Isle of Wight—Mr. Buxton (L), Capt. Mangles (L).
Norfolk, W.—Mr. R. Gurdon (L.
Norfolk, E.—Genl. Windham (L), Sir E Buxton (L)
Northampton—Mr. Gilpin (L)
Northamptonshire, N.—Lord Burghley (C).
Northamptonshire, S.—Lord Althorp (L).
Norwich—Viscount Bury (L), Mr. Selwin-ibbetson (L).
Nottingham—Mr. T. North—Mr. J. E. Denison (L).
Oldham—Mr. J. Platt (L).
Oxford City—Mr. C Neate (L.
Plymouth—Mr J. White (L).
Pontefract—Mr. Wood (L).
Portsmouth—Sir J Elphinstone (L).
Preston—Mr. C. Grenfell (L., Mr. Cross (L).
Reigate—Mr. Hackbiock (L.
Ripon—Mr. Warre (L., Mr. Greenwood (L).
Rochdale—Sir A. Ramsay (L).
Rochester—Mr. Serjt. Kinglake (L).
Salisbury—Mr. M. H. Marsh (L.
Sandwich—Lord C. Paget (L), Mr. Hugessen (L).
Shaftesbury—Mr. G. G. Glyn (L).
Shrewsbury—Mr. Slaney (L).
Shropshire, N.—Hon. R. Hill (C).
Southwark—Mr. J. Locke (L).
Staffordshire, S.—Mr. H. W. Foley (L), Mr. W. O. Foster (L).
St Ives—Mr. H Peall (L).
Stoke-on-Trent—Ald. Copeland (C).
Surrey, W.—Mr. Briscoe (L).
Sussex, E.—Mr. J. G Dodson (L).
Taunton—Mr. Arthur Mills (C).
Tavistock—Sir J. S. Trelawney (L.
Tewkesbury—Hon. Mr. Lygon (C).
Tower Hamlets—Mr. A. Ayrton (L).
Truro—Mr. A. B. Smith (L), Mr. R. Williams (L).
Wakefield—Mr. Charlesworth (C.
Wareham—Mr. Calcraft (L).
Warwickshire, S.—Mr. B. King (L).
Westbury—Sir M. Lopes (C).
Weymouth—Mr T R Campbell (L)
Wigan—Mr. Woods (C), Mr. Powell (L).
Windsor—Mr. Vansittart (C).
York—Mr. Westhead (L).
Wareham—Mr. Drax.
Warwickshire, South—Lord Guernsey.
Westbury—Mr Wilson.
Weymouth—Mr. G. M. Butt.
Wigan—Col. Lindsay, Mr. J. Acton.
Windsor—Mr. S. Ricardo.
York—Sir W. Milner
Yorkshire, W. Riding—R. Cobden.

#### SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen—Mr. G. Thompson.
Ayrshire—Sir J. Ferguson.
Clackmannan—Mr J. Johnstone.
Dundee—Mr. G. Duncan.
Falkirk, Mr. J. Baird.
Glasgow—Mr. Alex Hastie.
Kirkcudbright—Mr Mackie, sen.
Lanarkshire—Mr B Cochrane.
Wigton Burghs—Sir J. M'Taggart.

### MIDDLESEX.

The polling took place on Monday, but it did not excite much interest, as it was plain from the beginning that Viscount Chelsea had little or no chance against Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mr. Hanbury. The ceremony of declaring the numbers polled took place on Wednesday, at noon, at the hustings, Brentford. There was a very large assemblage, but the crowd was in far better humour than at the nomination, and the proceedings passed off without any confusion beyond the ordinary uproar and badinage allowable on such occasions. Mr. Sheriff Mechi and Mr. Sheriff Keats, accompanied by Mr Under Sheriff Crosley, attended on the hustings at twelve o'clock, and shortly afterwards an imposing cavalcade made its appearance in the little square or market-place in front of the Court-house Lord Robert Grosvenor, who was accompanied by the Right Hon. Mr. Fitzroy and two or three other friends, drove up in an open carriage drawn by four white horses, with postilions in light blue jackets and white gloves. Mr. Hanbury and his friends followed in a similar cavalcade, and several carriages, "drags," and other conveyances brought up the rear. There was also a band, and a procession of voters carrying banners, on which were inscribed the words, "Down with the Tories, they are the people's enemies;" "He that taxeth the bread, the poor shall curse him," "Down with the monopolists and robbers, the oppressors of the poor;" and other legends of an equally amiable and conciliatory character.

Lord Chelsea arrived in a very unceremonious manner, but was loudly cheered by his friends when recognised on the hustings; Lord Robert Grosvenor was met with cheers and counter-hisses, and cries of "Hyde-park;" but Mr. Hanbury received a general ovation.

Mr Sheriff Mechi, who was dressed in his official costume, and made what Mr. Samuel Pepys calls a "brave show," with his gold chain, Court dress, and magnificent equipage, then announced the result of the poll, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Hanbury .. .. .. .. | 5426 |
| Lord Robert Grosvenor .. .. | 5387 |
| Lord Chelsea .. .. .. .. | 2228 |

(Loud cheers). He, therefore, declared Mr Robert Hanbury, jun., and the Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor duly elected to serve in Parliament for the county of Middlesex. (Loud cheers

The two members and the defeated candidate addressed the crowd at some length; after which Lord R Grosvenor and Mr. Hanbury, accompanied by a great number of their friends wearing bows of ribbon and other party devices, drove to Isleworth and back in procession to Brentford, this being the manner in which the members are "chaired" in Middlesex.

### THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

As affording a guide to public expectation in regard to the probable occupations of the new Parliament for the first week after its meeting, we reprint an extract from the record of the last House when it met under similar circumstances:—

(From "Votes of the House of Commons.")

November 4, 1852. House met at two p m, and went to the Lords The Lords Commissioners directed the House to proceed to the election of a Speaker, and to present him at two o'clock to-morrow for the Royal approbation. Mr Shaw Lefevre, on motion of Mr. Palmer, seconded by Lord Robert Grosvenor, took the chair. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then congratulated the Speaker elect. The House adjourned at three.

November 5th—House met at two and went to the Lords. Her Majesty approved of the choice the House had made. The Speaker took the oaths alone. Several members also took the oaths. House adjourned at four.

November 6th. House met at two. Several members took the oaths. Adjourned at four.

November 8th. Same proceedings. Members took the oaths.

November 9th.—Same proceedings.

November 10th. Same proceedings.

November 11th.—The House met at one o'clock Message to attend her Majesty in the Lords. House went. On return, the Speaker reported her Majesty's Speech. Address moved by Lord Lovaine, seconded by Mr. E. Egerton, and agreed to. Adjourned at 5.30 p m.

THE FINSBURY ELECTION PETITION. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., has been retained to appear in support of the petition against Mr Cox's return.

REFRESHMENTS TO VOTERS.—According to the 23rd section of the 17th and 18th Vict., c 102, it is declared that refreshments given to a voter on the day of nomination or polling shall be deemed illegal, and the person so offending shall forfeit the sum of 40s. for each offence to any person who shall sue for the same, with full costs of suit.

THE DIVISION ON MR. COBDEN'S MOTION. In our list of Members returned, last week, we included Mr. Wyvill among the Opposition. He ought to have had M instead of O added to his name, as he voted with Ministers.

THE MISSING AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.—The last accounts of the *Oneida* are to the 4th of February, on which day she left King George's Sound a port just within the south-west point of Australia, and to which she had kept her time to the day. For her safety there are no apprehensions, but that her machinery has met with some derangement there is little doubt, for, having kept for time in the hardest part of her passage, the performance of the rest could be calculated to a ninety. Had her machinery become deranged shortly after rounding Cape Leuwin, the south west extremity of Australia, she would probably make for Swan River, as the nearest settlement, and on the delivery of the *Oneida's* mail's on Monday we shall know how far this may be from the dates thence. She may, however, have met with the wreck after reaching midway between Cape Leuwin and Ceylon, in which case she might creep on to reach the latter native canvas, but, failing her ability to do so, the Island of MAURITIUS, though more distant, would be under her lee, and for that she could proceed. The *Cumbrae* advises us that the mail-steamer which the colonists had put on the line between Mauritius and Suez, at their own expense, without any aid from Government, had arrived at Suez with dates from Mauritius of the 1st of March, but without any accounts of the *Oneida* Her non arrival at that island we take to account, as it is the last place she would bear away for, her commander knowing he could always reach it, being dead to leeward on nearly the whole of his track. There is still another course that he may have pursued, that is to steer direct for Aden, for which the winds would be more favourable than for Ceylon. As to any apprehension for the safety of the ship and her living freight, none whatever need be entertained in this delay, as any accident which would deprive her of the aid of her machinery would involve more than the loss of this much time. *Liverpool Albion.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL. A strange case was tried at the Oxford Assizes last Monday. The action was brought by the Abbé Roux, a French priest, lately in a cure at Chelsea, against Cardinal Wiseman, to recover damages, assessed at £1000, for breach of a contract, upon which the plaintiff alleged that the defendant had received a document signed by the Princess Letitia Bonaparte niece to the Emperor of France, which document he the Cardinal, had either lost or disposed of in some other way. The document in question was an acknowledgment on the part of the lady that she owed ROUX 25,000 f., which she desired her children would pay as a "sacred debt." The facts were briefly these: The Princess Letitia Bonaparte, the sister of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who, he alleges, had undertaken to endeavour to obtain payment from Mr. Wyse, but had not done so, and now the paper was not forthcoming The plaintiff, who had been examination days for hands several times that he had given the security for 25,000 f. into the hands of Cardinal Wiseman in 1854, and that he had never been able to get it back. On the other hand, Cardinal Wiseman said, his impression was that he had given back the security in question, along with other documents, to M. ROUX. The Princess Letitia Bonaparte stated positively in her examination that, instead of owing M. ROUX anything, he was in her debt to the extent of 320 f. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £300 damages.

A NEW CAB.—Messrs Field and Sons, of Fore street, have patented an ingenious invention, which they form a reversible and ventilating cap, which is likely to be of great utility to naval and military officers. The invention consists of a combination of any two different materials, forming two caps in one, and capable of changing—for example, from a cloth cap to an oilskin, in an instant, without interference with the inside in any way, and is perfectly ventilated whichever way it may be worn.

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

### MEMBERS RETURNED.

THE following is a list of the Members returned by the English and Welsh Counties and Irish and Scotch Constituencies since our last publication.

#### ENGLISH AND WELSH COUNTIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BEDFORDSHIRE— | | | HAMPSHIRE, SOUTH— | | |
| Mr. F. H. Russell .. | L | .. | Hon. R. Dutton.. .. | .. | C |
| Colonel Gilpin .. .. | .. | C | Sir J. Jervoise .. .. | L | .. |
| BERKSHIRE— | | | KENT, WEST— | | |
| Mr R. Palmer .. .. | C | .. | Mr. W. Martin .. .. | L | .. |
| Hon. E. P. Bouverie .. | L | .. | Mr Whatman .. .. | L | .. |
| Mr. G. H. Vansittart .. | .. | C | LINCOLNSHIRE, SOUTH— | | |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE— | | | Sir J Trollope .. .. | .. | C |
| Mr Disraeli .. .. | C | .. | Mr Willson .. .. | .. | C |
| Mr. Du Pre .. .. | .. | C | MIDDLESEX— | | |
| Hon. C. Cavendish .. | L | .. | Hon. R Grosvenor .. | L | .. |
| | | | Mr. R Hanbury, jun.. | L | .. |
| CARDIGANSHIRE— | | | NORFOLK, EAST— | | |
| Lord Lisburne .. .. | .. | C | Sir E. Buxton .. .. | L | .. |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE— | | | General Windham .. | L | .. |
| Mr. D. Jones .. .. | .. | C | OXFORDSHIRE— | | |
| Mr. D. S. Davies .. | .. | C | Mr Henley .. .. | .. | C |
| CHESHIRE, NORTH— | | | Mr G. V Harcourt .. | .. | C |
| Mr. W. T. Egerton .. | .. | C | Colonel North .. .. | .. | C |
| Mr. G. C. Legh .. .. | .. | C | SOMERSETSHIRE, EAST— | | |
| CORNWALL, EAST— | | | Mr Miles .. .. .. | .. | C |
| Mr. Robartes .. .. | L | .. | Colonel Knatchbull .. | .. | C |
| Mr. Rendall .. .. | .. | C | SURREY, WEST— | | |
| CUMBERLAND, WEST— | | | Mr Briscoe .. .. | L | .. |
| General Wyndham .. | .. | C | Mr. H. Drummond .. | .. | C |
| Captain Lowther .. | .. | C | SUSSEX, EAST— | | |
| DERBYSHIRE, NORTH— | | | Mr. Dodson .. .. | L | .. |
| Mr. Thornhill .. .. | L | .. | Lord Pevensey .. .. | .. | C |
| Hon. G. Cavendish .. | L | .. | SUSSEX, WEST— | | |
| Captain Wyndham .. | .. | C | Earl of March .. .. | .. | C |
| DEVONSHIRE, SOUTH— | | | Captain Wyndham .. | .. | C |
| Mr. J. W. Buller .. | L | .. | WESTMORELAND— | | |
| Hon. C. Trefusis .. | .. | C | Earl of Bective .. .. | .. | C |
| DORSETSHIRE— | | | Colonel Lowther .. | .. | C |
| Mr. Portman .. .. | L | .. | WIGHT, ISLE OF— | | |
| Mr. Ker Seymer .. | .. | C | Mr. Clifford .. .. | L | .. |
| Mr. Sturt .. .. | .. | C | WILTS, SOUTH— | | |
| FLINTSHIRE— | | | Mr. S Herbert .. .. | L | .. |
| Hon T. E. L. Mostyn.. | L | .. | Mr. W. Wyndham .. | L | .. |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WEST— | | | YORKSHIRE, EAST— | | |
| Mr. Holt .. .. .. | .. | C | Hon. O. Duncombe .. | .. | C |
| Colonel Kingscote .. | L | .. | Mr. Cayley .. .. | L | .. |

#### SCOTLAND.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARGYLESHIRE— | | | PERTHSHIRE— | | |
| Mr. Finlay .. .. | L | .. | Mr. W. Stirling .. | .. | C |
| AYR BURGHS— | | | SELKIRKSHIRE— | | |
| Mr. Craufurd .. .. | L | .. | Mr. A. E. Lockhart .. | .. | C |
| CAITHNESS SHIRE— | | | SUTHERLAND SHIRE | | |
| Mr. Traill.. .. .. | L | .. | Marquis of Stafford .. | L | .. |
| LANARKSHIRE | | | WIGTONSHIRE— | | |
| Sir E. Colebrooke .. | L | .. | Sir A. Agnew .. .. | L | .. |

#### IRELAND.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAGH, COUNTY— | | | MAYO— | | |
| Verner .. .. .. | .. | .. | Palmer .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| Close .. .. .. | .. | .. | Moore .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| CARLOW, COUNTY— | | | MEATH, COUNTY | | |
| Mr. Bruen .. .. | C | .. | Major Conolly .. .. | L | .. |
| Captain Bunbury .. | .. | C | Mr. M'Evoy .. .. | .. | C |
| CORK, COUNTY— | | | MONAGHAN, COUNTY— | | |
| Deasy .. .. .. | .. | .. | Leslie .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| M'Carthy .. .. .. | .. | .. | Lucas .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| DERRY, COUNTY— | | | PORTARLINGTON— | | |
| Clarke .. .. .. | .. | .. | Colonel Damer .. .. | .. | C |
| Greer .. .. .. | .. | .. | QUEEN'S COUNTY— | | |
| DONEGAL, COUNTY— | | | Cooke .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| Conolly .. .. .. | .. | .. | Dunne .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| Hayes .. .. .. | .. | .. | ROSCOMMON, COUNTY— | | |
| DROGHEDA— | | | Mr. Lynch .. .. | L | .. |
| Mr. Byrne .. .. | L | .. | Colonel F. French .. | L | .. |
| FERMANAGH— | | | SLIGO, COUNTY— | | |
| Captain Archdall .. | .. | C | Booth .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| Hon. H. A. Cole .. | .. | C | Cooper .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| KERRY, COUNTY— | | | TYRONE, COUNTY— | | |
| Mr A Herbert .. | L | .. | Lord C. Hamilton .. | .. | C |
| Lord Castlerosse .. | L | .. | Mr. T. L. Corry .. | .. | C |
| KILDARE, COUNTY | | | WATERFORD, COUNTY | | |
| Mr. Henchy .. .. | L | .. | Mr Power .. .. | L | .. |
| Mr. Cogan .. .. | L | .. | Mr. Esmonde .. .. | L | .. |
| LONDONDERRY, COUNTY— | | | WEXFORD, COUNTY— | | |
| Mr. Clark .. .. | L | .. | M'Mahon .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| Mr. M'Cleverty .. | L | .. | Hatchell .. .. .. | .. | .. |
| LOUTH, COUNTY | | | | | |
| Mr. Fortescue .. .. | L | .. | | | |
| Mr. M'Clintock .. .. | L | .. | | | |

## THE COURT.

The Queen continues in full health, and enjoys daily drives in the Paris and western suburbs of the metropolis. On Tuesday her Majesty received congratulatory visits from the Duchess of Kent and the Princesses of Hohenlohe Langenburg, on the occasion of Prince Leopold's birthday. On the same day his Excellency Ferouk Khan had an interview with Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, to take leave, on a brief visit to Paris, where his presence is required to complete the ratification of the treaty.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Brendalbane, Earl Spencer, Lord Panmure, the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Lieutenant-General Sir George Bowles, Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon, and Captain the Hon. J. Denman have had the honour of dining at the Royal table during the week

The Duke and Duchess of the Royal Family have visited several public and private establishments this week

His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen arrived at the residence of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Clarence House, St. James's, on Monday, from Portsmouth. The Prince dined with her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday.

His Excellency Feroukh Khan, Special Envoy from the Shah of Persia, left town on Thursday for Paris. His Excellency will return to London next month.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess Persigny left town yesterday (Friday) for Paris.

The Countess Chreptowitch left town for Paris yesterday (Friday) for a brief *séjour*.

MAUNDAY THURSDAY.—The interesting ceremony of the distribution of her Majesty's Maunday took place at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Thursday, at two o'clock. The Bishop of Oxford officiated, assisted by Dr Jelf, Sub-Almoner, and Mr Josiah Hanby, secretary of her Majesty's Almonry.

IN THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we recorded a splendid banquet given by the Scots Fusilier Guards at the London Tavern, on the 25th March; but omitted to state that the banquet was a farewell dinner to Lieut Colonel Frederick C. A. Stephenson, on the occasion of his appointment to the post of Assistant Adjutant-General to the Staff under orders for China by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week that ended on Saturday the total number of deaths registered in London was 1236, of which 639 were deaths of males, and 616 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths was 1133, but for comparison with the deaths of last week, which occurred in an increased population, the average must be raised proportionally to the increase, in which case it will become 1311. The deaths now returned are therefore less by 75 than would have occurred if the average rate of mortality had prevailed. The deaths from pulmonary diseases, which in the two previous weeks were 292 and 278, were last week 264, the corrected average for the ten weeks corresponding with last week being 273. Last week the births of 836 boys and 802 girls, in all 1638 children, were registered in London In the ten corresponding weeks of the year 1847-56 the average number was 1555.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—We understand that the ninth anniversary ball of this excellent institution will take place this year at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, on Easter Tuesday, and that there will be a large gathering to meet the friends and president of the institution, Mr Sheriff Mechi, who, with Mrs Mechi and a party of friends, are expected to attend. It is gratifying to hear that the exertions of the committee to secure the reopening of the institution which, it will be recollected, was some time since destroyed by fire—will be shortly crowned with success, and that a society so calculated to confer substantial benefits upon the community will be speedily again in operation.

A MID-DAY HALT ON THE RIO TROMBUTAS, BRAZIL.

THERE are men of Anglo-Saxon race inhabiting the mountains and wildernesses of America who subsist by hunting, and imitate the lives of the Red Indians, whose tribes have been nearly extirpated. Of these the two most celebrated are John Cheney and Adam Vandever, whose adventures are pleasantly described by Mr. Charles Lanman, in his work on the "Wilds of the United States," from which we shall make some extracts. John Cheney was born in New Hampshire, but spent his boyhood on the shores of Lake Champlain, and has resided during thirteen years in the forests of Adirondac. The district bearing that name is situated on the extreme head-waters of the Hudson, in the counties of Essex and Hamilton, and about forty miles west of Lake Champlain. The mountains vary from five hundred to five thousand feet in height, and, with few exceptions, are covered with dense forests. Here resides John Cheney, his wife, and one child. A cow supplies them with milk, and a couple of hunting-dogs are the

SHOOTING BUFFALOES WITH COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOL.

EXAMINATION AT THE ADMIRALTY

A LIFE IN JEOPARDY. A NIGHT SCENE ON THE RIVER SUSQUEHANA, PENNSYLVANIA

companions of the sportsman. He was forty-seven years of age when Mr. Lanman saw him, and he gave the following account of himself:—

You ask me if I ever hunt on Sundays: No, Sir, I do not. I have always been able to kill enough on week days to give me a comfortable living. Since I came to live among the Adirondacs I have killed six hundred deer, four hundred sable, nineteen moose, twenty-eight bears, six wolves, seven wild cats, thirty otters, one panther, and one beaver.

The beaver was the last ever taken in the State of New York, and it took Cheney three years to capture this wary animal; but he caught him at last by fixing a trap under the water, in which the beaver was drowned. In one of our Illustrations the hunters are seen killing deer by torchlight, at which treacherous mode of warfare Cheney is indignant. [...]

They have several ways of killing them in this quarter, and some of their ways are so infernal mean, I'm surprised there should be any deer left in the country. In the first place, there's the still-hunting fashion, where you lie in ambush near a salt-lick, and shoot the poor creatures when they're not thinking of you. And there's the beastly manner of blinding them with a torchlight, when they come into the lakes to cool themselves, and get away from the flies, during the warm nights of summer. Now, I say, that no decent man will take this advantage of wild game, unless he is in a starving condition. The only manly way to kill deer is by "driving" them, as I do, with a couple of hounds.

This experienced hunter describes the cry of the deer when in the agonies of death as the most awful sound he ever heard, and he mentions as a curious fact "that when a deer is at all frightened he cannot stand upon smooth ice: while, at the same time, when not afraid of being caught, he will not only walk, but actually trot, across a lake as smooth as glass.

We will now introduce to our readers Adam Vandever, the hunter of Tallulah, celebrated for its falls—Tallulah in the Cherokee language signifying "the terrible." The river rises among the Alleghany Mountains, and is a tributary of the Savannah. At the mouth of the Tallulah chasm resides Vandever, in a log cabin, in the centre of a beautiful valley hemmed in on all sides by wild and abrupt mountains. He is a native of South Carolina, spent his early manhood in the wilds of Kentucky, and has passed the last thirty years of his life in the wilderness of Georgia. When Mr. Lanman met him he was sixty years of age, living with his third wife, and claims to be the father of thirty children. His ideas of honourable sporting are very different from those of John Cheney, as he pursues but two methods "fire-lighting" and "still-hunting." Mr. Lanman gives the following account of him:—

His favourite game is the deer, but he is not particular, and secures the fur of every four-legged creature which may happen to cross his path. The largest number of skins that he ever brought home at one time was six hundred, among which were those of the bear, the black and grey wolf, the panther, the wild cat, the fox, the coon, and some dozen other varieties. He computes the entire number of deer that he has killed in his lifetime at four thousand.

The hairbreadth escapes of this extraordinary man from a painful death partake of the marvellous. We select a couple which may astonish our readers, and perhaps excite their incredulity.

He was encamped upon one of the loftiest mountains in Union County. It was near the twilight hour, and he heard the howl of a wolf. With a view of ascertaining the direction whence it came he climbed upon an immense boulder rock dweighing, perhaps, fifty tons; which stood on the brow of a steep hillside. While standing upon this boulder he suddenly felt a swinging sensation, and to his astonishment he found that it was about to make a fearful plunge into the ravine half a mile below him. As fortune would have it, the limb of an oak-tree drooped over the rock, and as the rock started from its foundation he seized the limb and thereby saved his life.

The boulder rushed down the mountain, and the hunter alighted on the spot it had vacated. This was the only occasion on which Vandever experienced the sensation of fear. Here is another incident of a similar perilous character:—

On another occasion he fired at a large buck near the brow of a precipice some thirty feet high which hangs over one of the pools in Tallulah river. On seeing the buck drop he took it for granted that he was about to die, when he approached with the purpose of cutting the animal's throat. To his great surprise, however, the buck suddenly sprung to his feet and made a tremendous rush at the hunter, with a view of throwing him off the ledge. Judge what was the remarkable, the animal wounded in its effort, though not until Vandever had obtained a fair hold of the buck's antlers, when the twain performed a somersault into the pool below. The buck made its escape, and Vandever was not seriously injured in any particular.

Another famous hunting-ground in the United States lies on the shores of the Lower Mississippi—that river extending from New Orleans to the mouth of the Missouri, a distance of about twelve hundred miles. It is a dense region with dismal swamps of cypress wood and cypress, where the panther and the wolf roam in native freedom, and the eagle sweeps upon its prey undisturbed by the presence of man. On either side of the boundary line the forty-ninth parallel, between the United States and what are called the Hudson's Bay territories, from the river Snake on the west up to the Saskatchewan, herds of wild buffaloes afford ample sport both to the Indians and Americans; the former attacking them with the bow and arrow and the spear, the latter with the rifle-pistol, as shown in our Illustration. Seal-hunting is a favourite and exciting sport on the St. Lawrence, the harpoon being used on the water and the rifle on shore; and it is recorded of one man that in a single tide he slaughtered one hundred of those animals with a tomahawk.

In the three accompanying illustrations of this stirring sport the weapon employed is the revolver invented by Colonel Colt. His case shows a completeness of practical adaptation combined with the abstract inventive quality which has had an immediate result in his personal fortunes. The man of genius may invent, but only the man of business and combination could have applied so many operations of machinery already known to his invention as Colonel Colt has done.

Colonel Colt, a native of Connecticut, United States, began life, at the early age of thirteen, in a seafaring capacity on board a vessel bound for the East Indies; and some years afterwards, when still very young, he began to turn his attention to the deriving some means of producing a repeating fire-arm suitable for such a country as America, where on the vast western frontier the settler requires to protect himself. In our late memoir of Mr. Hart, the American sculptor, we alluded to a necessity the settler was under of being his own smith and carpenter at times: he must, in fact, be his own policeman—hence the necessity of a protective weapon of a formidable nature. The double-barrelled gun and pistol are both imperfect arms, inasmuch as when once fired the process of reloading gives time to the assailant to attack in the interval. Thus, in the Florida war the Seminole Indians who handled the rifle quite as well as the Americans, being mounted, rushed down on detached parties, and, having first drawn their fire, would dispatch them before they had time to reload. No sooner, however, did they see, to their astonishment, that six shots followed one after another without the delay of reloading, than they at once considered their tactics as thenceforth useless, and came to an accommodation with the Government.

The idea of a repeating fire-arm is an old one. A matchlock of the fifteenth century, having a revolving breech with four chambers, mounted on an arbor and parallel with and welded to the barrel is in the armoury of the Tower. Two similar ones are in the Musée d'Artillerie at Paris. Others of Oriental origin, are now in Europe. In the Museum of the Hôtel de Cluny, at Paris, is an arm of the seventeenth century with a pyrites lock and eight chambers, with ignitson somewhat on the principle of the Prussian needle-gun; the object being to prevent a simultaneous discharge from all the chambers. Another pistol in the United Service Museum has six chambers, and is of the same date, nomenclature, as the time of Charles I.; but this arm possesses no means of regulating the contact of the breech and the barrel, so as to prevent the spread of lateral fire and the simultaneous discharge of all the chambers. Infernal machines without number, down to that of Fieschi, have been constructed, but have the character of the simultaneous, and not the serial or repeating, discharge.

The embryo invention of Colonel Colt himself was that of a number of collated barrels revolving upon a spindle by the act of cocking the lock, and it was the very weight and inconvenience of this new, yet formidable arm, that led Colonel Colt to place the principle of the revolution not in the barrels, but in a rotatory cylinder with chambers, and only one barrel. This idea was superior to the other in a geometrical ratio, not only by the abbreviation of the length of the heavy multiple apertures, but, the weight being thrown close to the hand, the large expenditure of leverage [illegible]

As regards the mechanism of repetition, the trigger action of the revolver of Deane and Adams is pronounced to be the most rapid by the writer of an elaborate article on "Gunmaking," in the now publishing edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica;" but it is not by any means so safe a weapon as Colt's; anything catching the trigger sending the charge off, as in the case of the lamentable accident in the Crimea, where Mr. Gavin, an eminent surgeon, was shot. Mr. Colt's revolvers require the hammer to be drawn up every time of firing; both he and the writer in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" consider every pistol having the trigger action to be an unsafe weapon. One feature of Colonel Colt's is worthy of notice, and that is the admirable simplicity and effective power of the lever ramrod, which is part of his patent, saving much time in the loading of the chambers, and sending the charge right home with perfect ease.

Among the experiences of the Colt revolver we know none more interesting than those of Mr. Catlin, the celebrated American explorer and sportsman, or more decisive as to its efficacy. While descending the River Trombutas, in Brazil, in a canoe, Catlin was in the habit of passing the mid-day heats under the shade on shore. One day he was roasting a wild hog for dinner and saw a large panther a couple of rods off playing with the legs of his companion who was asleep, and lifting them up with his paws. Catlin went cautiously down for his revolver rifle which had been left in the boat. But the panther had put down his head behind the sleeping body, so Catlin giving a whistle, the panther raised his head just the height he wanted, and immediately received a ball between the eyes. That the sleeper, on awakening, was astonished at his simultaneous release from the arms of Morpheus and a panther, may be well believed. (*S. Illustration.*)

Another instance of the revolver principle applied to the rifle is in what is called "water hunting" in that part of North America in which Mr. Catlin describes himself as having been "raised." In the warm nights of summer the deer come down to the rivers to bathe and feed on the aquatic plants. The difficulty with the ordinary rifle was that only one shot could be got at them, from their rapidity and shyness, they are out of sight in a moment. Mr. Catlin, on one occasion, returning to the scenes of his boyhood on the shores of the Susquehanna, organised a party on a fair night, and seven deer were brought down by the revolver rifle, other deer having gone off bleeding.

Medicine in illness is considered the *summum bonum* among the Indians. In a buffalo chase which took place on the north fork of the Platte River, out of five shots which Catlin fired right and left in immediate succession while on full gallop, the fifth proved useful in bringing down unwieldy buffaloes. Hence the highest metaphor expressive of excellence was applied to Colt's Revolver by the Indians, and to this day it is called, in the language of that district, "the medicine gun."

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 12.—Easter Sunday. America discovered, 1492.
MONDAY, 13.—Easter Monday. Handel died, 1759.
TUESDAY, 14.—Siege of Silistria commenced, 1854.
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Mutiny at Spithead, 1797.
THURSDAY, 16.—Ruffini died, 1788.
FRIDAY, 17.—Benjamin Franklin died, 1790.
SATURDAY, 18.—American Revolution, 1775. Judge Jeffreys died, 1689.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 18, 1857

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| h m \| h m | h m \| h m | h m \| h m | h m \| h m | h m \| h m | h m \| h m | h m \| h m |
| 3 21 \| 3 41 | 4 12 \| 4 36 | 5 07 \| 5 30 | 6 00 \| 6 25 | 6 57 \| 7 17 | 7 53 \| 8 12 | |

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SPEZIA, GUIGLINI, AND VIALETTI.—THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, APRIL 14 Opera—LA FAVORITA; Baller LA ESMERALDA. For particulars see bills. The same Opera and Ballet will be repeated on THURSDAY, APRIL 16, it being an Extra Night, not included in the Subscription. A limited number of Stalls in the Half-circle Tier have been specially reserved for the public, and may be had at the Box-office of the Theatre, Colonnade. Prices of admission to the pit, Five Guineas and One Guinea and a Half each. The doors will open at 7, the opera commence at half-past 7.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
GRAND EXTRA NIGHT THURSDAY, APRIL 16.
SPEZIA, GUIGLINI, VIALETTI, BENEVENTANO, POCCHINI.
Opera, LA FAVORITA. Ballet LA ESMERALDA. (For particulars see bills.) A limited number of Boxes in the Grand Tier have been specially reserved for the public, and may be had at the Box-office, at the Theatre Colonnade Haymarket. Price One Guinea, and One Guinea and a Half each. The doors open at seven: the Opera commences at half past seven o'clock.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, LYCEUM.—FIRST NIGHT of the SEASON.—On TUESDAY next, APRIL 14, 1857, will be performed Bellini's Opera [illegible]
Principal characters by Madame [illegible], Signor [illegible], Signor Polonini, Signor Soldi, Signor Gardoni, Signor Neri Baraldi, and Signor Ferlotti. After which a new [illegible] Divertissement [illegible]
Doors open at half-past seven. Commence at eight. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured on the Stage, and at the Box-office, at the Lyceum. Admission to the Pit and also to the Amphitheatre and Gallery, 3s. Stalls, 10s. 6d. Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s. Tickets will be obtained at Jullien and Co.'s, Regent-street and at Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed will reappear at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, on Monday, April 27, in an entirely new Entertainment.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On EASTER MONDAY and during the week will be presented Shakspeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD II. King Richard II., by Mr. C. Kean; Queen, by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by A GAME OF DOMINOS.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Easter Monday, WELCOME, LITTLE STRANGER; THE ELVES, or, the Statue Bride, to which MORE CELEBS will appear. To conclude with A NIGHT at NOTTING-HILL. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Tom and Jerry. "The Elves: or, Statue Bride," to conclude with "Welcome, Little Stranger."

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Easter Monday, April 13th, and during the week, a New Grand Military Spectacle, introducing Mr. Cook's troop of Trained Horses, entitled THE FRENCH CAMPAIGNERS, after which a novel SELECTION OF REQUESTS IN MIME. Miss Kate Cook in her elegant act of Mazeppa. Also the Performing Elephant, Lion, and Signor Corelli. To conclude with the TAILOR OF TAMWORTH. Commence at 7 o'clock.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, SHOREDITCH.—SOLE [illegible]—TWO GRAND MORNING CONCERTS, on EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY, APRIL 13 and 14, at Half-past Two o'clock precisely, on which occasion the following Eminent Artistes will appear: Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Patey, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hillier, and Signor Tagliafico, who will appear every Evening during Easter week.

ROYAL SURREY GALLERY.—Mrs. P. HORTON.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will give their positive LAST PERFORMANCES of their POPULAR ILLUSTRATIONS, Regent-street, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, April 13. Admission to Area, 3s.; Dress Circle, 5s. 6d. Tickets may be obtained at Jullien and Co.'s, Regent-street; and at Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside. Mr. and Mrs. German Reed will reappear at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, on Monday, April 27, in an entirely new Entertainment.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, APRIL 17, will be performed HANDEL'S JUDAS MACCABÆUS. Vocalists: Madames Clara Novello, Weiss, and Rudersdorff; Mr. Lockey, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Thomas. With Orchestra of 250 performers, and Sacred Choir of 400 Voices. Conductor, Mr. COSTA. Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; Area, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Tickets to be had at the Society's Office, 6, Exeter-hall. Post-office orders to be payable to [illegible]

ST. MARTIN'S HALL—HANDEL'S ACIS AND GALATEA, and MENDELSSOHN'S FIRST WALPURGIS NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, under the direction of Mr. Julius Benedict. Principal Vocalists: Miss Dolby, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, and Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 5s., galleries, 2s. 6d.; Stalls, 7s. Commence at Eight o'clock.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly. Mr. ALBERT SMITH'S Manners and Customs of [illegible]—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA of the LATE WAR will be EXHIBITED at GRANTHAM the week commencing March 30th, after which it will visit Nottingham, Leicester, and probably Lincoln and Leicester.

GENERAL TOM THUMB (WILL SHORTLY CLOSE) at PRINCE of WALES BAZAAR, 229, Regent-street. Three Levees daily, from Half-past Two to Five, Half-past Six to Ten, and Half-past Seven to Nine o'clock. [illegible] Musicians (of a smaller man always been engaged before her Majesty, and is liberally patronised by the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, in a great variety of interesting Performances, Costumes, Songs, Dances, &c. Admission [illegible]

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, consist of SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear [illegible]

GRAND VERDI FESTIVAL at EXETER HALL.—TUESDAY, LA TRAVIATA, and IL TROVATORE, will be given, embracing every Piece of interest in the Three Operas. Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Vinning, Miss Dolby, Mr. Hilbardt, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The Orchestra, Chorus, and Chorus. Conductor Mr. Alfred Mellon. Admission, 5s. Reserved seats, 7s. Tickets, 3s. 6d., 2s., and 1s., to be had at [illegible] Hollis-street, and all the principal music sellers.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron: H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT. EASTER HOLIDAYS. GRAND MORNING CONCERT Daily at Three o'Clock, and EVENING CONCERT at Eight, by the whole of the HUNGARIAN BAND, which has been strengthened by the addition of other Performers. Conductor, Herr Koszalka. Also engagements for the Evening Concerts, of Mrs. Lefler and Miss Hughes, and the Brothers Alfred and Henry Holmes, who have just returned from Vienna. New Lectures by Professor Pepper, M.R.I., "On the Use and Abuse of the Fire Annihilator," also, "On the Chemistry of Bread, and its Adulterations." Science & Fisheries [illegible] grand, and most beautiful Concerts [illegible] of China [illegible] series of Dissolving Views, illustrating [illegible] interesting Lectures on the Manners and Customs of the [illegible] War. Also, another New and very Imposing Series of Dissolving Views, illustrating "Byron's Descriptive Poem of the Pearsons," with appropriate Music by the Orchestra of [illegible] Admission to the Institution, 1s.; Children under Ten, and Schools half-price.

ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC.—The EASTER TERM COMMENCES on MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1857, on which day [illegible] Candidates must attend at the Institution at Three o'clock.
By order of the Committee of Management,
Royal Academy of Music [illegible]
Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, April 8, 1857.

MISS P. HORTON (Mrs. German Reed) and Mr. T. GERMAN REED'S Popular ILLUSTRATIONS during EASTER WEEK, at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION on MONDAY, 27th APRIL, in an entirely New Entertainment.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with New Costumes and various novelties, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office. Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. The Hall has been entirely redecorated.

MR. G. W. MARTIN'S Prize Glees, Madrigals, Part Songs, &c., will be performed at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on [illegible] EVENING next, APRIL 16, by a Selection of 200 most highly-selected voices. Mr. Benedict and Mr. Lindsay Sloper have kindly consented to perform a Duet on two Piano-fortes. Stalls, numbered and reserved, 5s. [illegible] 2s. 6d.; to be had at the principal Music-shops. Doors open at 7.30; performance commences at Eight o'Clock.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS, 26 and GALLERY, 256, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic).—The above NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN PAINTERS is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogues, Sixpence.

EXHIBITION.—Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIES of PORTRAITS NOW OPEN. 114, New Bond-street. Admission by [illegible]

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.—It is intended to close this Fund during the first week in May, and to lay a detailed Report of Proceedings before it [illegible] Subscriptions [illegible] Institution for the training and [illegible] General Nurses [illegible] and Attendants.
In a few days, respectfully requested that all outstanding subscriptions be [illegible] to the Honorary Secretaries, and that local Committees will be pleased to make a [illegible] in order that the same may be properly acknowledged, and receipted.
Offices of the Nightingale Fund, SIDNEY HERBERT, } Honorary
5, Parliament-street, Westminster. S. C. HALL, } Secretaries.

LONDON,
COMMERCIAL Ddocks, ROTHERHITHE, SURREY.—Direct Railway communication between the Commercial Docks and the South and South-Eastern Districts of England, including H.M. Dockyards at Portsmouth and Chatham, and H.M. Victualling-yard at Deptford.
The above communication being now completed, great facilities are afforded for the reception and [illegible] of all kinds of Timber, Deals, Staves, and Wood Goods generally, as well as [illegible] Grain, Seed, Cake, and other goods.
The Commercial Dock Company have ample accommodation for the storing of such goods, and they are now delivered direct to or from the Railway Premises and the Railway without the expense or risk of [illegible]
Apply to the Superintendent for Carriage, Wharfage, Storing, &c., may be obtained on applications at the Commercial Dock Office, 26, Fen-church-street, London; at the Commercial Docks; at the various Stations of the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and the South-Eastern Railways.
Commercial Dock, 31st March, 1857. H. R. SMITH, Jun., Secretary.

LILLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and [illegible]—The splendid Mansion is situate amidst mountain scenery, in Yorkshire, and affords a perfect [illegible] for the Treatment of [illegible] address Mr. SILAS HAN [illegible] Wells [illegible]

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS for sowing, sent post-free, at the annexed prices,—100 fine Hardy Annuals, 5s.; 50 ditto, 3s.; 50 ditto, 2s. 6d.; 12 ditto, 1s. 6d. Descriptive Catalogues sent with sample packets, for 2d. From WILLIAM KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.

THE AQUARIUM.—Living MARINE and FRESH-WATER ANIMALS and PLANTS, sea-water tanks glasses, and every other requisite on sale. An illustrated [illegible] of the Aquarium. The Rocks by Sanders and Woolcott, at their prices.—W. ALFORD LLOYD, 19 and 20, Portland-road, Regent's-park, London. W

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.—Elementary Collections, [illegible] for the study of this interesting [illegible] One Hundred [illegible] named, 21s.; [illegible] 42s. [illegible]

STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES at 63, SPENCER, BROWNING, and CO.'s.—Hand Stereoscopes 6d. each; Views, from 6d. per dozen. Great Novelty. Swiss and other Views mounted as Transparencies, and for placing in Albums. Pocket Stereoscopes, 4s.; price 1s. 6d. each, only at Browning and Co.'s, 111, Minories, E. The trade supplied.

CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, SURREY.
(Proposed to be Incorporated under Royal Charter.)
Patron
Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Viscount Combermere, G.C.B.
Vice-Patron
General Sir James Wallace Sleigh, K.C.B., Colonel of the 9th Lancers
Major-General John Mitchell, late Royal Staff Corps
General Sir Wiloughby Gorton, G.C.B., Colonel of the 22nd Foot, late Commander-in-Chief, at Bombay
Major-General John [illegible] Lancers
Lieut.-General Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B., Colonel of the 2nd Dragoons
Colonel Lord George [illegible] Coldstream Guards
Lieut.-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, K.C.B., Colonel of the 16th Lancers
Colonel William [illegible]
Lieut.-General Sir L. Maxwell Wallace K.H., Colonel of the 17th Lancers
Colonel Darby [illegible] Brigade
Lieut.-General Cumming, Bengal Army
Col. John Richards, late Life Guards
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General of the German Legion
Major-General James Dalbiac, K.C.B., Commanding in Dublin
Lieut.-Col. James Chambers, late 8th Light Dragoons
Lieut.-Col. E. C. Hodge, C.B., 4th Dragoon Guards.
Major-General Sir [illegible] Bengal Army
Lieut.-Col. [illegible] late Royal Staff Corps
Major-General the Earl of [illegible] Cavalry
Colonel Sir Joseph Bracken, late Inspector-General of Hospitals
Sir Joseph Dacres, late [illegible] Cavalry
Colonel the Right Hon. [illegible] Cavalry
Rear-Admiral Sir [illegible] Bart., late Captain 17th Lancers
Resident Commandant.—Wallace Farrow, Esq., late Captain 17th Lancers
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Professor of Mathematics, and Adjutant of the Royal Staff, Member of the Institute of Horticulture.—Robert Mitchell Glover, Esq., late Captain Ottoman Contingent, and Royal Staff Corps
Veterinary Surgeon.—Alfred J. Rogers Fox, [illegible] V.S.
Secretary and Registrar.—Henry Mowbray, Esq.
Bankers.—Messrs. Charles Hopkinson, and Co., Regent-street
Solicitors.—Messrs. Hollams, Paston, Chambers, and Jam [illegible]

It is object of this Institution to give a good Military Education to the Sons of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Officers of the Army, who are desirous of placing their sons in the Cavalry, either immediately or at a subsequent period.
The Pupils will be divided into two classes:—One class consisting of those who have been educated after the ordinary fashion of Gentlemen's sons, and who intend to enter at the Universities, Addiscombe, and the other class, of young gentlemen who have to be prepared [illegible] Commissions as officers in the gentlemanly cavalry regiments of the service.
The First Class at whose option it will be to reside at the college, or elsewhere—will be instructed in the Higher Branches of Mathematics, and Free Hand, Model, and Perspective, Fortification, Castrametation, Cavalry and Infantry Manœuvres, Gunnery, Reconnaissance, and Military Surveying, Military History, and any of the branches taught to the [illegible] may direct to be [illegible]
The Second Class—from the [illegible] Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Latin, French, History, Geography, Mathematics, Natural History, [illegible] Drawing, Descriptive Geometry, Botany, Chemistry, Fencing, Gymnastic Exercises, and generally in all the branches taught to [illegible]
It is now intended to [illegible] Establishment [illegible] Cavalry, [illegible] should act as capable of [illegible] by combining his duties as [illegible] the [illegible] performances should be [illegible] for upon [illegible] Examinations. To facilitate this object, and to obviate the highly objectionable practice of passing Cornets and Ensigns, as soon as they have joined their regiments, [illegible] Pupils at the Cavalry College will be [illegible] examinations by the most [illegible] officers of the establishment.
Looking at the most important moral and moral results to the formation of a good Soldier, the religious instruction of the Pupils will be carefully attended to by the Chaplain, who is a Clergyman of the Church of England.
No Pupil under fifteen years of age will be received, and it is recommended that [illegible] remain at the College until they obtain certificates of qualification for the Army [illegible] as at the [illegible] Examination [illegible]
The charge for each Pupil of the First Class, including Board and Tuition in all the [illegible] branches, will be 3 cheer Guineas per annum, and of the Sons of Class the Guineas per annum.
The first examination of Second Class Pupils will be [illegible] of the Trustees, each Certificate costing [illegible] order to pass at received by the Board of Certificates [illegible]
[illegible] the Examination of the College, and for providing Honours, Uniforms, [illegible] the price of Certificates may become a subject of special agreement, where more than one son or near relation of an Officer of the Army or Navy may be admitted.
The Vacations at the College will commence on the 15th of August, and terminate on the [illegible] Pupils are allowed [illegible] for one or two weeks at Christmas or at [illegible] The commencement and progress of the pupils shall have [illegible]

[illegible] and whom it has to the Service or be removed and [illegible] Pupil [illegible]

EXAMINATION AT [illegible]

SINGING.—Mrs. PLUMMER (PUPIL of CRIVELLI, and Professor of Singing at Queen's College, Tufnell-park) TEACHES, at her own or Pupils Residences, ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, and ITALIAN SINGING, on MODERATE TERMS. Mrs. Plummer's method ensures rapid proficiency in the first principles, facilitates the Cultivation and Development of the Voice, graceful delivery of Recitation, the art of Vocalising, and correct enunciation of Words.—Address 7, Rainhope-terrace, Gloucester gate, Regent's-park

WANTED by a young Person of superior education, English and French, a SITUATION as SHOPWOMAN with a Draper, Silkmercer, or Confectioner. A good reference to last place.—Address, E. C., Post-office, Ipswich.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Wanted a respectable YOUTH as APPRENTICE to the HOSIERY, GLOVE, and SHIRT-MAKING BUSINESS.—Apply to HENRY TAYLOR, 362 and 364, High Holborn.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. Guinea a quarter. An extra improvement guaranteed in eight to twelve lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs Smart will attend.—Apply to Mr Smart as above.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS.—They can be thoroughly cleansed from all Impurities, the Colours revived by pure Washing, and returned in three days. Price 3d and 6d. per yard. Turkey and extra heavy Carpets in proportion.—METROPOLITAN STEAM WASHING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City road.

WASHING IN EARNEST.—Dirty Blankets, Counterpanes, Quilts, and Tablecovers, pure-washed in large or small quantities, at a moderate cost. Yearly contracts made with Hotels and Institutions for all their heavy articles. The Company's vans receive and deliver free of charge no matter how small the quantity.—METROPOLITAN STEAM WASHING COMPANY, 17 Wharf-road, City road.

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons of an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparency power. The valuable advantages derived from this invention are that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupations; and one with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes liable to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be relieved at the most trifling cost. The Company's vans receive and deliver free of charge no matter how small the quantity.—METROPOLITAN STEAM WASHING COMPANY, 17 Wharf-road, City road.

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H.M. MAJESTY'S TROOP-SHIP "TRANSIT," REFITTING AND RECEIVING STORES FOR CHINA IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR — SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE CLOCK-TOWER AND SPEAKER'S RESIDENCE, NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE CLOCK-TOWER AND SPEAKER'S RESIDENCE, NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE view chosen by our Artist for his representation of the Clock-Tower is the river front facing the Thames, from whose banks it rises majestically, and joins the residence of the Speaker of the House of Commons. This tower is an elegant object from whichever point it may be viewed. Its grand and graceful proportions can only be estimated by an appeal to figures, and we therefore give a general idea of them. The total height of the tower to the top of the finial is 310 feet. The roof is composed of copper, gal[vanised]; the finial or top is of wrought copper, gilt; and the total weight of the roof is estimated at 300 tons. The walls are of brick, faced with stone, and are three feet and a half in thickness. The area within the walls is occupied by a shaft for the weights and pendulum for the clock, and an air-shaft. There are also eleven stories of rooms and a staircase. One of the rooms will be appropriated for the confinement of those members who may be placed in the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. These rooms are all fireproof. From their windows there is a pleasant view of the river and the roofs and crocketed towers of the long pile of building stretching to Abingdon-street. The foundation of this tower is laid upon a bed of concrete upwards of fifteen feet deep; the brickwork commences at about four-teen feet below the level of Parliament-street, upon the top of the concrete. The extraordinary thickness of this concrete foundation will not surprise the reader when he considers the great weight of the walls themselves; the weight of the roof; the ponderous great bell, and the four quarter bells; the necessary supports for the bells, and the large machinery of the great clock and its dials.

The walls have been erected under two contractors—the lower part to the Clock-Tower, we believe, by Mr. Grissell; the upper by Mr. Jay, the contractor at the present time for the New Palace works. The sculptural decorations are by Mr. John Thomas, of the Alpha-road; and the metal roof by Mr. Jabez James. The ornamental work in metal is partly by James and Hardman, of Birmingham. The gilding is by Mr. Crace. Of the Speaker's residence adjoining we shall have occasion to speak when its interior is finished. It is an elegant pile, corresponding in height and proportions to the Abingdon-street end, which is used for the Lord Chancellor's residence, and the attendant officials.

The accompanying View has been drawn and engraved by J. and A. Willams.

## THE WEATHER.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 8, 1857.

| Day | Barometer at 32° Reduced to Sea-level and at 32° Fahr. | Degrees of Dryness | Highest Temperature | Lowest Temperature | Mean Temperature | Dry Bulb 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind | Force of Wind | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 2 | Inches 29·170 | ° 55·7 | ° 42·2 | ° 47·6 | ° 48·6 | ° 47·3 | ° 55·6 | ° 55·6 | ° SSE. | ° 7 | ° 0·034 |
| ,, 3 | 29·380 | 55·4 | 40·4 | 47·3 | 51·6 | 50·1 | 54·0 | 51·5 | SSE. | 9 | 0·012 |
| ,, 4 | 29·795 | 57·8 | 38·4 | 48·9 | 53·4 | 47·0 | 52·4 | 50·1 | SE. | 10 | 0·048 |
| ,, 5 | 29·687 | 53·2 | 47·4 | 53·4 | 53·6 | 52·6 | 52·9 | 54·3 | S. | 10 | 0·000 |
| ,, 6 | 29·824 | 60·2 | 47·8 | 52·6 | 55·2 | 51·4 | 56·4 | 55·4 | SW. | 10 | 0·000 |
| ,, 7 | 29·818 | 59·2 | 40·1 | 51·4 | 54·5 | 52·9 | 57·7 | 55·9 | SW. | 5 | 0·014 |
| ,, 8 | 29·945 | 58·5 | 39·8 | 51·1 | 54·8 | 51·0 | 58·8 | 52·9 | SW. | 4 | 0·004 |
| Means | 29·678 | 58·8 | 42·7 | 50·1 | 53·5 | 50·5 | 57·4 | 53·5 | | | 0·710 |

The range of temperature during the week was 24·8 degrees.

The sky still continues much overcast, and the weather showery and unsettled. Rain was falling heavily and continuously throughout the evening of April 4, and a new light shower occurred on the days of the 2nd, 3rd, and 8th, and on the afternoon of the 7th. The wind was blowing freshly from the S.S.E. and S.S.W. on the day of the 2nd, but it has been otherwise calm. It was also fresh on the evenings of April 3rd, 4th, and 7th; and partly so on the days of the 7th and 8th. A corona was noticed round the moon on the night of the 2nd. The horizon was misty on the days of April 6th and 7th.

J. BRETN.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOMETER. | | WIND. | | RAIN in 24 hours ended at 10 A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barometer Corrected. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum read at 10 P.M. | Maximum read at 10 P.M. | General Direction. | Movement in Miles. | | |
| | Inches | ° | ° | 0–10 | ° | ° | | Miles | | Inches |
| April 1 | 29·469 | 45·7 | 89·9 | 7·9 | 40·7 | 53·8 | SW. SE. | 294 | | 0·650 |
| ,, 2 | 29·263 | 47·5 | 83·6 | 9·7 | 45·0 | 55·3 | SSW. | 487 | | 1·165 |
| ,, 3 | 29·619 | 48·5 | 83·5 | 9·4 | 45·7 | 55·2 | SE. W. SW. | 169 | | 0·022 |
| ,, 4 | 29·760 | 47·2 | 86·0 | 9·6 | 41·9 | 52·0 | S. SW. | 160 | | 0·210 |
| ,, 5 | 29·595 | 54·6 | 88·7 | 9·2 | 50·4 | 64·6 | ESE. | 191 | | 0·277 |
| ,, 6 | 29·646 | 52·4 | 89·4 | 9·0 | 50·9 | 60·8 | S. SW. | 185 | | 0·068 |
| ,, 7 | 29·946 | 49·8 | 87·5 | 9·2 | 44·9 | 59·3 | SW. | 209 | | 0·000 |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

BRUHNS' COMET.—The comet detected by M. Bruhns at Berlin, on March 26, appears to be a more important discovery than was at first imagined, there being but little doubt that it is a reappearance of the comet found by M. Pigott in February, 1846, and which was expected to come again into sight in May or June of this year. This comet was sought for in vain during the winter of 1851; but its great distance from the Earth, and the short time it remained above the horizon after sunset, or could be seen before sunrise, made the search very difficult and uncertain on that occasion; and its position in the sky was otherwise very doubtful. The orbit of this comet bears a strong resemblance to those of 1532 and 1661, which were previously surmised by Halley to be one and the same; but, if so, it has considerably diminished in size and lustre since those periods, the comet of 1661 being described as having a head three times the size of Jupiter, and with a tail of ten degrees in length; whilst that of 1661 had a tail of five degrees in length. The comet has become somewhat brighter during the last fortnight, and is faintly visible in an ordinary two-feet telescope furnished with a low power. A considerable condensation of light is now perceived at the centre, instead of the diffuse appearance presented in the Engraving in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of April 4. The right ascension of the comet on April 11th is 3h. 34 m., and the North Polar distance 57 deg. 44 min. On April 16th the right ascension will be 3h. 22m., and the North Polar distance 47 deg. 1 min. On the evening of April 14th it will be situated close to Epsilon Persei. It arrived at perihelion on March 24th; but it was not expected before the latter end of June. This is the fourth comet of short period whose return is known with certainty, the others being Encke's, Biela's, and Faye's. The period of Bruhns' comet is 2556 days. J. B.

CARLISLE CATHEDRAL.—Through an error of the engraver of the illustration at page 274 it is designated as the Church of Carlisle Cathedral, instead of, as it should be, a small portion of the Church. The cathedral is dedicated to the "Holy and Undivided Trinity," and not to St. Mary as you state; the Priory, which was suppressed in 1540, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; and the nave of the Cathedral is at present used as the Parish Church of St. Mary's: hence, perhaps, the error.—*From a Correspondent.*

FRENCH PATRONAGE OF SCIENCE.—On the invitation, and under the auspices of the Emperor of the French, Mr. Thomas Allan, of London, has come over here to submit to a scientific commission, appointed by the Emperor, an electro-magnetic engine of Mr Allan's invention, which solves, I am assured, the difficult problem of the application of electricity to the movement of machinery. Mr Allan has received every encouragement from the Imperial Government, every facility from the local officials. His engines are now at work at the engine manufactory of M. Call, whither scientific men, anxious to test this new motive power, are flocking to witness the experiments. Napoleon I. was greatly interested in this scientific problem, and the present Emperor is not less so, and is, I hear, about to order a practical application, as an experiment, to a locomotive engine.—*Paris Correspondent of the Morning Post.*

ADVICES from Toulon state that the arrival of the Grand Duke Constantine is fixed for the 22nd inst. Preparations are going on very actively in the port and around for the reception of the Prince, who is intended to be very brilliant. A squadron of war steamers will start to meet the Prince, and will accompanies the Grand Duke

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE intelligent and unintelligent inhabitants of Edinburgh seem to rejoice in hot and cold fits of literary enthusiasm not to be paralleled in any other city in the three kingdoms. Auld Reekie, as represented by *Ebony* Blackwood, has in *Maga* of this month a long, and perhaps unnecessary, remonstrance with Charles Dickens. Some four months ago all Holyrood and the Canongate was up in arms against the living Mr. Thackeray, and in favour of Mary Queen of Scots, beheaded at Fotheringay, we are afraid to say (without book) how many years since. But mark the change. In this very month all Edinburgh that was up in arms against Mr. Thackeray has had a more sensible fit, and all the well-informed joined in doing honour to Mr. Thackeray at a public dinner given to the great novelist in "Scotia's darling seat." The novelist's two speeches are both admirable; and we are assured by those who were present that they are not too well reported.

The youngest man of the great brewery brewage in London has this week been returned to Parliament to represent Middlesex "to wit;" and only last week the oldest representative of the brewers of London died, in Piccadilly, at the great age of ninety-three. Mr. Hanbury—Truman and Co.—has been returned for the metropolitan county of Middlesex; and Miss Thrale, Viscountess Keith—the daughter of Thrale's *entire* (now Barclay's) passed from among us. Lady Keith is frequently mentioned in Johnson's letters to the mother of Lady Keith. Lady Keith was the last survivor of all who are mentioned in Boswell's great work. Without any pretensions to literature, she was essentially literary—thanks to Dr. Johnson and James Boswell. But she had another claim to be mentioned in a column of talk about literature and art—she knew Sam. Johnson and she refused Sam. Rogers.

Manchester has this year absorbed much of the interest which the lovers of art extend—always with pleasure—to Trafalgar-square. Manchester will prove such an enlarged casket of all that is valuable from Cimabue to Mr. Leighton, that the millions who *must* flock to Manchester will afterwards run—not, we fear, to Trafalgar square, but—to trout-streams and the sea-side. But Sir Charles Eastlake and Co. will not lose by this all-important exhibition, which Manchester is to show so lavishly and so well.

The mention of the excellent President of the Royal Academy reminds us—pleasantly enough—that a very able man, an antagonist to the Royal Academy and to the National Gallery, has been returned by a large majority to Parliament, to represent the important constituency of Brighton. Mr. William Conngham (a new M.P.) is a gentleman well versed in art, and one anxious, and now additionally able, to make our National Gallery what a British National Gallery ought to be.

What is Lord Broughton about? And what is to be the result of those many sittings of the committee for determining the site of the new National Gallery? Artists allege—and authors fall into their way of thinking—that this Royal Commission will be a piece of huge blue-bookism, swamping a good Gallery by its members listening with large and idle ears to every wild proposition that talkative and foolish witnesses insist, in frothy pertinacity, to carry out. Is this the case. Sir John Cam Hobhouse?

Is Mr. Ruskin to be Professor of Poetry at Oxford? Is Mr. Ruskin Tom Warton? Oxford would have a difficulty in finding a better man to represent the Nine Muses in her cathedral city than Mr. Ruskin. It is true that he is not a rhymer, but he is a poet, one "sown by nature," and most unquestionably a full-stringed bird of "poetic prose." A great poet tells us—

> Of little use the man, you may suppose,
> Who says in verse what others say in prose.

But Mr. Ruskin says in poetic prose what clever men attempt to say fruitlessly in profitless verse.

Well, not another word from us against any Dean and Chapter, most certainly not against the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The new Dean and the old Chapter have lent the Jerusalem Chamber portrait of King Richard the Second (the earliest authentic portrait on board or canvas of an English Sovereign) to the Gallery of British Portraits in the Manchester Exhibition. Other Deans and other Chapters should go and do likewise.

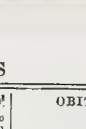
The literary renown of Scotland is not maintained by living men at the same high rank to which it was elevated in the bygone days of Sir Walter Scott and Professor Wilson; and Edinburgh is no longer the metropolis of literature. We rejoice to see that Scotchmen are becoming aware of the falling off, and that they are making an effort (somewhat better than talking of the wrongs of the Unicorn) to restore Scottish literature to its ancient lustre. To aid in this object there has been formed a "Scottish Literary Institute" to promote generally the encouragement of literature in Scotland, and to include in one association the cultivators of literature connected with this portion of the United Kingdom, so as to conduce to mutual co-operation and friendly intercourse among the members; to provide a fund for the relief of literary persons in indigent circumstances; to provide chambers in Edinburgh for the meetings of the institute, which shall be patent to members as a place of literary resort; to furnish means of obtaining literary information to members, especially to those residing at a distance from public libraries; to secure the delivery of lectures, from time to time, on useful and interesting subjects, in the principal towns; and to establish correspondence with learned individuals and societies in foreign countries, for the purpose of literary inquiry and information. The president of the society is Mr. Alexander Baillie Cochrane; and the vice-presidents are Sir James Stuart Menteth, Bart., Professor Blackie, Edinburgh; Robert Bald, F.R.S.E., Edinburgh; and Charles Mackay, LL.D., F.S.A., London. The association already numbers more than a hundred influential members, and will, no doubt, prove both successful and useful.

THE NEW REFORM BILL.—At an entertainment given to Mr R. Hall, M.P., Recorder of Doncaster, by Mr. G. Dunn, Mayor of that borough, on Wednesday, Mr Beckett Denison, M.P. for the West Riding, in reply to a complimentary toast, said he had now been elected for the West Riding for the fourth and, he believed, the last time. No, no! He said he did not regret it because he felt that in the first place he had arrived at the eleventh hour of his life, and in the next because he believed that before another general election the West Riding would be cut up into smaller divisions under a new Reform Bill. He would not offer any objection to such a measure as that, for he confessed that a constituency numbering some 37,000 voters was too large for any two members to do justice to. He understood that the time had arrived for introducing some measure of Parliamentary Reform, and he should certainly vote for the second reading of such a measure, unless—which he did not expect—it should go too far. In that measure of Reform Doncaster would in all probability be included as one of the new boroughs authorised to send a member, if not two members, to Parliament for he found on looking over the statistics of population that Doncaster, Rotherham and Keighley were, in point of numbers, the three largest unrepresented towns. Mr Hall, in returning thanks for the toast of his health said in the present state of political parties it would be absurd for him to enter into any pledges; but he might say this, he should vote for the second reading of the expected Reform Bill, be it what it might. He was attracted by Lord Palmerston or Lord J. Russell; he felt it would be base and cowardly of character that he could not support it, believing as he did that the Parliament required for revising the representation of the country.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### VISCOUNTESS KEITH.

THE RIGHT HON. HESTER MARIA, VISCOUNTESS KEITH, the eldest daughter of Dr. Johnson's celebrated friends, Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, died at her town house, 110, Piccadilly, on the 31st ult., in her ninety-third year. Her Ladyship was the second wife of the renowned Admiral George Keith Elphinstone, who for his great naval services was created successively Baron and Viscount Keith, and who died in 1823. Her Ladyship was married to the Admiral in 1808, and had a daughter, Georgiana Augusta Maria, now the widow of the Hon. Augustus Villiers, second son of the present Earl of Jersey. The Viscountess Keith's stepdaughter is the present Baroness Keith, who inherited her father's Barony only, pursuant to special limitation.



### LADY SUSAN MARIA HOTHAM.

THE LADY SUSAN MARIA HOTHAM was the eldest daughter of William, second Marquis of Thomond, whose Marquisate is now extinct, and whose Barony of Inchiquin is held by the present Sir Lucius O'Brien, Lord Inchiquin. Lady Susan was born the 10th March, 1804; and was married, the 12th August, 1824, to Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Frederick Hotham, who was brother of the present Lord Hotham, and who died the 19th Oct., 1856. By this marriage her Ladyship had seven children, of whom three only survive her—viz. Charles, a lieutenant in the 18th R. I. Regiment (her presumptive to the Barony of Hotham); John, in the Navy; and Susan Frances. Lady Susan Maria Hotham died at Tunbridge Wells on the 25th ult.

### LADY DUFFUS.

THE death of the Right Hon. Janet, Lady Duffus (the result of the accident which befel her Ladyship upwards of a month ago) occurred on the 15th ult. Her Ladyship had just entered her eighty-ninth year. The venerable lady was the eldest daughter of George Mackay, Esq., of Bighouse, Sutherland; and in early life possessed great personal attractions. In 1784 she was married to Sir Benjamin Dunbar, Bart., of Hempriggs, Caithness-shire, who succeeded his cousin as sixth Lord Duffus in 1827, and died in May, 1843; leaving issue by her Ladyship two sons, the elder of whom is the seventh and present Lord Duffus, and one daughter, now Mrs. Gordon Duff, of Hilton.

### SIR J. K. SHAW, BART.

SIR JOHN KENWARD SHAW, sixth Baronet, of Eltham, Kent, was the eldest son of Sir John Gregory Shaw, the fifth Baronet, by his wife, Theodosia Margaret, daughter of John second Lord Mostyn. He was born the 10th March, 1783, and succeeded his father as sixth Baronet the 28th October, 1831. He married, in 1809, Charlotte, second daughter of William Lloyd, Esq., of Batchworth, Surrey, but has had no issue. The worthy Baronet, who was a Deputy Lieutenant of Kent, and, from 1812 to 1815, Colonel of the West Kent Militia, died at Paris on the 17th ult. He is succeeded by his nephew, John Charles Kenward Shaw, now the seventh Baronet, the only son of the late Captain Charles Shaw, R.N., by his wife, Frances Anne, fourth daughter of Sir Henry Hawley, Bart.

This Baronetcy of Shaw is a very old one. The first Baronet was John Shaw, a citizen of London, and a stanch Cavalier, who rendered essential service to Charles II., by advancing him money during his exile, and who, in reward, was, after the Restoration, a Farmer of the Customs, and was created a Baronet the 14th of April, 1665.

### SIR JOSHUA RICKETTS ROWLEY, BART.

SIR JOSHUA RICKETTS ROWLEY, third Baronet, of Tendring Hall, county Suffolk, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, was the representative of a family distinguished in our naval annals. He was the great-grandson of the famous Admiral Sir William Rowley, K.B., the grandson of Sir Joshua Rowley, also an eminent Admiral, who was created a Baronet in 1786; the nephew of Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, G.C.B. (who obtained another Baronetcy for his gallant services); and the eldest surviving son of Sir William Rowley, the second Baronet, by his wife Susannah Edith, daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Harland, Bart. He entered early in life the Royal Navy, where he passed through an active and honourable career. He became Rear-Admiral of the Red in 1853, and Vice-Admiral of the Blue in 1855. He succeeded his father in his Baronetcy the 26th October, 1832. He was Sheriff of Suffolk in 1841, and was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of that county in 1844. He married, the 15th August, 1838, Charlotte, only daughter of John Moseley, Esq., of Great Glenham House, Suffolk, but has had no issue. The gallant Vice-Admiral died at his town residence, 61, Wimpole-street, on the 18th ult. He is succeeded by his next brother, Robert Charles Rowley, a Captain, R.N., now the fourth Baronet, who married, in 1830, Maria Louisa, only daughter of Joshua, second Lord Huntingfield and has issue

### WILLIAM WINGFIELD YATES, ESQ.

WILLIAM WINGFIELD YATES, Esq., of Holne-Cot, Devon, formerly of Parkfields, Staffordshire, who died on the 28th of January last, was the grandson of William Yates, Esq., of Springside, Bury, Lancashire, and the elder son of the Rev. William Wildman Yates, Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, being the other son) of John Yates, Esq., of Barlaston Hall, Staffordshire, by his wife, Harriott, daughter and coheiress of Wingfield Wildman, Esq., grandson and heir of John Wingfield Lee, of Norton and Hazle Barrow, Derbyshire. Mr. William Wingfield Yates was born on the 27th of January, 1792, was educated at the Royal Military College at Marlow, and at the age of sixteen, entered the British Army as an Ensign in the 47th Regiment. He was with that regiment throughout the Peninsular War; and was present, among other engagements, at the Battles of Barossa and Vittoria, for which he obtained a medal with clasps. He was, during the retreat from Burgos, employed to bring up Sir Lowry Cole's division to join Lord Hill's army, which important service he performed by riding two hundred miles across a most difficult country. He was severely wounded in a foraging party on the banks of the Douro, and at the Battle of Vittoria he was so dangerously wounded in both his legs as to be compelled to leave the Army. He married, in 1817, Cecilia, third daughter of John Peel, Esq., of the Pastures House, Derbyshire, by whom he had issue five daughters and eight sons. His eldest son is Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Robert William Wingfield Yates, late of the Second Regiment, for many years Military Secretary to General Sir William Gomm, in Jamaica, the Mauritius, and the East Indies. Others of Mr. Yates's sons have served with distinction in the British and the Austrian armies.

WILLS.—The will of the Hon and Rev. Adolphus Augustus Turnour Vear of Bathorpe and Rector of Latterst, Norfolk, has been proved in London under £16,000 personalty. Left £500 to the Hon Henry Edward Butler, £1,000 to Lord Alfred A. Bolton, £500 William Wright, son of the late Rev. Edmund Umbleb, £120,000. W. MacIntyre, M.D., of Brighton, £300. R. Sandilands, Esq., Henrietta-street, Cavendish square, £10,000. C. Pocklington, Esq., Bristol, £30,000. Charles Shadwell, Esq., County Hall, £5,000. Miss Mary Simpson, of Bathwick, £15,000.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The County Elections have this last week been occupying public attention, and Ministerial triumph has been the rule throughout. This was expected, and, indeed, the Conservatives hastened to find an anticipating excuse for it, alleging that at the accession of Lord Derby to office, and while he was amusing the agricultural mind, positively for the last time, with the fable of possible Protection, several seats, naturally belonging to the Liberal interest, passed over to the Opposition, and are now reclaimed. A bridge of gold for a flying enemy, and the Liberals may accept a solution which will by no means bear being examined. Middlesex refuses Lord Chelsea, and elects Mr. Hanbury in the place of Mr. Bernal Osborne. West Kent throws out the Conservative, Mr. Masters Smith, and returns two Liberals. A Conservative is thrown out for East Sussex. And similar results elsewhere already enable the Ministerialists to claim a very large net gain in the counties. The Conservatives allege that in the boroughs they have lost four seats only; while the Peelites and Manchester men are completely extinguished, and they congratulate the country upon the absorption of outlying factions and the resumption of the legitimate constitutional division of the House into two great parties.

Another mitre having been placed at the disposal of Government, Lord Palmerston is stated to have again taken counsel from Lord Shaftesbury, and to have selected for the See of Norwich another Evangelical aristocrat, the Honourable and Reverend Mr. Pelham, brother to the Earl of Chichester. Mr. Pelham was born in 1811. The High Church party may have reason to complain that their men are so constantly passed over; but there is a very fair House of Commons' answer for them—namely, that the Tractarian view of Church relations with the State by no means favours the right of a Minister to elect the hierarchy at all. It would seem logical, therefore, in Lord Palmerston to give lawn to those who would disfranchise him. The allegation that the Evangelicals, with all their zeal and activity, are the least-educated part of the clergy, and find it easier to read Matthew Henry and Scott than Athanasius and Chrysostom, is a charge which may have its weight, but which, in times when we want missionaries as much as scholars in our pupils, may not be so damaging as those who raise it are inclined to believe. But the See of Norwich will not be actually vacant for several weeks or months. In the mean time it is premature to speculate on Mr. Pelham's appointment.

The ludicrous demonstrations of the Belgian Protectionists against England, on account of her Free-trade and desire to see that system adopted on the Continent are rather subjects for the *Charivari* and *Punch* than for grave comment. The people who confront a question of political economy with a large-stomached figure of John Bull, devouring all he can get, and then throw the figure into the water amid yells and execrations, have too much in common with the negro adorers of Mumbo-Jumbo to be dealt with seriously. But we observe that the Foreign Minister of Belgium has spoken in terms of indignant contempt upon the subject, and has remarked to the Protectionists that, though the English will, no doubt, laugh at them, it is not to the credit of Belgium that the attitude of England towards her should be one of derision. There is no fear, however, lest our countrymen should for a moment confound a few greedy and prejudiced men, leading an ignorant mob, with the people of Belgium, whose character, intellect, and spirit we have long learned to hold in high respect. Belgium might as reasonably take the Kidderminster ruffians as specimens of English electors.

England and Austria have withdrawn from Turkish sea and land, and Russia has abandoned Ismail and the Danube. And so the last evidences of war may be said to be entirely obliterated. The one subject to which English capital and enterprise should now be directed is the turning to account the grand highway now proposed to be thrown fairly open through the heart of countries whose resources have never yet been appreciated, far less developed. The addition to our duty may be triumphantly avenged on the Danube, with incalculable benefit to Russia, Austria, and Turkey.

The inequality of punishment in England will be an incessant theme for comment until codification shall bring our criminal law into a form in which a synoptical view of the system will enable such absurdity to be corrected. Meantime, the more instances that can be collected the better case for the law reformers. We are not about to refer to a sentence which gave a lad, for throwing a stone at a railway, three months' solitary confinement. The offence might have had grave consequences; and, had a passenger lost an eye, he would scarcely have petitioned for an abbreviation of the imprisonment. The boy, too, may be a hardened young rascal, and the magistrate is probably cognisant of details with which the public is unacquainted. Our present complaint takes a different direction. A card-sharper on a railway seems likely to get twelve months' imprisonment and a whipping for trying to cheat somebody else, who, of course, only played in the hope of getting the better of him; and we have nothing to say against the extirpation of such vermin except that it is a pity that betting-office keepers and the like are not similarly treated. But, if a boy who throws a stone has three months, and a cheat who wins a penny has twelve, why is a miscreant who skins cats alive to escape with a lighter punishment than either? Neither the woman nor the man who were convicted of this atrocity were sent to solitary confinement: and the latter, who should have been whipped at both ends of the sentence with an interpolated whipping in order to mark the middle of it, has but three months. The only satisfactory point about this last case was the way the scoundrel was hunted to conviction by the boys, and we were glad to see that the magistrate received rewards for them from readers of the journals. If it were made clear to our *gamins* that they would be paid for detecting such offenders, the shrewdness and energy of the London boy would soon be turned to excellent account.

Another Paul Veronese for the National Gallery.—A letter from Venice in the *Courrier Franco-Italien*, says that the picture of Paul Veronese, called "The Tent of Darius," which he painted for a gift to the Pisani family in return for the hospitality he had received at their house, has just been purchased of the present representatives of that family for the sum of £14,000 sterling, to be placed in "the British Museum at London," by which, of course, must be meant the National Gallery. The price is probably exaggerated.

How Tutors are Paid.—A short time since there appeared an advertisement requiring a tutor for a family in Yorkshire, to attend to eight or nine boys. This was answered, says a correspondent, by a friend of mine (who obtained high honours in his University, offering to teach classics, mathematics, modern languages, and the usual course of a gentleman's education. You may judge of my surprise when I saw the answer my friend received, which was as follows:—"Dear Sir,—In answer to yours of the 30th of March, respecting your application for the tutorship advertised in the *Times*, I would be treated as one of my own family in every respect with the exception of the washing. You would decidedly have the entire control over your pupils. As I consider the duties of both England, and the stipend which I offer is liberal, to which my friend very properly answered as follows:—"Sir, I accept his compliments to Mr. ——, and begs to say that he cannot help thinking the stipend offered is intended as a joke, believing it impossible that any gentleman would willingly offer so great an insult to another as would recommend Mr. —— to avail himself of the services of our farm-labourers, as that would in all probability if not too [illegible] purpose [illegible] in view.

## MUSIC.

Passion Week is attended with almost a total suspension of public amusements. All the theatres put a stop to the entertainments which properly belong to them; and the few musical performances of the week are generally of a grave character, becoming the sanctity of the season. The principal concerts of the present week accordingly have been of sacred music. The "Messiah" was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday; and by Mr. Hullah, at St. Martin's Hall, on Thursday; and the "Concert for the People," at the same place on Monday evening, was likewise composed of sacred music.

Of the two performances of the "Messiah" it is sufficient to say that, in regard to the scale in which they were got up, the principal performers who took part in them, and the great audiences by whom they were attended, they were precisely like what they have often been before on similar occasions. But the "Concert for the People" is entitled to a few words of remark. This series of concerts, as our musical readers will remember, was set on foot some six or eight months since, for the benevolent purpose of furnishing to the industrious classes a refined and wholesome entertainment, at so moderate a cost as to be within the reach of almost all, save the very poorest. From the beginning the plan obtained the patronage and support of many persons eminent in station, literature, and art; and, though doubts were entertained of its practicability, yet these doubts have been removed by the result. The concerts have been regularly and steadily carried on, and are found to be self-supporting: the receipts derived from the large assemblages who frequent them being sufficient, notwithstanding the low rates of admission, to defray the expense attending them: though that expense must be considerable, as artists of considerable eminence are employed and paid their regular terms a fact which we ascertained by personal inquiry. The concert of Monday evening last was a grave and elevated entertainment, and the gratifying attention paid to severe and lofty music by a vast audience was a proof that taste and feeling for the highest beauties of art are not confined to wealth or station. Among the performers were Miss Birch, Madame Bassano, and other eminent singers. There was a small choir of tunable voices, and the vocal pieces were well accompanied on the organ. The selection consisted of airs and choruses from the oratorios of Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn: all performed in a manner calculated to gratify the taste of any one not spoiled by the indulgence of affected fastidiousness. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, with the Sheriffs and Under Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, honoured the concert with their presence, and many families and individuals well known in the musical world were among the audience.

A series of excellent orchestral concerts has been given during the week in Drury-lane Theatre by Mr. Alfred Mellon. The orchestra has been the excellent band formed by himself, and well known by the name of the Orchestral Union, with the addition of some of the principal performers of Jullien's band. The concerts have consisted of the finest orchestral works—symphonies and overtures—of the great masters, with a pleasant admixture of vocal music, in which our most favourite singers have been employed. The audiences, when we were present, have been large; and we trust that these elegant concerts have had the success they deserved.

St John's School-room, Brixton.—A selection of sacred music was given here on Tuesday evening last, to a tolerably well-filled room, which, unfortunately, did not pass off very satisfactorily—partly in consequence of the gentlemen forming the orchestra of the Brixton Harmonic Union having withdrawn their assistance. The first part of the evening was given to airs, choruses, &c., taken from the "Messiah," which wanted that vigour in the orchestra and choruses that always, when well performed, impresses its hearers with solemn grandeur. The second part was selections from our best composers, such as Rossini, Spohr, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Costa, &c., things that were far beyond their reach; such as the recitations and prayers from "Eli" and the like from Rossini and others. As an illustration we might point to that most beautiful air, "Cujus Animam," from the "Stabat Mater" of Rossini, having been badly played on a cornet-à-piston, instead of being sung. It should be added that the professional instrumentalists (who were engaged at the last moment) did all in their power to keep the orchestra and choruses together, but they were far beyond their control.

A musical publication of a novel and attractive character has just appeared in Paris, entitled "The Musical Souvenir of Beauty for Paris, 1856-57," edited by Abelinde S. G. Rae. The work which has been issued under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Empress, is on the plan of the English "Book of Beauty," the portraits being those of the most celebrated beauties of different nations, now in Paris, with an accompaniment of appropriate music to each. Among the portraits are those of Mdme. de Girardin, Miss Sneyd, the Comtesse de Castiglione, the Comtesse Walsden, and Mrs. Bristed, representing France, England, Russia, Sardinia, and America. The music possesses considerable beauty and freshness.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

Her Majesty's.—The season commences on Tuesday evening. We find that Piccolomini, whom report had described as still pursuing her indefatigable career upon the stage, has been more prudently preparing for the London season by an interval of relaxation, which she has well earned by a series of nineteen representations of the "Traviata," at the Italiens, in Paris. One cannot long be ignorant of her whereabouts, for even her retirement to the home of her friends at Sienna was regarded as a festal occasion, and signalised by joyful demonstrations, the rumours of which have reached us before the prima donna herself. Her arrival, however, may be looked for within a week, as she is known to have left Sienna several days ago. The selection of the opera for her first appearance is, we believe, left undecided until her arrival. "La Figlia," "La Traviata," "Lucia," and the sparkling part of *Zerlina* in "Don Giovanni," have each been suggested as the most appropriate. But, whatever may be the character, the pet of the opera is sure of an enthusiastic welcome.

Spezzia, Guiglini, Neocilini, and, indeed, all the members of the company whose services will be required for the commencement of the season have been for some time in London; and the opera of "La Favorita" and the "Esmeralda" ballet are in full rehearsal. Important additions have been made to the strength both of the orchestra and chorus—the latter have been reinforced by the best voices from the Italian Opera at Paris: and the additions to the orchestra, besides those who have been before announced as first violins, include Petit, Piatti violoncellist, Tornari and Ghibelli, the principal contra-bass performers from La Scala; Belloli, the celebrated harpist; Colbrunn (from the Italiens) and Belotti, well-known and first-rate performers on their respective instruments, the flute and clarinet. This is as it should be; and, under the direction of Bonetti, the public may be sure that every addition to the strength of orchestra and chorus will be used to the best advantage.

The distinguished artiste, Maria Spezzia, is at present chiefly known to the English public by the rumours of the *furore* which her beauty and her talent have created at Milan. After a triumphant season at the Imperial Theatre of La Carobbiaro her services were secured for the stage of La Scala during the visit of the Emperor and Empress. In conjunction with the great tenor Gardini, with whom she will make her début among us on the opening night of the season at Her Majesty's Theatre, this charming prima donna achieved a brilliant success in the "Huguenots" and the "Favorita," and, but for her engagement for the London opera, would have continued to reign in acknowledged pre-eminence at the magnificent establishment of La Scala. But this was not an isolated triumph. Notwithstanding her youth, she has already established her fame with almost unprecedented rapidity at Vienna, Turin, Venice, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Lisbon. The versatility of her genius is shown by the characters which she has triumphantly sustained. Lucia and *Norma*, *Lelinda* and *Rosina*, and *Leonora* in the opera of "Lombardi" and of Verdi's "Macbeth," and "Trovatore," and the charming "Traviata" are included in her *répertoire*, and in every condition as was instance the genius of the young and handsome prima donna has been rewarded by the most enthusiastic reception. The part of Traviata, which, in the hands of Piccolomini and Spezzia, is exercised to great a fascination, was, on its first representation, a complete failure. Verdi was in despair until Maria Spezzia came to the rescue, and, by her skilful and poetical rendering of the principal character, secured the success of the opera, which was repeated for twenty consecutive performances, and received with unflagging enthusiasm.

La Spezzia furnishes another example of the overpowering influence of musical art upon Italian natures. Born of a noble family at Vienna, her passion for the stage manifested itself at an early age with so much intensity that her relations found it impossible to resist her aspirations, and wisely allowed her to pursue the bent of her genius under the guidance of the most celebrated masters, whose instructions have given to her that perfect mastery of her art without which even youth, beauty, and talent often fail to produce a permanent impression.

Easter Amusements, &c.—Mr. C. H. Adams has, as usual, presented his Orrery at the Haymarket during the week, accompanied with his annual lecture on astronomy; and Mr. Henry Russell, his entertainment at the Princess'. At the National Standard Mr. Love also has appeared in "All Shapes," assisted by Herr Zeroom and the seven Spanish Minstrels. At the City of London a new experiment has been tried, in order to evade the law which, during Passion Week, deprives regular actors of a week's salary by prohibiting dramatic performances. Instead of extra professors being engaged, the regular company has been employed in exhibiting a monster entertainment, consisting of the action of two pantomimes, concert singing, athletic exercises, exhibitions of the *pas gymnastique*, and other similar theatrical, though not "dramatic," inventions. A law which can be so easily evaded, and is so manifestly absurd and unjust in itself, should be regarded as obsolete. Tom Thumb has been starring at the Surrey Theatre; and Herr Wohlgemuth, the German Wizard, at Sadler's Wells. The Brothers Alfred and Henry Holmes have revealed the wonders of the violin to admiring audiences at the Polytechnic; while Dr. Bachhoffner has delivered at the Colosseum a daily lecture on astronomy, illustrated by a new and beautiful orrery: Mr Gordon Cumming continued his lion-hunting narratives at his Saloon in Piccadilly; Mr. W. S. Woodin, at the Polygraphic Hall, repeated nightly his customary entertainment, the "Olio of Oddities;" and Mr Albert Smith ascended Mont Blanc at the Egyptian Hall. Mr. Creswick, too, reads "Hamlet" and "Lear" at St. Martin's Hall; while at the Strand Theatre dissolving views have been exhibited, in connection with a comic ballet, entitled "Mad as a March Hare." Mr. and Mrs T. German Reed announce their intention to give the last performances of their Popular Illustrations during Easter-week. Mr. Henry Seymour Carleton announces an original entertainment at St. Martin's Hall for Easter Monday, to be called "Familiar Faces; or, Old Friends in New Places." A new classical love-story, on the subject of "Atalanta; or, The Three Golden Apples," is also advertised for Easter Monday at the Haymarket, when also will commence a new arrangement of prices: the pit being reduced to two shillings, and the galleries to a shilling, and sixpence. We trust that this modification of the tariff will improve the prospects of the management. At the Adelphi the drama of "Lake and Lubke" will be revived, in which, and "The Statue Bride," Madame Celeste will reappear for the holidays. At the Princess' "King Richard II." will be found a sufficient attraction; and no wonder, considering the taste, talent, and judgment displayed in its production. At Sadler's Wells, Mr. George A. Webster takes the management, as heretofore, at this season, and announces the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dillon, in the dramas of "Pizarro" and "The King's Musketeers;" and these are to be followed by other stars during his conduct of the theatre. At the Lyceum Mdme. Ristori is announced for fifteen performances, to commence the first week in June. Mr. Dillon's season closed on Thursday week, on which occasion he sustained the part of *Richelieu*, and made an address to the audience, wherein he stated that his management had been decidedly prosperous, and had indeed yielded a profit which would enable him to recommence in August next with increased prospects of success. Cremorne Gardens are to open on Sunday for refreshment and promenade, and on Monday for amusement during the Easter season. Extensive alterations and improvements are in progress, and will be completed by the commencement of the summer season.

Mr. Ottley on the Prerogative of the Crown.—A lecture in connection with the "Free-trade and Foreign Affairs Association" has been given at the office of the Association, Manchester, by Mr. H. Ottley, on the 2nd instant—subject, "The Prerogative of the Crown in connection with the Diplomatic Department, the Signing of Treaties, and the Levying of War." The chairman (Mr John Buxton) having introduced Mr. Ottley to the meeting, he commenced by alluding to the importance of the subject of our foreign relations, which he considered was not a little, if not before, [illegible] The diplomacy of Courts was of comparatively modern origin; it was not so old as gunpowder, and perhaps owed its origin to the invention of that destructive agent. The ostensible object of diplomacy was to preserve amicable relations between States: would seem to claim for it the character of being the antidote of war; but, looking at the history of the last three centuries, there were reasons for strong misgivings as to whether anything had occasioned more misery and wrong to suffering humanity. The pen had signed away more lives and liberties than the sword had destroyed, and that insidiously. It was then diplomacy became a science and a state engine, when Kings retained Ambassadors in the courts of their neighbours as spies and mischief-makers, that the authority of the people began to subside and to be substituted by the will of the Sovereign. The Treaty of Westphalia, which gave authority to every petty Prince of Germany to make peace or war without reference to the Diet, might be regarded as a chief cause of the great increase of the prerogative of the Crown. The present reigning family of England had come from that quarter, and hence, perhaps, the disposition they had evinced to assert their prerogative. He then alluded to the secrecy of diplomacy, which prevented the nation knowing who served them faithfully, and, in case of failure, who was wrong. He considered that measures to be publicly, not only as regarded the instructions which public agents received, but as to the progress of their labours. The lecturer concluded by referring to the secret proposals which were made by the late Czar to Sir Hamilton Seymour, and to the convention between Great Britain and France respecting the Turkish loan, which was concluded before Parliament was consulted, as illustrations of the evils of secret diplomacy; remarking, respecting the former, that the concealing of that correspondence made us *participes criminis* in the intention of the Czar, and the upshot of the matter was that we had to send 80,000 men to the Crimea, and £80 000,000 after them to bury them. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

## MR. SHERIFF MECHI.

This intelligent gentleman, who fills with credit to himself and advantage to the public, the high office of senior Sheriff of London and Middlesex, has hitherto been chiefly known for his successful experiments in agricultural chemistry at his model farm, at Tiptree Heath, between Kelvedon and Maldon, in Essex. His name was also recently brought forward as a candidate for Maldon, but without success, although he polled largely in the neighbourhood promised him success; and Mr. Mechi's exertions during the recent election were restricted to his duties as one of the returning officers for the city of London and the county of Middlesex; and in both contests his arrangements for the accommodation of the public have received marked commendation.

Of the antecedents of Mr. Mechi the Recorder gave the following interesting *resumé* in presenting the new Sheriffs to the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, in September last.

In the person of Mr. John Joseph Mechi, senior Sheriff, an Italian and Lombard, and who was connected with the eastern division of the metropolis, they had a gentleman of Italian extraction, but a man who was proud to be numbered among the merchants of the city of London. Although he had sprung from the Italian race, who were remarkable for their cultivation of the arts and sciences, he was proud, he repeated, to be enrolled among the merchants and men of business of this country. His father was born in Rome, but early in life he transferred the scene of his pursuits, and was for a long time employed in business in France; but, during the Reign of Terror, he, in common with many others, quitted it, and took refuge in this country. Here he subsequently attracted the attention of the Royal family, and was soon afterwards taken into the Royal household. He was, by early parsons; in consequence of his great proficiency in the Italian language, was received into a house in the City; and his studies might offer an example to the young men of the present day, and prove to them the advantage of becoming early acquainted with the modern languages. He pursued his business for twenty-two years, when he was selected to preside over a large banking corporation, and he now stood on the footing of one of the first citizens of London. Besides his occupation in business, he devoted himself to the improvement of agriculture, on a limited estate, where he gave a hospitable invited men of talent and skill to witness the combined results of capital and science.

The Tiptree gatherings to which the Recorder here alludes have been year by year chronicled in our pages; and the Sheriff recently told the public that the farm originated in his success in business inducing him to invest money in attempting to improve the soil upon which he was born. He added, that fifteen years ago he considered the agriculture of the country to be unworthy of our national standing, and it was still the same. He could travel from John o' Groat's House to the Land's End and find tens of thousands of farms in as bad a condition as was once his own farm at Tiptree, the improvement of which had proved a good investment.

[illegible] portrait of the worthy Sheriff has been engraved [illegible] by the Stereoscopic Company.

PLATE PRESENTED BY THE INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA TO SIR ROWLAND MACDONALD STEPHENSON, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

THIS superb piece of table plate has just been presented by the inhabitants of Calcutta to Sir Rowland Macdonald Stephenson, the Managing Director of the East Indian Railway. The presentation took place just previous to this gentleman's return to England from Calcutta, and was accompanied by an address, acknowledging the obligations of the inhabitants for the very important services rendered to British India, but more especially to its metropolis

"From the year 1840," says the address, "you have worked with an untiring energy to obtain for this country the blessing of railway communication, and we, your friends, greatly rejoice that you have been enabled to see part of your well-considered and admirable project so successfully carried out. Without perseverance such as yours we should to the present day have been without a single mile of railway on this side of India. Led by your excellent example, the other Presidencies of India have taken up the scheme which you years ago predicted would be of such advantage to this country; and you have proved, contrary to the almost universal anticipation of the Indian public, that this mode of communication is not less adapted to the wants and habits of the natives of India than to those of the inhabitants of Europe."

The names attached to this document are—the Marquis of Dalhousie (the late Governor-General of India), the Deputy-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the President of the Council, the members of the Council, the Sudder Court Judges, the Commander-in-Chief, the Government Secretaries, the principal members of the bar, all the mercantile houses, and a considerable number of private individuals, European and native.

The Plate consists of a magnificent candelabrum, valued at £250; and which, at the same time, is fitted for an épergne. The candelabrum (as may be seen from our Engraving) is fitted for three lights, and consists of a shaft of Indian shape and ornament, placed upon a triangular base, and bearing aloft the branches for the light. The form is extremely simple, the richness of effect being given by the ornament and the material. At each angle of the base are Indian figures: a Hindoo porter and girl with vase, agriculturists with their implements, and an English engineer directing a native workman in his operations. The figures have been modelled after nature, and are of frosted silver. At the immediate base of the shaft is a space containing the cipher of Sir Rowland Stephenson; and on the base itself are two basso-relievi of Indian scenery; whilst the third entablature contains the dedicatory inscription.

This beautiful group has been designed and executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, New Bond-street.

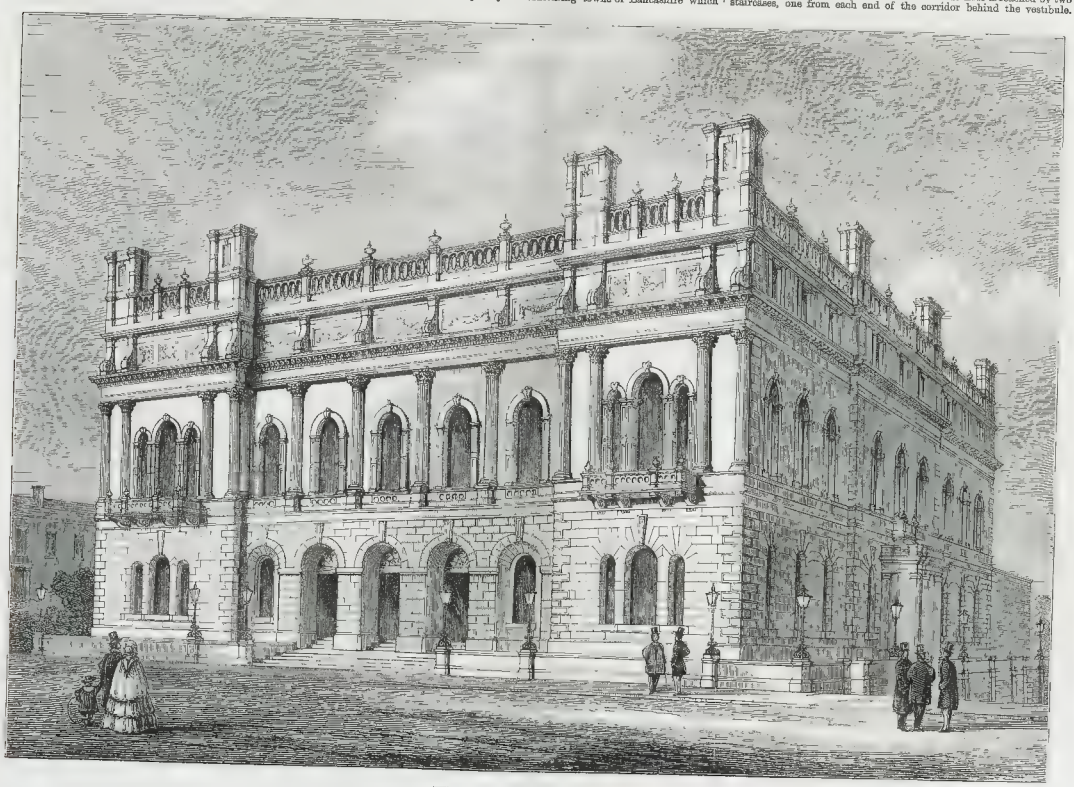
## NEW TOWNHALL, BLACKBURN.

AMONGST the many busy manufacturing towns of Lancashire which are making great efforts to improve their architectural appearance perhaps none are more remarkable than Blackburn. The corporation are widening, levelling, and draining the streets; handsome piles of shops and warehouses are springing up on every side; a large public park has been nearly completed; a handsome market house and town-hall built; and baths and washhouses, and a first-class infirmary, are now proposed to be erected. The Townhall, of which we give a view, has been erected from the design of Mr. Patterson, a clever architect of Blackburn.

The style is Italian. The west, or entrance, front is 120 feet long and 62 feet high to the top of parapet. The outline is varied by the groups of chimneys which rise to the height of 71 feet. The other fronts are of a plainer character—that towards the market-place having a Doric portico over the magistrates' entrance-door. The police office and prison are at the east end of the buildings, the entrance to the prison-yard being under a rusticated gateway. On the ground-floor the vestibule is 49 feet 6 inches by 36 feet.

THE MIDDLESEX ELECTION.—MR. SHERIFF MECHI, ONE OF THE RETURNING OFFICERS. (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

On the right is a news-room 51 feet by 37 feet; on the left, and occupying a corresponding space, are the council-room, 51 feet by 24 feet, and Town Clerk's office and muniment-room. Behind the vestibule, and separated from it by a corridor 9 feet wide, is the police court, 54 feet by 35 feet, and 26 feet high, lighted by a glass dome 12 feet in diameter. On one side of this court is the Mayor's parlour, 25 feet by 18 feet; a smaller police court, 36 feet by 24 feet, clerks' office, attorneys', and other rooms; and on the other side is the public entrance to the large court, and rooms for the clerks connected with the business of the court. On the east side are the police office and the prison, containing eighteen cells. The first floor is reached by two staircases, one from each end of the corridor behind the vestibule.



THE NEW TOWNHALL, BLACKBURN.

One of these staircases is 23 feet by 12 feet, and gives access to the first floor, and also to the various floors on the north side of the building. The other, or principal, staircase is 24 feet square, the steps being 7 feet clear length, and the balustrade of stone, and leading to the large room and rooms connected with it on the first floor. The walls of this staircase are finished with scagliola pilasters. The west front is wholly occupied by a large room or hall for public meetings, 114 feet long by 50 feet wide, and 34 feet high, giving an area of more than 600 square yards; thus affording sitting room for more than 1200 persons, or standing room for 3600 persons. There are other rooms on this floor connected with the large hall. Two of them are 44 feet 9 inches by 24 feet 6 inches, and 25 feet by 18 feet respectively, and are each 19 feet high. In the second and third floors are the borough surveyor's and the keeper's house, &c. On the north side there is a house for the superintendent of police. In the basement are the offices of the collectors and inspector of nuisances, rooms for the police, cellars for the warming apparatus, &c. There are also two towers containing ventilating shafts, each 80 feet high. To secure the confidence of large assemblies, the stairs are all made of stone; there are four large outlets from the large assembly-room, and the corridors, passages, &c., are fireproof.

## "OVER THE BROOK."

PAINTED BY G. CHESTER.

We engrave this very pleasing and natural picture by Mr. Chester. The lines by Mr. Mark Lemon, which accompany the title of the painting in the Catalogue are so appropriate and suggestive that we cannot do better than quote them :—

Over the brook, Mary; over the brook!
There are no other eyes near but mine to look.
Thy autumn's brown burthen I'll carry for thee.
And a smile and a word shall be payment to me.

We scarcely know why, but the incident of crossing a brook is an extremely favourite subject with both poets and artists. Innumerable are the pictures and passages of poetry in which this little rustic adventure is depicted or described. It is true the trepidations - interesting if real, and pretty if merely pretended—of the fair passenger lend an interest to the moment, and often afford a welcome opportunity, as Mr. Mark Lemon has represented, for a display of gallantry. But does not the chief attraction, to the eye of the painter and the poet, consist in this—that, as in our picture, a glimpse is afforded of many a clean-turned ankle and feet not flattened by excessive dancing, nor distorted by fashionable, almost Chinese compression — feet beautiful as those of a Greek statue, simply because the wise intentions of nature are not set aside? The buxom lassie in our picture is certainly in all respects an excellent specimen of country comeliness, and rustic health and strength.

The composition of the picture is very successful, because apparently quite unstudied; and the whole work is extremely pleasing and agreeable. The foliage is admirable. It is multitudinous and intricate, full of variegated chequered light and shade, and endlessly diversified depths and gradations. Very pleasant would it be in sultry noontide, or serene summer evening, to lie on that mossy bank beneath the shade of those thick-tangled branches, and listen to the trickle of the brook, the fairy rustlings among those countless leaves, or the "sweet song of birds," with nothing to disturb our fancies but bonny "Mary," whose "burthen" we should certainly insist upon carrying over.

"OVER THE BROOK."—PAINTED BY G. CHESTER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS

## M. DUMAS ON ENGLAND

The *Assemblée Nationale* is amusingly severe on the historian of the British elections, M. Dumas, the elder—and not the younger, as stated by some of the London journals. It says:—"The importance of the English elections had led the *Presse* to dispatch to the other side of the Channel a political man extraordinary, with instructions to examine, appreciate, and understand everything that takes place, and to reveal the same to the fortunate readers of that journal. The incomparable statesman selected for this high mission is the author of 'Ange Pitou' and of the 'Mousquetaires' and of the 'Memoirs of Alexandre Dumas,' who speaks on all subjects with that inexhaustible fecundity that has already filled some thousand volumes, and which threatens us with another thousand. M. Dumas composes his political letters from materials supplied by the old almanacks of London. He will avail himself of this source for many a day to come."

"THE EMPEROR" YACHT FOR PRESENTATION BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE STEAM-YACHT "EMPEROR."

THIS beautiful craft has been built and fitted in the Thames, as a present from the Government of this country to his Majesty the Emperor of Japan; and a sum of £19,000 was voted in the Navy Estimates for that purpose. The *Emperor* is a wooden vessel of three hundred tons burden, built by the Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, from designs by Mr. Crewe, of that establishment. She is an elegant model of beautiful lines, magnificently fitted out by Messrs. Smart, of Finsbury; and propelled by engines of 60 horse power, made by the Messrs. Penn, of Greenwich. Her speed is satisfactory, and the completeness of everything connected with this most gratifying compliment to the foreign potentate reflects the greatest credit on all concerned in her construction and outfit.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

THE past week has been a complete racing blank, but the betting on the Two Thousand has proved of the most dashing kind, and no less than nine horses are backed already. Vedette has been heavily peppered, but 4½ to 1 were the last quotations, and Kent, who has changed his quarters with the rest of Lord Londesborough's from Hambleton to Newmarket for the Spring Meetings, has come to 10 to 1. Blink Bonny, who was honoured by a visit from a Baron of the Exchequer during the York Assizes, is at 7 to 1 for the Derby, and 4 to 1 for the Oaks. Lady Hawthorne being second to her on each, but quoted at 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 respectively. St. Giles and Dulcamara both came to grief at Epsom, in fields which were sadly small in comparison with the brave days of Beeton. Adamus, whose prospective merits we have been perpetually pointing out to our readers for these six months past, and to whom we adhered stoutly for Epsom after our Northampton disappointment, all but repeated the Virago feat; beating Wardersmarke a plain but clever-going half brother to Islington for the Suburban by a neck, and only succumbing, an hour after, by a head to old Poodle for the Metropolitan. This low and lengthy son of Touchstone was actually receiving only 20 lb. from a horse four years his senior, over two miles and a half; so that, if Saunterer is fully 7 lb. better than him this season, as he showed himself to be last autumn at Chester, the two mares will have their own troubles at Epsom. Saunterer is said to be the property of Mr. Jackson, who seems to be most anxious to get on his other horse, "Magnifier" (though this may be a mere *ruse* to get off his money), as he frequently takes a point or two less about other animals in the market, provided they will throw him the chestnut in. A more racing-like horse than the latter did not show last year. Quinton, we are glad to find, entirely denies the truth of the charges made against him; and Mr. Robinson indorses his statement that no "confession" of any kind has been made, as the *Life* asserted. He is such a clever 7 st. jockey that we sincerely trust the whole may prove a *canard*. Bartholomew has been riding gallops for Scott, and has been "wasting" hard for his Newmarket mounts. Mrs. Beeton has received an intimation from the magistrates that her subscription betting-room must be closed; and it is worthy of note that a betting office exists in London at present fitted up in every respect like an undertaker's shop.

Foinualla has just thrown a brown colt, brother to Mincepie; and, according to the latest calculations, the average of blood foals registered in 1853-56 was 12.7.

The steeplechases for next week are East Suffolk, on Monday, Coventry, on Tuesday; Llanvrdy, on Wednesday and Thursday; Hexham and Nuneston, on Thursday; Abergavenny, on Thursday and Friday; and Gullane (N.B.), on Saturday; while Ireland has its Meath Hunt on Thursday, and its Kildare Hunt on Thursday and Friday. Racing opens in earnest on Monday, and goes on for five days at Newmarket; Durham has its tryst on Monday and Tuesday, and on Wednesday and Thursday Mr. "Judge Johnson" hears causes in the Catterick winning-post field. Coventry has also its say on Monday, and Abergavenny on Thursday; and "the gentlemen" take an after-noon to themselves on Saturday, at the Hoo. Two matches only are down for Newmarket; but the names of Glenmasson, in the Sale Stakes, Mountain Sheep, the 50 sov. ditto; Colonist and Ayacanora, in the Column Handicap and Kent, in the 100 sovs., and M. D. and Gem and Derry in the 50 sovs. A.F., all lend a little excitement to a somewhat dull list. The Two-year-old Stakes at Catterick are well filled and there is every prospect of a good meeting. Ignoramus is in the last-mentioned stake at Newmarket, but we do not expect to see him out so early in the season.

Mr. Wilfred Lawson, who hunts the Cumberland Hounds without any subscription, and has shown most capital sport, had an accident with them on Saturday. His horse put its foot into a drain, and flung him with his head against a stone, and he was carried out of the field insensible to his father's, at Brayton Hall. A severe concussion of the brain was dreaded, but we hear that he is progressing rapidly towards recovery. Mr. A. Thompson's huntsman, Tom Powell, is, we hear, engaged to Lord Henry Bentinck, *vice* John Jones; and, if any change occurs in Lord Stamford's management, it seems hardly likely that his rare first whip, Sam Bacon, will be passed over for promotion. Lord Southampton, it is also said, will not hunt his hounds himself next season, but is on the look out for a field-huntsman; and we do not hear that Lord Macclesfield, who has taken the South Oxfordshire, which Mr. J. S. Phillips has just resigned from ill health, after nine very successful seasons, is suited with men as yet. "The Cheshire difficulty" seems likely to linger on unsettled for another season. The present master informs the M. F. H. Committee that he "shall not feel himself bound by any decision they may arrive at [illegible] in his letters. he would rather trot the hounds along the road on hunting days" than give in before the 1st of April, 1858, when his three years term expires. A few woodlands will be routed during the next fortnight, and then the hares will be put in rest once more. Mr. A. Thompson's hounds were sold on Saturday, and 54½ couple of entered Lonsdale produced 628 guineas, and 25 couple of unentered 203 guineas. They were sold in five-couple lots; the best of which fetched 100 guineas. The blood was principally that of the Yarborough Rallywood and Harper and the Richmond Gaddet. The *Sporting Review* mentions that the Brocklesby entry of young hounds this year is remarkably fine. For some years past it had decidedly fallen off. The farmers take great delight again in their young charges, as Tom Smith is quite after their own [illegible]

The result of the [illegible] greatly overshadowed by the betting; and it is worthy of note that Mr. Snow, who was in the first bracket of four in the Classical Tripos last month, pulled "8" in the Cambridge boat; so that—as in the case of Croker, Denman and Penrose, *cæs ediles*—the highest university and boating honours can coexist. Monday is fixed for the Naturals Rowing Club Match, from Putney to Chiswick; and, on the same afternoon, all Newcastle will excite itself by watching T. Candlish row W. Taylor from the High Level Brid[illegible]

A HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL has been presented to J. R. Johnston, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., by his friends of Grand Port Mauritius, as a token of their esteem and regard on his leaving [illegible] years of his professional career amongst them. The gift is a piece of table plate, representing a banana-tree, surmounted by a crystal tazza, surrounded at the base by [illegible] three cups [illegible] the centre, on a pedestal, and bear [illegible] charitable Doctor J. R. Johnston, esq. [illegible] The plate, which is of elegant [illegible] silver, by Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and [illegible] Lincoln's-in

A FREAK OF FORTUNE.—The *Greenock Telegraph* states that the distant relatives of a Calcutta merchant recently deceased, who was a native of Renfrewsy, have just come to the knowledge that their ancestor, of whom they scarcely ever heard, left the enormous fortune of £1,000,000 sterling, bequeathed to those of his relations who can be discovered. There is already known number about thirty, and several of them are now resident in Greenock, Dumbarton, and Glasgow.

WIFE POISONING AT CHORLEY.—Edward Hardman, a shoemaker of Chorley, Lancashire, was committed to Lancaster Gaol last week on a charge of wilful murder. Hardman's wife died early in March, and was buried in Brindle parish church; but, as some suspicion existed as to the cause of her death, the body was exhumed on the 20th ult., and the stomach and other viscera were examined by an analytical chemist, who found arsenic and antimony in them. The gentleman who had made the examination expressed his opinion that the woman's death had resulted from po.son.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. T. ASHBURNHAM, C.B., appointed to the command of the military force about to be dispatched to the west of war in China, left town on Saturday, accompanied by several military officers, for Alexandria, *en route* to Hong-Kong, to assume his command.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Panmure, the Persian Ambassador, Feroukh Khan, and a large number of officers, arrived at Woolwich for the purpose of witnessing a series of experiments. The experiments commenced with a trial of the efficiency of shells filled with molten iron, for the purpose of firing any ignitable matter. The shells filled with the destructive fluid were fired against an immense erection of timber-work resembling the bulkhead of a vessel. The second shell pierced completely through the bulkhead, the fluid fire caught the timberwork, and volumes of flame issued forth from the opposite side, proving incontestably that by this means a whole fleet might easily be destroyed. The next experiments were for the purpose of testing the durability of iron plates of the same description as those with which the huge double-tier batteries constructed during the late wars were composed. An iron target, built, or ranged, had been faced with iron plates four inches thick, and, first, a discharge of 68-pounders was fired at this object from a range of 400 yards. The effect was visible, and several of the plates were damaged. The second trial of the same description of shot was tried at a range of 800 yards, and the result was conclusive, as the iron plates were splintered and crushed, and it was evident that repeated attacks would entirely destroy them. The experiments concluded by a trial of Captain Boxer's newly-invented signal parachutes. This description of firework is intended as a means of illumination for the purpose of signalling, and is much used in warfare. It gradually ascends, and at a certain altitude the encasement expands into the form of a parachute, from which issue forth jets of the most brilliant light.

The *Hastings*, 60, screw block-ship, was commissioned on Wednesday, at Portsmouth, by Captain H. B. Mends, late of the *Royal Albert*, for coastguard service, with a complement of 350 men. On the same day the *Assistance*, iron steam troop-ship, got her steam in the timber-work at Portsmouth, to try her engines, before being reported ready for commission. On Wednesday also the *Brisk*, 14, floating battery, was taken out of the steam-basin at Portsmouth.

The *Lebanon* arrived at Woolwich on Wednesday morning to embark four companies of artillery and a provision of war stores for Canada and Halifax, in consequence of the small number of hands reserved in the Military Store Departments of Her Majesty's Dockyards to the arrangements provided by the estimates granted for the ensuing year, the work of shipping stores is naturally progressing slowly, but withstanding the most active exertions even on boy and oth.s hands.

ONE of the Australian line of emigrant vessels, the *Admiral*, was ordered down from Deptford to Woolwich on Wednesday to ship Ordnance stores, and also to embark Captain A. J Clerke, Lieutenant R. D Malcolm, Lieutenant G. D Pritchard, and the 23rd Company of the Royal Engineers, for China. The *Admiral* has been especially selected for this purpose by reason of her spacious accommodation and healthily arranged decks (7½ feet in height), essentially requisite in the present emergency, when the transports will be retained in the service as local quarters for the troops on arrival at their destination.

CAPTAIN LEOPOLD GRANVILLE PAGET, with the officers and gunners composing the R field battery of instruction, recently formed at Aldershott, arrived on Wednesday night at head-quarters, Woolwich, and joined their battalion, to be prepared for foreign service. The horses were disposed of among the troops and batteries serving under Colonel Warde at Aldershott.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

CONSIDERABLE excitement has been observed in City circles this week in consequence of great stringency in the Money Market. Nearly all Securities have given way in prices, and serious apprehensions are indulged in that we are about to pass through a money crisis. Certainly the proceedings of the Directors of the Bank of England have favoured that impression, as they partake more of the nature of alarm than even a moderate amount of confidence. Last week, it will be remembered, the minimum rate of discount at the Bank was advanced to 6½ per cent. This advance was, no doubt, the result of pressure for money; which, it may be assumed, was even more severe on Monday, as the Directors met twice late on that day that accommodation would be limited to bills having not more than a month to run; and that on bills of longer date they would only make advances for a fortnight. These changes, however, did not apply to the usual mercantile paper, which was taken at 6½ per cent. That the pressure is not yet at its height is evident from the enormous sums which no doubt can exist; yet it is evident that the Directors are desirous of checking the efflux of silver from this country to the East and of preventing the withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England. The new Russian Railway scheme. We are told that "the main cause of the present stringency consists in the disposition of speculators to continue paying the high rates of interest demanded for carrying over their purchases to the next settlement;" but it must be understood that the greater portion of fresh bonds upon the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, now payable, was previously borrowed at moderate rates of interest. Others, Consols, and other securities, are compelled to become sellers; thereby, on Monday, stock to some extent has been disposed of to meet actual engagements. We are the more inclined to these conclusions as, in some instances, as high as 12 per cent; but most of the *Bull* accounts are now closed.

The new Sugar and Tea Duties having come into operation this week, about £600,000 has been paid for them at the Custom House. This large amount, of course, of course, tended to increase the demand for money.

Since we last wrote about £200,000 in bullion has been reported from various quarters. With the exception of £ 5,000 in silver imported for the East, and £100,000 in gold, which [illegible] has been sold to the Bank, the whole of the supply has been taken for the Continent.

Although the exchange at New York shows no profit on gold about £500,000 has been lately shipped to that port. This shipment has naturally added to the general distrust; but we believe we are correct in stating that the amount in question will be returned to us in silver. The value of the gold now on passage to this country is about £1,000,000.

In the early part of the week money at Hamburg was quoted at 4 per cent. Since then, however, it has fallen to 3 per cent. Loan-broke discounts have advanced 1 per cent.

The amount of bills drawn by the East India Company on Bengal and Madras, from the 26th of March to the 8th inst., was £88,384 19s 1d.

Numerous fluctuations have taken place in the value of English Stocks, and a decline of nearly one per cent has taken place in the quotations on Monday. The week was heavy, and prices were on the decline.—Three per Cents Reduced 21[illegible] to 21[illegible] ex div.; India Stock, 223½. The Three per Cents Consols, [illegible] and 92 ex div.; Three per Cent Consols, [illegible] Ditto, for Account, 93[illegible]; New Three per Cents, [illegible]; Long Annuities, [illegible]; India Bonds, 14s. to 16s. dis.; India Bills, [illegible] dis. to 45 dis. On Tuesday lower rates prevailed, and the market was heavy:—The Three per Cents Reduced were 91[illegible] ½; Consols for Account, [illegible] ½; Ditto, for Account, [illegible] and 92[illegible]; New Three per Cents, 91[illegible] ½; New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 76; India Bonds, 8s dis [illegible] Exchequer Bills, [illegible] Exchequer Bonds, [illegible] Long Annuities, [illegible] Bank Stock, 216 to 218; Consols, 92[illegible] ½; Three per Cents Reduced, 91[illegible] ½; Consols for Account, 92[illegible] ½; Ditto, for Account, [illegible] ½; New Three per Cents, 92[illegible] ½; New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 76; India Bonds, 5

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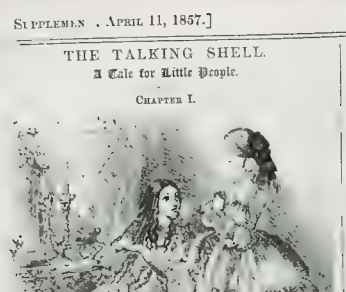
## THE TALKING SHELL.

### A Tale for Little People.

CHAPTER I.



LAURA was very beautiful. She had been called so from the hour she was born. All who sought to win the favour of her wealthy mother were never tired of praising the blue eyes and rosy lips, the round arms and delicate fingers, of the baby beauty; but, though all were lavish of their admiration, Laura's mother thought they never praised enough, for the eyes of maternal pride could discover a thousand graces which were hidden from the cold scrutiny of fawning flatterers and interested dependents. As Laura grew in years, there were many cruel enough to tell her that her lovely face and graceful figure were alone sufficient to command the esteem and respect of all, and that she had only to consult her own desire in all things to be perfectly happy. The mother of Laura was equally to blame, for, instead of teaching her to consider the cultivation of her mind and the regulation of her disposition as the chief duties of her life she was forever employed in designing some new dress or ornament, which, in reality or seemingly to the eye, destroyed the natural graces of the child and had the effect of encouraging the growth of one of the most fatal passions—vanity. At fourteen Laura was frequently quite ridiculous, for she knew that she was much admired, and every day she became desirous of attracting more attention, and in order to do so she threw herself into unnatural attitudes, and made all kinds of simpering grimaces which she fashionably thought graceful and becoming. Those who had flattered her began now to suffer the consequences of their own wickedness; for Laura never having been taught that it is our duty to be kind and gentle to all our fellow-creatures used her servants very harshly, and indulged in violent passions whenever they, through mistake or carelessness, gave her offence. Laura, though much attached to her mother, treated her with scarcely more consideration than she did her servants; for her wilfulness had obtained complete mastery over her affection. Bitterly indeed did the poor mother reproach herself; for too late she saw the mischief she had done, and the good which she had neglected.

A few weeks before Laura's fifteenth birthday her uncle, a merchant, returned from a long voyage in the Indian Seas. He was proud also of Laura's beauty, and had brought home some rich stuffs and valuable ornaments for his pretty niece, who loved him a hundred times, and called him the best and dearest of uncles. Among other presents was one of a single pearl, and this, either from its rarity, or the interest she had felt in her uncle's narration of its capture by the pearl-diver, was an especial favourite with Laura. It came from the celebrated pearl fishery at Condatchy, on the coast of Ceylon, and the pearl-diver who brought it from the bottom of the sea died from the exertion used to obtain it. Laura would sit before her looking-glass an hour at a time, placing the pearl sometimes in her hair, or round her neck, or hanging the precious toy upon her boyish forehead. She had been thus engaged on a sultry afternoon until she grew weary of the pastime, and throwing herself upon a sofa, took one of several beautiful shells which her uncle had brought also from the Indian Seas. She was still thinking of her pearl, which she intended to wear upon her approaching birthday, and wondering what everybody would say, when, unconsciously, she placed the Shell to her ear—and lo! there was a sound like the murmuring of the sea. This was the first time she had heard the sounds, though she remembered to have read a book of poetry where it was said of a shell —

> Place its polished lips unto your ear,
> And it remembers its august abodes,
> And murmurs as the ocean murmurs there.

Laura was delighted with her discovery, and continued listening to the Shell and thinking of her pearl, until she became unconscious of everything else around her. Presently she heard the Voice within the Shell speak her name. 'Yes' again it said "Laura'" She felt neither alarmed nor surprised, for she had listened to it so long that she had become familiar with the wonder.

"Well, pretty Shell," inquired Laura, "what do you want with me?"

"Are you not pleased that I can talk to you?" said the Shell.

"O very pleased replied Laura, "for I grow dreadfully weary of being alone so much and the people about me never speak of anything but my beauty. I am tired of hearing them."

Ha! Are you sure of that?" said the Shell; "you forget how often I have seen you before yonder looking-glass, and heard you say to yourself, 'Well, I certainly am very handsome.'"

O! I never said that" exclaimed Laura

But you have often thought so," replied the Shell calmly, "and I believe the power of hearing your thoughts"

Indeed!" said Laura, a little frightened

"You have often thought that for the world you would not have Caroline's merry pug nose, because some one has praised your own, which is straight; and that you would almost rather die than have Julia's gentle grey eyes, because your own are blue."

"Well, I own it," said Laura, in a very little pet; "I should hate to have a pug nose, and I'm very glad that my eyes are not grey. I can't help being beautiful, and I know I am."

"There is beauty in all things which God has made," replied the Shell.

"What! beauty in all things?" exclaimed Laura. "What! in spiders, and beetles, and and—red hair?"

"Yes, in all, did you know how to seek for it," answered the Shell. "The time may come when you will do so. At present you are too much engaged with your own prettiness to see how others equal or excel you."

"Equal me! excel me!" thought Laura.

But the Spirit in the Shell heard her, and said, "You will not believe me now; you are too vain. You think that your beauty will command always the admiration of those you wish to captivate, and that the consciousness and exercise of that power will make you happy. Gentleness, affection, self-sacrifice, and kindness are unknown to you, because they have been unsought.

"You are very rude," said Laura. "Pray, do all shells talk, like you?" asked Laura.

"No; but I am endowed with this power to benefit you," said the Shell. "I am to tell you the 'Story of a Pearl,' the sister of the one you wear upon your wrist."

"Indeed!" cried Laura. "Had my lovely pearl a sister?"

"Listen," said the Shell.

### THE STORY OF THE PEARL.

"The Pearl whose story I am about to narrate to you was of the ancient family of the Aviculæ Margaritetta, one of the most renowned in the dominions of the Sea King. It had been predicted ages ago that the children of the Aviculæ should be very beautiful, and, as such, be liable to many dangers and temptations. The founder of the race was wise and prudent, and he therefore petitioned the King of the Sea to hide the exceeding beauty of his children under an exterior of the rudest form and most unattractive colour. Avicula was a great favourite with the Ruler of the Waters, and his petition was instantly granted by his Royal master. The form which Avicula selected was that of an oyster."

"What!" exclaimed Laura, "was my lovely pearl ever an oyster?"

"Even so," continued the Shell; "and it is the same upon the earth as in the waters: a rude exterior oftentimes conceals the most precious qualities. For many years the Aviculæ lived in the depths of honour in their rocky home under the sea which is called the Gulf of Manaar. One day a Cinghalese, who lived upon the Island of Lions, was displaying to his youthful bride, Otaly, his expertness as a diver in the same bright waters beneath which the Aviculæ had flourished so long; and to assure his companion, who sat upon the beach, that he had descended to the bottom of the sea, he brought up in his hand what he thought was a stone, and with a shout of triumph hurled his prize to the shore. And the hapless Avicula (for such it was) striking the sharp point of a rock was violently rent asunder.

"The diver stretched himself upon the beach nearly exhausted by his exertions, whilst Otaly proceeded to examine the novel thing which her husband had gathered from the sea. Struck with the beautiful colours of the opened shells, she scooped a hole in the sand, filling it with water, carefully washing away the particles in which the hitherto concealed pearl had been imbedded. She ran in ecstasy to her husband with the beauteous thing she had discovered, and clapped her hands with delight as she beheld the pleasure and wonder with which he regarded it.

"When they returned to the hut Otaly soon succeeded in fastening her sea gem (as she called it) to a fillet of red berries, which she bound upon her dark forehead, and then hastened to the bright stream in which she was accustomed to admire herself. Again and again she clapped her hands, for she had never seen anything so beautiful as the white pearl her husband had brought from beneath the great waters.

"The fatal gift of beauty to the Avicula was now discovered, and the evils which the founder of the family foresaw were about to visit them; for the fame of Otaly's new ornament had reached even the ears of the King, the great Hijaya. By his command fifty of the most expert divers were ordered to descend into the sea, and search for the rude shells which contained such treasures. From that time unto the present, thirty days in every year the children of the earth make war upon the descendants of Avicula, and numbers are carried away from their home beneath the waters to become the slaves of human avarice and vanity.

"At the time of one of these incursions the sister of your favourite pearl was seven years old, being the age at which the daughters of the Aviculæ Margaritetta arrive at maturity. She was known to be very beautiful, and she herself was aware of her own claims to universal admiration, and constantly did this knowledge occupy her thoughts and actions. She grew dissatisfied with the seclusion in which she lived, and longed to be taken from her quiet home beneath the waters to the world of earth, where so many of her ancestors had been carried by the pearl divers. She knew not what her fate would be in the new world which she desired to visit; but she felt sure that some great distinction awaited her, for those who sought with such labour to obtain her kindred must set a high value upon one so beautiful as she was.

"For twenty days the divers had ransacked the country of the Aviculæ, and had carried off numbers of the inhabitants; but she, who desired so much to become a captive, had hitherto escaped. She was lamenting what she considered her hard fate, when she felt herself torn from her native rock, and was sensible that she was being borne towards the surface of the sea. O how happy she thought herself in the fulfilment of her wishes! In her joy she forgot all those she had ever known or loved, and though she was but a few minutes on her passage from the bottom of the sea to the upper air she grew impatient at the delay. At length she was drawn from the water. In a moment she was oppressed by a feeling of suffocation, in which was only increased when she was tumbled with a dozen others into the bottom of a boat. What would she have given for a draught of the pleasant sea which she had so lately left, the sea which she had so lately despised, and whose soothing murmurs she was never to hear again!

"The Shell paused for a moment, and Laura heard it sigh deeply. Poor Shell! The sea had been its birthplace, and it knew that it should never see it more. After a pause the Shell continued:—

"The boat into which the unhappy Avicula was thrown contained twenty men, besides a turbaned pilot. Ten of the men were rowers and ten were divers. Of these latter, five had just been drawn up from the sea, each laden with his captives. The same number were preparing to go down as soon as the large stones of red granite which had aided their fellows to descend should be hauled up by the rowers, to which they were attached. This was soon done, and each of the fresh divers holding a net between the toes of his left foot, and the rope, to which the stone is fastened by the toes of his right foot, plunged into the sea. In about two minutes a signal was given to the men in the boat, that the purpose of the divers was accomplished, and they were drawn up again, as their fellows had been before them, their nets filled with the spoils of the deep waters. It was now noon, and a breeze blowing across the sea warmed the fishers to return. Presently a noise like thunder came booming over the waters. It was the gun which told the return of the fishers to land. From the shore were numberless rude huts and tents, with each a bazaar, or shop, before it, surrounded by thousands of people of different colours, countries, castes, and occupations. The sea was covered by a multitude of boats all returning from the same pursuit as that which contained the poor Pearl. As they severally touched the shore their anxious owners ran to meet them, and hailed with loud acclamations the number of captives with which each was laden. The unhappy Avicula were thrown roughly into baskets, and carried away to holes or pits dug in the ground, and there placed upon coarse mats; alas! to linger and die. Thus lost the vain Pearl lamented her folly, and thought more and more lovingly of her home beneath the waters. She now only desired to die in peace.

"But this was not to be. The moon arose, and again the gun was heard booming over the sea. The breeze was blowing gently from the land, and the whole fleet of boats and their crews of divers and rowers put off to renew their ravages in the deep. But the poor Avicula was past all physical pain, yet the power to feel and to remember was strangely preserved to her, for what purpose you will learn as I proceed with her story.

"After a short lapse of time the Aviculæ were taken from the pits in which they had been buried, and carefully examined by their captors, to discover their value. The Pearl whose story I am narrating far exceeded in beauty all others which the fishers had obtained, and a hundred merchants contended for the possession of her. For days she was exhibited by her master, who seemed never to tire of praising her form and colour, until she almost forgot her past sufferings in the admiration which she excited. At length a merchant was found to give the large sum required for her purchase, and by her new possessor the Pearl was carried to England, and confided to the care of a skilful artisan, who made for her a delicate framework of gold, attached to a chain of the same precious metal. When the Pearl found herself thus arrayed, all her former pride returned, and she no longer regretted her rocky home beneath the sea.

"The merchant himself was childless, but he had a niece he loved very dearly, named Adeleve; and it was for her that he had bought the Pearl, and had it placed in its costly setting. Adeleve was very beautiful; and, like the vain Avicula, she knew it, and was satisfied to be only beautiful. You can judge how proud she was of her uncle's gift, and what use she made of it. Adeleve had an idol."

"What! an idol like the ugly Joss in the drawing-room?" said Laura.

"Do not interrupt me," continued the Shell. "This idol was inclosed in a shrine, which was made of the clearest crystal, and a glittering substance resembling the purest silver. But, although the shrine was very curious, the idol was more wonderful, for its features, which were remarkably beautiful, would change their expression twenty times a day, and yet always bore a strong resemblance to those of Adeleve. In fact, it was almost like herself.

"Adeleve was never so happy as when she was decorating this image, either with flowers, or gems, or golden ornaments; and as soon as she received her uncle's costly gift she hastened to the shrine, and hung the pearl upon the forehead of her idol. The figure smiled, while an expression of great delight beamed from its eyes, and Adeleve thought it had never looked so beautiful. Hour by hour would she stand and gaze upon the object of her adoration, neglecting for its worship her studies and her duties.

"It was not that [illegible] smiled, for, at times when Adeleve had been using [illegible] a very passion, it [illegible] would assume a strange forbidding look which was perfectly frightful, and Adeleve would turn away from it, and weep with vexation. These angry moods were of such constant occurrence that it was wonderful that the idol preserved its beauty, or that Adeleve retained a servant to wait upon her; and it was only by large bribes that the dependents of her mother consented to submit to the treatment which they received. Even the Pearl, though proud of being the slave of such a lovely mistress, was often ashamed of the scenes of violence and waywardness which it was compelled to witness.

"Adeleve had but one friend, her cousin, Mary Merton; for her early playmates had grown tired of her caprices, and annoyed by her passionate disposition; but Mary Merton bore patiently with her cousin's ill humours, and only remembered her acts of kindness towards her; though she, from her gentleness, was more exposed than any one else to be treated slightingly by the young beauty. Mary was a year older than Adeleve, and could lay no claims to any personal attractions. Her features were irregular, and her eyes of no decided colour; but there was ever an expression of gentleness and good nature in her face, which more than made amends for the absence of beauty. She was always dressed very plainly, and seldom wore any other ornament than a flower or a bow of gay-coloured ribbon, thus presenting a marked contrast to her more wealthy and beautiful cousin; but her mind and disposition had been carefully trained, and all who knew Mary Merton loved her. Even Adeleve did so, as much as her own self-love would allow her to esteem another; but she never failed in her own mind to draw unfavourable comparisons between her own personal advantages and the plainness of Mary. Then Adeleve would wonder that her cousin should be always happy and contented, when even she, whom every one praised and admired, was so frequently annoyed and dissatisfied. As she had never been taught to consider the feelings of others when she desired her own gratification, she one day asked Mary if she did not wish that she were beautiful?

"No! I replied Mary, laughing merrily, 'for between Fortunatus's wishing-cap would make me so. Mamma would have nothing to tease me about if I had not a pug nose' and we often laugh heartily because papa will not admit that it is like his own. Mary and many a kiss has my poor little pug gained for me because it has been made a jest of.'

"Adeleve thought these were strange reasons to make any one satisfied with a pug nose. She wondered what could reconcile her to her straight flaxen hair.

"But surely you would like hair that would curl, Mary?' asked the beauty.

"Well, if it would always curl,' replied her merry cousin, 'but you know I like to have the wind blowing about my temples when I am gathering wild flowers in the fields, or when in good spirits run away with me, how sadly I am disposed to be a romp. My straight hair never gives me any trouble then, and I often hear merry-hearted girls like myself confess that they would gladly do as I do but for fear of disturbing their ringlets. No, Adeleve, I am quite contented to have straight hair, since it allows me to enjoy the good spirits with which God has blessed me.'

"Adeleve pitied her poor cousin, thinking, in her own ignorance, how much she had to regret. It was with this conviction that, one day when they were together in her dressing room, Adeleve proposed to her cousin to accept one of the beautiful dresses which her uncle, the merchant, had given to her.

"You are very kind, dear Adeleve,' said Mary, 'but I cannot accept your pretty dress. It is quite suited to you, but this muslin frock, with its bright cherry-coloured bows, is more fitted to me and to my station. You forget that papa is not so rich as your mamma.'

"What has that to do with it?' asked Adeleve, a little angry at the rejection of her offer. 'What has that to do with it?'

"Much, my dear cousin,' replied Mary with a smile, 'much more than you may think. I should be obliged to tell everybody this dress is a present from my cousin Adeleve, or people would be taught to be extravagant and foolish to buy me such an expensive material. Besides, I have sisters.'

"Surely they would not be censured for your appearance,' said Adeleve.

"No, dear cousin,' replied Mary, 'but it would be wrong of me to incur the chance of giving them pain; and I might do so by appearing so much more splendidly dressed than themselves.'

"Well, they might be annoyed, for what I should care,' said Adeleve, 'I would fit dress myself a fright to please anybody.'

"I hope I am not quite a fright,' replied Mary, with a laugh; 'and I deny myself nothing in refusing what you so kindly offer, yet I would do much to please you.'

"Well, you do that, I must acknowledge,' said Adeleve, 'and why, I am at a loss to discover.'

"Because there's a pleasure in pleasing others,' replied Mary.

"What when it is to your own inconvenience' exclaimed Adeleve.

"Yes, my dear cousin answered Mary. The little sacrifice we make increases the pleasure of doing a service, and without some self-denial we deserve no thanks, although we may receive them.'

"No thanks would pay me for a personal inconvenience,' said Adeleve; 'I mean to consult my own pleasure in all things—let others do as they please.'

"You must not do so if you wish to be happy,' replied Mary 'We are all dependent upon each other, dear cousin from the highest to the lowest. It is our interest as well as our duty to remember this. The love and kindness of others are necessary to our own happiness; and, therefore we should be always gentle, loving, and ready to do good.'

"What a stupid person; as would make, to be sure!' said Adeleve, evidently displeased.

"I only repeat what mamma has told me,' answered Mary; 'I am sure you would be happier if you thought so too, Adeleve.'

"I am quite happy, thank you, answered the beauty, tossing her pretty head, 'and I think you had better go down to the drawing-room while I am dressed, for I should not like my maid to hear such very strange ideas.'

"Mary left the room, and Adeleve sat herself down before the shrine which held her idol. The face of the image looked angry and perplexed, and the Pearl was very sorry for she remembered the time when she had forgotten all the kind deeds known in her native bay of being taken from [illegible] beneath the waters."

CHAPTER II.

The Shell paused, for whenever it spoke of the sea its voice was mournful and sounded like the moaning of the waves after a storm had vexed them. In a few moments it continued:

"Adeleve was now twenty-one. She had passed the last three years in the pursuit of pleasure, and a more fervent devotion to her idol. Her beauty had gained her many admirers, but the Pearl (who, like myself, had the power of understanding human thoughts) had seen how her vanity and frivolity had made her an object of ridicule. She was, however, about to be married to one as vain and foolish as herself and whom she only valued for his wealth and position in society. She thought [illegible] would give her more opportunities for display, and [illegible] be envied for the grandeur of

her house and the splendour of her equipages. She knew that he was proud of her beauty, and would deny her nothing that could set it off to the greatest advantage; and for this she had consented to pass her life as the companion of a foolish coxcomb.

"Her wedding was to be the grandest of the season, and numbers were invited to see how splendidly she was to be attired, and how beautiful she would look. Her cousin had been married, a year before, to the curate (whose name was Merton also) of a small parish in the country, and it was with some difficulty that Adelevé could be persuaded by her mother to invite Mary to be present at her marriage, fearing that the simplicity of her early friend and her husband might detract from the splendour of the scene. It was well for Adelevé that she did so.

"The church was crowded with persons to witness the ceremony, and not a few gratified the vanity of Adelevé by their exclamations at the beauty both of her person and her bridal dress. "Her happiness, however, was to experience some alloy (as even at the altar her vanity had sought to gratify itself); for the church dignitary who was to have read the marriage service was taken suddenly ill, and the poor country curate, Mary's husband, had to officiate in his stead.

"The wedding party returned from the church to a sumptuous breakfast, at which were present a hundred people who cared nothing for Adelevé, and for whom she cared as little. The only persons, besides her mother, who felt any concern for the future welfare of the bride were Mary and her husband. But Adelevé treated them with marked neglect, as though she were ashamed to own relationship with two such homely people; but they felt no resentment at such conduct, for their own goodness made them ready to excuse any forgetfulness of themselves; and they returned to their own quiet village without envy of the splendour they had seen, or anger at the vain and selfish girl who had forgotten what was due to the only friend of her wayward youth.

"The Pearl, too, had received her meed of praise on that day, for she had heard the thoughts of many upon her beauty; and, in her gratitude to the mistress who had obtained for her such an opportunity to be admired, she heeded not the selfishness and vanity which she saw in the mind of Adelevé. She felt how ashamed she should have been had an unsightly oyster claimed kindred with her, when a hundred tongues were lavish in the praises of her loveliness! Poor silly Pearl! She knew not what was in store for her.

And Adelevé's image seemed in its crystal shrine as though it could never again own a vexed or angry look. Alas, it was a deceitful idol.

Time passed on, and with it Adelevé's wedded life. Her home had no charms for her, except when it afforded her the opportunities of displaying her wealth and beauty before people whom she thought envied and admired her. As she grew older she became more greedy of flattery, and those interested in pleasing her paid her the most fulsome compliments, which her vanity made her believe were the honest expressions of their thoughts. When there were none to flatter she was petulant with all about her; and, as her husband was very frequently exposed to her bad temper, she soon grew distasteful to him, and he avoided her society as much as possible. For this she cared but little, as he had long ceased to administer to her vanity, excepting by allowing her the means to dress extravagantly, and give grand entertainments. When she was not employed with these trifles she was very miserable, for she had not provided her mind with any other resources of pleasure, or cultivated her disposition to find delight in acts of kindness and benevolence, whereby her leisure and her wealth might have been made blessings to herself and others. She felt that no one really loved her; for, as she had lived for herself alone, all her friends repaid her selfishness and indifference. When this feeling was strongest in her mind she would sometimes weep very bitterly, not with sorrow at her past folly in neglecting the opportunities she had had, but with vexation at her want of influence over others. At these times she seldom visited her idol, but when she did so she saw the image with red and swollen eyes, and its dark eyebrows contracted together, making its pallid cheeks look more sorrowful. Then would she turn away from it in haste, and laugh disdainfully, as though she wished to deceive herself into the belief that her annoyance was not real. The poor Pearl, who knew the truth, was now doomed to suffer greatly; for, though she did not love her mistress, she could not witness these exhibitions of human weakness without a desire to escape from them, and she often sighed, how vainly! for the peaceful home beneath the green waters.

Again the Shell paused, as if it was thinking of the sea which it loved so well.

Adelevé had been married about four years when two events occurred which materially affected her. One was nothing less than the appearance of a new beauty, called Laura."

"My name!" cried the listening girl.

"There are many so called," continued the Shell. "The Laura of whom I speak was not only as lovely as Adelevé, but she was some years her junior. Her beauty, however, was her least claim to admiration."

"Her least claim!" exclaimed the surprised listener.

"At present you will not believe me," said the Shell; "nevertheless, I speak truly when I say that her beauty was her least claim to the admiration of those who knew her. She had been trained by good and wise parents who had sought to store her mind with the knowledge of good and truth and well had she repaid their care. Gentle to all, she was obeyed with an alacrity that proved it was a pleasure to consult the least of her wishes. Mindful of the duty she owed to those beneath her, the poor had reason hourly to bless her care of them. Grateful for the love which was shown towards her, she sought to evince her own affectionate regard for all those who were worthy of esteem. No selfish thought occupied her mind; but her greatest pleasure was in consulting the happiness of others. Rich as she rewarded; for, though she sometimes met with an ill return, she knew from many kindly acts how much others sought to show their gratitude. She had read much, and was thus enabled to converse on subjects of which Adelevé knew nothing. She was also a proficient in minor accomplishments, and sang well but naturally, and played with taste and feeling. Against such a rival Adelevé's claims to admiration were small indeed, and great was her mortification when she found herself deserted for the new beauty.

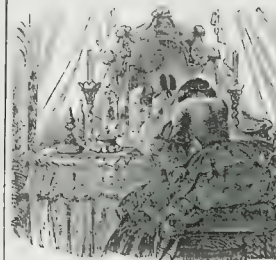
"The wicked thoughts which filled the mind of Adelevé made the Pearl tremble as she hung around the neck of her enraged mistress, and gladly would she have been the unregarded pebble upon the shore of Marmar.

"When Adelevé returned home she flew to her idol for comfort in her distress; for she believed that so long as that continued beautiful she herself should command the admiration which she coveted. The image was ghastly pale, and looked more angry than ever she had beheld it. Its eyes seemed like sparks of fire, and its features were painfully rigid. Adelevé turned away in terror, and, leaning her arms upon the marble slab above the fireplace, she hid her face in her hands. In a moment her dress was in flames. The light gauze had been drawn into the fire; but Adelevé was unconscious of her danger till aroused by a sense of pain. Her cries brought assistance but not until the fire had injured her severely. For many days her recovery was doubtful, and fever rendered her insensible. There was one who watched her day and night, and bore patiently the restlessness of the sufferer, and seemed never to tire of her painful office. That one was Mary. As soon as she heard of the accident to Adelevé she came to her instantly, for she judged rightly that her cousin would have no attendant but hired nurses. How could it be otherwise?—she never sought the good will of any, and she had made her dependants fear her. Though money could procure the services of many, the untiring care of one who loved her could not be purchased. Therefore Mary came to be her nurse. It was many weeks before Adelevé could leave her bed, and for the first time in her life she knew the feeling of gratitude. Again and again she thanked Mary for her care and tenderness without which she felt she never should have recovered. She remembered that Mary had said to her years before, 'We are all dependent upon each other.' Nor could she forget how she had scoffed at the saying.

"When Mary returned to her home Adelevé felt a loneness she had never known before, for no one came to fill her cousin's place. No! She had but one friend, and she was gone.

As strength returned Adelevé's old vanity came back also. The shrine which contained her idol had been removed from her chamber, as the surgeon, knowing the influence it had over her, had feared the effect it might produce. She now desired that the shrine should be restored to its place, and as her attendants did not care to dispute her orders her command was obeyed. When she was left alone she anxiously approached the object which contained her idol. She looked, and fainted instantly, for the image had a bright red scar upon its cheek, and she knew that she resembled it. When consciousness returned her rage was fearful. Instead of thanking the Goodness which had preserved her life she upbraided all who had ministered to her recovery, accusing them as the authors of her misfortune! Wretched Adelevé! the beauty for which she had sacrificed so much was hers no longer."

CHAPTER III.



"We will talk no more at present of Adelevé," said the Shell, "as I have much to tell you of Mary Merton.

"The village where old Ivel was in a secluded part of the country. The old grey church and modest parsonage stood upon the brow of a hill, from which you might see large tracts of meadow land, spotted over with cattle of various kinds, and here and there patches of cornfields. A bright river ran like a band of silver through the vale, turning in its course a couple of water-mills, whose noise was pleasant to hear, as it told of human life and industry. In the distance was a large wood, which stretching right and left seemed to shut out the rest of the world from this pleasant valley. The village itself was composed almost entirely of cottages, the female inhabitants of which gained a living by making pillow-lace. It was a pretty sight to see the cottagers some very young, some very old seated at the doors of their humble homes, each with a round pillow in her lap, throwing about the bobbins, which rattled merrily under the busy fingers of the workers. Twice a week in the summer time they would assemble in the parsonage orchard, and form a circle round Mrs. Merton, who read to them whilst they pursued their labour. In the winter time they all met in the school-room, on half-holidays, for the same purpose, and thus there grew up between the parson's wife and the parishioners a regard and love for each other that produced the happiest results. Mrs. Merton used her influence over her poorer friends to make them cleanly and provident housewives, whilst she derived a great amount of happiness from the affectionate regard which all professed for her.

"Soon after Mrs. Merton came to live at Cherryvale, one of the cottagers brought from the neighbouring market-town where she had been to sell her lace, two very young children, of whom she had undertaken the care. The eldest, a boy, was named Edward, and the other was called Rose. They had lost both father and mother six months before, and their grandfather, being a commercial traveller, and much away from home, had thought it better to send the children into the country, as their health was very delicate. Mrs. Morley, to whose charge they were confided, was a well-meaning woman enough, but, being very ignorant of everything except making lace, to which employment she devoted all the time she could spare from her household duties, little Edward and Rose were left very much to take care of themselves. They were so attached to each other that if they were separated for a few minutes their anxiety was instantly perceptible. If the day were fine, as soon as they had finished their breakfast of bread and milk they would take each other's hands and walk away to some quiet hedge-bank or corner of a field, and, making themselves toys of broken crockery or wild-flowers, amuse each other for hours. Sometimes they would stroll down the green lanes but ever hand-in-hand—watching with childish wonder the birds flying from hedge to hedge; or Edward would gather twigs of May-blossom or blackberries for himself and Rose—for what one had the other must share always. They seldom played with the children in the village, and when they did so Rose and Edward would be sure to sit beside each other, and very soon become silent spectators of the sport, whatever it might be. Not that they were sulky or ill-tempered children, but they seemed to be of such timid natures that they were happiest when alone. They never laughed as merry children laugh; but they would often look at each other, and smile, and were very happy in their quiet, gentle way. It was impossible for them to escape the notice of Mrs. Merton, who endeavoured to form an intimacy with the two orphans; but, kind as she ever was, and a general favourite with little people, it was some time before she could overcome the shyness of Rose and Edward.

"'Do you not like me?' said Mrs. Merton, after trying in vain to make the children cheerful.

"'O yes,' replied Edward. 'You talk to us as mamma used to do.'

"'And you loved your mamma?' said Mrs. Merton.

"The children looked at each other; and then, speaking together, said, 'Yes! yes! very much.'

"'And is that why you are not merrier?' asked Mrs. Merton.

"'I don't know,' answered the boy; 'but mamma was ill so long; and we were left alone so long; and nurse always told us to be very quiet'—and again he looked in his little sister's face for a moment, and then kissed her.

["Ah! dear ones; you who have happy homes, with out one absent face! be good and grateful, and believe in the love which seeks to guide you!]

"Mrs. Merton now understood why the children were so fond of solitude and being always together, and endeavoured more and more to make them love her. It is seldom that kindness and gentleness fail to make an impression on the young; and very soon Edward and Rose came to the parsonage every day, and, though they loved each other as much as ever, seemed happier when Mrs. Merton was with them. When they were quite at their ease with her Mrs. Merton taught them to read and write, and both Edward and Rose proved apt scholars and progressed very rapidly. Mr. Merton also took great interest in them; and, as he had no children of his own, proposed that they should live entirely at the parsonage. Their grandfather readily gave his consent, and for some years Edward and Rose lived very happily with their kind friends, repaying the care bestowed upon them by affection and diligence. At the end of this time Mrs. Merton had a severe illness. For some days it was thought that she would not recover, and when she did so it was only partially, for she could no longer walk about, but was obliged to be drawn in a garden-chair, propped up by pillows. Edward would let no one perform this duty but himself, and Rose never left the poor invalid except when rest was absolutely needful for her.

"It was at this period that Adelevé, neglected and forgotten by all her former admirers and acquaintances (for she was without *true* friends), thought often of the kindness of her cousin Mary, and resolved to visit Cherryvale, in order to be near the only one upon whose attentions she could rely. It was not that her misfortune had alienated those whom she used to call her friends; but, finding that she no longer attracted admiration, she had become more overbearing and captious in her manners and conduct, until every one avoided her. Her time was chiefly employed about her dress, upon which she bestowed increased attention, dressing it in the richest materials, and employing every art to hide the scar upon its forehead and the seams upon its face occasionally believing that she had concealed its blemishes but learning, often very painfully, that she had deceived her self. Her anger would then return and render her so ridiculous that those who once were disposed to pity her regarded her with contempt.

"The poor Pearl knew all this too well, and lamented that its own beauty should have made it a witness of her humiliation.

"When Adelevé arrived at Cherryvale she was grieved to see the change which illness had made in Mary Merton; but, feeble and suffering as she found her cousin, Mary's kindness and gentleness were unchanged.

"'You are very welcome, dear Adelevé,' said she, 'though I am afraid you will find me a wearisome companion after the gay friends you have left behind you.'

"'I have no friends,' replied Adelevé. 'I do not believe in friendship.'

"'You must be sceptical no longer, Adelevé,' said Mary, 'for here are two who daily prove to me that there are true friends to be found by those who have sought them. You must know these, my friends, Rose and Edward.'

Adelevé looked at the two persons referred to, and then, turning to Mary, said, 'Are these your only friends?'

"'I think not, dear Adelevé,' replied Mary; 'I hope, I know, I have many more. But, for a long time, Edward and Rose have been my constant attendants. Unwearied by my restlessness when in pain, watchful of every want, and those who are sick have many, denying themselves every enjoyment but that which they derive from their affectionate care of me. Are not those friends?'

"'Indeed, they are!' said Adelevé. 'But you were always fortunate; I had never any one to care for me. Once, indeed, I had many to flatter me and profess an admiration which they could not have felt, or I should not be abandoned by all, as I am now.

"'Not by all, dear Adelevé,' said Mary, and she held out her thin white hand.

Well, not by you,' replied Adelevé, 'or I should not have sought you. But even you I find ill and in more need of consolation than in a condition to bestow it upon me.'

"'I think not, Adelevé,' said Mary. 'True I am sorely afflicted, but I am resigned to bear my affliction. I remember well how much happiness I have enjoyed, and how little I deserved it. I feel, too, that the trifling good which I have sown has produced a most abundant harvest in the affection which now seeks to soothe my suffering.'

"'Did I not say you were fortunate?' exclaimed Adelevé, 'Where are those whom I have feasted and entertained. The dependants whom I have fed and rewarded? All, all have deserted me.

"'Are they alone to blame?' But Mary could not tell her unhappy cousin that she had committed only her own selfish enjoyment in all which she done, and that those of whom she complained had understood her motive.

"'I know what you would say,' replied Adelevé, colouring deeply—'that I have lived for myself alone. I remember well the sermon you once preached to me—that we are all dependent upon others. But I have no right to be dependent. I have wealth, I had beauty, but now what am I? But for that dreadful accident I should have been admired and followed still.'

"'Ah, dear cousin,' said Mary, 'our chastenings are for our good if we could only understand them so. Your beauty was a fatal gift to you, and you have lost it that you may gain a better nature.'

"'I have lost it to be made miserable,' exclaimed Adelevé; 'and I would that I were dead.'

"'If that wish were sincere it would be impious,' said Mary. 'I do not desire to die although my life is of hourly suffering, for I have still duties which I can perform. But you have health to enjoy the world of beauty which is around you, wealth to assist the needy not by the careless giving of alms, but by encouraging the deserving, by lending succour to the sick and aged, whose labour is done, and who now ask for a little rest before they die; to seek out the ignorant and teach them good and truth, and thus win friends whose testimony will outlive the grave.'

"Rose, who was sitting by the side of the couch, took Mrs. Merton's hand and laid her cheek upon it. The invalid looked at Adelevé and smiled, as though to call her attention to this simple evidence of the affection of the child. Adelevé observed it without any emotion, but the time came when she remembered it.

"As Mrs. Merton became daily more infirm her cousin found her visit very irksome to herself, and soon made an excuse to leave Cherryvale. She never spoke to Mary again, for a few weeks after her departure Mrs. Merton died. There were many mourners in Cherryvale, for Mary's goodness had won for her the love of all."

"O yes, I love her," said Laura, when the Shell ceased to speak. Poor Edward and Rose, what became of them?"

"They remembered the example of the one they loved, and lived to imitate her virtues," answered the Shell. "But we must follow Adelevé."

"I don't care what becomes of her," said Laura; "a vain, selfish creature."

"Yet her story, I hope, may be of use to you," replied the Shell. "Listen a little longer.

"Adelevé had taken more than ordinary pains to dress herself, and was lost in contemplation of her beloved idol when the letter announcing Mary's death was put into her hands by her servant. She paused a moment before breaking the black seal, for she anticipated the news contained in the letter. When she heard how peacefully Mary had died—how she had remembered Adelevé in almost her latest prayer—and how the grief of those to whom she had been so dear was tempered by the belief that she was now beyond the chance of change or sorrow—Adelevé was deeply touched, and, for the first time for many years, she wept tears of earnest, unselfish grief.

[And let her idol was weeping also!]. As she looked steadfastly upon it—thinking how *she* should die—how *she* should be mourned and remembered—a mist overspread the shrine, and she saw (or fancied that she saw) the face of her idol change to that of Mary. Pale and transparent as the purest alabaster the face appeared, and wore an expression of that heavenly peacefulness that Adelevé thought she looked upon a sleeping angel. Gradually it passed away, and the seared and painted features of the idol were again before her. O, how hideous it now appeared! How ghastly the living image compared with the shadow of the dead!

Adelevé rose up and hastily removed her dress and ornaments, casting them heedlessly on the floor, as though they hurt her body. The Pearl rested upon her forehead, but even that was taken off and thrown carelessly away, and, as it fell, the fire received it!

"The cruel fire (and the Shell trembled in the hand of Laura), the enemy of all things that dwell beneath the sea, closed round the poor Avicula and calcined her to dust."

The Voice in the Shell was silenced; and Laura thought she heard a deep sigh, like the sound the sea makes upon the beach when the waves are quiet, and mourning for the wrongs which they have done to brave ships and their drowned crews.

"And Adelevé?" asked Laura, after a short pause.

"She sought and found a better nature; and lived to believe the sermon Mary once preached to her," answered the Shell.

"And the shrine, and the idol? What became of them?" said Laura.

"The shrine was her LOOKING-GLASS, and her Idol was HERSELF—only herself," replied the Shell. "Like you, she was very beautiful; like you"—

"O do not say that I am like Adelevé, dear Shell! Do not say that! Let me be like the Laura of whom you spoke! Whenever you see me growing vain and selfish, and careless of my duties to others, murmur in my ear, 'Remember Adelevé!' Remember Laura."

"That must not be," said the Shell; "I have spoken for the last time. It has been permitted me to tell you the story of the Pearl: it is for you to remember."

"And I will," cried Laura. "I will, dear Shell. O, how can I thank you enough?"

"Would you, then, do even me a kindness?" asked the Shell.

"Yes, yes!" exclaimed Laura. "Anything you require of me I will do."

"Then return me to the sea—anywhere in the sea—so that I may rest again in the cool, green waves of my beloved ocean," exclaimed the Shell.

"I promise that you shall," said Laura—"soon, very soon."

And, in a voice as musical as the rippling of a little brook, the Shell murmured "Remember!"

MARK LEMON.

## REPORT ON FIRE INSURANCE DUTIES.

THIS is one of the ablest Parliamentary papers we have ever perused: drawn up by Mr. George Coode, and addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The statistical information it contains, and the logic applied to facts and figures, are highly instructive. Its publication is opportune, for the reduction of the duty on fire insurance has been as strongly urged on the Government as the remission of the customs on wine and the excise on paper; but whoever reads this Report with an unprejudiced mind will arrive at the conclusion that the duty on fire insurance ought to be retained, as productive of increasing revenue with a pressure on individuals scarcely appreciable. We are aware that this is not a popular opinion, and, as it is desirable that all prevalent errors should be removed, we propose to enter fully into the subject.

The first duty on fire insurance was imposed in 1694, by the 5th of William and Mary, in these words:—"For every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet of paper, upon which any policy of assurance shall be engrossed or written, the sum of sixpence." This rate applied to all policies, whatever the amount of property insured under them. Many variations took place between 1694 and 1815, which need not here be particularised; but, at the latter date, "the percentage duty was raised to 3s. per £100, at which rate it has remained ever since, while the Stamp-duty on the policy has remained unchanged at 1s., ever since 1804. In 1833 agricultural produce and farming stock were exempted entirely from both those duties, in consequence of the repeated crime of arson perpetrated in rural districts known as the "Swing Riots," which compelled the insurance offices to treble or quadruple the premiums, and in many cases induced them to decline all policies.

Where the offices charge 1s. 6d. the Government duty is 3s., so that the tax amounts to 200 per cent; but this is more apparent than real on a full view of the whole subject. It is to be observed that the duty is uniform on all policies; but the rate is variable, being dependent on the hazard run. Some years since the charge on warehouses and their contents in Liverpool was 36s. per £100. Owing to improved modes of construction, it has been reduced to 12s. per £100 on buildings of brick or stone, covered with tiles or slates, "which is only referible to the production of a certificate of special improvements in construction." The charge on fireproof warehouses is 3s. 6d. per £100. Where the office consider that special risk is incurred they charge three guineas, and for theatres that are accepted, which seems to be rare, five guineas per £100. Although agricultural produce, furniture, stock, implements, and utensils, are exempt from duty, the rate is 4s. per £100. The rate of 1s. 6d. only applies to ordinary risk, so that it is not true, as a universal proposition, that the Government duty is equal to a tax of 200 per cent on the charge made by the insurance offices. Thus on agricultural stock, were it subject to the duty, it would only be 75 per cent on the premium; and at the present ordinary premium on Liverpool warehouses at 12s. the duty is only 25 per cent. After much research into minute details, Mr Coode considers that, on the whole, the duty is 100, and not 200, per cent on the premium of insurance.

It is ascertained that the risk by fire is in the proportion of 1 to 6000, and that the insurable value of the contents of dwelling-houses may average, one with the other, a mean between four and five times the rental. In six-roomed houses, where the rents range from £30 to £40, the property they contain is computed at from three to five times the rent; in ten-roomed houses, rented at from £50 to £60, the ratio is commonly in a somewhat less scale; and in first classes the rule, on the whole, is about the same, though some contain objects of very considerable value, but the estimate is framed on a general average. It also appears from these inquiries that the practice of insuring from one-third to two-thirds of the appraised value effectually covers the losses incurred. On this scale Mr. Coode shows that the tax of 3s. per £100 really presses on the insurer with only a feather weight compared with the idea conveyed by the figures thus:—

If insurance be effected on two-thirds of the value of the property, the tax of 3s. on the £100 insured is one farthing in the pound sterling of the value of the property or, more exactly, as 1 duty to value of property 1536. When the insurance is effected at one-third of the value, the duty is one sixth of a penny in the pound on the property, or as duty 1 to value of property 1232. When it is effected at one-third, the duty is one-ninth of a penny in the pound, or as duty 1 to value of property 2305.

In 1856 the total value of property insured was £864,859,976, of which £262,574,000 was liable to duty, while £62,285,976 was exempt. The revenue derived from the tax was £1,203,811, and it is well to observe that at the present time, judging by the results of the last five years, the rate of progress is at an average annual increase of 18 per millions. On these facts, as a basis of reasoning, it may be asked, does the tax of 3s. per £100 limit insurance? And if it were reduced would the Government receive an equal amount of revenue on a larger sum from a lowered scale of percentage?

In considering the former of these two questions, we must avoid the common error of concluding that *all* the property of the country is insurable against fire, and we should also remember that there are no reliable statistics by which we can determine the real aggregate of national wealth. True, it has been estimated but with more looseness than accuracy. In the first place, then, the National Debt is not insurable, which may be put down in round numbers at £800,000,000; nor are canals and railways, though they may figure for at least half that sum. We must also exclude land its surface, and the metals and minerals in its interior—which, at thirty-three years' purchase, represents a capital of £1,550,000,000 of property; and it must be borne in mind that shipping is specially covered by marine insurance. The indestructible part of buildings must also be omitted; for the site is not affected by fire, though, in some situations, it is often of more value than the edifice constructed in it; as in the heart of the city of London and of the great provincial towns. In the aggregate, these make most serious deductions from the total of insurable national wealth.

Mr. Coode takes, as a guide, the assessment to the Property-tax of all houses in England and Wales, and puts down their insurable value at ten years of rack rental, estimated in 1855, which gives a sum of £430,000,000; or, if the rack rental be computed at fifteen years, then the insurable value would be £654,000,000: and to this Mr. Coode adds the 60,000,000 for insurable household goods and stock in trade contained in the whole £874,000,000. But we have seen that the insurance of 1856 amounted to £862,574,000; so that the margin of increase is small, even if the duty were wholly remitted. The amount here assumed gives to each man, woman, and child a contribution value of £49 per head a very liberal percentage, and probably in excess of the facts. As the result of his own inquiries Mr. Coode says: "We have seen reason to believe that the bulk of destructible and insurable property is, in fact, already insured."

We have stated that the revenue derived in 1856 amounted to £1,203,811; and here we now to consider what would be the effect of a reduction of the duty on the revenue now derived from an insured value of £862,500,000. If the duty were reduced from 3s. to 1s. 6d., property to the amount of £1,605,000,000 ought to be insured; if to 1s., £2,507,000,000; and if to 6d., £4,815,000,000. On such results it is absurd to speculate.

When the new Parliament meets it is highly probable that this subject may be revised, and therefore we have shown the impolicy of reduction in the present state of our finances.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—THE THROUGH TICKET SYSTEM.—On the 17th of March the *Eva Mary*, the first emigrant ship from Antwerp in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, under the booking-through system, sailed for Quebec. Among her passengers she carried sixty-six who enrolled themselves of the arrangements of the Grand Trunk Company, and took at Antwerp through tickets to their destination. Of these forty-one were booked for Green Bay, in Wisconsin, a distance of 1021 miles from Quebec, for £31 12s. 6d.; and twenty five to Chicago, in Illinois, 1007 miles from Quebec for £31 17s. The system thus inaugurated will doubtless be made available by many thousands during the present season, as through tickets to all stations on lines connected with the Grand Trunk are procurable at every British and Continental port whence passenger vessels sail to Canada, and the system, besides the economy of time and money arising from it, relieves the emigrant from liability to fraud and deception.

## EXPERIENCES IN AUSTRALIA.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

BALLARAT.

THROUGH you I wish to give to those who think of emigrating to this country my own personal experience of the colony, and a few remarks on subjects which have come under my own eye, in which I had a better reason to take an interest, and which now may be interesting to them. I am no scholar, and do not write this merely to see my words appear in print; but in hopes that it may be beneficial to many who may, as I once did, possess a craving to emigrate.

I left London about two years ago, taking a third-class passage in a large emigrant vessel. The passage I will say nothing about; I was full of hope, and, being merry as a cricket, everything that occurred—except a poor sailor tumbling overboard—gave me pleasure, and I heard "Land, O!" with delight; and, with many others, eagerly clung to the bulwarks, longing for its welcome appearance. I saw it at last: since then I have had no cause to regret that I ever did. I landed in Melbourne with £27 7s. in my pocket. Although that was more than many of my fellow-passengers had, yet I was determined to hoard it carefully, well knowing that it was my only friend. In those days there was a small spot at the foot of Russell-street, and on the banks of the Yarra, called Canvas Town named so from the number of tents pitched upon it. Into one of these tents I was received at 21s. a week. For this sum I had my meals, and a "bed-bag" to sleep upon; but, as it was very reasonable, I was satisfied. Day after day I left the little tent—hopeful at first, but, as the time wore on, with increasing anxiety, I sought everywhere, but sought in vain, for employment; and, tired, but not dispirited, I was glad enough when the time came to give the fleas their supper—as happy, perhaps, as they were to receive it.

Our tent contained, besides myself, seven young men similarly situated, so that the landlord could afford to take a daily paper. This was read, or, I should say, the advertisements were read, by one of our number, for the benefit of all; and, as he read, we pencilled down extracts which we thought would suit us, and, dropping off one by one, would hurry away in different directions to meet again amidst a crowd of applicants for the much-desired vacancy. We tried stone-breaking, and pick and shovel work upon the roads; but these jobs were not permanent, and, although the wages were good, still the money would glide away when the finished contract threw us out of employment.

About three months after my arrival I was attacked with dysentery. Some said that the water which I drank was the cause of it, but in my case I could not think so; but my mates declared that it was, and, to pass away the time in a friendly manner, would enumerate many instances of the complaint proving fatal to those who drank freely of the water without a stiffener in it. Whether it was or was not didn't matter to me a button; I had it, and it made me wish what the young men were often kind enough to express, that I could be safe and steady upon my pins again.

I was pale enough on the first day that I ventured out, and I felt that there was very little use in going to ask for a job at stone-breaking. I was very weak, and the cold perspiration covered my forehead and thin hands. The hot dust and the burning sun, the rattling wheels and the bustle and confusion of the thronged streets, made me feel very queerish indeed; but needs must, I had seen an advertisement requiring a young man of unexceptionable references, as light porter, to a boot and shoe shop. Light enough I was, God knows, but I had cheek enough to present myself, with about thirty others, as a candidate for the office. Amongst the applicants I noticed three of our first-cabin passengers. Two of them I did not know personally, but from what I had heard concerning them on board, and from their appearance, I believe that they were what they represented themselves to be—Doctors of Medicine. The other gentleman had been an officer in one of her Majesty's regiments of foot. Very fortunately for me, the boot-and-shoe merchant proved to be an old acquaintance; and I did not forget to put him in mind of this; but he was a good-hearted man, and saw that I was seedy; so he engaged me at £2 a week, and gave me £1 in advance. I remained with him for six months, and was thinking of getting married to a very industrious young washerwoman (fourteen thousand miles away from this I had seen her play the piano, knit, crochet, and botanize a bit; but she found that by these accomplishments she could not earn a livelihood in Melbourne); and, being a widow and a mother at one-and-twenty, she was obliged to wash for us and many more, to make her daily bread; but the opposition was so strong that my poor little widow was sometimes badly enough off). As I was saying, I had thoughts of getting married—a rather thoughts of asking her consent, just as a matter of form, when, colonial like, my employer one morning declared himself insolvent which settled me to a T.

I was now once more in the market struggling with men of every profession, trade, and calling. In strong bodies, and at an early hour, we besieged every hotel, shop, and warehouse, that was bold enough to enter an advertisement in the papers. Waiter, boots, groom, or lamplighter, anything that yielded a shilling a day, and a chance of more, was eagerly battled for. Our newspapers tell you to look at our colonial papers, and see the demands for labour, but they do not tell you that a hundred hungry men are ready where but one is required, and that thousands upon thousands are annually arriving to add misery to misery.

One Monday morning my old boot and shoe employer came to me and said that he was off for the diggings. He asked me what money I had, and I told him that I had 5s. 6d. in cash, and, by pawning a spare pair of trousers that I had, I thought I could raise 8s.

He wasn't a bad sort of fellow, the merchant, and must have known very well that I had no money when he came to me; so he said a few short words of pleasant and kind advice to me, and, with what meant to roll up my blankets and sling them over my shoulders. He lent me a five pound note, and said that he had two mates with him, but having no cook he thought of me, and told his mates that I would be a shilling a day. Off we started on foot for the Fiery Creek diggings, and tramped it in five days. If I tell you that I was very much pleased with the camping out in the open air, and listening to the tales of the old diggers by the camp fire you will be making away with some high flown ideas about rough jolly Bushmen, independent life, and the grand novelty of the thing. I do not wish you to do this. To some it is pleasant enough: it is pleasant to those who have a little ready money in their pockets to keep them going at the first start, but it is no longer pleasant to them when, after months of labour, they find their little stock of money gone, and the long-expected nuggets as invisible as ever.

Month after month did we struggle, hard days of heavy labour, and many a wet shirt sticking to our reeking hides showed to those around us that we did not despair: but we tore up the earth and washed it in loads to no purpose. We should have been more comfortable, and better off, had we been working in the streets of London at a shilling a day.

Hundreds of our fellow gold-seekers were doing no better. Men of capital, who could afford to hold out, in some instances drew prizes; some spent their capital and then starved. Will a paltry newspaper billet compensate such men as these for the loss of labour, capital, and the comforts which can be procured on a moderate salary at home?

Young men leave home with a letter or two of introduction, and fancy that they are all right; a few may realise their expectations; but that they are one to ten of those who do not. I had letters. I can't help laughing when I think of them. I was as proud as Punch on board, and told some of the chaps that I had friends in the colony who would soon shove me into something. Three of my letters, I was told before I left home, would only procure me acquaintances; the fourth the one on which my hopes were built—was directed to an influential man, and one who, I was told, would do everything to oblige me. As soon as I could possibly do so I called at his office and presented my letter. He glanced at me, opened it, and read it through very attentively. All right I thought: he's considering what he can do for me. And perhaps he was, and found that he could do nothing. At all events he inquired after my friends, asked the news of the war, told me that an active young man like me ought soon be able to get something, I had better look round the city, and so on, without inviting me to what most letters of introduction are worth—a dinner. He bowed me out, and that was the last I saw of him.

I am at my old work, stone-breaking, again. It's fine exercise, and a fine thing to give vent to the feelings—I always do a better day's work when I think of emigration. I shouldn't like some of you to be under my hammer when I caught you leaving old England to come out here, I can tell you; but I must be off to work; I shall find it less difficult to hammer the blue stone than hammer anything like convincing proofs of the true state of affairs into your unbelieving hearts.

I am Sir, through you, to all, a COLONIAL STONE-BREAKER.

## THE CATTLE MURRAIN.—ORDER IN COUNCIL PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE, &c.

(From the Supplement to the *London Gazette* of April 3.)

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 2nd day of May, 1857,—Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas it has been represented to her Majesty that certain contagious or infectious disorders are now prevalent among cattle in certain countries or places bordering upon the Baltic Sea, and that there is danger of the said disorders being introduced into this country by means of cattle and horns, hoofs, and raw and wet hides, or skins of cattle, from such countries or places: now, therefore, her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the date hereof, no cattle and no horns, hoofs, or raw or wet hides, or skins of cattle, shall be imported, or introduced into the United Kingdom, which shall come, or shall have been at any place within, those territories of the Emperor of Russia, or of the King of Prussia, or of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which respectively are in or border upon the Gulf of Finland, or any other part of the Baltic Sea between the Gulf of Finland and the territories of the Free City of Lubeck, or which shall come from or shall have been at any place within the territories of the Free City of Lubeck; and also that from and after the date hereof, no cattle and no horns, hoofs, or raw or wet hides, or skins of cattle, shall be imported or introduced into the United Kingdom which shall be, or shall have been, on board any vessels at the same time with any cattle or horns, hoofs, or raw or wet hides, or skins of cattle which shall have come from or shall have been at any such place as aforesaid.

And her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, doth hereby further order that all cattle, and all horns, hoofs, and raw or wet hides, or skins of cattle, the importation or introduction whereof is so hereby prohibited as aforesaid, and also all hay, straw, fodder, litter, or manure, being or having been in or on board any vessels at the same time with any such cattle, or horns, hoofs, or raw or wet hides or skins of cattle as aforesaid, shall, upon their arrival in this country, be destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, as the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs may direct.

And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

## THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

HAVING a short time since given, in your Journal, a statement of the circumstances attending the death and burial of that brave and lamented officer, Sir John Moore, at Corunna, in the year 1809, at which I was present—it being my painful lot, as Chaplain to the Guards, to officiate on that memorable occasion—I need only, in reply to the inquiries contained in a letter which lately appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, refer the inquirer to that letter for the facts of which I was an eye-witness and a participator in, and of which I should suppose no further corroboration could be necessary. But if your Correspondent wishes to have them corroborated by another person present on that memorable occasion I would refer him to the present Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, whom I assisted in bearing Moore coffin to the grave and depositing it there, as described in the quotation to which I now refer, from the account given of it by the General's brother, in "A Narrative of the Campaign of the British Army in Spain commanded by his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, K.B., &c. Authenticated by Official Papers and Original Letters." By James Moore, Esq. The 4th Edition. London: Printed for J. Johnson, St. Paul's Churchyard. 1809.

Page 366. "At twelve o'clock at night the remains of Sir John Moore were carried to the citadel by Colonel Gresham, Major Colborne, and the Aides-de-Camp, and deposited in Colonel Gresham's quarters. A grave was dug by a party of the 9th Regiment, the Aides-de-Camp by turns attending. No coffin could be procured, and the body was never undressed, but wrapped up by the officers or his staff in a military cloak and blankets. Towards eight o'clock in the morning some firing was heard. It was soon resolved to finish the interment, lest a serious attack should be made, on which the officers would be ordered away, and not suffered to pay the last duties to their General. The officers of his family bore the body to the grave; the funeral service was read by the Chaplain, and the corpse was covered with earth.

A faithful copy.

H. J. S.

A SWORD OF THE "SIX HUNDRED."—We saw and handled yesterday a relic of Balaclava, in the shape of a sword wielded by Lord Leveson Gower in the famous charge of the "Six Hundred." It is a Scottish claymore of great antiquity, having been in the possession of the Leveson family for several centuries, made of the finest tempered steel, with basket hilt of the same material, and it measures about three feet from point to guard. The owner presented it to Captain Du Riviere, of the Zouaves, the present possessor, who honoured him while lying on the field of Balaclava, desperately wounded. The scabbard is dented in several places by the hoofs of horses, and the hilt is slightly injured by the thrust of a Cossack's lance. The relic is in the keeping of a brigade not so recent but that this relic of the event possesses considerable historic interest.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE RELIEF OF THE POOR IN ENGLAND.—According to a return moved for by Mr. Bouverie, just before the dissolution of the late Parliament, of the money expended for in and out door relief in every county in England and Wales for the half-years ending Michaelmas, 1856, and Lady-day, appears that the total amount expended for the relief of the poor in the 13,158 parishes in England was for 1855, £1,305,385; and in 1856, £1,323,393; thus shewing a decrease on the latter year of £18,008, or 1½ per cent. The population of the parishes for which the returns are issued is 15,541,851 (Census of 1851). The expense of relief on the total population is, therefore, about 2s. 4½d. per head for the half-year. In Wales, in the 1019 parishes, and a population of 1,163,000, the expense of poor relief was in 1855, £131,441; and in 1856, £137,634, showing an increase in the latter half-year of £6193, or about 4·7 per cent. The cost of the maintenance of the poor in Wales upon the total population is, therefore, greater than in England, being 2s. 6½d. for each person.

THE INCOME-TAX.—The reduced income-tax came into operation on Tuesday last. Henceforth parties receiving £150 and upwards will only have to pay 7d. in the pound, in place of 1s. 4d., as heretofore; and those exceeding £100, and not amounting to £150, 5d., in place of 1s. The contributors under schedule D will not, however, receive the full benefit of the alteration for some time to come. They will still practically have to pay the higher rate for the greater portion of the ensuing year, inasmuch as the greater portion of the arrears to and for the 5th inst. will not, and cannot be, collected before Christmas, or perhaps April next.

## THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE TO INDIA.

It has often been remarked by political philosophers that the great highways of the Romans materially contributed to the consolidation of their empire. They stretched away from the central terminus or point of departure near the Temple of Saturn in the Roman Forum, to the most distant provinces. There Augustus erected a column, the Miliare Aureum, or Golden Milestone, on which were inscribed the distances to the principal cities of Italy. The roads were duly terminated by the frontiers of the Empire. "If," says Gibbon, "we trace the distance from the wall of Antoninus to Rome, and from thence to Jerusalem, it will be found that the great chain of communication from the north-west to the south-east of the Empire was drawn out to the length of four thousand and eighty English miles." Along those roads, flagged, not paved, it was easy to travel one hundred miles a day. "As an example of rapid travelling in the later periods of the Empire," the great historian adds, in a note to the passage just quoted, that "in the time of Constantius, Casarius, a principal officer of the high rank, went post from Antioch to Constantinople. He began his journey at night, was in Cappadocia (105 miles from Antioch) the ensuing evening, and arrived at Constantinople the sixth day about noon. The whole distance was 795 Roman, or 695 English miles." This rate of travelling is not to be compared with the speed attainable by modern railways; but it was prodigious during the Roman Empire, wonderfully facilitating the despatch of imperial orders and centralising the more important operations of the colossal government. The example should not be lost on the statesmen of England.

Among the most grandly useful projects of our times are those which aim at connecting Asia and Europe by the triple agency of railways, electric telegraphs, and steam-ships; and among them one of the most judiciously contrived is the route to India by the Euphrates valley, proposed by Mr. W. P. Andrew. This magnificent scheme is recommended both by political and commercial considerations. We all remember the avidity with which the late Emperor of Russia desired to appropriate to himself the inheritance of the "sick man" at Constantinople; and every watchful Englishman is well aware how craftily his successor is seeking to reduce Persia to a state of vassalage. It is our duty, and our interest combined with our duty, to defeat this project, not by the seizure and annexation of territory to

"Memoir of the Euphrates Valley Route to India, with Official Correspondence and Maps." By W. P. Andrews, F.R.G.S. W. H. Allen, Leadenhall-street.

the British Crown, but by rendering both the Sultan and the Shah self-sustaining through the extension of commerce and the introduction of Western arts, Western science, and Western civilisation. In barbarous nations some highly-gifted individuals may, by force of native genius alone, rise to the dignity of true greatness, but the great body of the people can only be improved by coming into contact with foreign peoples of superior intelligence.

Two rival schemes for connecting Europe and Asia are before the public — one by cutting a ship canal through the Isthmus of Suez—the other by a combination of railway and ocean steamers along the Euphrates Valley and the Persian Gulf. Both have their merits; but the latter has the advantage in the economy of time and distance as between England and British India, as the following comparison demonstrates:

For the conveyance of troops, passengers, mails, &c. from England vîa Egypt to the Punjaub and Upper India, to the north west of Delhi, the route by Kurrachee and the Indus is shorter by more than 2700 miles than by Calcutta and the Ganges, and what the Euphrates Valley route is established, the distance between London and Lahore or Delhi by the Indus will be more than 3700 shorter than vîa Suez and Calcutta, the distance from London to Lahore being

| | |
|---|---|
| Vîa Egypt, Calcutta, and the Ganges .. | . 9322 miles |
| Vîa Egypt, Kurrachee, and the Indus .. | .. 6615 ,, |
| Vîa Euphrates, Kurrachee, and the Indus | .. 5576 ,, |

By the arrangements now proposed, India will be reached in fifteen or sixteen days, or in about half the time now occupied.

| | Miles | | Days | Hrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London to Trieste, by rail .. | 1300 | .. | 2 | 0 |
| Trieste to Seleucia, by steamer .. | 1600 | .. | 6 | 12 |
| Seleucia to Jaber Castle, by rail .. | 100 | .. | 0 | 3 |
| Jaber Castle to Bussorah, by steamer . | 715 | .. | 3 | 3 |
| Bussorah to Kurrachee, by steamer .. | 1000 | .. | 4 | 0 |
| Total .. .. .. | 4715 | .. | 15 | 18 |

When the railway is completed from Seleucia to Bussorah the time occupied will be 13 days 18 hours.

Along the Syrian coast there is no harbour so susceptive of improvement as Seleucia, where the massive works of the Romans still remain. By extending the great mole which they constructed the whole mercantile navy of England would obtain a secure port of refuge; and to complete this most useful work General Chesney and Captain Allen, R.N., consider that a trifling outlay of from £20,000 to £30,000 would be sufficient. From Seleucia to Antioch the distance is eighteen miles; Aleppo is forty-two miles from Antioch, containing 90,000 inhabitants, and being the emporium of Syrian trade. The importance of this projected railway will best be appreciated by reminding the reader that the Euphrates gives a water communication to the central districts of Syria, Asia Minor, and Asia Major, and with the south of Persia and Kurdistan. This portion of the world, it is well known, abounds in all the elements of material wealth; and it is our mission to elevate the character of the people, to root out their prejudices, to form them to habits of patient industry, to conquer their sloth, to teach them that they will gain more by commercial pursuits than by predatory and marauding expeditions. Surely there is nothing Utopian in the hope that the ancient glory of Bagdad and of Bussorah may be revived? Nor is it a rash prediction that the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates may again become the seats of mighty empires, or that the Persian Gulf may become an Oriental Adriatic. Civilised Europe, abandoning the horrors, the cruelties, and the waste of war, may direct its energies to the restoration of Babylonia and Chaldea, and plant Christianity on the ruins of a decaying superstition.

KUNDEY RAS, THE GUICOWAR OF GOOJERAT, AND HIS DAUGHTER. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

## THE GUICOWAR OF GOOJERAT.

As Eastern affairs at present occupy so prominent a position, and seem likely to awaken a still-increasing interest, the accompanying Portrait of his Highness the Guicowar (from a photograph taken a few weeks since at his palace in Baroda), who has lately ascended the throne of Goojerat, may prove acceptable to our readers. His Highness is seated with his daughter on his knee. His dress is of the richest silk, the borders embroidered with gold and pearls; while the brilliancy and value of his jewels almost realise the most gorgeous imaginings of the much-exaggerated Eastern magnificence.

Kundey Ras has a pleasing, intelligent expression of countenance. He appears to possess great muscular strength, and is a capital shot. He also rides and hunts beautifully, using a European saddle, and top-boots, and is a perfect Nimrod. As he has never hitherto been addicted to the miserable excesses which disgraced the reign of the late Guicowar, it is to be hoped his energy and intelligence will ensure to his dominions as much good government as we can hope to see developed in a native Court. At present his liberality of sentiment, and apparently eager desire to be on the most friendly terms with the British, promise much. He expresses the utmost interest in our success against Persia, and has even proposed to pay and equip a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery in our service; and, when the news of the taking of Bushire arrived, he immediately ordered a Royal salute to be fired. Doubtless much of this good understanding may be attributed to the admirable management of the present Resident, and to his firm but kind and friendly treatment. Still, at the present crisis of our Indian affairs, the fidelity and good feeling of the native Princes ought to be more than ever valued. His Highness has as yet only reigned for two or three months, and of course things are at their brightest. It remains to be proved whether his liberality extends so far as to permit the spread of European civilisation and Christian education, which have hitherto made lamentably little progress among the people of Goojerat.

## BUNDER DEELUM.

THE accompanying view of one of the numerous forts in the Persian Gulf has been sketched from the deck of the Hon. East India Company's steam-vessel *Berenice* by Assistant Surgeon L. S. Bruce, H.C.S. It affords a good specimen of the forts of the coast, as well as a view of the mountain scenery.

BUNDER DEELUM, IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mr. Bleming, in his "Journal of Two Years' Travel," just published, describes the coast of Persia as now presenting no view but sterile, barren, and desolate chains of rocks and hills; and the general aspect of the Gulf is dismal and forbidding. Moore's charming allusions to Osman's Sea, with its—

Banks of pearl and palmy isles.

are, unfortunately, quite visionary, for uglier or more unpicturesque scenery our traveller never beheld.

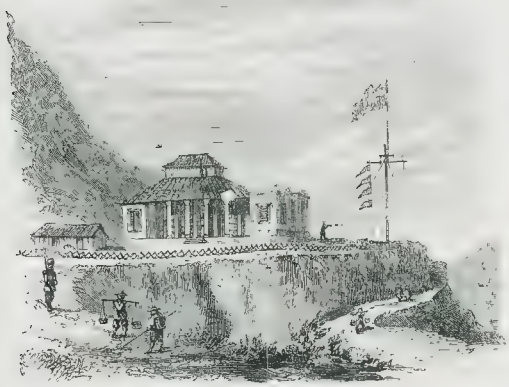
## SKETCHES IN CHINA.

To our obliging Correspondents we are indebted for the accompanying characteristic groups and view of Chinese life.

The first is a group of Peasant Women of Foochow, remarkable for their fantastic head-dresses. One of the figures shows the usual

CHINESE PEASANT WOMEN.

CHINESE COSTUMES, NORTH PART OF KWANG-TUNG.



PEDDER'S HILL AND HARBOUR-MASTER'S HOUSE, HONG KONG.

VICTORIA PEAK, HONG-KONG.

method of carrying articles in baskets. The second group illustrates the costumes peculiar to the northern part of Kwang-tung. The members of the group are of various grades:—First are a nurse and child; next, a fisherman; then, two unmarried females; and, lastly, a married lady. In the background are seen portions of houses of the district.

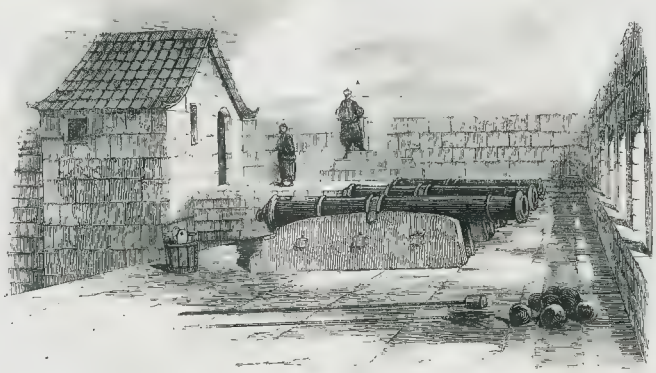
The two accompanying Sketches show prominent and well-known spots in the town of Victoria, Island of Hong-Kong.

First is the east side of Pedder's Hill, late the Harbour-master's residence and office, 84 feet above and 30½ from high-water mark. This View is taken from the 3 gun battery in front of the new Government offices.

Next is a north-east view of Victoria Peak, 1800 feet high, taken from the Harbour master's Flagstaff, showing Caine's House, late the residence of Governor Sir John F. Davis, Bart. Below is a Chinese Bungalow, the first solid building erected on Hong-Kong as a European residence in 1841, by the present Lieut.-Governor, Col. Caine; to the right, on the slope of the hill, the Magistracy and Prison compound.

These Sketches were taken by the late Arthur V. Johns, Esq., H.C.S., and will be easily recognised by any one who has visited the colony.

The Fort represented in the next Illustration is named Kowloon, and lies opposite Hong-Kong. Even in their guns the Chinese show their fondness for colour; those of Kowloon Fort being black with red muzzles and mouldings, and mounted on black carriages.



KOWLOON FORT, OPPOSITE HONG-KONG.

*Apropos* of Chinese artillery, the *Moniteur de l'Armée* says

A very curious discovery was made by the English during the late attack upon Canton, and one which will serve to illustrate the history of the use of artillery. The landing-party, which was sent ashore after the English vessels opened their fire, found in one of the forts upon the river, from which the garrison had been expelled, a battery of six bronze pieces of artillery, of the calibre of 18 lb., the peculiar shape of which attracted the attention of the officer in command of the detachment. These cannon were stamped near the touchhole with the Imperial cipher, surrounded with Chinese characters, inclosed within a series of arabesque very gracefully designed. In the middle of these ornaments was a cross, in relief, and below the cross was the date of 1697 in Roman letters. One of the cannon was put on board the Admiral's flag ship, to be sent to England; the others were spiked. Investigations which were afterwards made show the origin of them. The cipher which they bear is that of the Emperor Kong Hi, one of the most eminent of the Chinese Sovereigns, who was born in 1653, and died in 1723. This Monarch admitted the Jesuits to his Court, and employed them in different branches of his administration. One of them, the Père Bouin, was charged with the superintendence of the cannon foundry at Nankin, and this is probably a specimen of his workmanship.

The lower View is a picturesque scene upon the Canton River—a Fort, with Chinese buildings, &c.

DUTCH FOLLY FORT, CANTON RIVER.

## ZIGZAGS OF HUNTING.

### THE EARL FITZWILLIAM'S HUNT.

THE kennels of the Fitzwilliam hounds are at the Earl's usual residence, Milton Park, three miles from Peterborough, which four railways intersect, and eleven miles from Stamford.

The Fitzwilliam pack was established by the father of the present Earl between seventy and eighty years ago; they are maintained entirely at his expense, and hunt four days a week over a north-east strip of Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire—a wide, wild, thinly populated district, with some fine woodlands; a country that was almost all grass, until deep draining turned some cold clay pastures into arable. It holds a rare scent, and the woodland country can be hunted, when a hot sun does not bake the ground too hard, up to the first week in May, which, in most other countries, horns are silenced. The country is wide enough, with foxes enough, to bear hunting six days a week. "Bless your heart, Sir," said an old farmer, "there be foxes as tall as donkeys, as fat as pigs, in these woods, that go and die of old age."

The Fitzwilliam are supposed to be the biggest-boned hounds now bred, and exquisitely handsome. If they have a fault, they are, for want of work, or excess of numbers, rather too full of flesh, so that, at the end of the year, when the days grow warm, they seem to tire and tail in a long run.

The fences are big enough to keep out a bullock, the ditches wide and full of water, bullfinches are to be met with, stiff rails, gates not always unlocked; so although a Pytchley flyer is not indispensable, on a going day, nothing less than a hunter can get along.

Tom Sebright, as a huntsman and breeder of hounds, has been a celebrity ever since he hunted the Quorn, under Squire Osbaldeston, six-and-thirty years ago. Sebright looks the huntsman, and the huntsman of an hereditary pack, to perfection: rather under than over the middle height; stout without being unwieldy; with a fine full, intelligent, and fresh-complexioned oval countenance; keen grey eyes; and the decided nose of a Cromwellian fireside. A fringe of white hair below, and a broad bald forehead, when he lifts his cap to cheer his hounds, tell the tale of Time on this accomplished veteran of the chase.

"The field," with the Fitzwilliam, is more aristocratic than fashionable, it includes a few peers and their friends from neighbouring noble mansions, a good many squires, now and then undergraduates from Cambridge, a very few strangers by rail, and a great many first-class yeomen farmers and graziers. Thus it is equally unlike the fashionable "cut-me-down" multitude to be met at coverside in the "Shires" *par excellence*, and the scarlet mob who rush, and race, and lark from and back to Leamington and Cheltenham. For seeing a good deal of sport in a short time, the Fitzwilliam is certainly the best within a hundred miles of London. You have a first-rate pack, first-rate huntsman, a good scenting country, plenty of foxes, fair fences to ride over, and, though last not least, very courteous reception, if you know how to ride and when to hold your tongue and your horse.

I had three days with the Fitzwilliam last season—two in the woodland, when a burning sun destroyed every vestige of scent. The hounds working most beautifully could make nothing out, even when the fox had just crossed a ride before our eyes the instant before they came up—this being repeated not once but a dozen times, so that we had only a few disappointing scurries over some damp meadows. As there are fine open drives cut in every direction through these woods, and a country of large inclosures for a fox to fly across when forced, it is well worth resorting to in a damp spring when fox-hunting has closed up in the corn counties. My fortunate day with the Fitzwilliam was in their open pasture, Huntingdon country. My head-quarters were at the celebrated "Hagcock," which is known, or ought to be known, to every wandering fox-hunter, standing as it does in the middle of the Fitzwilliam Hunt, within reach of some of the best meets of the Pytchley and the Warwickshire, and not out of reach of the Cottesmore and Belvoir. It is much more like a Lincolnshire Wolds farmhouse than an inn. The guests are regular hunting men, and you find yourself in a sort of foxhunting club-house, in a large, snug dining-room, not the least like Albert Smith's favourite aversion, a coffee-room; you have a first-rate English dinner, undeniable wine, real cream with your tea; in a word, all the comforts and most of the luxuries of town and country life combined. If report and Percival will provide you with a flyer for every day in the week, and you will be sure to meet with one or two guests, able and willing, ready to canter with you to cover, explain the chart of the country, and, if you are in the first year of boots and breeches, show you an Squire Warburton sings, how "To sit down in your saddle and put his head straight." So said Piccadilly Anderson, and sent a horse-loving New Yorker, anxious to see foxhunting, down to the Haycock. Transatlantic commenced his career with more pluck and success than judgment, by riding over five first-rated grass in one day. The walls of the dining-room show his grateful recollection of a pleasant fifteen days, in a series of lithographs of American trotters in harness, more hideous than even winners of the Derby; however, they furnish conversation for the temporary tenants of the before-mentioned arm-chaired and Turkey-carpeted, well-screened, lighted, and fire-blazing foxhunters' rest.

The meet, within four miles of the inn, was in a park by the side of a small firwood plantation. Punctual to a minute, up trotted Sebright on a compact, well-bred chestnut in blooming condition, the whips equally well mounted on thoroughbreds, all dressed in ample scarlet coats and dark cord breeches—a style of dress in much better taste than the tight, short dandified costume of the fashionable hunt, where the huntsman can scarcely be distinguished from the "swell."

Of the Earl's family there were present a son and daughter, and three grandsons, beautiful boys, in Lincoln green loose jackets, brown cord breeches, black hats and caps, with the same scarlet rosette and short cock of their superiors all on a well-groomed chestnut pony, as well as the huntsman on the field, he looked as big full of genuine enthusiasm, stopping at nothing practicable.

Amongst others present was a tall, lithe, white-haired, white-moustached, dignified old gentleman, in scarlet and velvet cap, riding forward on a magnificent grey horse, who realised completely the poetical idea of a nobleman. This was the Marquis of H——, known well forty years ago in fashionable circles as Lord IV. was Prince now popular and much esteemed as a country gentleman and improving landlord. There was also Mr. H ——, an M.P., celebrated, before and after he settled his place and crossed to him, as a and red bishops a fanbelt decking on, in breeches and patent napoleons; with his wife on a fine bay horse, who rode boldly throughout the day.

In strange countries I usually pick out a leader in some well-known farmer; but this day I made a grand mistake, by selecting for my guide a very gentlemanly fellow in a black hat and neat, white cords, and boots on a young chestnut—never dreaming that my quiet man was Alec , a farmer truly, but also a provincial celebrity as a steeplechaser.

The day was mild, cloudy, with a gentle wind. We drew several covers blank, and found a fox, about one o'clock, in a small spinney, from which he bolted at the first summons. A beautiful picture it was to see gallant old Sebright get his hounds away, the ladies racing down a convenient green lane, and the little Fitzwilliam, in Lincoln green, charging a noble flight of hurdles. In half-an-hour's strong running I had good reason to rejoice that Percival had, with due respect for the fourth estate, put me on an unmistakable hunter. Our line took us over big undulating fields (almost hills), with on the flats or valleys a large share of willow-bordered ditches (they would call them brooks in some counties), with third-rate timber dotted between the pollards. At the beginning of the run my black-coated friend led me much as a dog in a string leads a blind man—at a great pace, into a farmyard, thus artfully cutting off a great angle, over a most respectable stone wall into a home paddock, over a stile into a deep lane, and then up a bank as steep as a gothic roof, and almost as long, into a fifty acre pasture, where, racing at best pace, we got close to the hounds just before they checked, between a broad unjumpable drain and a willow bed: two fine resources for a cunning fox. There I thought it well, having so far escaped grief to look after a horse who was beat a hundred yards back for breath. In the mean time Sebright, well up, hit our friend off with a short cast forward, and after five minutes' slow hunting, we began to race again over a flat country of grass, with a few big ploughed fields, fences easier, ladies and ponies well up again. After brushing through two small coverts without hanging, we came out on a series of very large level grass fields, where I could see the grey horse of the Marquis, and the black hat of my first leader sailing in front; a couple of stiff hedges and ditches were got over comfortably; the third was a regular bullinch, six or seven feet high, with a gate so far away to the right that to make for it was to lose too much time, as the hounds were running breast high. Ten yards ahead of me was Mr. Frank G——, on a Stormer colt, evidently with no notion of turning; so I hardened my heart, felt my bay nag full of going, and kept my eye on Mr Frank, who made for the only practicable place beside an oak-tree with low branches, pushed along his head, popped through a place where the hedge showed daylight, with his hand over his eyes in the neatest possible style. Without hesitating a moment I followed, rather too fast and too much afraid of the tree, and pulled too much into the hedge. In an instant I found myself torn out of the saddle, balanced on a blackthorn bough, fortunately I wore leathers, and deposited on the right side of the hedge on my back; whence I rose just in time to see Bay Middleton disappear over the next fence. So there I was alone in a big grass field, with strong notions that I should have to walk an unknown number of miles home Judge of my delight as I paced slowly along—surmising, was of no use—at seeing Frank G—— returning with my truant in hand. Such an action in the middle of a run deserves a Humane Society's medal To struggle breathless into my seat; to go off at score, to find a lucky string of open gates, and upon the hounds at a check, was my good fortune. But our fox was dooming me to another quarter of an hour at a hand gallop we hunted him into a shrubbery, across a home field into an ornamental clump of laurels, back again to the plantation, where a couple and a half of leading hounds pulled him down, and he was brought out in the open. He was dead and almost stiff, without a mark regularly run down by an hour and twenty minutes with two very short checks. Had the latter part been as fast as the first, there would have been very few of us there to see the finish.

Returning slowly, I had time to snatch a hasty luncheon got into the right cover-hack, and rode over to Uppingham, about twenty miles across the wild range of hills between Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire, into Leicestershire, in the midst of the Cottesmore country, where I saw some abominable crooked ploughing; and arrived just in time to dine at Keythorpe Hall with the party of our Central Farmers Club, invited by Lord Berners to inspect his remarkable agricultural improvements, and to relate the story of the day to an ex-master and one of the oldest members still riding of the Quorn Hunt.

S. S.

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A WARNING TO UNPROTECTED GENTLEMEN-TRAVELLERS.—The saloon is fitted up "regardless of expense," with the costliest gilding, carpeting, and furniture of every kind. The cookery, dinner service, and table appointments would do credit to the most splendid hotels either in the New or Old World. A small cabret is supplied to the passengers in many of the boats, if not *ad lib*, at least in tolerable sufficiency. This is a relic of the old French times, when Louisiana was a French province and the Mississippi a French stream. The lower end of the saloon, that next the stern, is partitioned off by doors and stained glass, so as to form a handsome drawing-room, generally supplied with a piano, and often with a great number of those elegant nothings which are the drawing-room their charm. To this none but ladies, or gentlemen who have ladies in charge, are admitted. This is the harem, the women's apartment, the *sanctum sanctorum* of the boat. The profane vulgar, who congregate around the stove forward and spit upon it, shrink from approaching its sacred precincts with as much reverential awe as Gibour from a mosque. All through the Southern States of the Union, but particularly in the Mississippi boats, to travel without a lady places a man in a position, if not of degradation, at least of very marked inferiority. The ladies and their cavaliers, on board the *Princess*, lived altogether apart from the rest of the passengers. Although there was no difference whatever in the price of the places, there was a broad line drawn between the inmates of the harem and the unhappy swains who had no women to protect them, in between cabin and steerage passengers in England. The former had their cards placed on their state-room doors reserved for them at every meal. When the bell rang no one dared to sit down until they were each first seated. The rest of us stood in a hungry crowd about the door, and as soon as we saw the last Emperor unfurled installed by the side of the fair charge, his napkin on his knee, we were let loose and flung ourselves upon the table, and then upon our food, which was of course despatched in a very few minutes. The whole proceeding was extremely humiliating and disgusting; no man who had a particle of self respect could go through it with equanimity. *Letters of an English Traveller in the Daily News.*

COTTON FROM ALGERIA.—The *Moniteur* publishes the report of the jury charged to award the prize of honour given by the Emperor annually for the best and largest cotton plantation as an encouragement for the cultivation of cotton in Algeria. The jury, in awarding on the great field trial which proved during the last season at Boufarik, on the land which Mr. Jumel has devoted to cotton plants, large quantities having been sown for that purpose. The competition was opened by the jury in an organised manner, and the cotton plant was subjected to the same conditions, the quantity produced for the ensuing year being the only point to be considered. The result was a triumph for Mr. Jumel, and the extent of ground under cotton cultivation amounted to eight hectares, or about twenty acres. The plantations intended to compete for the Emperor's prize were in extent six hectares, being more than the preceding year. The report states that the cultivation of the plant had not extended into parts of the country where it had not before been attempted. The report observes on the improvement which has taken place since the preceding seasons in the management of the plants, and which cannot fail to develop itself still more when the planters have acquired more practical experience. The jury, by way of encouraging their exertions, allude to the commencement of cotton cultivation in America. In that country, as in Algeria, the growth of cotton has preceded that of cotton. In 1785, the United States only exported 14 bales of cotton; in 1786, 6; in 1787, 109; in 1788, 389; and in 1789, 41. Thus, at the end of four years, the annual export of the United States had not reached 500 bales whilst at the end of the third season the export from Algeria has exceeded 600. The planters in Algeria have already obtained two important points towards competition with the United States—quality and superabundance of the product. The jury, however, considers that the latter is attained and that as the extent of production which can be successfully cultivated when the number and the employment of the settlers increased.

HOW GAMBLING WAS PUT DOWN IN NATCHEZ.—Natchez owes its origin and growth rather to the tide of colonisation which flowed from New Orleans up the banks of the Mississippi than to that which rolled westward from the Carolinas and from Virginia. It is consequently much older town than any other in the interior or the State. It was established and flourishing when the greater portion of the interior of Mississippi was still a howling wilderness. Some years ago it acquired unenviable notoriety by becoming the head-quarters of bands of robbers, nigger-stealers, and gamblers who had been expelled by from other towns. In short, it became, at length, appear for some time to have had the town so completely in their hands that the citizens were obliged to shut themselves up in their houses after nightfall and sleep without other protection than their weapons and their good luck. Things at last reached such a state that a vigilance committee was formed, and the rowdies were requested to "absquatulate." The greater part accordingly took their departure, many of them for Texas. A good many proved contumacious, and refused to go; the result was, that in the course of the time allowed them for decamping the enraged and virtuous citizens lynched them *en masse*. Since then Natchez has been as peaceable and orderly as any town in the Union in which the "peculiar institution" is allowed full sway, and the action of vigilance committees, ever roused, is directed against those enemies of property known as Abolitionists.—*Letters of an English Traveller in the Daily News.*

TREASURE IN SAFETY.—A tradesman of the Rue Montmorency, at Paris, being greatly afraid of being robbed, secreted his money in different parts of the house, and did not even let his wife know where. One of his hiding-places was the top of his shop, in which a fire had not been lighted for a long time, and in this place he deposited a number of bank-notes of the City of Paris, several bank-notes and securities, together with a not inconsiderable sum in pieces of 20 fr. and 40 fr. One day his wife, finding it rather cold, ordered the servant to light a fire in the stove. She was obeyed; and in about half an hour after her husband came home. On seeing the fire he uttered a loud cry, and, sinking on to a chair, broke out into the most pitiable lamentations. It was some time before he could explain to his wife the cause of his grief. She at once had the fire extinguished; but, though the pieces of gold, greatly blackened, were found, the notes and securities had evaporated.

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINALS.—The *Giornale di Roma*, of the 27th ult., publishes a convention just concluded between the Holy See and Austria for the extradition of criminals. The convention contains no clause in favour of political refugees, but provides that, if an Austrian subject commit a crime in the Pontifical States, and then seek refuge again on the Austrian territory, the right of extradition shall not apply, and conversely, but that he shall be judged by the tribunals of his own country.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Earl Granville left town last Saturday evening for Paris, for which capital the Countess departed the previous day. The noble Earl and Countess intend to stay three weeks in Paris, and then return to London to give a series of fashionable réunions.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor will not visit Germany, Italy, nor France this spring; that, in fact, he will not at present leave his dominions. In addition to other reasons of State necessity for the Emperor remaining at home may perhaps be assigned this, that the Empress expects to be confined in the middle of April.

The King of Sardinia left Pollenzo for Nice on the 31st ult., and after a visit of two days left again for Turin on the 3rd inst.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia will meet his father at Berlin in May, to be present at the annual military manœuvres. Towards the end of the month they will proceed, when they will be met by the Prince's mother, and then embark for this country, when the marriage contract with the Princess Royal will be signed.

Prince Galitzin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Russia, and the Princess Galitzin, were presented to the French Emperor and Empress by the Russian Ambassador The Emperor on the same day received a letter, by which Seid Mejid announced to his Majesty that he had been recognised as Sultan of Zanzibar after the death of his father, Seid Said, Imamin of Muscat.

The *Official Verona Gazette* states that the Prince de Joinville has arrived at Genoa, but does not appear much in public. The Duchess of Orleans lives at Sestri di Ponente, not far from Genoa. The Duc de Montpensier is engaged in the study of agriculture, on the vast estates of the Infanta, his wife, in Andalusia; and the Duc d'Aumale is in Sicily, engaged in similar pursuits.

We regret to learn that the Right Hon. John W. Croker is suffering from indisposition, which occasions some anxiety to his relatives

The ceremony of the baptism of the new-born daughter of Don Miguel took place on the 26th ult. in the church of the convent of Bronnbach (Styria). The godfather was Don Juan, second son of Don Carlos, who went from England for the occasion, and the godmother was the Duchess of Modena, represented by the Princess Eulalie de Lowenstein Wertheim Rosenberg. The newly-baptised infant received fifteen names, and among them those of Eulalie Isabella Caroline.

Three partners in one brewery firm will have seats in the new House—Sir E. N. Buxton, for East Norfolk; Mr. Charles Buxton, for Newport, Isle of Wight, and Mr Robert Hanbury, the younger, for Middlesex.

Amongst recent visitors at Naples is Mrs. Beecher Stowe, who attracts much interest in a country where "Uncle Tom" has been twice translated and very generally read.

His Excellency Ferouk Khan, Envoy Extraordinary from Persia, gave a grand dinner last Sunday evening, in the true Persian style, at Claridge's Hotel, to the Lord Mayor and a select circle of guests.

Mr. Lowe arrived at his town residence in Lowndes square on Sunday, whence he immediately started for his country seat in Surrey, where he will remain a week or two, until he has sufficiently recovered from the ruffianly violence he has recently undergone.

The Count of Syracuse, the brother of the King of Naples, has left for Rome, report says, to meet the dowager Empress of Russia

The Governor of Moldavia has addressed the Emperor of the French, praying his Majesty to permit a number of French officers and drill-sergeants to organise a military force.

The Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control, has presided three sittings in the East India Company's Court of Proprietors, by Messrs. De Fresne and Dr. Goodford, the Head Master, has conferred the studentships on Messrs. Gibson, Stevens, and Watling, with the consent of Mr. Vernon Smith

Most of the members of the diplomatic corps at Vienna are making preparations for a sojourn in the country. The French Ambassador will reside at St. Veit, the Turkish and English Ambassadors at Hietzing, the Russian Ambassador at Baden, the Belgian Ambassador at Penzing, and the Ambassador from Wurtemberg at Gaasin.

The two United States' Senators from Pennsylvania, and the State Supreme Judge, the present Speaker, Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the House, the Clerk of the Senate, the Pennsylvania, and the Democratic candidate for Governor, are all practical printers.

Mr. Caird of Errol's sermon, preached before the Queen, has been translated into German, with a preface by Chevalier Bunsen, and ten thousand copies of it sold.

The Prince of Wurtemburg and the Grand Duchess Olga left Nice on the 3rd inst., on board the *Otaff* steamer, for Civita Vecchia.

The Bey of Tunis has sent an Embassy to Naples to congratulate the King on his late escape. The mission was received in Oriental style.

Reis Bey, who assisted at the Conferences of Vienna, and who has been lately the Minister from Turkey in Greece, has just been named to the post of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Sublime Porte at the Court of St. Petersburg.

About twenty-four distinguished guests have signified their acceptance of the joint invitation from the Mayor of Liverpool to the banquet to Mr. William Brown.

Count Gyulai, Commandant-General of the forces of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, arrived at Milan on the 1st inst., and was received with salvos of artillery

The Pope has appointed Cardinal Falconieri, Archbishop of Ravenna, to the post of Master of Requests

Chevalier Pianelli, the Neapolitan diplomatist, whose departure from Naples, on a mission to the French Emperor, has been repeatedly denied, has arrived in Paris

Colonel Symmons, C.B., British Commissioner for the settlement of the Turco Russian frontiers in Asia, left Paris on Saturday for Marseilles on his way to Constantinople and Erzeroum

The Royal Speech read at the opening of the Supreme Council of Denmark stated that the approval of the Sound Dues Treaty was the principal purpose of their being summoned together.

Mr T. S. Byrnes, author of "The New American of Legal Forms and Mr Vyvyan Back, authors of "The States and the Union" have been appointed Examiners in Legal and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy at London University, in the place of the Rev H. Alford (recently appointed Dean of Canterbury) and Mr Barcham

M. Niebur, Chief of the Prussian Privy Cabinet, whose name was so often mentioned during the war as one of the most devoted Russian admirers, is to be ennobled by putting "von" to his name.

Smith, late Receiver-General and Treasurer of the Bahamas, has been tried and found guilty for embezzling certain public moneys, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Letters from Vienna announce that the celebrated singer Staudigl, who has been for a long time confined in a madhouse, is now in a worse state than ever: his mental excitement had a few days ago reached such a pitch that he was obliged to be confined in a straight-waistcoat.

A Bible, together with a handsome gold watch and chain, has been presented by the churchwardens and parishioners of Ingleby Barwick to Peter Jaconate the Rev Lawrence Proctor Colmer, formerly a student in the University of Durham, who has been presented to the incumbency of Bobbington, Staffordshire.

The London correspondent of the *Moniteur*, in reporting the coalition for Middlesex, with the utmost simplicity and faith in the accuracy of his statement, describes the metropolitan county as "en quelque sorte, un faubourg de Londres"

Count Paar left Turin with all the members of the Austrian Legation on the 28th ult.

At Hamburg the rate of discount has risen to the extraordinary height of eight per cent. This remarkable advance is presumed to be caused by the silver movements.

Prussia and Austria have allowed Denmark a further delay of three weeks for a final answer on the question of the Duchies

The Great Western Railway Company are offering five per cent per annum for loans on debentures for three years, and four per cent for seven years.

The Bank of Newcastle, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, has stopped payment, having but four dollars in specie to redeem 100,000 dollars of their notes. The cashier, Mr. Waggonseller, is said to have absconded with 60,000 dollars

The bridge broken by the late railway accident in Canada has been repaired, and the trains are running as usual

Forty years ago there were only six newspapers published in the whole of Upper and Lower Canada. At the present time Canada alone, exclusive of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, supports no less than 19 daily and 173 bi-weekly, tri-weekly, or weekly papers, as well as 35 monthly or quarterly publications. The total number of newspapers and periodicals issued in Canada is 226.

# Memorabilia,

## ITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—Old Proverb.

### THE OLD MASTERS OF DEFENCE.

In Number V. of Routledge's "Shakespeare" is a very curious note to a passage in "Romeo and Juliet, act ii., scene 4, ('A duellist, a duellist; a gentleman of the very first house—of the first and second cause. Ah, the immortal passado! the punto reverso! the hay!"), on those celebrated teachers of the duello who were so much in vogue in England towards the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, and are so frequently alluded to by the dramatists of the period.

"In George Silver's 'Paradoxes of Defence,' London, 1599, 4to, it is stated that there were three 'Italian Teachers of Offence,' the first of whom was Signior Rocco, who had come into England about thirty years before. 'He disbursed a great summe of money for the lease of a house in Warwicke-lane, which he called his colledge, for he thought house in Warwicke-lane, which he called his colledge, for he thought it a great disgrace for him to keepe a fence-schoole; he being then the only famous maister of the arte of armes in the world.' He taught none commonly under twentie, forty, fifty, whole world. He taught none commonly under twentie, forty, fifty, or an hundred pounds.' To be, therefore, a gentleman of such a house as this, was really 'a very ribband in the cap of youth.' In the same tract occurs a curious illustration of another expression in the same speech of *Mercutio*, 'the very butcher of a silk button.' 'One Austen Bugge, a verie tall gentleman of his handes,' resolved to encounter Bugge, a verie tall gentleman of his handes,' resolved to encounter Signior Rocco and went to another house which he had in the Blacke-Signior Rocco and went to another house which he had in the Blacke-friars and called to him in this manner—'Signior Rocco! thou that friars and called to him in this manner—'Signior Rocco! thou that art the onelie cunning man in the world with thy weapon, thou that takest upon thee to hit and Englishman *with a thrust upon one button*: thou that takest upon thee to come over the seas to teach the valiant noblemen and gentlemen of England to fight; thou cowardly fellow, come out of thy house if thou dare for thy life! I am come to fight with thee.'

"The expression, 'A gentleman of the very first house,' has been, however, usually understood in a genealogical sense, in which form it occurs also in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Women Pleased," act i., s. 3:—

——— a gentleman's gone then,
A gentleman o' the first house! There's the end on 't!

Warburton supposed the allusion was to Tybalt's pretending to be at the head of his family; to which Steevens objects that Capulet and Romeo were both before him; but the truth is that neither of them at all interfered with such claim. Romeo was of the house of Capulet only by marriage with Juliet; and in the list of persons represented in the tragedy Tybalt is called *Nephew to Lady Capulet*. The real heraldical reference, if that be the genuine sense of the passage, appears to have been quite overlooked. When the bearing of armorial ensigns became reduced to a science, a series of differences was instituted, the more readily to distinguish between the arms borne by the several sons and descendants of the same family, and to show their order and consanguinity. They consisted of six small figures called a label, crescent, mullet, martlet, annulet, and fleur-de-lis—which were always to be placed in the most prominent part of the coat armour. These signs, borne singly, were for the sons of the original ancestors, who constituted that which heralds denominated 'the First House.' The issue of these sons formed 'the Second House,' and carried their differences doubled; beginning with a crescent surmounted of a label, a crescent of a crescent, and so of the rest. It was ordained by Otho, Emperor of Germany, that the eldest son of the first member of the First House should be preferred in dignity before his uncle; and the same regulation was also established in France, and made to include females. Tybalt was, therefore, the eldest son of Lady Capulet's elder brother; and, without pretending to be at the head of his family, was still a gentleman of 'the very first house.'"

I have quoted this note because the editor, perhaps from want of space omitted to record a fact mentioned in Silver's book regarding Signior Rocco's "Colledge," which is equally interesting with the anecdotes he has given, and for which I am indebted to a highly accomplished scholar and friend:—"He caused to be fairely drawne and set round about his schoole all the noblemen's and gentlemen's armes that were his scholers, and hanging right under their armes their rapiers, daggers, gloves of male, and gantlets. Also, he had benches and stooles, the roomth very large, for gentlemen to sit round about his schoole to behold his teaching. * * * And because all things should be verie necessary for the noblemen and gentlemen, he had in his schoole a large square table, with a greate carpet done round with a verie broade rich fringe of gold, and alwaies standing upon it a verie faire standish covered with crimson velvet, with inke, pens, pen dust, and quiers of verie excellent fine paper gilded, readie for the noblemen and gentlemen upon occasions, being then desirous to follow their fight, to send their men to dispatch their businesse. And to know how the time passed he had in one corner of his schoole a clocke with a verie faire large dial. He had within that schoole a roome which was called a Privie-schoole, for noblemen and gentlemen, where he did teach his schollers his secret fight, after he had perfectly taught them their rules. He was verie much beloved in the Court."

P. T. W.

University College.

### NOTES.

Lord Nelson.—In an illustrated copy of Dr. Dibdin's "Ædes Althorpianæ," in my possession, and once belonging to a celebrated bibliomaniac, are the following poems in manuscript. The first was written by the late Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, so remarkable for her rare beauty, and so popularly known for her enthusiastic admiration for the political principles of Fox; and the second by her husband the Duke. The originals—for the present are copies obtained, it would seem, by special favour—were presented by her Grace to the late Marquis of Lansdowne. After much research and inquiry I have not discovered that they have ever been printed. They are quite worthy of "Memorabilia," not only as compositions, but as literary curiosities:

Nelson, by valour led to dauntless fame,
All toil surmounted, and all foes o'ercame;
Braved every danger calm and undismay'd,
While some new triumphs mark'd each step he made.
The force of France his ardent mind defied:
He conquer'd—knew it—bless'd his God—and died!
Britannia, glorying in her hero's fame,
On her victorious shield inscribes his name;
Grateful proclaims the safety which he gave,
But, midst her triumphs, weeps upon his grave.

Oft had Britannia sought, midst dire alarms,
Divine protection from her sons in arms;
Generous and brave, yet not from vices free,
Britain received from heaven a mixed decree
To crown their merit, but to check their pride,
God gave them victory—but Nelson died!

The Duchess died within a very short time after the Battle of Trafalgar.—George Daniel, Canonbury.

Runic Inscription.—In the Holy Island, off Lamlash, Arran, there is an excavation in the sandstone rock which goes by the name of the "Hermit's Cave," from one of the Culdees, named Saint Molios (pronounced by the islanders Molees), having made it his habitation, whose grave is still shown on the Island of Arran. A spring of pure water runs into a small pool opposite the cave, which is known by the name of the "Hermit's Well," and was long resorted to by the islanders as a specific for various ailments; they were wont to deposit offerings to the saint near the spot. It is evident that the cave was originally sheltered by overhanging oaks, from the ancient roots entwined round the outside; which is an interesting fact, as there is now nothing of the kind growing near the spot. It would therefore seem, as was frequently the case, that the hermit has taken the place of the Druids, who were wont to make the oak an object of reverence. A large St. Andrew's cross is carved on the rock above the cave, and an inscription in Runic character is still preserved on one of the sides of the cave, but it will soon be obliterated, from the number of Smiths, Browns, and Joneses, who wish to immortalise themselves.—H. T.

Shakespeare and Aristotle.—In your "Memorabilia," I find the following in a "note" by Lex on the above subject:—"I much doubt whether there was any English translation (of the Ethics) good or bad in the poet's time." On referring to "Clarke's Bibliographical Miscellany," vol. ii., I find there was a translation of the Ethics as early as 1547. The full title of the work is this:—"The Ethiques of Aristotle, that is to saye, Preceptes of good Behavioure, and perfighte honestie, now newly translated into English. Translated out of the Italian by Jhon Wylkinson, 16mo, Lond. 1547." The Politics had also been translated in 1598; and the Metaphysics in 1601. How the passage from the Ethics is translated by the above Jhon Wylkinson, I have no means of knowing; perhaps some of your readers may be able to determine the question. As Shakespeare does mention Aristotle's Ethics in one of his plays, though I forget which, it is just possible that he may have seen the translation referred to.

W. S. H., Brierelifte Parsonage.

### QUERIES.

Old French Proverb.—Can you tell me the signification of a saying sometimes met with in old French books:—*Monter sur l'arse?*—M.P., Boodle's.

[It was applied metaphorically to a bankrupt, because there was an ancient custom in France which compelled every bankrupt to ride backward on an ass through the town where he dwelt, holding the tail of the animal as a bridle.]

Tobacco and other Smoking.—A controversy is raging on the subject of tobacco-smoking. I wish to know if any of your numerable readers can inform me, what our ancestors were in the habit of smoking before the introduction of this, according to Mr. Solly, pernicious plant? Herb-smoking, there is good reason for believing, was prevalent in this country long previous to the importation of tobacco. A Whiff-ler, Temple.

Can any of your readers inform me the derivation of Ulnesmote? Mote, of course, is the Scandinavian for a meeting. The place where this Ulnesmote (whatever it signifies) was held is now corrupted into Woolmote, and since that by the ignorant into Woolmoor.—Enbeacum, Ugthorpe Lodge, Whitby.

A Candle to Discover the Dead.—On crossing St. Patrick's Bridge, in the city of Cork, on the evening of Friday, the 20th of March, there was a curious sight: One hundred persons, or more, were collected, and peered intently upon the water from bridge and quay. In the river there was a float or cradle of straw about four or five feet in length, and in the centre, protected from the wind by a wall of straw around, burned a candle. Upon inquiring it appeared that a child was drowned on the preceding day, and as the body could not be found, this plan of discovery was tried. Divers little boys assured the spectators who were incredulous that when this straw floated over the body of the child, it would, notwithstanding wind or tide, remain stationary, and the flame of the candle expire. Can any of your readers inform me how this superstitious custom originated, containing, as it probably does, the light of truth amid a shadow?—E. W. J., Cork Barracks.

Forthcoming Life and Correspondence of Dr. Doyle.—I have been for some time engaged in preparing for publication a Memoir of the Life and Times of the late Dr. Doyle, whose remarkable writings, both under his own signature and that of "J. K. L.," excited so wide a sensation and influence some thirty years ago. I possess a considerable quantity of his papers and correspondence; but, as the latter was exceedingly varied and extensive, I am quite sure much exists in many a home which the Illustrated London News contributes to brighten. I would be glad to receive either the original autographs or verbatim copies. If intrusted with the former, I pledge myself to return them promptly and carefully. Some of the most respected men in Great Britain have already aided the work. I shall acknowledge my obligation to them in my preface; to do so now might appear premature. William John Fitz-Patrick, Kilmacud Manor, Stillorgan, county Dublin.

Ancient MSS. from Lett. of Em. Per. from the Bod., 1, 278.—"An antiquary who travelled through Malmesbury many years after the dissolution of the Monastery, relates that he saw broken windows patched up with remnants of the most valuable MSS. on vellum, and that the bakers had not even then consumed the stores they had accumulated, in heating their ovens." Can any of your Correspondents inform me if any such MSS. have been discovered within the present century, in houses or cottages near the site of any monastery?—J. R. Fowal, Monkton Farleigh.

### ANSWERS.

Answer to Enigma, "the noblest object," etc.

Devoid of *Judgment* poor are works of art.
The sparkling *Eye* most lustre doth impart.
The flowing *Mantle* veils the tenant's base.
And dear-bought *Union* signalises peace.
The anxious farmer toils to *Speed* his plough.
*Allegiance* soldiers swear and lovers vow.
*Luna*, fair planet, shines 'twixt earth and sun.
Nor has *Elysium* ever yet been won.
*Money* 's the miser's treasure, bane of Jews,
The wife's ambition, and the parson's dues.

Now, if my humble spirit can divine,
I've made Miss Seward's promised offer mine;
For, with these letters joined together brought,
Jerusalem's the ancient city sought.

A Subscriber.

Enigma.—The Noblest Object in the Works of Art.—It strikes me that your Correspondent has quoted the above enigma from memory, and that he has accidentally misplaced one of the stanzas. If you make what is now the fourth become the second stanza, and leave the others to follow as they now appear, I think the following ten words would answer respectively each line, viz.:—Harmony, Eternity, Lark, Integrity, Olive, Payment, Obeisance, Luna, Introvert, Seed. The first letters of these words form the name "Heliopolis." In Heliopolis, the Oxford of Old Egypt, stood the great Temple of the Sun. Here the beautiful and the wise studied love and logic 4000 years ago. Here Joseph married the fair Asenath. Here Plato and Herodotus pursued philosophy and history; and here the darkness that veiled the great sacrifice on Calvary was observed by a heathen astronomer, Dionysius, the Areopagite. Here also is the garden of Metariah, where grew the celebrated Balm of Gilead, presented by the Queen of Sheba to Solomon, and brought to Egypt by Cleopatra. But of all the gorgeous beauties of this ancient city nothing now remains save a magnificent obelisk encircled by a small garden of orange-trees. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*—W. J. J.

When was the First Pantomime Performed in England?—In answer to "Mars's" inquiry, desiring information as to the date of the first pantomime performed in England, I beg to place at his disposal the following interesting paragraph supplying the required fact. It is one of many hundred similar cuttings from a set of newspaper files covering the period from 1790 to 1824. No cyclopædia that I possess furnishes any dates relative to pantomimes; they merely profess to describe the character of the performance:—

"Pantomimes.—The first pantomime in England was produced at Drury Lane, in the year 1702, in an entertainment called the *Tavern Bilkers*. It lingered only five nights. Its author, however (Weaver, a dancing-master at Shrewsbury), brought out another in 1716, called the *Loves of Mars and Venus*, which met with great success. On this occasion Steele wrote the following lines on the back of one of the playbills at Button's Coffee-house:

'Weaver, corrupter of this present age,
Who first taught silent sins upon the stage.'"

Steele's distich is not, strictly speaking, correct. The pantomimes of antiquity, not altogether remarkable for their moral tendency, usually expressed in gesture whatever the chorus sung.—William John Fitzpatrick, Dublin.

Englishmen with Women's Christian Names.—I see by your Journal of the 21st ult., in answer to Correspondents, that my esteemed friend Mr. Cooper, R.A., has pointed out several instances in which illustrious personages of late centuries gratified their love of Christian names of women, but as it may be interesting to some of your readers to know whence originated such a custom, I will here observe that it is a very ancient one. The early Christians were in the habit of taking, in baptism and confirmation, the names of those Saints to whom they had a particular devotion; and even amongst Roman Catholics of the present day such a course is not unfrequently pursued, especially on the Continent, where not only the men take the Christian names of female Saints, but the opposite sex *vice versâ*. In conclusion, it may not be out of place to remark that, those entering upon conventual and monastical life enjoy the same privilege in the selection of a beatified patron or patroness.—R. Villiers Sankey.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Solutions of Problem No. 681, by Potentkin, Argus, Pyle, D. T. W., Johnny, Holton, H. W. F., A. Z., T. N. O., S. N. H., M. R., S. H. A., Lawrence D. H., A. R., M. P., Baronet, Punch, Onslow, True-Blue, Dragon, Little Hercules, Hodges, W. Baker, Rainy, W. Tarn, [illegible] B. O. Nge, Reverend, are correct.

Solutions of Problem No. 683, by Rector, Pascal, M. P., Lily Bell, Z. Z., Juvenis, Paul Pry, A. B. C., A Clerk, Mercator, J. de Burgh, Potentkin, Locker-on, Dragon, A Rad Player (Holyoke, Nemo, H. S. F., W. B., S. S., Adelphi, A Crimean Guardsman, Lex, Phil-Chess, Working Man, The Southern Girl, Jerry, F. N., A Poor Duke Boy, Club, W. A. T., Robin Hood, Semper Idem, Jacob B., A Lancaster's Darter, F. R., A Poor Curate, F. W. G., D. P. G., A Lancashire Witch, Sameless, No. 1, Young Peter, Sailor Boy, H. M. S. Childers, Doondaery, An Oriental, Punch, Will o' the Wisp, are correct.

Solutions of Problem No. 684, by Omicron, H. C. B., F. A. B., J. F., Pilgrim, R. C. T., A. F. A. S., H. T., D. H., A. B., Bombardier, H. Russell, Woolwich, Robert, T. T., J. W., Wooden-head, Argus, D. D., A Rector, W. G., Rafael, Rex and Co., Peregrine, D. S. E., C. H. M. Q., B. E. S., L. D., Margery, The Southern Girl, Tom Noddy, Oedipus, Bumble, C. J., Nemo, Ferdinand, T. M. D., Woodlands, G. H. S., Amateur, Max C. P. Q., Alpha, Scotsman, Czar, Foxglove, Henricus, Maximum, T. M., F. G. W., B. N., Antony, Subaltern, are correct. All others are wrong.

*** The majority of our answers on the subject of Chess are deferred from want of room.

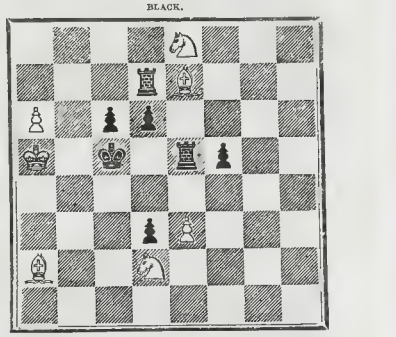
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 684.

| WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|
| 1 R to Q 6th (ch) | B takes R (best) |
| 2 Q to R 6th (ch) | K takes Q, or (a. |
| 3 B to Q B 3rd Mate. | |
| (a) 2. | K to Q 6th, or Q B 5th |
| 3. Q to Q B 3rd Mate. | |

### PROBLEM No. 686.

By J. R. Ednet.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Game played at the St. George's Club between Mr. Staunton and Mr Barnes, consulting on the one side, against Messrs. Löwenthal and Cattley, on the other.

*(Scotch Gambit.)*

| WHITE (Messrs. S. & B.) | BLACK (Messrs. L. & C.) | WHITE (Messrs. S. & B.) | BLACK (Messrs. L. & C.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 22. P to Q R 5th | B to Q R 2nd |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 23. Q to K B 3rd (e) | P to Q B 3rd |
| 3. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 24. B tks K B P (d) | K R takes B |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th | B B to K B 4th | 25. P to K 6th | K R to K 2nd |
| 5. Castles | P to Q 3rd | 26. P takes Kt | K R takes P |
| 6. P to Q B 3rd | P to Q 4th | 27. Q to K Kt 4th (e) | K Kt to K B 2nd |
| 7. P to Q K 4th | B to Q Kt 3rd | 28. Q R to K 8th | K R to K B 3rd |
| 8. P to Q P 4th | P to Q R 3rd | 29. P to K B 5th (f) | Q to K Kt 3rd (g) |
| 9. Q takes P | K Kt to K B 3rd | 30. Q to K B 4th (h) | Q to K B 2nd |
| 10. Q R to K B 4th | Castles | 31. B to K R 4th | R takes R |
| 11. Q Kt to Q 2nd | Q B to K Kt 5th | 32. P takes R | Q takes Q |
| 12. Q R to K sq | R takes Kt | 33. R takes Q | R to K sq |
| 13. Kt takes B | K Kt to Kt 6th | 34. R to K B 7th | P to K Kt 4th (i) |
| 14. K B to Q Kt 3rd | Q to K B 3rd | 35. B takes P | B takes P |
| 15. Q B to K Kt 3rd | K Kt to K 4th | 36. P to K B 3rd | B to K 6th |
| 16. Kt takes Kt | Kt takes Kt (c) | 37. B takes B | R takes B |
| 17. Q to Q 2nd | Q to K sq | 38. R takes Q Kt P | R takes Q B P |
| 18. K to R sq | K to R sq | 39. R to Q K 6th | P to Q B 4th |
| 19. P to R 4th | Q to K R 3rd | 40. P takes P | P takes P |
| 20. Q to her sq | Kt to Q 2nd | 41. R takes Q R P | P to Q B 5th |
| 21. P to K 5th (b) | Q K to Q sq | 42. R to Q B 8th | R to Q R 6th |

And, after some time, the game was abandoned as a drawn battle.

(a) Better, perhaps, to have taken with the Pawn.

(b) Black have now a very bad game, their pieces are much confined, and, unless by some carelessness on the part of White, it is not easy to see how they can be liberated.

(c) Useless, we believe, to the move tempting sortie of Q to her 6th.

(d) This looks precipitate. White had a certain game by keeping their opponent's forces locked up until both Rooks could be brought to bear; but this move enables them to free their men, though at some cost.

(e) Threatening to win the exchange by B to K R 4th.

(f) A fine-looking move, certainly; but would not K to K sq have been better?

(g) The best move.

(h) The spectators thought Q takes Q, followed by B to K B 4th, would have ensured the victory. We are not confident.

(i) Well played, indeed. After this it is difficult to see how to prevent Black making a drawn battle.

### CHESS ENIGMAS

No. 1027. By Captain Baker.

*White:* K at Q 8th, R at Q Kt 8th, B at Q B 4th, Kt at K Kt 5th, Ps at Q 3rd and Q Kt 3rd.

*Black:* K at Q 3rd, Kt at K Kt 3rd; Ps at K 2nd, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 6th.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 1028.—By C. Tschanner.

*White:* K at Q Kt 3rd, Q at K Kt sq, B at K 5th, Kt at K B 3rd, P at Q 4th.

*Black:* K at K 3rd.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 1029.—By F. Caprez, of Chur.

*White:* K at K R sq, Kts at Q 3rd and Q B sq; Ps at K Kt 2nd, Q 2nd, and Q R 5th.

*Black:* K at K B 5th, B at K R 7th, P at K Kt 6th

White to play and mate in four moves.

Novel Variation in the Game of Chess.—*(To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News.) Sir,—A strange thought has come into my head, the effect of which would be to introduce an entirely new series of openings in chess. Do not scoff pompatically, but rather think that this notice may be postponed one day; but the idea is the simplest possible, being *merely to reverse the positions of the Knights and the Bishops.* Thus the powers of combination remain precisely as before, but nobody knows how many new and unexpected developments might arise. The King's Bishop's Pawn would then become the King's Knight's Pawn, and would have to be moved to his 3rd square almost immediately, since that new undefended line of the Bishop's or Queen's attack would be immediately defensible by the King's Bishop from the Knight's (present) square. I cannot help thinking that much amusement might be derived from taking up this variation in the position of these two pieces. At present an accomplished Chess-player knows exactly every move, both in attack and defence, of every opening. This, of course, gives the first portion of every game a routine character. Analysis by successive writers has almost arrived at demonstration. It never has, and never will, quite reach that point; but to be able to start afresh from the very beginning into a new series of combinations seems to offer a very tempting prospect, and open out a new field for thought. The merit of such a variation seems to be that it may be attempted in play without the slightest perplexity, since in the course of a few moves the pieces fall into their natural positions, only they get there by a new process. Do give the subject a little thought, and ventilate it amongst a few players.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, R. March 31.

The Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association.—In consequence of the great attraction offered by the Art-Treasure Exhibition, the friends of Chess have thought it desirable that this year's meeting of the Chess Association should be held in Manchester. The Birmingham Committee having kindly given a conditional assent to this proposition. There is every probability of an Exhibition of Manuscripts taking place in Birmingham next year, as well as the Triennial Musical Festival, and this may be adduced as an additional reason for the change.

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EVANS against DEACH.
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COLT'S PATENT 6-SHOT REVOLVERS. The size for Officers, Army, Navy, and Merchant Service, Weight, 2lb 8 ozs., 9-inch, rifle-barrel. Also, three sizes POCKET REVOLVERS (London-made), for Travellers and House Protection. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Cartridges &c. Large Stock always ready Orders for Exportation expeditiously executed on liberal terms.—Description and Price Lists forwarded.—SAMUEL COLT, 14, Pall-mall, London.—Sole Agent—Bow of Constantinople

ROW'S ELECTRIC MIXTURE for GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, NEURALGIA, TIC DOULOUREUX, LUMBAGO, and SCIATICA.—The transition from suffering to ease by this remedy is truly magical, and the rapid improvement of health and limbs is highly grateful to the sufferer.—Sold in Bottles, with full direct ons. with testimonials, at 2s 9d and 4s 6d., by Mr. RANGER, Chemist, 125, Oxford-street Messrs Ayling and Mason, Chemists, 34, Great Portland-street Messrs Gorton and Co., Chemists, 144, High-street, Whitechapel. Also, to order from all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the United Kingdom.

DOUBLE RIFLES.—Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, awarded to R. M. REILLY, for improvements in double rifles. An extensive assortment now ready, prices from 20 to 30 guineas, with case. conical moulds, &c.—Reilly, New Oxford-street

J. WASHINGTON EVANS (Author and Inventor) has removed to 3, Bridge-street Westminster Consumption, scrofula, cancer, lupus, ulceration and irritation of the mucous membrane) has RETURNED to London.—12, Berners-st., Primrose-hill

MR. JOHN DAVIES, Surgeon-Dentist, has the honour of notifying to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public generally that he may be personally consulted in every branch of DENTAL SURGERY as usual. Ancasteon, French, and English Mineral Teeth. Residence and establishment Russell House, corner of Russell-square New-road (facing St. Pancras Church)

DEFECTIVE SIGHT and DEAFNESS thoroughly and permanently cured by the Physician to the Eye and Ear Institution, 37, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London. The Guide to Health-court, free, for seven stamps

CORNS and BUNIONS.—YOUNG'S CURE WHILE RELIEF, the best ever invented Observe name and address printed on the label, without which none are genuine. May be had of most chemists in town and country in box of 13 postage-stamps.—Address H. YOUNG, 1, Sharpsbury place, Aldersgate-street, City —Beware of Imitations

COACHMAKERS BY APPOINTMENT TO THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.
T. R. STAREY begs with confidence to submit his various IMPROVEMENTS in MODERN CARRIAGES (as shown at the Crystal Palace and his Manufactory Nottingham), to carriage purchasers. Every style, from the ten-guinea Basket to the handsome and luxurious Pair-horse Carriage made on plans combining the taste and economical advantages of the ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN builds with substantial workmanship and best materials.
Of the two First-Class Prize Medals awarded by the International Jury of the late Paris Exhibition Mr. S. had the high honour of gaining one, the leading house in London obtaining the other.
He will have much pleasure in showing visitors to Nottingham over his manufactory, and explain to them his improved machinery and many contrivances to assist skilled labour, and thus LESSEN THE COST OF PRODUCTION
Mr STAREY, having a COVERED WAY of his own on the railways, will engage to deliver any new carriage of upwards of £20 Value at half the regular railway charge
Drawings, Estimates, and every information forwarded on application. Shippers' and foreign orders executed on liberal terms
T. R. STAREY, Coachmaker, Nottingham. Established 1796.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ESTABLISHED 1847
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
31 New Bridge-street, Blackfriars
EXTRACTS FROM THE TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
There were received during the years—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1,99 Proposals to Assure | ... | ... | ... £92,5 9 8 0 |
| 1113 Policies issued Assuring | ... | ... | ... 240,436 0 0 |
| 89 Proposals declined, or under consideration, for | | | ... 17,162 0 0 |
| 8 Immediate Annuities were granted, for | | | ... 355 13 0 |
| The Annual Income is now | ... | ... | ... 51,349 14 7 |
| Claims Paid in the Sixth during the year | ... | ... | ... 8,818 13 7 |
| To declarers paid | ... | ... | ... 12,815 0 0 |
| Accumulated Fund, after deducting cash bonus | | | ... 116,000 0 0 |

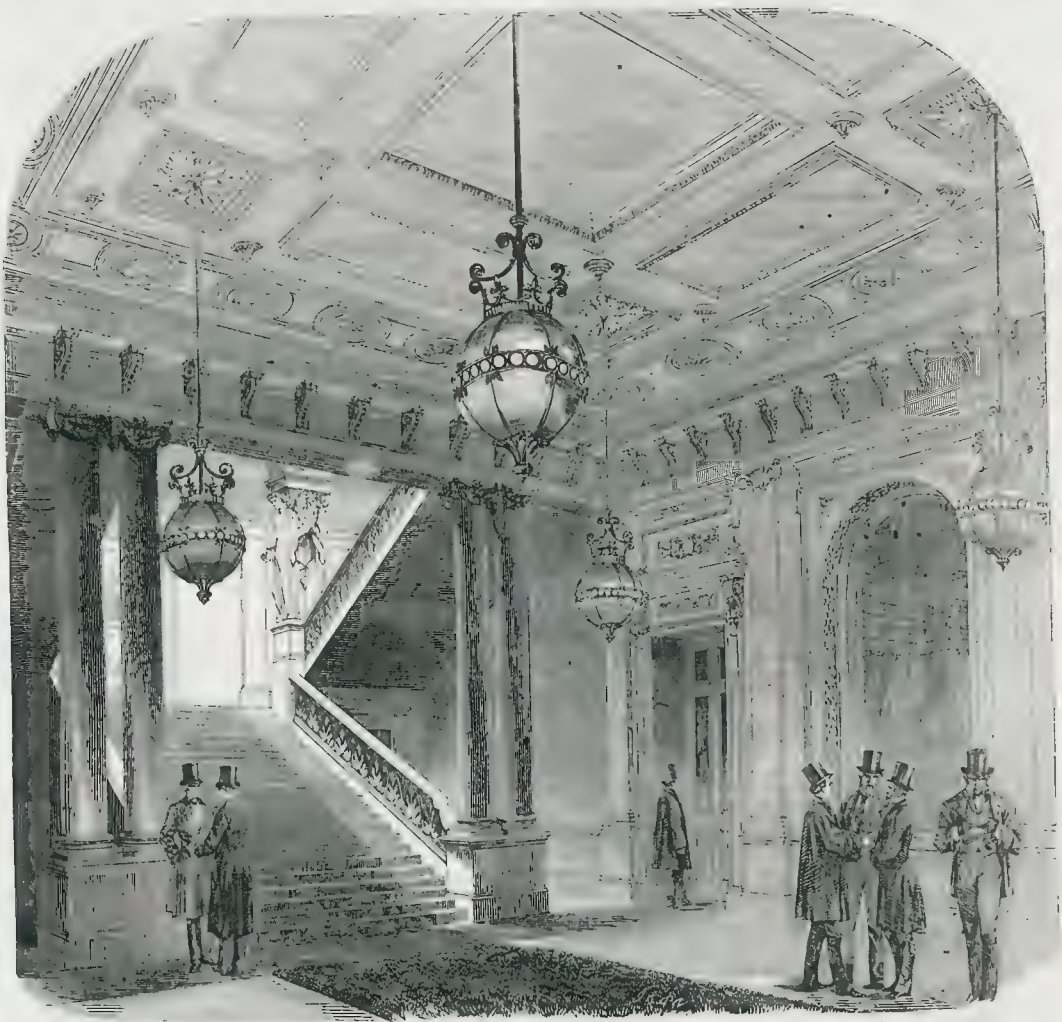
The profits were appropriated as follows —
Cash Bonus (25 per cent on Premiums paid) ... 8,195 5 7
Applied in reduction of Premiums ... ... 3,302 4 3
Lilto in Reversionary Bonuses ... ... 3,322 10 2
£ s. d.
Progress of the Company since its commencement
Amount Assured
From Jan., 1847, to end of 1851 ... 1,443,861
From Jan., 1852, to end of 1856 ... 2,729 5
Ten years £ s. d.
Amount Assured ... 4,173,190
Income ... 116,000
Assets ... 116,000
Policies in force ... 2,000
Annuities granted ... 8
Claims paid ... 12,815
Bonuses declared ... 11,517 15 9
Premiums received ... 92,5 9 8
Interest received ... 23,490 4 4
Expenses ... 4

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 854.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE PLAGUE SPOTS OF GREAT CITIES.

THE Report drawn up by Dr. Letheby, the Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, and read by the author to the Commissioners of Sewers, is stated to have "greatly astonished" those who heard it. We have no doubt of the fact. The printed report will create quite much astonishment in the wide circles to which the broad sheets of the press have already borne it. Good easy-going people will hold up their hands in innocent wonder and bewilderment, and—after asking themselves "if such things can be" in a civilised, humane, and Christian country—in the first city of the first nation in the world—will relapse into their usual quiescence, resign themselves to their share of the penalty, if any there be, and oppose the *vis inertiæ* of apathetic indifference to any attempt that more zealous and enthusiastic persons may make to remedy a state of things so deplorable and disgraceful. So it has ever been, and so it ever will be, until the earnest and enthusiastic men get the upper hand, as they sometimes do. Then, but not till then, the good, easy-going people, finding the work more than half done, will lend themselves to its completion. Fortunately in this country there is always a sufficient number of



HALL AND GREAT STAIRCASE OF THE NEW JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB-HOUSE, CHARLES-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

such advanced spirits to keep the popular mind moving, and to drag the majority after them, painfully and slowly it may be, but steadily and surely.

In all the great cities of Europe the plague-spots of Beggary, Vice, and Crime exist with more or less intensity. Wherever these three congregate, there also, as a necessary consequence are to be found, sitting with them cheek by jowl, or pigging with them in their straw beds, Filth, Squalor, Fever, and all manner of complications. London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, and other large towns in the cities of the British Isles, are, perhaps, not worse in these respects than Paris, Marseilles, and Lyons, Vienna and Hamburg, and the other great cities of the Continent. But our present purpose is with London, and what Dr. Letheby says of it.

No small amount of physical and moral courage is required in the man who shall make such a personal inquiry as Dr. Letheby has made into the haunts and habits of the poor; but the detective policeman, the missionary of religion, and the physician venture into places where none other will set their feet, and see things of which others are but vaguely aware. In the eastern district of the city of London, which it should be remembered is only one of the many plague-spots of the metropolis, Dr. Letheby within the last three months visited 2208 rooms inhabited by the poorest of the poor; not only beggars, vagrants, and thieves, but unfortunate creatures out of work, and creatures almost equally unfortunate, having work, but being insufficiently paid for it. In 1849 of these 2208 rooms, the remaining nineteen being temporarily uninhabited, he found 5791 inmates belonging to 1576 families. To say nothing of the comparatively moral, but injurious and indecent, overcrowding of husband, wife, and four or five children in one small dark room, and one miserable bed, Dr. Letheby found numerous instances where adults of both sexes belonging to different families were lodged in the same room, "regardless of all the common decencies of life, and where from three to five adults, men and women, besides a train of children, are accustomed to herd together like brute beasts or savages, where all the offices of nature are performed in the most public and offensive manner, and where every human instinct of propriety and decency is smothered." "Like my predecessor," continues Dr. Letheby, "I have seen grown persons of both sexes sleeping in common with their parents, brothers and sisters and cousins and even the casual acquaintance of a day's tramp, occupying the same bed of ruby rags or straw; a woman suffering in travail, in the midst of males and females of different families that tenant the same room—where birth and death go hand-in-hand—where the child but nearly born, the parent cast down with fever, and the corpse waiting for interment, have no separation from each other, or from the rest of the inmates." Dr. Letheby declares that such cases are not exceptional, but common, and that he could cite others of more extreme debasement. In a fever-sick, called Rose alley, near Houndsditch, in a row of twelve houses, all in a shockingly dirty and ruinous condition, he found seventy six rooms, let for 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. each per week. These rooms were inhabited by sixty-three families of 252 persons; and in one particular room he found the lodgers to consist of one man, two women, and two children, in addition to a clay-cold tenant, whose immortal spirit had fled to its account—the body of a young girl, who had died in childbirth a few days before his visit, and which lay stretched out on the bare floor without shroud or coffin. As everybody might predict, except that great congregation of bodies and souls, the City, the Government, the Public, Society,—or whatever other name may be given to the human power that is responsible to God and man for the continuance of such horrors,—this place is the constant hive, haunt, and nursery ground of infectious diseases, plagues, and fevers. About six weeks previous to Dr. Letheby's visit, as he was informed by the medical attendant of the poor in the vicinity, a fever passed from room to room through all the tenants of Rose-alley, and attacked almost all the adult males. So close and unwholesome was the atmosphere that Dr. Letheby "endeavoured to ascertain by chemical means whether it did not contain some peculiar product of decomposition that gave it its foul odour, and its rare powers of engendering disease. He found that it was not only deficient of oxygen, but that it contained three times the usual amount of carbonic acid, besides a quantity of aqueous vapour, charged with alkaline matter, that stunk abominably, the product of putrefaction, and of various fetid and stagnant exhalations."

Where is the remedy? It is not only the danger to the physical health of the community that calls for some action on the part of Society to stay the plague, but, to use the eloquent words of Dr. Letheby, "the yet deadlier presence that stalks side by side with the pestilence, blighting the moral existence of a rising population, rendering their hearts hopeless, their acts ruthless and incessions, and scattering, with Society averts her eye, the retributive seeds of increase for crime, turbulence, and pauperism." Society cannot do much,—however much it may try to improve the moral condition of the adults who live in this worse than barbarism. He or she who has lived to the age of thirty or forty in dirt and squalor, loves dirt and squalor. It is easier to teach an adult the alphabet—and any one who has made the attempt knows how difficult this is—than to teach a man or woman who has lived this life of the beasts the decencies of civilisation, the comforts of cleanliness, and the value of pure air and wholesome sunshine. Pleasant as personal purity is to the pure, personal filth is to the filthy; and the effective remedy must be commenced with the children, that they may be taught the laws of their own health, and their physical and moral, as well as intellectual and religious, duties. But this is a long and laborious process; and, though it may do something for the improvement of the next generation, leaves the present generation uncared for. It is not sufficient—though Dr. Letheby suggests no other remedy—to enforce the registration of common lodging-houses, and control, through the officers of health, the numbers and condition of the inmates. Nine-tenths, or perhaps nineteen-twentieths of the existing lodging-houses for the poor, instead of being placed under control and supervision, ought, in American parlance, to be "reformed off the face of the earth." But of course this cannot be done until other dwellings are provided; and the great question arises, who is to provide them? Clearly it is not the owners of the existing hovels and sties, who derive from them a larger return on the capital embarked than the proprietors of the princely tenements of Belgrave and Tyburnia. Were the metropolis of Great Britain united under one municipal government, with sufficient powers, the remedy might be more easy; and dwellings for the poor might be provided on the same principle on which Society or Government in its abstract character provides highways and bridges and other matters of public convenience. We have nothing to say against the increase of churches, which, in every variety of architectural beauty, are springing up in all parts of this mighty metropolis; but we do think that the great cause of Religion would be served, and that these churches would be filled with a greater proportion of devout listeners, if, contemporaneously with such temples for the worship of God, there arose in every parish a sufficient number of decent and comfortable dwellings, where Cleanliness,—which the Scriptures teach us is next to Godliness,—and all the virtues that follow in its train, might be instilled into the affections and into the habits of that large portion of the population which now perishes, both physically and religiously, for want of some one to help it. In a money-loving age it is not, perhaps, the least of the recommendations of such projects for improving the dwellings of the poor that the speculation would pay. London owes an example to the rest of the world in this respect. It will be better that London should give it as the ornament of dwellings for the poor than as the victim of a plague brought upon it by its own apathy. Perhaps, however, Society requires the stimulus of a plague before it will bestir itself? If so, there is more than enough in Dr. Letheby's Report to prove that the stimulus, disagreeable though it be, is by no means improbable.

## THE NEW JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB-HOUSE.

### THE HALL AND STAIRCASE.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 27, 1856, we engraved the exterior of this handsome new mansion, showing the Charles-street and Regent-street fronts. We now engrave the most striking portion of the interior—the Hall and Staircase.

The chaste and elegant Hall agrees in style with the general character of the whole building, being Italian in its proportions and details. Its height, 32 feet, length, from the principal entrance to the distant Post (seen in our view), 51 feet, and the Breadth 21 feet. The ceiling is divided into nine panels, the centre in diameter of which is enriched. The nine ceiling panels are decorated with a central flower, from each of which is suspended a globose lamp of gilt brass, divided into two parts, and subdivided into eight divisions. There are two doors on each side of the hall one on each side being blank. Between the doors are panels, in recess, each having circle and oval moulding, that on the right of which is seen in our engraving, is set with plate-glass mirror, the view of the latter showing the opposite side each as finished with looking-glass, which forms the Hall and gives a pleasing effect. At the back of the hall is the grand staircase.

The staircase is supported by a series of pillars, and is of stone, and, supplies an elegant and imposing entrance to the principal rooms of the establishment. The steps are 12 feet wide, and have a moulded nosing, and are finished with a plain soffit. The balustrade is of stone, and is formed in a light flower, resembling the Greek honeysuckle pattern. The number of steps to reach the first landing is about twenty four, and past the turn of the stairs is a pair of pedestals, upon each of which are placed two caryatides, standing females, and holding in each hand a palm branch. From each feature above the heads of these figures spring three arches, the centre rising to the height of the large staircase, the other two upon the side staircases, which lead to the library, drawing-rooms, and billiard-rooms. Of the latter there are two—one for the use of smokers—which may also be approached by a separate staircase from the smoking-room below. The whole of the hall is of Caen stone, as well as the staircase and balusters. Over the doors there are sculptured panels, bearing shields surrounded by foliage. The caryatides on the staircase are by Mr. J. Thomas, as are also the whole of the sculptured enrichments. The stained glass is by Ballantyne, of Edinburgh. The architects are Messrs. Nelson and Innes; and the clerk of the works is Mr. Haste, who has ably carried out his duties.

We must not omit to mention that Sir William Allan's picture of "The Battle of Waterloo" hangs on the wall between the doors leading to the reception-room, and forms an object of great and appropriate interest.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### THE WAR IN CHINA.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes some further details relative to the war in China

The Chinese, it is said, are at present making formidable military preparations, which are not to be despised. Since the attack on Canton the Chinese have executed enormous works on the Pei-ho, a river which falls into the Yellow Sea, and by which a communication is maintained with Pekin. That river is now barred in twenty-five different places by dams built of stone, which completely intercept the navigation. These works are regarded as a curiosity. Moreover, the three branches of the Pei-ho, canalised by the Emperor Kien-Lung in 1747, cross it, and the course of one of them, the Hu-ho, has been turned off into the Lake of Kao-pin-tsi. When an army invades the Chinese empire the principal means of defence is to let the waters of this lake overflow the country. This system of defence effections against an enemy, but most disastrous for the country was first used against the insurgents in 1852. The city of Pekin is consequently perfectly safe from an attack either by land or sea, and the Emperor will in any like deplorable circumstance be protected by the fanaticism of the people, who will stop at no means to destroy foreigners. A circumstance has lately demonstrated the truth of this fact. The British ships proceeding to Canton it has been in the custom of taking fresh water at Woosung from a small river which falls into the Hoang-pou. It was remarked that the sailors using the water daily have been attacked with cholera, and after a careful investigation it was discovered that the water was poisoned by the Chinese. They emptied the putrescent carcasses of certain fowls, which after being putrefied for the occasion, impart a deadly poison to the water. The Chinese are naturally malignant, and their wicked genius is stimulated by the Tartar scum, which is hostile to Europeans. There is but one way to subdue them, and that is to act on their senses, and to terrify them by a display of force and by a maritime demonstration on a grand scale. Such is the opinion, we are told, held by the British Government. It appears that some of the wealthiest merchants in the empire propose to revive the great commercial company founded in 1759 by Young Chin. These great capitalists, though personal interest, are highly favourable to an arrangement with the English, notwithstanding their warlike manifestations, and at this moment in direct communication with the members of the New Hoo or Cohong Council, at Pekin, they can bring their influence to bear directly on the Emperor's advisers. The revival of the company founded in 1759 would render it impossible for the Chinese Government to violate at will its treaties with foreigners.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* concludes that an arrangement of the difficulties at present existing between the Chinese and English is perfectly possible. For this purpose the British Government have merely to adopt the only means efficacious with the Chinese character, that is to make a formidable demonstration on the coast of the Chinese empire.

The *Times* of Wednesday last states that Lord Elgin will be entrusted with full powers by the British Government, and that the following are the conditions now demanded by the latter —

1. The renewal of the amount to pay, which is to affect eight ports of China, instead of five, English vessels are, moreover, to be permitted to take refuge on any points of the coast in case of storms &c

2. England shall possess, like Russia, a college at Pekin. The superior of this establishment, which is to consist of at least five members, shall enter into official relations with the Chinese Government.

3. England shall possess military posts in all towns where she may possess consuls or agents. Ground shall be given to England at Shanghai which shall be fixed on by the two Governments.

In addition to these conditions others of minor importance will be demanded.

### SPAIN, MEXICO, THE UNITED STATES.

Private letters from Madrid, of the 10th inst., state that Lord Howden, in concert with the Marquis do Turgot, is doing all in his power to prevent hostilities from breaking out between Spain and Mexico. As from the latest and surest information, it is ascertained that there is a plan of the United States to make a diversion in Cuba in the event of war. It is right to state also that M. Pidal the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, evinces great anxiety to come to an arrangement, and that he is perfectly moderate in his views and language on the difficulty, however, which the English and French Ministers—who have recently had such a thankless Mexican Ambassador here—will have to encounter in Paris, will not proceed from M. Marcoleta himself, but from the Spanish being received locally, and presented to the Court as one accredited to a country where her subjects have been murdered without any real punishment being yet inflicted for these sanguinary acts.

### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES

Accounts from Bucharest state that on the 4th inst a deputation of the chief proprietors, who class and several young boyards of higher station presented to the Consuls here of the Four great Powers on the occasion an address was presented to Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer in which the Roumans expressed their firm hope that his presence on the ground would powerfully contribute to deliver them from all restraint, and thereby secure to them an undoubted manifestation of the wishes of the country, with entire independence in the elections. They reminded him that at the Congress of Paris the Representative of her Britannic Majesty was the first to testify much zeal in the necessity of taking measures to meet the just wishes of the Roumanian people and from what Power could they expect that desired redress with more assurance than from that one which has had the happy privilege of enjoying for ages the benefits of free institutions."

The following reply was made by the English Commissioner:—

Gentlemen,—I have listened attentively to the words which you have just addressed to me, and my first duty is to think you for all the obliging sentiments you have expressed towards my country, my government, and myself. With regard to the question to which you particularly call my attention—namely, the elections which are shortly to take place, the Ottoman Government has declared in definitive in the most solemn and precise manner, and arriving direct from Constantinople. I am happy to say that the Sublime Porte desires with sincerity what it has declared without hesitation. I must also believe that the Government of this Principality, at the head of which is placed a Prince whose talents, one of the illustrations of your annals, and who from his position, as well as from his character, and his well-known attachment to the institutions, is the guarantee that the elections which are about to take place will be conducted in the most regular manner. Nothing will be permitted to disturb in any circumstance so moral a step; they are called upon to exercise the rights which are granted to you by the Treaty of Paris, and I believe on the part an Englishman, proud of his country, and who has accorded to his country every liberty which is the object of your legitimate aspirations, I have a right to say that I am sure that the elections will terminate in the most regular manner, and that you will be able to enjoy without restraint the advantages which may either result from the will of the majority or contrary to the spirit which has dictated the Treaty of Paris on your part, gentlemen, you have to contribute that I will second good intentions to the zeal and well-directed efforts of my colleagues.

### THE UNITED STATES

The Royal mail steam-ship *Africa*, which left New York on the 1st of April arrived at Liverpool on sunday last.

The most striking news from Washington announces that the Hon. Robert J. Walker and the Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, of Tennessee had respectively accepted the appointments of Governor and Secretary of Kansas territory. Mr Walker would not proceed to the scene of his future labors for some weeks. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says that Mr. Buchanan has laid down a programme which everything must tend which is that the Missouri compromise of the whole people must have expression in order that the will of the majority of the inhabitants of the territory shall rule in the adoption of a State Government or not. Mr. Buchanan professes to feel no influence as to whether Kansas becomes a free or Slave State

The Chinese dispute is also exciting comment in The *Union Intelligencer* says that Ladies better purposing to have been received by Lord Napier from England, announcing the policy intended to be adopted towards China The American merchants, it is said, do not wish that England shall obtain commercial advantages in China which they do not possess, and therefore they wish their own Government to take an active part in the coercive measures in its own account Another account says the thing is certain, that the United States Government will enter into no tripartite alliance with England and France; and in the Administration have not already informed Lord Napier and Count Sartiges of this determination. They will shortly go out.

The *New York Herald* says that, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary, Mr Buchanan has materially changed the Dallas-Clarendon treaty from the form it had assumed in the Senate. His object has been to make it conform as nearly as possible to the American interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and at the same time to exclude all pretence of sovereignty or protectorship on the part of England. With this view all ambiguous language has been struck out."

It is rumoured at New Orleans that an expedition is fitting out there for some point in Central America. It is supposed to be in addition to make the first demonstration on Veragua, a province of New Granada, between Costa Rica and Panama. It is said that the expedition is friendly to General Walker, and that it is to act in concert with him It is also reported that a personal Government has been formed, and that considerable funds have been raised

### THE FILIBUSTERS IN NICARAGUA.

The intelligence from Nicaragua by the last mail shows that the total ruin of Walker is rapidly approaching. A fate worse than defeat has overtaken him, he is besieged in Granada, and is reduced to famine for him to attempt to cut his way to the sea. Their position by the unspeakable folly of his military executions of those who were taken in the attempt to cut their way to the south from Granada. By the last accounts received it was stated the men had become so disgusted with the brutality, drunkenness and insolence of the officers, and Walker's gross neglect of the sick and wounded, that in an attack on San Jorge they refused to advance. After this incident they began to leave the encampment at Rivas with their arms and accoutrements, and to come in small parties, and absolutely to refuse to shoot them if they interfered. On the 24th of February 150 went over to the Costa Ricans and surrender. They were treated well by the allies, clothed and fed, and received a free passport to the United States. They had arrived by a steamer at Panama, some of them came on to New York by the *Illinois*, others were about to leave for New Orleans By the last departure about seventy of them signed an address to their fellow-soldiers still remaining with Walker, describing the treatment they had received and the favorable terms kept with them, and they urged their comrades to abandon the Americans as soon as possible. This he had deceived them from the first in point of entering into the service." A large number of the recruits from New York were entirely ignorant of the country and its condition, and actually thought they were going as settlers all the warnings of the New York press were useless in this respect. A paper supposed to have been written by a number of Americans, as soon as they arrived they were induced to leave Walker and join the enemy as Walker had found a few days sufficient to open their eyes and end their enthusiasm for him. Walker has lost nearly one half of the remnant of his army since they came into action to the United States well, to judge by the accounts they have published, he has no armies of the most effective kind against him. In the mean time the native chiefs were closing him in at Rivas. It was supposed they would not make an attack on place but would starve it out, as his communication with the lake, the river, and the Atlantic were quite cut off and all provisions had ceased.

The Government of the Central American Republics have prepared to enter into an arrangement with respect to Nicaragua that will have the effect of expunging that State from the map; in fact, a partition of Nicaragua is resolved on, that State itself being an assenting party. Commissioners representing Costa Rica, Nicaragua Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador are to meet at San Juan del Sur (on Salvador) to draw up the terms of a settlement of the country, by which Nicaragua is to be divided among and annexed to the other States. Costa Rica will take the territory on both sides the San Juan river, and that

between the lake and the Pacific, as far north as Massaya, this is one of the first of Walker's recent series of disasters. Chontales was given to Honduras. The remainder falls to the share of San Salvador. This settlement, it is stated, is proposed by Nicaragua itself which despairs of maintaining peace in the country by any other means. It is to continue for a certain number of years, not yet fixed, but not specified, after which the people may resume their independent position if they choose. This country is the transit route, for which a war was fed by rival steam-boat companies, into the hands of the rulers of Costa Rica, who also hold the captured steamers, and have altogether a very good vantage ground for "negotiation" with the new parties, who, it is understood, wish to re-establish the traffic.

THE NEUFCHATEL QUESTION.—A letter from Berlin in the *Elberfeld Gazette* says:—"The Conference of Neufchâtel still remains suspended in consequence of the resistance of Switzerland to the Prussian claims. Count de Hatzfeld and Dr. Kern have both referred matters to their Governments, and the Swiss Envoy has demanded fresh instructions. It is said that the majority of the Great Powers have advised Switzerland to adopt a more conciliatory attitude towards Prussia.

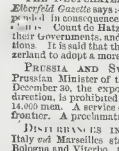
PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.—By a decree signed by the Prussian Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance, dated December 30, the exportation of horses across the frontiers, in every direction, is prohibited until further orders. The new levy amounts to 14,000 men. A service of vigorous *surveillance* has been organised on the frontier. A proclamation by the Federal Council is expected.

DISTURBANCES IN THE ROMAN STATES. Intelligence from Italy and Marseilles states that some disturbances have broken out at Bologna and Viterbo, the pretext being the payment of taxes, but were put down. Energetic measures, it is said, have been taken to prevent a recurrence of such scenes.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES CONVENTION.—The *Moniteur* of 8 instant publishes an Imperial decree, promulgating the convention which was concluded on the 14th of January between Count de Persigny on behalf of the French Government, and the Earl of Clarendon with Mr Labouchere on the part of the Government of Great Britain, for the regulation of the Newfoundland fisheries.

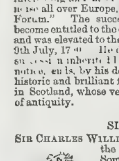
## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### LORD DOUGLAS.



THE RIGHT HON. AND REV. JAMES DOUGLAS, fourth Baron Douglas, of Douglas in the county of Lanark, Hereditary Sheriff of Clydesdale, died on the 6th inst., at his seat, Bothwell Castle, Lanarkshire. His Lordship was the fourth son of Archibald, first Baron Douglas and his second son by his second marriage with the Lady Frances Scott, posthumous daughter of Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, and sister of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch. He was born the 19th of July, 1787. Early in life he went into Holy Orders. He married, the 18th May, 1814, Wilhelmina, second daughter of the eminent General, the Hon. James Murray, by whom he has left no issue. His Lordship succeeded his brother Charles, the third Baron, on the 10th September, 1848. By his demise the title becomes extinct; but the estates of the family, once the subject of vast litigation, devolve upon his Lordship's sister, the Right Hon. Jane Margaret, Lady Montagu, widow of Henry James, Lord Montagu of Boughton. This peerage of Douglas, which thus passes from the roll of existing *noblesse*, was the result of the famous suit known as "the Douglas cause," which may be briefly told as follows:—Archibald Stewart, afterwards the first Lord Douglas, and the father of the Peer just deceased, was the only surviving son of Sir John Stewart, Bart., by his wife, Lady Jane Douglas, only daughter of James, second Marquis of Douglas. This Archibald Stewart assumed the demise of Archibald, Duke of Douglas, without issue, the 21st July, 1761, when the Dukedom expired, was returned heir of line and provision to that nobleman; but the Duke of Hamilton, who had inherited his Grace's Marquisate of Douglas, disputed his return, on the ground that Archibald Stewart's birth was surreptitious, he being born clandestinely, on the 10th July, 1748, in the house of one Madame Le Brun, in the Faubourg St. Germain, Paris, and his mother being then in her fifty-first year. The Scotch courts determined in favour of the Hamilton claim, but an appeal was made to the House of Lords, which reversed the Scotch judgment, on the 27th Feb. 1769. A full account of this interesting and most extraordinary trial, which made at the time a noise all over Europe, appears in a recent work, "The Romance of the Forum." The successful litigant, Archibald Stewart, having thus become entitled to the estates, assumed the surname and arms of Douglas, and was elevated to the Peerage, as Baron Douglas, of Lichlee Castle, the 9th July, 1790. He died the 20th Dec. 1827. Three of his sons in succession inherited his honours. The last of these, the subject of this notice, ends, by his death without issue, a prominent branch of that historic and brilliant family, the Douglas, for centuries the mightiest in Scotland, whose very origin is so remote that it is lost in the mists of antiquity.

### SIR C. W. TAYLOR, BART.



SIR CHARLES WILLIAM TAYLOR, Bart., of Hollycombe, Sussex, was the son of Peter Taylor, Esq., of Barrett House, Somersetshire, M.P. in 1774 for Portsmouth. He was born the 25th April, 1770. He himself represented in Parliament the city of Wells for thirty-four successive years, and he was created a Baronet the 21st Jan., 1828. He had married, in 1808, Charlotte, second daughter of John Paulett Thompson, Esq., of Rochampton and Waverley Abbey, Surrey, and sister of Lord Sydenham, by which lady (who died the 1st June, 1848) he leaves one son, Charles, his successor, and one daughter, Emily-Frances, now the wife of Lord Brougham's only surviving brother, William Brougham, Esq. Sir Charles Taylor died at his seat, Hallycombe, in Sussex, on the 10th inst. He is succeeded by his only son, now Sir Charles Taylor, the second Baronet, who was born in January, 1817.

### WILLIAM MAULEVERER, ESQ.

THIS gentleman, who died at his residence, Arncliffe Hall, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the 26th ult., in the sixty-ninth year of his age, was the second son of Clotworthy Gowan, Esq., by his wife, Anne, daughter of Thomas Mauleverer, Esq., of Arncliffe Hall. He succeeded, by devise from his aunt, Miss Mary Mauleverer, in 1833, to the estate of Arncliffe; and, in compliance with her testamentary injunctions, assumed the name and arms of Mauleverer. He had previously taken an active part on the Liberal side in politics, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of South Shields in the Parliament convened after the passing of the Reform Bill. On that occasion the inhabitants presented to him a diamond ring as a mark of their esteem. A body of electors of the North Riding of the county of York invited him, in 1835, to become a candidate for that district; and a deputation of the voters of Northallerton also solicited him to offer himself for that borough. He always felt a warm interest in the county affairs of Northallerton; indeed, his decease was partly owing to the excitement of addressing the electors of Northallerton in behalf of the present member, Mr. Wrightson, on the 13th ult. Mr. Mauleverer was earnestly attached to general purposes, and kept the greater portion of his estate in his own occupation. He was an active magistrate. He married, in 1812, Helen, daughter of Sir George Abercromby Bart., of Forglen House, chief of the clan Abercromby, by whom (who survives him) he leaves two daughters, Jane and Georgina-Helen. The elder of these ladies was married, the 21st September, 1841, to Thomas Meynell, Esq., of the Fryerage, near Yarm, and of North Kilvington Hall, near Thirsk; for many years Chairman of the Stockton and Darlington Railway. Georgina-Helen, the younger of Mr. Mauleverer's daughters, is the wife of Douglas Brown, Esq., barrister-at-law, of the Norfolk Circuit. This branch of the Mauleverer family is of great antiquity in Yorkshire: a full account of it appears in Whitaker's "History of Leeds" and Graves's "History of Cleveland." The founder, Sir Richard Mauleverer, came into England with William the Conqueror, who made him Master of the Forests, Chases, and Parks north of the Trent. The estate of Arncliffe, acquired by marriage, has been enjoyed since 1420 by the Mauleverers. It had been held by tenure of service in the twelfth century by Robert Ingram had, in the 26th Henry III (1242), a grant of free warren in Hesleriton Dale and Arncliffe. The original grant is still preserved at Arncliffe Hall.

### SIR GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON, K.C.B.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON, a distinguished East Indian Civil Servant and Colonial Governor, was the son of Robert Anderson, Esq., a London merchant, and was born in London in 1791. He was educated at Haileybury College, and entered the Civil Service of the East India Company, on the Bombay establishment, in 1806. He became assistant to the Accountant-General in 1809, and was Registrar to the Court of Adawlut for some years; he filled after that several judicial offices, and, when Commissioner of Justice in the Deccan, in 1827, he repeatedly received the thanks of the local and home Governments; he was made Collector and Political Agent in the south Mahratta country, in 1831, and was successively Senior Judge of the Sudder Dewanee, Indian Law Commissioner, Member of Council, and Chief Judge of the Sadder Adawlut, to which high office he was appointed in 1835. In 1841 he was Governor of Bombay; in 1849, Governor of the Mauritius; and, in 1850, Governor of Ceylon, from which latter office he had not long retired. He was created a Knight Bachelor in 1849, and a K.C.B very recently. Sir George William Anderson who was twice married, died on the 17th ult., at his house, 99, Westbourne-terrace.

### WILLIAM LESLIE, ESQ., OF WARTHILL, ABERDEENSHIRE,

THIS venerable and highly-respected country gentleman, the tenth Laird of Warthill, died on the 13th ult., at the advanced age of eight six. For the long period of just sixty years, during which he was in possession of his patrimonial estate Mr. Leslie resided almost constantly upon it, devoting himself to its duties as a landed proprietor, and taking a warm interest in the progress of improvement in his native country, and the social condition of its people. Mr. Leslie was among the first of those who recognised in Scotland the value and importance of the ameliorations of late years in agriculture, and, from his great knowledge and experience, he was considered one of the best authorities on agricultural subjects in the northern counties. Mr. Leslie's information was curious and extensive, and those interested in antiquarian matters and statistical returns have often derived from him much valuable assistance. He had been for upwards of half a century a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire. He was the representative of a branch of the ancient and distinguished family of Leslie, of which the Earl of Rothes is the chief, and which descends from Bartholomew de Leslaus, who in the middle of the eleventh century settled in Aberdeenshire, having obtained from King Malcolm Canmor large grants of land in the north of Scotland.

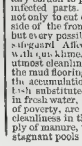
Mr. Leslie, the subject of this notice, was the twenty-second in direct lineal descent from the above Bartholomew, and was the tenth proprietor of the estate of Warthill, which was acquired by one of his ancestors, in 1437. Mr. Leslie married, in 1813, Jane, third daughter of the Rev. Patrick Davidson, D.D., of Rayne, Aberdeenshire, and niece of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart., and leaves by that lady, who survives him, five sons and two daughters: the eldest of the sons, William, born the 16th of March, 1814, succeeds his father in the family estates; the elder daughter, Mary Anne, is the wife of Dr. Patrick Duncan, the Younger, Professor of Civil Law in King's College and University of Aberdeen. Of this family of Leslie was the famous William Leslie, Professor of Theology in the University of Padua, Metropolitan Bishop of Carniola, and a Prince of the Empire, who died in 1727. He was the second son of William Leslie, fifth laird of Warthill.

### VICE-PROVOST BETHELL.

THE REV. GEORGE BETHELL, M.A., Senior Fellow and Vice-Provost of Eton College, and Rector of Worplesdon, near Guildford, died at Eton College on the 16th ult. Mr. Bethell was the fourth son of the Rev. R. Bethell, M.A., by his wife, Ann, daughter of James Cuthbertson, Esq., of Beeston-house, Middlesex; and was the younger brother of Richard Bethell, Esq., of Rise, and Walton Abbey, Yorkshire; of Christopher Bethell, D.D., Bishop of Bangor; and of the late James Bethell, Esq., of Brighton. He was born in 1795, elected scholar of King's College, Cambridge, third of his year, in 1797, Fellow of King's, 1800, and graduated B.A. in 1802, M.A. 1805. He was for many years Assistant Master of Eton, and was elected Fellow of the College, the 21st Sept., 1813, and subsequently Vice-Provost. Eton College presented him, in 1823, to the vicarage of Burnham with Boveney, Bucks, which he resigned, in 1833, for the more lucrative living of Worplesdon, in the same patronage. The rev. gentleman married Miss Ann Lightfoot, and by her, who died some four years ago, he leaves a family to mourn his loss. The Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethell, is a scion of this family of Bethell.

### THE REV. H. R. DAWE, OF DITCHEAT MANOR.

THE REV. HILL REDLAND DAWE, whose death occurred rather suddenly on the 10th ult., was the representative of an old Somersetshire family of that name, which has been settled at Ditcheat Manor-house, near Castle Carey, co. Somerset, since 1670, in which year the family acquired the Ditcheat Manor estates, by purchase from the coheiresses of the celebrated Royalist General, Sir Ralph (afterwards Lord) Hopton. The Rev. Mr. Dawe, who was the son of Andrew Moore Dawe, Esq., of the 73rd Foot, by Anne, daughter of Richard Hare, Esq., of Bath, was born in 1810, and succeeded his uncle, the late Hill Dawe, Esq., J.P., as lord of the manor of Ditcheat, in 1851. The rev. gentleman was a fellow-commoner of Magdalene College, Cambridge; and was Chaplain to the West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry. By his death, unmarried, the Ditcheat Manor and estates pass under the will of his late uncle (Hill Dawe, Esq.) to Major Charles Dawe, of Weymouth, late of the 46th Foot, who married Sophia, daughter of the Rev. William Leir, Rector of Ditcheat, and has a family.



WILLS AND CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Probate of the will of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ellesmere has just been granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.—Lieut.-General Nathaniel Thorn, £25,000 personalty, and has left several charitable bequests. George Jones, Esq., of Shackerley, £120,000, and has bequeathed £1000 to the South Staffordshire Hospital.—Lady Brown, of Chester, £500 within the Province of Canterbury.—Mrs. Sophia Cuthbert, of Berkeley-square, £200.—James Lyon, Esq., of Clapham-rise, £12,000, and has left bequests to several charitable institutions.—The late Mrs. Jane Davies, of Clapham, has left the following bequests:—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £200; for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £200; National Benevolent, £200; Deaf and Dumb, £200; St. Ann's School, £200; Sons of the Clergy, £200; Zion College, £200; Blind Asylum, £200; Orphan Asylum, Clapham, £200; Church Building, £100; Homeless Poor, £100; Shipwrecked Mariners, £100; Life-boat Fund, £100.

THE CATTLE PESTILENCE.—According to the dates of the 6th from Pest, the cattle pestilence has broken out at the Russian village of Bruntzkaburun, close to the Prussian frontier, near Conitz. The murrain has also shown itself in two or three other hamlets where it never appeared hitherto. The Government functionaries and veterinary surgeons have been sent to the spot, and close attention paid by the military cordon to prevent communication even with the persons coming from infected parts. No precautions have been spared by the Government, not only to cut off communications with localities on the other or on this side of the frontier, wherever or what way the disease has shown itself, but every possible measure, has been put in force for the safety of property not deposit. Affected beasts are slaughtered forthwith and carefully buried with quicklime. Cattle-sheds are white-washed and fumigated and the utmost cleanliness enforced. It is also recommended and insisted on that the mud floorings or pavements in cattle-sheds or stalls shall be taken up, the accumulation of ammonia or earth removed, and fresh sand or rubbish substituted. The latter process, and clearances of drains by pouring in fresh water, is speedily urged. But the border peasantry, independent of poverty, are essentially filthy in their habits, and, moreover, regard cleanliness in their cattle-sheds or hog-sties as a diminution of the supply of manure, which they are accustomed to accumulate in heaps, or in stagnant pools before their doors.

## EN ROUTE FOR CHINA.

### SKETCHES FROM OUR OWN ARTIST AND CORRESPONDENT.

WE have received the following communication from the Artist and Correspondent whom we have dispatched to the localities of the War with China. The incidents described and illustrated in these letters present pictures of our traveller's experiences at Marseilles and Malta—by no means barren places to the artist and the lover of the picturesque.

MALTA, Saturday, March 14.

Old Marseilles is now far away to the north: but it is a lively place, I think, though it has been so abused. That fierce "Mistral" (as the cutting, dry northwester is called) is certainly a drawback to out-of-door pleasure while it lasts. It almost cuts a fellow in two, and raises such clouds of dust that it nearly blinds you; but its duration is not long—at most nine days. We have sufficiently abused the Mistral, and will now see what is agreeable in the town. The day of my arrival was a regular Provençal one—not a cloud in the sky, and the Mediterranean looking beautifully blue. I rushed to an hotel, white with dust, and, having taken a room paved with tiles (small red ones) after the southern manner of flooring, I immediately proceeded to book my place on board the *Valetta*, Captain Roberts. Got a capital berth, No. 1, which I shared with a Major Dillon (30th), who likewise had taken his even later than I had mine, while those who had taken theirs in London got the worst places. I then strolled about the Cannibière, and, finding it very cold, I went into a café. The cafés are much finer than those of Paris, and they always bring you an entire bottle of brandy, trusting you to tell them how much you have imbibed, which practice does them great credit. Having stayed there some time, I walked home to the port. Early next morning, having breakfasted, I strolled up to the Notre Dame de la Garde, which looks over the town, and saw one of the finest sights in this part of the world. It, to my mind, is far more beautiful than the view of Genoa from the hills. Marseilles lay at my feet; its red-tiled houses and white dusty streets glittering in the southern sun. Then, beyond that, lay the Château d'If (so celebrated in "Monte Christo"), in the bluest of seas. The only vegetation was olive-trees, cypresses, aloes, pines, and a few peach-trees in full blossom, notwithstanding the frost. Having feasted my eyes on this scene, I descended. I then went to the port; bought a red sash; looked at the groups of people wandering about here a group of Catalans, in snuff-coloured jackets and pantaloons to match, with red caps; there some cutthroat-looking Greeks. Then the girls, sitting on their baskets waiting for some heavy load that they carry on their heads: they are Genoese, and do the work of porters—not light porters by any means, for I saw one carry such a load of coal as would frighten a coalheaver.

Next day we got on board at the new port of la Jolliette, and, having taken in our complement of passengers and luggage, we started next morning. Came in sight of Corsica and Sardinia; passed through the Straits of Bonifacio. The Island of Sardinia looked most barren, but picturesque. We have plenty of officers on board for Bombay To-day we had a hailstorm off Sicily, but it soon cleared. Passed Marsala. Saw it distinctly through the glass. It seems a splendid place. We are now in sight of Gozo Light, and will soon be in Malta: this is splendid; we have at length got into warm weather.

March 17.

Saint Patrick's Day was kept with due honour; and never was a jollier party assembled than was ours. In the daytime we had drawn lots for the vans; my lot was to be in the fifth. We form into parties of six. I have sketched the event likewise our smoking-club: the gentleman in sailor's costume is the doctor. The tall, handsome man talking to him is a Major, who commanded the Bashi-bazouks in Bulgaria. The rest are Majors and Captains bound for Bombay. The sketch has been highly approved of by all the officers and sailors, and has created much merriment; especially the lots for the vans, as the last van gets all the dust from the others.

ALEXANDRIA, March 18.

I believe I left off when we were in sight of Malta. Well, we soon arrived at Quarantine Harbour, having sent up three rockets to let the coons know who was coming; but they made no answer, so we steamed in; the watery-looking old moon shed a dubious light on Valetta, whose outline appeared sufficiently picturesque. Queen Adelaide's Church was the most prominent feature, being so entirely out of keeping with the Oriental-looking houses of the town. Stepping into one of the odd-looking boats with all manner of things (such as eyes and flags) painted on them, we arrived at the landing-place; paid the boatmen, and rushed up the steps, stumbling over the prostrate forms of something in sacks; which, on nearer inspection, proved to be natives, with limited incomes, and with great ideas of the necessity of ventilation, who were thus taking an *al fresco* sleep. Leaving the gentlemen to enjoy their slumbers, and thinking how much better off they were than the picture I saw of an English casual ward, we mounted steps innumerable; the passengers of the *Indus*, from Southampton, were waking the natives with their native airs of glorious memory, the "Ratcatcher's Daughter," in the still and starry night of the balmy South; what could I do but respond in thrilling tones that woke up the echoes, "Polly, won't you try me, oh?" but seeing a crusher (policeman) at the corner of certain B 27—I became mute, and proceeded to rouse up my brother, whom I found ensconced behind some musquito curtains; and, having made him dress, we went to the Imperial, in the Strada Sante Lucia, and ordered beds and supper. In the supper-room two of the Persians from Paris were seated, smoking cigarettes, and looked mightily picturesque. My brother rattled away in Maltese, much to my amusement. "*Shem?*" (how are you?) he asked of everybody, and was answered by "*tahib*" (all right), "*iva*" (yes), "*leh*" (no), and so on. I like the Maltese; they are deuced jolly fellows, and wonderfully picturesque: the faldetta (black silk mantilla) that they wear always out of doors is elegant, and looked very becoming. An open door looks on to the square courtyard, where in the centre are some tropical plants, and around the court some benches. Each bed-room looks on to an arcade that runs round the court, so that, opening your bed-room door, you have the full enjoyment of the air without the rain coming into your room. The English furniture, the English carpets, the Maltese stone floor and paperless room produce a strange effect; but it is the same all about the town; it is the first thing that strikes you in fact; it is a regular half-and-half town—the most foreign of all foreign-looking houses, with its covered balcony and flat stone roof; perhaps a dark-eyed native in her feldetta at the door. The street is narrow, admitting a subdued light—you are enchanted, when to your horror who should come up but A 21 in traditional costume, minus the hat, for your Maltese crusher wears an oilskin cap, and luxuriant beard and moustache. Your poetry instantly vanishes, you rush to Pisani's, buy a gigantic Maltese cigar in sheer despair, and console yourself with coffee and cognac, turn in at an early hour, vowing never to be romantic again. You get up at daybreak, go and take your coffee and bread at the Commercia, with its beautiful vaulted ceiling. You then rush into St. John's (mighty nate); see some natives on their knees; you rush out again, followed by sundry red and blue capped fellows,

STREET SKETCH AT VALETTA.

desiring to make you acquainted with the *curiosities*, minus a gratification—"See the town, sare?" You decline their polite attention by saying in Maltese, "*Murmino*" (you bother me). You step up the Strada Reale to the Barracca in front of the Auberge de Castile—you enter the Barracca. No smoking allowed—you extinguish your cigar. A fair-haired son of Albion, in a red coat, and with phlegmatic features, is pacing up and down with his bayonet in hand, amid gigantic aloes and Indian figs; you look down upon the old harbour, with its men-of-war, its ships, and steamers; below you is a garden with orange-trees loaded with fruit, and two cypress-trees; swallows are flying about in the warm air; to the left is the town of Valetta and Quarantine Harbour. In the distance the Mediterranean sometimes deep blue, sometimes bright green, sometimes neutral, and sometimes black—according to the weather. The sky is a light blue; and great clouds—the remains of last night's rain—are dispersing rapidly. The glare is not much—the houses and fortifications not being white, as everybody has described them, but of a subdued brown, the shutters green. Having observed all this, we descend the muddy streets—a beautiful cream-coloured mud; we look at the Governor's palace; we purchase what we want till we get to Alexandria; take a look at the Post-office, and go to the market; the guttural Arabic strikes the ear; semiclothed natives, some in sandals, all with bare necks and sashes, are selling oranges, Indian figs, &c. We are surprised to see the town filled with goats; but, on inquiry, find they take the place of cows, and supply milk. We see the 42th Highlanders marching to church: the bells fill the air, music is heard, military bands strike up. Maltese in shirt-sleeves, sitting at their doors, pay no attention to the India-going travellers, with their white veils *à la turban* round their wideawakes. No; they (the natives) are in groups, in the most picturesque attitudes, smoking and talking. I made a great impression on a pretty, dark-eyed beggarwoman by giving her sixpence: she wished a "buon viaggio" with the sweetest of smiles.

We got on board, and, at 9½ a.m., steamed off: a native in trousers in a boat offered to take a dive, and a Major having thrown in a shilling, the fellow dived down and came up with it in his mouth. We soon left Malta far behind: overtook the *Indus*. Our captain's greatest delight is racing with the steamers he meets. He is never beaten, and the *Indus* is now far abaft and out of sight. We breakfast at nine a.m., a bell rings at half-past eight to warn us, but early in the morning some of the early risers come on deck in equivocal costume, without stockings, in their slippers, and, standing on the paddle-box, take an airing and a pipe. We have the liveliest set of fellows in the world going to Bombay. After breakfast, which is first rate, we lie about in *dolce far niente* attitudes, and smoke pipes and tell

SIESTA ON BOARD THE STEAMER BETWEEN MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA.

DRAWING LOTS ON BOARD THE "VALETTA," FOR THE VANS ACROSS THE DESERT

a sedotes; then read or do anything we fancy. At twelve, tiffin—various viands and biscuits. Then all the ladies may be seen lying full length in arm-chairs that pull out, or on deck, and gentlemen in shooting-jackets, caps, or turbaned wideawakes in every attitude, under the awning on the forecastle—most are asleep. At four p.m. dinner—vast, copious, and plentiful. After dinner we smoke again till seven, the sun in the mean time having set, and the stars come out in all their glory, when not cloudy. At seven tea, and then on deck till nine p.m.; when grog in all shapes, cards, and conundrums, roars of laughter, good temper, and jollity reign on deck; again a few songs, and at ten o'clock turn in. Such is our life on this side. Last night we formed into parties of six for the vans.

MORMONS IN A KANYON OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE MORMONS—KANYON IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

AMONG the news received of late from the deluded followers of the Mormons is the painful intelligence of the death of many hundreds of our poor countrymen who have been foolish enough to leave England for Utah. The Mormon leaders, while professing to be inspired, and to be under the immediate guidance of God, with the power to work miracles, and ability to surmount every spiritual and physical ill, have, nevertheless, been ignorant and reckless enough to send their followers so late from the Missouri river to go to Utah, that winter set in long before they reached their place of destination, and, overtaken by cold and snow, without sufficient food and clothing, they became frostbitten, and died by hundreds.

The illustration upon the preceding page, which has been engraved from the sketch-book of a recent traveller, represents the scene of those disasters, with a train of Mormonite followers. The country is rocky, and the roads wind along the foot of the hills. The ravines, or "kanyons" as they are termed, are difficult to travel, though even in summer and in winter they are generally impassable, even by the hardiest mountaineers. Sad, then, must have been the condition of the Mormon women and the delicate children, hundreds of whom were without waggons, or any other means of transport than hand-carts. These hand-cart companies were taken in by waggons sent from the valley; but, according to the late accounts, there were about 400 emigrants still in the country of the Snake Indians.

By the most recent intelligence from New York it appears that the Mormons at Utah have broken out into open rebellion. In January last a party of Mormons of high standing in the Church, under the advice of Brigham Young, broke into the offices of the United States' District Judge and Clerk of the Supreme Court, and carried away by force all the papers and books belonging to the Supreme Court. The reason they gave for this outrage was, that Congress would not admit them as a State, and that they did not intend to tolerate any United States' offices in the territory.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 19.—Low Sunday.
MONDAY, 20.—Spanish Fleet destroyed by Blake, 1657.
TUESDAY, 21.—Bishop Heber born, 1783.
WEDNESDAY, 22.—Oxford and Cambridge Terms begin.
THURSDAY, 23.—St. George. Shakspeare born, 1564.
FRIDAY, 24.—Daniel Defoe died, 1731. Oliver Cromwell born, 1599.
SATURDAY, 25.—St. Mark. Princess Alice born, 1843.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 25, 1857.

| Sunday | Monday. | Tuesday | Wednesday. | Thursday | Friday | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | A. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. |
| 9 13 | 10 0 | 10 41 | 11 20 | 11 50 | — | 0 15 |
| A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. |
| 0 38 | 1 0 | 1 21 | 1 40 | 2 0 | 2 20 | 2 42 |

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—First appearance of Mdlle. PICCOLOMINI, on TUESDAY NEXT, 21st April. Opera—LA SONNAMBULA. Rhadames—SIGNOR MARIO. Theatre—LA TRAVIATA. Both Nights. Last Nights but Two. For particulars see bills. A limited number of Boxes on the Half-circle Tier have been specially reserved for the Public, and may be had on application at the Box-office at the Theatre, Colonnade, Haymarket

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY, April 20, and during the Week, the new Drama, of A LIFE'S TRIAL. The new classical Extravaganza ATALANTA; or, the Three Golden Apples, and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. For the low arrangement of prices of admission, see bills of the day.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD II. King Richard II., by Mr. C. Kean; Queen, by Mrs C. Kean. Preceded by A GAME OF ROMP.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On MONDAY, WELCOME, LITTLE STRANGER; THE ELVES; or, the Statue Bride, in which Madle. CELESTE will appear. To conclude with A NIGHT at HAMPTON HILL. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, "Like and Unlike;" "The Elves;" or, Statue Bride; Doubleheads; Welcome Little Stranger.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—MONDAY, April 20th, and all the week, the successful Military Spectacle, the FRENCH IN ALGIERS; or, the Battle of Constantine: introducing Mr W. Cooke's trained horses, &c. Mr Wm Cooke will appear in the Evening in the Equestrian Scene. The Hibernian performers, the brothers Correll and Family. To conclude with a RISIBLE FARCE Commence at Seven o'clock

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, SHOREDITCH.—This magnificent Theatre, capable of accommodating 3000 persons, OPEN EVERY EVENING, with Mr Phelps, the great tragedian, and Mr. Frederick Robinson, Miss Atkinson, and the Spanish Minstrels. WILLIAM TELL most triumphant. New Scenery, by C. Jamais.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS WILL OPEN for the SEASON on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11th, with a Grand Performance of ELIJAH. Full vocal Chorus Miss Louisa Vinning, Miss Dolby, Mr. Weiss, and Mr sims Reeves engagements by the Orchestra and Chorus of One Thousand Performers. Admission, One Shilling

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box office, Egyptian hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. —The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Miss P. HORTON (Mrs. German Reed) and Mr. GERMAN REED's Reception at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, at Eight, on MONDAY EVENING, 27th APRIL, with an entirely NEW ENTERTAINMENT

MR. and MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS at REGENT GALLERY, QUADRANT. Every Evening (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Saturday Morning, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 1s., 2s., and Stalls, 3s., at the Gallery; and at Cudby's Music and Pianoforte Warehouse, 42, New Bond-street.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at BEVERLEY, April 20th, MUSIC HALL, HULL, April 21st, 23rd, and 24th

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with New Costumes and various novelties, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. Tickets may be had at the principal Musicsellers.

THE BROUSIL FAMILY, who have twice had the honour of performing at Buckingham Palace before her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and the Royal Family on March 18th and 31st last will appear on MONDAY APRIL 20th at LARKHILL, on Salisbury Plain, and on Monday, April 27th, at Stonehenge, Amesbury. On Tuesday, April 21st, at Rondagg; and on Friday, April 24th, at Station Communications respecting engagements to be addressed to Mr S. Word, Secretary, care of Mr E. W. Glaevler, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

REGENT GALLERY, 69, QUADRANT.—WIZARD of WOHLGEMUTH'S Course of Unparalleled and Astounding Mysteries in the MAGIC ART. Evenings at 8, and Morning Performances on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3. Tickets at Mr. Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Gallery. Seats, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

GENERAL TOM THUMB (WILL SHORTLY CLOSE) at PRINCE of WALES BAZAAR, 209, Regent-street.—Three Levees daily, from Half-past Twelve to Two. Half-past Three to Five, and Half-past Seven to Nine o'clock. He is world renowned American Man in Miniature (the smallest man alive) has appeared three times before her Majesty, and is liberally patronised by the Nobility, Gentry, and Public. He appears in a great variety of interesting Performances, Costumes Songs, Dances, Statues, Imitations, &c. His Engagements at Wonderworth, Kensington, Croydon, Hackney, and elsewhere did not interfere with his Three Daily Performances at 209, Regent-street. His Miniature Carriage and Ponies, attended by Elfin Cossbonus and Footmen in livery, promenade the streets.—Admission, 1s. and 2s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The whole of the Tickets in the Four Central Blocks marked on the Plan C and C C, and G and G G, being now disposed of, Notice is hereby given, that from and after this date no further allotment of stalls within those blocks can be made. Additional blocks have been added in the plans, which may be had at the Ticket-offices. In the allotment of Tickets within these, a preference will be given to purchasers of Sets of Tickets for the Three Performances

HERR ERNST PAUER'S SECOND SOIREE MUSICALE will take place at Wills's Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22nd, at half-past 8 o'clock, on which occasion he will be assisted by Madame Pauer and Herr von der Ohe, MM Deloffeuski, Rae, Webb, and Pauer. Family Tickets to admit three, one guinea, single tickets, half-a-guinea each, which may be had at the principal Music-sellers, of Messrs W Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly, and of Herr Ernst Pauer, 9, Crawley-place, Onslow square

COLOGNE CHORAL UNION.—(Der Kölner Männer Gesang Verein.)—Eighty Men Voices.—Hanover-square Rooms.—Mr MITCHELL respectfully announces, in reply to numerous and continual inquiries, it is at length arranged that the above distinguished Society will again visit London, and will have the honour of giving a THIRD SERIES of CONCERTS, under the direction of Herr FRANZ WEBER, commencing at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY Afternoon, MAY 25, from Half-past Three till Five o'clock. It is also respectfully announced that, owing to the positive necessity for their return to Cologne on or before the 8th of June, the Concerts to be given by the Society in the country cannot possibly be prolonged beyond a fortnight from the first appearance in London. Reserved Seats for Six Concerts, Two Guineas; single Reserved Seat, 10s 6d: Unreserved Seats, 5s: which may be had at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street Many of the pieces, by Silcher and other popular Composers, are in the course of publication.

MUSICAL UNION next TUESDAY.—First Matinée.—Quartet in C, Mozart; Trio, No. 2 MS., Molique; Double Quartett, B Minor, Spohr. Solo, Pianoforte Artists Molique, Cossolis, Goffrie, and Piatti, Blagrove, Ries, & Blagrove, and Pauer. Pianist, C. Halle. Tickets for Visitors to be had at the usual places.
J. ELLA, Director.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Patron: H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT. EASTER HOLIDAYS. GRAND MORNING CONCERT Daily at Three o'Clock and EVENING CONCERT at Eight, by the unrivalled HUNGARIAN BAND, which has been strengthened by the addition of other Performers. Conductor, Herr Kalozdy. Also engagements for the Evening Concerts, of Miss Lotter and Miss Hemming, and the Brothers Alfred and Henry Holmes, who have just returned from Vienna. New Lectures by J. H. Pepper, Esq., "On the Use and Abuse of the Voice, Organs of Speech, &c." "On the Chemistry of Bread, and its Adulterations," illustrated by Experiments. Grand, and most beautiful Cosmoramic Transparencies of Cities and other places. A New Series of Dissolving Views, illustrating China and the Localities of the present War, with an interesting Lecture on the Manners and Customs of the Chinese, by A. E Spencer, Esq. Also, another New and very imposing Series of Dissolving Views, illustrating "Egypt in the Time of the Pharaohs," with appropriate Music by the Orchestra of the Institution, and Description written and delivered by Leicester Buckingham, Esq. Admission to the whole, 1s.; Children under Ten, and Schools, half-price

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION of FINE ARTS, PORTLAND GALLERY, 316, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic).—The above Society's TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the WORKS of MODERN PAINTERS is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogues, sixpence
BELL smith, Secretary.

EXHIBITION.—Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIES of PORTRAITS NOW OPEN, 114, New Bond-street. Admission, One Shilling

EXHIBITION.—London Hotel, Bridge-street, the best in MANCHESTER.

MOVEMENT-CURE ESTABLISHMENTS in LONDON and Brighton, superintended by Dr. ROTH. For particulars and prospectuses apply to 18A, Old Cavendish-street, London; or 11, Marlborough-place, Brighton.

MONEY, on Personal Security, promptly ADVANCED to Noblemen or Gentlemen, holive to entailed estates, or by way of Mortgage for any period, on Property derived under Wills or Settlements, &c. Confidential applications may be made or addressed to Mr. HOWSE, No 11, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, W.C.

WANTED, a YOUNG LADY in a BERLIN WOOL and FANCY REPOSITORY, at the West-end, as an APPRENTICE. A premium required. Apply, by letter, to Miss Taunton, 27, Wimbledon-grove, Bayswater

THE GRAND WINTER GARDEN at CHELSEA.—This noble building, the second Crystal Palace of the day, is NOW OPEN to the Nobility and Gentry. The establishment combines all the branches of Horticulture. JOHN WEEKS and CO., King's-road, Chelsea

AN ARTICLED PUPIL will be received at the Head Offices of Mr ALFRED DOWNS, well-established AUCTION and ESTATE AGENCY ESTABLISHMENT, 64, New Bond street, London, for a moderate premium All travelling expenses paid by the Principal

ILKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and HOTEL.—This splendid Mansion is situate amidst mountain scenery, in Yorkshire, and affords a resort for 100 Guests. Physician, Dr Richmond. For Prospectus (with views) address Mr. STRACHAN, Ilkley Wells, near Otley

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will commence a COURSE of TWELVE LECTURES on GEOLOGY, having especial reference to the application of the Science to Engineering, Mining, Architecture, and Agriculture. The Lectures will commence on FRIDAY Morning, APRIL 24, at Nine o'Clock precisely. By Order, H. W. JEAFFRESON, D.D., Principal.

TO a CLERGYMAN, or any other Gentleman or Lady, advanced in years, of regular habits, WANTING a HOUSEKEEPER. To such the advertiser, a middle-aged Lady, of strict respectability, offers her services. She does not seek a home merely as a dependant, but simply completion suited to her taste. Has no objection to the country.—T. E., 1, Belmont-row, Wandsworth-road.

MALVERN WELLS.—The OLD WELL-HOUSE will be OPENED as a HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT for the reception of Patients the beginning of May 1857. Resident Physician, Dr. Ayerst (to whom all applications for terms, &c., are to be made). Consulting Physician, Dr. Gully
Malvern Wells, April, 1857

PASSAGES to INDIA and AUSTRALIA by all first-class Ships and Steamers secured free of expense, Estimates for Outfits, and Agency Business of every description. Apply to Messrs. J. THOMPSON, LUCAS & CO., 3, Worcester House, Old Broad street; Southampton.—1, Queen's-terrace Insurances effected. Baggage and Parcels shipped to all parts.

CONTINENTAL DAILY EXPRESS PARCELS AGENCY, 52, GRACECHURCH-STREET. Samples of all kinds, books, patterns, or articles for private use, are sent daily to all parts of the Continent through this Agency, and are, by special arrangement with the Railway and Steam Companies, delivered at the addresses associated with the mails throughout. Rates, first and moderate, to be obtained at chief office, 52, Gracechurch-street: Unwell, 34, Regent-circus. Parcels to go the same day must be at the City office by three p.m.

FRENCH and GERMAN INSTITUTION, COLOGNE, on the Rhine. The establishment, which is especially devoted to the study of Foreign Languages and Music, is as much recommended by the salubrity of its position on the borders of the Rhine, as by the comforts and the care and instruction given to the pupils. Parlour boarders are received, and every facility is given by which they quickly acquire the French and German tongues. All particulars and prospectuses may be obtained at 15 Hertford-street, Mayfair; and 30, Noble-street, City.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—SIX PER CENT BONUS.—Warrants for the guaranteed interest at five per cent per annum, and an additional one per cent. for Bonus for the fourth year, will be forwarded to every Member entitled to the same on and after the 15th instant. Purchasers sent free to any part of the world.
Office, No. 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. CHARLES LEWIS GAUNELSER, Sec. pro tem.

SUPERB FLOWER SEEDS for early sowing, sent post-free, at the annexed prices.—100 fine Hardy Annuals, 5s.; 50 ditto, 3s.; 25 ditto, 2s. 6d.; 12 ditto, 1s. 3d. Descriptive Catalogues, with sample packet, for 2d.—From WILLIAM KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex

SUPERINTENDENT OF LAUNDRY.—WANTED, at the MIDDLESEX LUNATIC ASYLUM, at Hanwell, a female of good character and good station, under 40 years of age and without children, to take charge of and to be DISTRUSTED the LAUNDRY. The salary is £30 a year, with board, lodging, and washing. The matron will attend to see candidates for the situation, who must be unmarried, or widows without incumbrance, at the Seasons-House, Clarkenwell-green on MONDAY, the 27th of April 1857 between the hours of 12 and 4, and will then furnish all requisite information as to the duties to be performed.

STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES at 54 SPENCER, BROWNING, and CO.'s.—Hand Stereoscopes, 6d. each; Views, from 6s. 6d. per dozen. Great Novelty Scenes and other Views mounted as Transparencies, and exhibiting the effects of Sunrise, Moonlight, &c.; price 1s. 6d. each, only at Browning and Co.'s, 111, Minories, E. The trade supplied.

LONDON COMMERCIAL DOCKS, RUTHERHITHE, SURREY.—Direct Railway Communication between the Commercial Docks and the South and South-Eastern Parts of England, including H.M. Dockyards at Portsmouth and Chatham, and H.M. Victualling Yard at Deptford.

The above communication being now completed, great facilities are afforded for the conveyance of all kinds of Timber, Deals, and Wood Goods, Corn, Flour, and Provisions, as well as Grain, Flour, Seed, Cake, and other goods.

The Commercial Dock Company have ample accommodation for the storing of such goods, which can be delivered direct to or from the Quays and Warehouses and the Railway without the expense or risk of Town Carting.

Full particulars of rates for Carriage, Wharfage, Storing, &c., may be obtained on application at the Commercial Dock Office, 106, Fenchurch street, London; at the Commercial Docks; and at the various Stations of the London, Brighton, and South Coast and the South Eastern Railways.
H. K. SMITHER, Jun.,
Commercial Dock, 31st March, 1857. Secretary.

SUMMONS.—The Supreme Court of the Free Hanseatown, Bremen, does hereby proclaim:—

Whereas, upon Report of the Magistrate of Brunnerhaven, the Suit of Captain STEPHAN JACOB (Janse) SCHULTZ against the Absent

"To declare expired her Husband, who in all probability perished on the 10th of January, 1853, when he was lost in the roads of Queenstown with the vessel under his command, called the 'Sophia,'

is to be admitted, in consequence whereof these Summons of the Absent have been deemed proper.

The aforesaid STEPHAN JACOB SCHULTZ hereby is summoned to appear personally, or represented by an Attorney, before

MONDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1858, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon,

before the Supreme Court at this Court's Presence-Chamber in the City Hall, or to notify until that term he being alive, and his present residence. On the contrary he will be declared defunct, and his fortune will be disposed of in the manner and form thereto by consequences of his death, as well as the Insulter will be permitted to enter another Marriage.

Furthermore, all who can give intelligence about his being alive or dead are requested to communicate such news to the Supreme Court.

At the same time all unknown of Heirs or Creditors of the aforesaid STEPHAN JACOB SCHULTZ whosoever are summoned to speedy their several Bills or claims in the above-fixed term on pain of forfeiting such claims.

Bremen, Chancery of the Supreme Court, d. d. March 27th, 1857
(L.S.) C. VON LINDEN, Secretary.

COACHMAKER BY APPOINTMENT TO THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.

T. R. STAREY begs with confidence to submit his various IMPROVEMENTS in MODERN CARRIAGES, as shown at the Crystal Palace and his Manufactory, Nottingham. Purchasers will find every style, from the Tax-cart Basket to the handsome and luxurious Pair-horse Carriage, made on plans combining the taste and most recent advantages of the ELEGANT, FRENCH, and AMERICAN builds with substantial workmanship and best materials.

Of the two First-Class Prize Medals awarded by the international Jury of the late Paris Exhibition Mr. S. had the high honour of gaining one, the leading house in London obtaining the other

He will have much pleasure in showing visitors to Nottingham over his manufactory, and explain to them his improved machinery and many contrivances to assist skilled labour, and thus LESSEN THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

Mr. Starey, having a COVERED VAN of his own on the railways, will engage to deliver any new carriage of upwards of £50 value at half the regular railway charge.

Drawings, Estimates, and every information forwarded on application. Shippers' and foreign orders executed on liberal terms.

T. R. STAREY, Coachmaker, Nottingham. Established 1788.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO BE LET, in a delightful Hunting and Fishing locality, in the county of Herts. The House comprises spacious Drawing and Dining Rooms, Five good Bed-rooms Kitchen, Servants' Offices, Wine and Beer Cellars, with Two Large-sized Stables, Carriages and Chaise House, productive Garden, Orchard, and Meadows (about five acres), with a Right of Fishing in the river Colne, a celebrated river for trout; the whole surrounded with large Parks and Seats of the neighbouring Gentry. Rent £50 per annum. Apply on the Premises Mill end, Rickmansworth, Herts, near the Watford Station on the London and North-Western Railway.

*** We regret to state that in consequence of some delay or accident, for which we cannot account, Mr. Peter Cunningham's communication on Literature and Art, and the proceedings of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, had not reached us at the time of our Journal going to press.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1857.*

THE auspicious addition of a Prince or Princess to the Royal family of Great Britain, though no longer to be considered a novel or unusual event, always excites the warmest feelings of respect and loyalty. At such times, and while forming prayers for the continued health of her Majesty, and for the increased happiness of her domestic circle, the people intuitively bethink themselves of those private and public virtues by the exercise of which Queen Victoria has added grace and dignity, as well as strength and stability, to the throne. Such considerations are never out of place, but there are occasions on which they are more obviously appropriate and natural than at others. Whenever they occur they cause reflective minds to be grateful that their lot has been cast at a time when none of the great and often exasperating questions which are always arising for discussion in a free and progressive country has been complicated and embittered by the personal unpopularity of the Sovereign. Those who have studied the events of the last half-century and who do not think it necessary to show the wisdom of their loyalty to the present occupant of the throne by the unwisdom of their loyalty to the memory of all her predecessors, near or remote, are those who feel most grateful that England is not at this moment governed by a man like George III., or, still worse, by one like George IV., and that it escaped the heavy trials through which it would, in all human probability, have been doomed to pass if Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, had succeeded to the throne instead of her present Majesty. The prevalence of a blind and slavish loyalty, irrespective of the personal character of the Sovereign, bespeaks a nation unworthy of freedom; but loyalty founded upon the practice by the Monarch of all the domestic virtues, upon the graceful performance of public duties, and upon undeviating adherence to constitutional practice, is like the quality of mercy, and blesses both the giver and the receiver. Fierce political tempests have passed over Europe since the accession of the present Queen; and if England happily escaped their influence—though some portion of the praise may be due to the sturdy common sense of the people, and to their long experience in the art of self-government—no small portion is due, also, to the exalted lady who, in an age of Republican tendencies, knew how to make Royalty popular, and endear it to the heart as well as the judgment of the nation. In all other countries where Royalty is strong it is only made strong by force of bayonets; and, if the bayonets should fail, the edifice, imposing and durable as it looks, would speedily topple to the ground. There it would lie, until a new man with a greater number of bayonets should be found to set it up again. Fortunately for the British Crown—and more fortunately still for the British people—no such aids are required in this country. The Throne is based on reason and liberty, as well as on affection. These make it the securest Throne in the world; and such considerations add fervour to the prayers offered by the people for the health and happiness of the present Sovereign, and to the cordial sympathy in all the events, both public and private, of a reign that has hitherto been so auspicious.

TITLES of nobility, if not based upon high public function, or upon the claims of ancient descent and large private fortune, are neither ornaments nor aids to the State. In Germany, Italy, and many other countries, where, if a Baron or a Count has seven or a dozen sons, each son is a Baron or a Count as much as his father, and where each of them may in his turn transmit his title to all his descendants, however numerous, a title is by no means a distinction. One English Peerage is worth a whole wilderness of such barren baronies. In Russia such titles are of really no more worth than the honorary distinction of Esquire in this country, which very few people assume, but which everybody expects to be called. Two English mechanics went to Russia in the days of the Emperor Paul, and both had the good fortune to please that Monarch. In testimony of his good will he offered to give them their choice, either of the title of Prince or of a warm fur coat. One chose the title and the other the coat. The man of the title met the man of the coat a few months afterwards, and bitterly expressed his regret that he had not chosen the more comfortable and substantial gift of the two. Things are not quite so bad as this in France, but they are bad enough to have alarmed the Emperor, who naturally wishes to surround and strengthen his throne by a respectable aristocracy. Real Barons who will clean your boots or run a message, or real Counts who will act as markers at a billiard-table, for adequate fee and reward, are bad enough, but sham Barons and Counts are, if possible, even worse; for in the first case the world may pity the evil fortune that has led to the degradation, while in the latter case it must despise the empty vanity of the assumption, or punish it, if it be a cloak, as it often is, for deception and robbery. A Report on this subject which has just been addressed to the Emperor Napoleon, by M. Abbatucci, recommends the revival of penal laws against the assumption of titles of nobility, and bases the recommendation on some very curious disclosures of the aspects of modern French society. No doubt M. Abbatucci is right when he brands such assumptions as offences against public morality; but it is a question which admits of very considerable doubt whether they be offences against which the terrors of the law ought to be invoked. He who without intention of robbery or swindling assumes a title to which he has no claim is punished by the contempt of all honourable and well-disposed people. That is

punishment sufficient. He who assumes a false title for the purposes of dishonesty ought, if convicted of dishonesty, to receive an additional amount of punishment for the false pretence by which the dishonesty was wholly or in part accomplished. But the important question in France is not so much the punishment of false as the creation of a true nobility. The great Revolution destroyed the last vestiges of the ancient aristocracy of France, by depriving of fortune, and consequently of position, the inheritors of the great historic names. But even now these simple and unadorned names are in themselves greater and higher titles than any in the power of a King or an Emperor to confer. Plain M. De la Rochefoucauld, M. De Talleyrand, or M. De Grammont is a rank infinitely more noble than would be any that could be conferred upon a M. De Morny, a M. Fould, a M. Pereire, or a M. Mirès. An aristocracy no more than an oak is to be grown in a day; and it is the misfortune of France, as well as of the present *régime*, that the old aristocracy, which dates its origin from the depths of the middle ages, is both too poor and too stupid to lend either strength or dignity to the institutions of the country. The world laughs at the Dukedoms and Marquisates conferred by the Emperor Soulouque on his sable subjects. It will not laugh at the Imperial titles that may be conferred by the Emperor Napoleon, if such titles should represent genius, courage, and patriotism in their possessors. But in this matter, as in most others, it is far easier to destroy than to create. The French Government may put down and punish, as it wishes to do, the false assumption of nobility; but will it succeed either in conciliating the old or establishing a new Aristocracy? We think not. We think, too, that the greatest result of the weeding of titles which M. Abbattucci recommends will be the giving of a factitious value to the old and legitimate titles already in existence—titles unaccompanied either by wealth, by political status, or by beneficial influence on the minds and affections of the people. Better no aristocracy at all than an idle, powerless, pauper, but recognised aristocracy of the tea-table. Better, too, than this the aristocracy of military rank, which has the merit of being a reality, and which we much fear is the only aristocracy which the Emperor Napoleon can hope to establish.

## *THE COURT.*

### ACCOUCHEMENT OF HER MAJESTY

The interesting event to which the nation has been anxiously looking forward occurred on Tuesday last, on which day, at a quarter before two o clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princess.

There were present on the occasion in her Majesty's room his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, Dr. Snow, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse. In the adjoining apartments, besides the other medical attendants (Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson), were the Mistress of the Robes, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and the following officers of State and Lords of the Privy Council viz., his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Palmerston, Sir George Grey, the Earl of Clarendon, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Lord Panmure, Sir Charles Wood, the Bishop of London, and the Marquis of Breadalbane.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess Hohenlohe-Langenburg, arrived at the Palace shortly before two o'clock.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert went, about four o'clock, to the Privy Council-office, and was present at a Committee of Privy Council (the other Lords present being the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Palmerston, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir George Grey, Mr. Secretary Labouchere, Lord Panmure, the Bishop of London, Sir Charles Wood, the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, and the Marquis of Breadalbane).

At the Council a prayer and thanksgiving was ordered for the safe delivery of the Queen, to be used next Sunday (to-morrow) during Divine service.

The Turkish Ambassador and Madame Musurus, the French Ambassador and Countess Persigny, the Bavarian Minister and Baroness de Cetto, the Prussian Minister, the Saxon Minister, the Austrian Minister and Countess Appony, the Russian Minister, and other members of the diplomatic corps, called at Buckingham Palace, where the following bulletin was exhibited

Buckingham Palace, April 14, 1857, 3 p.m.

The Queen was safely delivered of a Princess this afternoon, at forty-five minutes past one o'clock.

Her Majesty and the infant Princess are well. JAMES CLARK, M.D.
CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

Many of the nobility and gentry also called to pay their respects during the afternoon. The joyful intelligence was made known to London during the afternoon by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and after the assembly of the Privy Council an extraordinary edition of the *London Gazette* was issued, in which the announcement was made, coupled with this gratifying addition:

"Her Majesty and the infant Princess are, God be praised, both doing well."

On Wednesday the following bulletin of the health of the Queen was issued —

Buckingham Palace, April 15, 1857, 9 a.m.

The Queen passed an excellent night
Her Majesty and the infant Princess are going on favourably.
JAMES CLARK, M.D.
CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

On Thursday the following was exhibited:—

Buckingham Palace, April 16, 9 a.m.

The Queen has slept well.
Her Majesty and the infant Princess are going on quite favourably.
JAMES CLARK, M.D.
CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

Intelligence of the happy event was telegraphed on Tuesday from the French Embassy to the Emperor Napoleon, who replied by the same medium, and desired that inquiries should be made twice daily at Buckingham Palace in the name of his Imperial Majesty.

Lord Cremorne has succeeded the Earl of Caithness as Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Duchess of Kent has been suffering from slight indisposition for some time past. We are happy to learn that her Royal Highness's usual good health is nearly re-established.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours visited the Duchess of Kent on Wednesday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and their youthful son, are expected to arrive in this country in the course of next month, on a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny left town on Thursday, for Paris.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Wednesday for Broadlands, Hants.

## PRAYER AND THANKSGIVING FOR THE BIRTH OF A PRINCESS

A Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the safe Delivery of the Queen, and the Happy Birth of a Princess. To be used at Morning and Evening service, after the General Thanksgiving, in all Churches and Chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, upon Sunday, the 19th day of April instant, or the Sunday after the respective Ministers of such Churches and Chapels shall receive the same

ALMIGHTY and merciful God, by whose providence the whole world is governed and preserved, we yield Thee hearty thanks that it hath pleased Thee to deliver Thy servant our Sovereign Lady the Queen from the perils of childbirth, and to make her a joyful mother. We humbly beseech Thee to keep her under Thy fatherly care and protection; and to enable her in the hour of weakness to feel the support of Thine everlasting arm. Defend the infant Princess from all dangers which may happen to the body, and from all evil which may assault and harm the soul; and grant that as she grows in years she may grow in grace and in every Christian virtue. Let Thy continual help preserve our Queen and her Royal consort; that, Thou being their ruler and guide, they may so pass through things temporal that they finally lose not the things eternal.

And grant, O Lord, that Thy continued goodness to our land may so affect the hearts of us Thy people, that we may manifest our thankfulness by ready obedience to Thy will, by due allegiance to our Sovereign, and by Christian charity one towards another; that so living in the faith of Thy dear Son, who loved us and gave himself for us, we may be indeed a holy nation, a peculiar people, and show forth Thy praise, who hast called us to Thy kingdom and glory. Grant this, O heavenly Father, for Jesus Christ's sake, our blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen.

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following List of Members for Ireland completes the List of the New Parliament:—

IRELAND.

ANTRIM, COUNTY—
Colonel Pakenham .. .. C
G. Macartney .. .. C
ARMAGH —
S. Miller .. .. .. C
ARMAGH COUNTY—
Sir W. Verner .. .. C
M. C. Close .. .. C
ATHLONE—
J. Ennis .. .. .. L
BANDON —
Captain Bernard .. .. C
BELFAST—
H. M. Cairns .. .. C
R. Davison .. .. C
CARLOW, BOROUGH—
J. Alexander .. .. C
CARLOW, COUNTY —
Mr. Bruen .. .. C
Captain Bunbury .. .. C
CARRICKFERGUS —
C. Dobbs .. .. .. C
CASHEL —
Sir O'Brien .. .. L
CAVAN, COUNTY—
Hon. Colonel Maxwell .. C
Hon. Captain Annesley .. C
CLARE, COUNTY —
Lord F. Conyngham .. L
Mr Cl ifft .. .. L
CLONMEL —
J. Bagwell .. .. L
COLERAINE—
Dr. Boyd .. .. .. C
CORK, CITY —
W. F. Fagan .. .. L
F. B. Beamish .. .. L
CORK, COUNTY—
R. Deasy .. .. L
A. Macarthy .. .. L
DONEGAL, COUNTY —
Major Conolly .. .. C
Sir E. Hayes .. .. C
DOWN, COUNTY —
Lord A. E. Hill .. .. C
W. B. Forde .. .. C
DOWNPATRICK—
R. Ker .. .. .. C
DROGHEDA —
J. M'Cann .. .. L
DUBLIN, CITY—
E. Grogan .. .. C
J. Vance .. .. C
DUBLIN, COUNTY —
J. H. Hamilton .. .. C
Colonel Taylor .. .. C
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY—
Right Hon. J. Napier .. C
G. A. Hamilton .. .. C
DUNDALK —
C. Bowyer .. .. C
DUNGANNON—
Hon. W. S. Knox .. .. C
DUNGARVAN —
J. J. Maguire .. .. C
ENNIS—
J. D Fitzgerald .. .. L
ENNISKILLEN—
J. Whiteside .. .. C
FERMANAGH —
Captain Archdall .. .. C
Hon H. A. Cole .. .. C
GALWAY —
Lord Dunkellin .. .. L
A. O'Flaherty .. .. L
GALWAY, COUNTY —
Sir T. Burke .. .. L
J. Gregory .. .. C
KERRY, COUNTY—
A. Herbert .. .. L
Lord Castlerosse .. .. L
KILDARE, COUNTY—
D. G. Henchy .. .. L
W. H. F. Cogan .. .. L

KILKENNY, BOROUGH—
M. Sullivan .. .. L
KILKENNY, COUNTY—
Hon. A. Ellis .. .. L
J. Greene .. .. C
KING'S COUNTY —
P. O'Brien .. .. L
L. H. Bland .. .. L
KINSALE —
J. J. Heardle .. .. L
LIMERICK, CITY—
J. O'Brien .. .. L
W. F. Russell .. .. L
LIMERICK, COUNTY—
Right Hon. W. Monsell .. L
S. E. De Vere .. .. L
LISBURN —
J. R. Richardson .. L
LONDONDERRY, CITY—
Sir R. A. Ferguson .. L
LONDONDERRY, COUNTY —
Clark .. .. C
S. M'C. Greer .. .. L
LONGFORD, COUNTY —
Colonel White .. .. L
Colonel Greville .. L
LOUTH, COUNTY—
C. S. Fortescue .. .. L
J. M'Clintock .. .. C
MALLOW —
Sir D. Norreys .. .. L
MAYO, COUNTY —
Captain Palmer .. .. C
G. H. Moore .. .. C
MEATH, COUNTY —
M. E. Corbally .. .. L
E. M'Evoy .. .. C
MONAGHAN, COUNTY —
Sir G. Forster .. .. C
C. F. Leslie .. .. C
NEW ROSS —
C. Tottenham .. .. C
NEWRY—
W. Kirk .. .. L
PORTARLINGTON—
Colonel Dunne .. .. C
QUEEN'S COUNTY —
Sir C. H. Coote .. .. C
M. Dunne .. .. L
ROSCOMMON, COUNTY —
O. D. J. Grace .. .. L
Colonel F. French .. .. L
SLIGO, BOROUGH —
F. Somers .. .. L
SLIGO, COUNTY—
R. G. Booth .. .. C
E. J. Cooper .. .. C
TIPPERARY, COUNTY—
The O'Donoghue .. .. L
J. Waldron .. .. L
TYRONE —
Captain D. O'Connell .. L
THOMAS CONYNGHAM —
Lord C. Hamilton .. .. C
Right Hon. H. T. L. Corry .. C
WATERFORD, CITY —
Mr. Blake .. .. L
Mr. Hassard .. .. C
WATERFORD, COUNTY —
N. M. Power .. .. L
J. Esmonde .. .. L
WESTMEATH, COUNTY—
W. H Magan .. .. L
Sir R. Levinge .. .. C
WEXFORD, BOROUGH —
J. T. Devereux .. .. L
WEXFORD, COUNTY—
J. Maxwell .. .. L
P. M'Mahon .. .. C
WICKLOW, COUNTY—
Lord Milton .. .. L
W. F. Hume .. .. C
YOUGHAL—
J. Butt .. .. C

NEW SPIRITUAL PEER.—Dr. Bickersteth, the recently-appointed Bishop of Ripon, will take his seat in the House of Lords immediately after the consecration of Mr. Pelham to the Bishopric of Norwich. Until Dr. Bickersteth's introduction Dr. Baring (Gloucester and Bristol) will take all the duties of Junior Bishop.

ELECTION OF SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—The election of sixteen Peers to represent Scotland in the Upper House of Parliament took place on Tuesday last within the ancient picture-gallery of Holyrood Palace, in presence of a crowded and brilliant assemblage of about 1600 persons. The principal clerks of session officiated as the returning officers in place of the Lord Clerk Register (Marquis of Dalhousie). Principal Lee and Professor R. Lee, of Edinburgh University, officiated as Deans of the Chapel Royal, and respectively opened and closed the meeting with prayer. The Lord Provost and magistrates of Edinburgh were present in terms of her Majesty's proclamation. The roll of the Peers of Scotland was called as it stood at the period of the Union, when the following Peers answered to their names: The Dukes of Atholl and Montrose; the Marquises of Tweeddale and Lothian; the Earls of Morton, Perth, Lauderdale, Mar and Kanes, Airlie, Leven and Melville, Kintore, Seafield; Viscount Strathallan; Lords Blantyre, Colville of Culross, Belhaven and Stenton, Rollo, Polwarth—in all, eighteen. Signed lists were given in from the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, the Duke of Lennox (Richmond), the Earls of Crawford, Eglinton and Winton, Cassilis, Home, Haddington, Galloway, Dalhousie, Lords Saltoun, Gray, Cathcart, Elibank, Sinclair, Torphichen, and Forrester—in all, fifteen. Signed lists had also been sent in by the Earl of Orkney and Lord Somerville; but, not being accompanied with the usual signed oaths, could not be received. The Earl of Buchan, through Lord Morton, sent a proxy, which, for the same reason, was not available; and the Earls of Stair and Buchan sent in signed lists equally irregular. The oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration were taken by the peers present and afterwards subscribed. Their votes were then taken both *viva voce* and by signed lists. The result being that all those present voted for the same peers as represented Scotland in last Parliament—namely, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earls of Morton, Home, Strathmore, Airlie, Leven, Selkirk, Orkney, and Seafield; Viscount Strathallan; Lords Gray, Sinclair, Elphinstone, Colville of Culross, Blantyre, and Polwarth. All the peers sending signed lists voted for the same. Those peers were thereupon duly elected to serve in the ensuing Parliament.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—Mr. Evelyn Denison, the candidate proposed by the Government for the office of Speaker, is the eldest son of the late John Denison, Esq., of Ossington, M.P. for Colchester. Mr. Evelyn Denison succeeded his father in the possession of large landed estates in the counties of Notts, Lincoln, and York, which had been bequeathed by an uncle, Mr. William Denison, an opulent merchant in the middle of the last century. Mr. Evelyn Denison was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford. He was a Lord of the Admiralty in Mr. Canning's Administration. Since that time it is understood that he has declined offers of office both from Lord Grey and from Sir Robert Peel. Mr. E. Denison married Lady Charlotte Bentinck, third daughter of the late Duke of Portland. He is President of the R.E.A. Society, and was commissioned to represent the interests of agriculture at the Great Exhibition of Paris in 1855, and again last year at the International Agricultural Meeting. Mr. E. Denison moved the address to the Crown on the peace in the Session of last spring. His next brother was the late Bishop of Salisbury. The next surviving brother is Sir William, Governor of the Colony of New South Wales.

PRINCE ALFRED.—The following is contained in a letter from Coburg to the *Kreuz Zeitung*:—"According to our fundamental law, Prince Alfred of England is destined to succeed to the united Sovereignty of the Duchies of Coburg-Gotha. His Royal Highness is now in Switzerland, but, it appears, will arrive at Gotha on the 6th of May, and after a short sojourn there will come to this place and remain at the Ducal country mansion of Rosenau. He will subsequently remove to Bonn, where his father, Prince Albert, completed his studies." Whenever Prince Alfred succeeds to the throne of the two duchies, the reigning House of Coburg will gain a step in German hierarchy. At present the Sovereign is only entitled to the designation of Highness or Ducal Highness. Prince Alfred being, however, of immediate Royal descent, will retain for himself and assume for his heirs the title of "Royal Highness." This latter title is now restricted to the Elector of Hesse and to sovereign "Grand Dukes," such as Oldenburg, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, the two Mecklenburgs, and Weimar.

## THE WEATHER.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 15, 1857

| Day. | Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr. | Highest Temperature | Lowest Temperature | Dew Point at 10 A.M. | Dry Bulb at 10 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 10 A.M. | Dry Bulb at 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb at 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind | Amt of Cloud (0–10) | Rain in inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | | | |
| April 9 | 29·254 | 50·2 | 38·3 | 46·7 | 47·4 | 46·8 | 55·6 | 52·4 | SE. | 8 | 0·249 |
| „ 10 | 29·611 | 58·4 | 37·2 | 42·5 | 46·4 | 45·0 | 54·8 | 49·9 | N. | 4 | 0·000 |
| „ 11 | 29·458 | 46·4 | 40·3 | 40·0 | 42·5 | 42·0 | 44·4 | 41·9 | NW. | 6 | 0·231 |
| „ 12 | 29·461 | 49·1 | 32·4 | 40·9 | 43·6 | 39·5 | 49·4 | 43·0 | WSW | 6 | 0·485 |
| „ 13 | 29·931 | 54·8 | 31·5 | 36·0 | 34·5 | 33·2 | 49·4 | 40·9 | NW | 10 | 0·154 |
| „ 14 | 29·283 | 48·8 | 30·4 | 40·2 | 42·7 | 39·4 | 48·4 | 41·9 | NW. | 5 | 0·009 |
| „ 15 | 29·604 | 51·9 | 28·8 | 41·4 | 43·6 | 41·1 | 50·3 | 44·3 | SW. | 3 | 0·060 |
| Means | 29·399 | 50·4 | 34·1 | 41·4 | 42·8 | 41·0 | 49·2 | 44·2 | | | 0·989 |

The range of temperature during the week was 21·2 degrees.

Snow was falling heavily between eight and nine a.m. of the 13th, and again at the same hour on the 14th; but in each case the accession it remained on the ground for only an hour. Rain and sleet, accompanied with a violent wind from the N.W., were falling on the evening of the 14th. It was raining heavily on the day of the 9th, on the morning of the 11th, and on the night of the 14th. A dense fog lay about the Horizon on the morning of the 11th. A halo was visible round the moon at nine p.m. of the 9th, with an appearance of a mock moon at the upper part. A few vivid flashes of lightning were noticed between nine and eleven p.m. of the 12th.

The sky still remains much overcast, but was clear on the evenings of the 9th and 11th, and during the afternoons and nights of the 10th, 14th, and 15th.

J. BREEN.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 24 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | THERMOMETER | | | WIND | RAIN in 24 hours, ending 9 A.M. on the following day. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barometer Corrected | Dew Point | Relative Humidity | Amount of Cloud | Minimum at 4 A.M. | Maximum at 2 P.M. | General Direction. | Miles in the 24 hours. | |
| | Inches. | ° | ° | 0 to 10 | ° | ° | | M. per hr. | Inches. |
| April 8 | 29·677 | 43·2 | 45·8 | 9·3 | 37·5 | 55·9 | SSW. | 281 | 104 |
| „ 9 | 29·605 | 43·4 | 44·6 | 7·4 | 34·3 | 58·1 | ESE. S. | 172 | 212 |
| „ 10 | 29·466 | 49·5 | 39·9 | 7·4 | 37·7 | 50·8 | SW. NW. S. | 99 | 004 |
| „ 11 | 29·498 | 44·9 | 37·6 | 7·9 | 32·7 | 48·7 | NNW. W. SW. | 209 | 066 |
| „ 12 | 29·372 | 41·1 | 31·8 | 7·7 | 25·3 | 50·1 | W. WSW. | 175 | 115 |
| „ 13 | 29·605 | 37·5 | 31·6 | 3·3 | 21·1 | 48·2 | WSW. NW. | 412 | 115 |
| „ 14 | 29·191 | 41·5 | 49·6 | 6·7 | 31·8 | 48·8 | W. | 231 | 186 |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h 7m 10s, 10h, 2h, 6h, and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb Thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's formulæ and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

## A WEDDING IN RUSSIA.

DURING the stay of our Artist, Mr. R. T. Landells, in the neighbourhood of Moscow whither he had gone to sketch the splendid coronation scenes of last year—he had an opportunity of witnessing the picturesque ceremony of a Russian Wedding, which he accordingly sketched for our Journal. Accompanying are his recollections of the impressive scene.

The bride and bridegroom in a Russian wedding have so many parts to play that the wonder is they are able to get through the complicated ceremonies of the Greek Church correctly. The formula is not set forth in their prayer-books as the office of matrimony is in ours, and it is believed that no rehearsals are allowed.

The wedding here illustrated took place last summer, a few miles from Moscow. We were invited, with many other Englishmen, to assist at it, and, certainly, the scene was one altogether new to us. At the hour appointed we met at the residence of the bride, who, in her own apartment, was being decorated in her richest attire by her female friends and relatives; each having brought some small offering, and invoked with much earnestness the blessing and protection for her of their own favourite saint. Whilst this was going on here, similar proceedings were taking place at the bridegroom's abode, he being assisted on this, his last day of bachelorhood, by his particular friends, who all came to rejoice with him in his good fortune. When all was ready for proceeding to the church, the bride was enveloped in a large white veil by her mother, who, as well as her sobs and tears permitted her, blessed her darling child.

Upon entering the church, they were met by all their neighbours and friends, and at first sight it seemed a scene of confusion—kissings and congratulations going on amongst the younger and more heedless of the company, and prostrations and prayers before the images of the saints by the older portion. This at last was put an end to by the arrival of the priests, who as they entered the church presented a splendid and imposing picture. Their dresses of cloth of gold were richly embroidered; their long hair was parted in the middle, and fell down their shoulders in rich profusion. They approached the altar, and received there the happy couple. After a slight exordium to them upon the duties they were about to undertake, a small carpet of velvet with gold embroidery, presented to the church by the bride, was brought forth. Upon this the pair knelt: lighted candles (previously blessed) were placed in their hands, and the prayers were chanted by the priests in rich, deep voices—the people all bowing and crossing themselves incessantly; the rings were next blessed and exchanged, the priests still chanting. Then came the sacramental cup—the priests, bride, and groom alone partaking of it, which they did three times each person. To conclude the ceremony two crowns were produced, massive and heavy with gold and stones: in the front of each were portraits of "Mary, mother of God," and of St. Nicholas. These were proudly and with much reverence kissed by the young couple, and then handed over to the groom's man, who, during the remainder of the prayers, held them over the heads of bride and bridegroom. This was not difficult as long as the parties were kneeling or standing: but they were obliged to follow the happy couple round the church, they being led round by the priest, who had hold of both their hands, he all the time chanting a prayer in a fine deep voice. The effect of this part of the ceremony was somewhat marred by the bridegroom's extreme height, his attendant being rather short, so that most of the time he was on tiptoe, which, of course, detracted from his graceful appearance. In this way they made the tour of the church three times. When they had finished, the senior priest again reminded them of their duties; and, as soon as the bride and bridegroom had kissed all the images and holy relics of the church, the congratulations and kissings of the entire party were renewed most vigorously. On their return to their own home they were met at the door by their parents, who, with many prayers and blessings, offered them the bread and salt, which are significant of prosperity and happiness. The young couple repeatedly kissed the hands and feet of their parents, and thanked them for all their love and kindness. Wine was then drunk to the health of the newly-married couple, congratulations were repeated, and the evening was spent in festivity, in which the bride and bridegroom bore their part. The feasting lasted many days, and, as is always the case from the highest to the lowest, the newly-married pair were the principal actors. There is no running away to spend the honeymoon quietly, in some dreary, dull place, amidst strangers; but their first days of wedded life are passed amongst their relatives and friends, who endeavour with them to make the great event of their lives as happy as possible—a much more sensible and rational mode of proceeding, we imagine.

A fire broke out last week in the village of Epamnesnil (Somme), which burnt with such violence that fourteen houses, with all they contained, were speedily destroyed, and twenty-four families deprived of shelter

A RUSSIAN MARRIAGE, NEAR MOSCOW.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

H.M.'s FRIGATE "FURIOUS" AND THE CONVOY OF GUN-BOATS FOR CHINA.—SEE PAGE 360.

## HER MAJESTY'S STEAM FRIGATE "FURIOUS" AND CONVOY OF GUN-BOATS FOR CHINA.

THE fleet of gun-boats now commissioning and fitting out for China have nearly completed their equipments, and will, in a few days be on the way to their destination. This fleet will be convoyed thereby her Majesty's steam-frigate *Furious*, 10 guns, commanded by Captain Shorland Osborn, C.B.; and the following vessels are among the number: The *Niaard* and *Rosbuck*, 6-horse power dispatch gun-boats, of 6 guns and 45-horse power; *Surprise* and *Cormorant*, second class dispatch gun-boats, of 4 guns and 200-horse power; and the first dispatch gun-boats *Algerine*, *Lewes*, *Slaney*, *Jumna*, *Welksfield*, *Woolcock*, and several others of this class of vessel, which are all of two guns and 60-horse power. These craft will be of the greatest service in the war we are at present engaged in, as we have no armed vessels in these or in the draught enough to follow the gun-boats, which cannot go where our ships so much, into the narrow and shallow inlets where they find pirates.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET has opened its 1857 campaign with anything but that dashing list which marked the Craven week in olden times. Alfred Day whose toe has so completely recovered from the effects of his Lord Nelson concussion at Northampton that he wasted to 8st. 4lb., won the Craven Stakes on the speedy Darrow, who was forthwith claimed, for Lord Londesborough, at £200, and won £50 of it the Wednesday. The much-looked-for Mr. Merlenger was lame, and a sad lot to Bel Esperanza, on whom John Day had a winning mount for Sir R. Bulkeley. This jockey has given up training on his own account, and we trust he may have that success in the saddle to which his honesty and quiet careful riding so richly entitle him. Bartholomew did not ride during the week; and it is said that he has great difficulty, after his eight months' rest, in coming to the weight, and will hardly ride under 8st. 7lb. again. Scott's Derby lot are hopeless, and it is just doubtful whether he will bring any to the post for it. Beecham, who was said to have been favourably tried, was a wretched loser over Glenmasan had but little to do to beat one of the second in the Sale Stakes, and he nine a rather poorer favourite for the Derby than before; and Ayscomb placed a good stake to Lord Portsmouth's account in the Column. Her dam, Pocahontas, is barren this year to Melbourne, as is Castanette, the dam of Fandango, to Voltigeur, and Virago has a colt foal to Orlando. The reed Catherina, who is almost the only Whisker mare left, and was bought in at the Burleigh sale for 16 guineas, has had a Cossack foal in her 28th year. A good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed by an address by the *New York Spirit of the Times* to Mr Ten Broeck, the guardian of the American horses at Houghton Down, exhorting him not to be the victim of such absurd English jockey notions as "waiting" when he runs his animals for the Ascot Cup, but to confer his rider to "go in and win, by forcing the pace from end to end. A sporting honour of our country," says this pundit, "is concerned, and should not be sacrificed by a trick, or a racing style, in which English jockeys are *au fait*." It is lucky for England that Fandango and Job Marson will be there, as her representatives, to bring this boastine, in all human probability, to nought. It is said that Fandango (9 st. 3 lb.) has had the better of Skirmisher, at 5 st. 13 lb., in a trial, and that he will represent the Zetland stable on Tuesday, in the Great Northern, at York; but he has not been backed for it as yet. Yellow Jack (8 st. 2 lb.), Chevalier d'Industrie (5 st. 11 lb.), St. Giles (6 st.), Commuter (5 st. 7 lb.), and Dulcamara (8 st. 10 lb.), are also in it; and we should not be surprised to see Lord Zetland beat Lord Ribblesdale the horse. At present the betting is very wild on this race while Voltaire is firm and Ivo thousand premiership, for which Mr. Merry's colt, brother Anton, is to be "coming." The Zetland Stakes has twenty-eight two olds—nearly all of them duds. Ignoramus, Sprig of Shillelagh, Scamperer, Apathy, and Gemma di Vergy are in the Spring St. Leger, for which we doubt whether the Melton stock will Apathy looks well for this, as well as the Biennial on Wednesday; where Augury, Wardermarke, Nougat, and Skedaddle are to win him. Milton takes Thursday and Friday, but the list is anything but of an interesting order. The Howden steeplechase three in number—come off on Monday and the Irish Militia on the same day, followed up by the Irish Gentlemen's Club on Thursday.

John Dory, who "schooled Ellington for the Derby" last year, is in the market, and so many hunters are now coming up from the provinces, Messrs. Tattersall announce sales for next Thursday, and will continue the practice through May. Twenty-five couple of the Hambledon hounds are for sale; and we hear that twenty couple have been purchased from Mr. Anstruther Thompson for the Southwold country. Dr. Chevasse's testimonial has been set on foot in earnest at last, by Mr. John Day, of Melton Mowbray and we trust that those who saw the veteran "go like distraction" in old days, or have only read of his deeds and his hairbreadth escapes through his well-known "Hunting Lecture" in the "Post and the Paddock," will join to give him a comfortable annuity. It would be a shame to neglect such an institution of the English hunting field in his 76th year. The murder of the Pyrgo Park vixen has been stoutly denounced both in prose and verse, and we can only account for it (if quite correct) in so good a sportsman as John Tredwell by the fact that huntsmen are often careless in this respect, when their master is giving up a country.

Beyond a few school matches on ground which has been sadly "dead" from the rain, there have as yet been no cricket matches of importance; and the London Model Yacht Club have their opening trip from Blackwall, at 3 p.m., on Saturday.

### NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING. TUESDAY.

Second Sale Stakes—Glenmasan, 1. Claude Lorraine, 2.
Subscription Plate of 50 sovs—Fleerow, 1. Squire Watt, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each—Journal of the Week, 1. Secret, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each—Diamond Verge, 1. Lord Nelson, 2.
Twenty-fourth Tuesday Biddlesworth.—Vanity, 1. Hurdle, 2.
Newmarket Handicap.—Doodle, 1. Antonine, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each—Scottsmania walked over.

### WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate—Claude Lorraine, 1. Knight of Avon, 2.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each—Ivo Leperlay, 1. Hegira, 2.
Subscription Plate—Stornoway, 1. Blackwell, 2.
Column Stakes.—Ayscomb, 1. Emperor of the Forest, 2.

### THURSDAY.

Ashe Stakes.—Queen of the East walked over.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Vanity walked over.
Claret Stakes—Wentworth beat Manganese by ten lengths.
£—Sweepstakes—Cruiser, 1. Western Power, 2.
Match.—Alliance beat Rose Bonheur easy.
Handicap Plate.—Indulgence, 1. Flyaway, Dead heat. Stakes divided.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Physalis, 1. Ilex, 2.
Tar deep Sweepstakes—Uzella, 1. Stormer, 2.
Pawn pstakes of 50 sovs—Gemma di Vergy, 1. Lord Nelson, 2.
£70 Plate. Indulgence, 1. Little Fun, 2.

### DURHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Sherry Handicap—Stockton, 1. Lady Durham, 2.
Juvenile Stakes—Lord Zetland's Colt by Touchstone, 1. Colt by Trumps, 2.
Hunt Cup—Hesperus, 1. Lord Zetland's Colt by Trumps, 2.
New Stakes—Hesperus, 1. Lord Zetland's Colt by Trumps, 2.
Post Handicap—Lord Zetland's Colt by Trumps, 1. Lord Zetland's Colt by Trumps, 2.
North Durham Handicap Stakes—Valhalla, 1. Baroda, 2.
Sporting Stakes—Sulphia, 1. Baroda, 2.

### CAMBRIDGE BRIDGE RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Craven Handicap—Admiral Lyons, 1. Mischief, 2.
Ninth Easter Handicap—Chesterton, 1. Lord Ranger, 2.
Hunt Cup—Hesperus, 1. Lord Zetland's Colt by Trumps, 2.
New Stakes—Hesperus, 1. Lord Zetland's Colt by Trumps, 2.
Post Handicap—Norton, 1. Lord Zetland's Colt by Trumps, 2.
Post Handicap—Sir Colin, 1. Lord Zetland's Colt by Trumps, 2.

### THURSDAY.

Hurdle Handicap—Admiral Lyons, 1. Brother to Phosphorus, 2.
Consolation Stakes—Ilex, 1. Red Lyon, 2.

WE are requested to correct a misstatement which appeared in the Supplement of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 7th, to the effect that the late Mr Standish, of Duxbury Park, Lancashire, bequeathed his collection of pictures to H.M. Louis Philippe at the time of the French Revolution. It was not the late Mr Standish who made this bequest, but his predecessor, Frank Hall Standish, Esq.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE EASTER DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—Pursuant to annual custom, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor entertained on Monday evening a numerous and fashionable party more or less connected with the City of London, the chief of whom, with a large number of distinguished strangers, the most remarkable of whom was the young King of Oude and his retinue. His Highness was dressed in the utmost magnificence of Oriental costume, and with a lavish display of diamonds, the number and brilliancy of his diamonds. On the toast, "Their Highnesses the Princes of Oude," their Royal Highnesses the Princes of Oude had returned thanks, and said that their Highnesses the Princes of Oude had commissioned him to thank the Lord Mayor and the company for the manner in which their health had just been received. British but praise had done much for the civil-loads of India, but its action had been chiefly felt among the poorer classes. While the Prince and his retinue remained stationary. But these latter had at last around themselves and coming to them, "forces could themselves witness the mighty power of the British army, the indomitable energy and exhaustless resources of our commerce." They could see how the law was in this country above all things, and how all classes, from the Crown down to the peasant, bowed down before the majesty of that law. The greatness of England had been the subject of much speculation amongst the attendants; their Highnesses, and, to show the justness of their conclusions, he would only recite a little anecdote. One of these attendants asking another what could be the cause of England's greatness, the other said, "The reason is plain, the people all work and nothing goes to waste. The dry bones which we throw out to the dogs are converted to manure, and produce fresh food for man; and the rags which have served the beggar are made into paper, on which are written the laws with which this people govern the world." Loud cheers.

COMMENCEMENT OF EASTER TERM.—Wednesday last being the first day of Eastern Term, the Lord Chancellor entertained the Judges of the several Courts of Equity and Common Law to breakfast, at his mansion in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and at the same time held his general levee of the Bar. Amongst those present were the Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, Lord Campbell, the Vice-Chancellor Sir T. Kindersley, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Mr. Justice Crompton, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir A. Cockburn, Mr. Justice Cresswell, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Baron Bramwell, Mr. Justice Erle, Mr. Justice Crowder, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Willes, the Attorney-General, Sir F. Kelly, Sir J. Tlesiger, Mr. Kenyon Parker, Q.C.; Mr. Whitmarsh, Q.C.; Mr. Pigott, Q.C.; Mr. Craig, Q.C.; Mr. Manisty, Q.C.; Mr. Malins, Q.C.; Mr. Roll, Q.C.; Mr. Knowles, Q.C.; Mr. Teed, Q.C.; Mr. Whateley, Q.C.; Mr. Keating, Q.C.; Mr. Nash, Q.C.; Master Barlow, Mr. Lee, Q.C.; Mr. Daniel, Q.C.; Mr. Bacon, Q.C.; Master Bunbury, Mr. J. Walker, Q.C.; Mr. Bacon, Q.C.; Mr. Butt, Q.C.; Mr. Bovill, Q.C.; Mr. Roupell, Q.C.; Mr. Grove, Q.C.; Mr. Montagu Smith, Q.C.; Mr. Monro, Registrar in Bankruptcy; Mr. R. P. Frank Milne, Mr. Leach, and Mr. Q.C.; Mr. Overend, Q.C. At one o'clock the Lord Chancellor and the Judges proceeded in state to Westminster-hall, *viâ* Park-lane, Constitution-hill, and St. James's-park, in their respective Courts. The procession was headed by the Horse Guards, with their band and the beadles of Westminster. The Lord Chancellor, having taken his seat on the woolsack in the House of Lords, received the Judges, who were followed by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, peeresses, foreign ambassadors, &c. The Lord Chancellor having taken the chair at the upper end of the House, the Judges proceeded to open the respective Courts.

THE ANGLO-CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MARYLEBONE.—At All Saints' district Church, St. Marylebone, the scene presented to the congregation last Sunday morning was of a very extraordinary character. A high altar was erected at one end of the church. It was surmounted by large brazen cross, and close to it stood two large candles, in golden candlesticks. The altar was covered with elaborately wrought cloths of various colours and flowerless resources of our commercial enterprise, available space in the church was covered with flowers, and even bound round the pillars with evergreens. Behind the cross on the altar were placed, occupying the full breadth of the altar, and of the height of about a foot, a series of candles, and behind that again an immense framed red cloth extending from the altar to the ceiling, and of a somewhat darker red, over the whole of that stood the cross and candlesticks. On the altar table, surrounded with a cross. At the end of the church was a large cross wrought on velvet, which, being placed against a deep red cloth or curtain, presented a very striking appearance. The service for the celebration of the Holy Communion which were placed upon the altar and which are covering. At every stage of the service, everything being in readiness, the organ struck up, and a procession of priests and choristers emerged from the vestry-room. It consisted of ten or twelve choristers and four priests. Including the Rev. Upton Richards, incumbent of the district. Three of them, being Oxford men, were the black hood with the white fur, and the fourth, a Cambridge man, wore the black hood with the white silk lining. All of them wore a medal pendant from the back of their necks. The procession was headed by a chorister in a surplice, and up a large centre aisle, and with a bell, on approaching the steps of the altar, he knelt, holding it up with a priest who officiated at the altar, and chanted the anthem in which they had been engaged with a processional cross. Everything being in readiness, the organ struck up, and a procession of priests and choristers emerged from the vestry-room. It consisted of ten or twelve choristers and four priests. Including the Rev. Upton Richards, incumbent of the district. Three of them, being Oxford men, were the black hood with the white fur, and the fourth, a Cambridge man, wore the black hood with the white silk lining. All of them wore a medal pendant from the back of their necks. The procession was headed by a chorister in a surplice, and up a large centre aisle, and with a bell, on approaching the steps of the altar, he knelt, holding it up with a priest who officiated at the altar, and chanted the anthem in which they had been engaged with a processional cross. At every stage of the service,

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Easter Tuesday in 1857 will be remembered in the Royal household. Between the birthdays of Princess Alice (1843) and Prince Leopold (1853) is now interpolated a third April fête, in honour of the arrival of a fifth Princess, her Majesty's ninth child. *Hoc novies cantare jubet.* The admirable example which the Queen sets to her lady subjects of reasonable hours and constant exercise happily enables us upon all these interesting occasions to add that "the Sovereign's health is admirable, as is that of the Royal infant."

The elections may be said to be over, and scrutinising politicians are analysing the returns to see how parties now stand. The general result is so satisfactory that a very fair margin may be left for some nondescripts who are obligingly battledored from one side to the other in the uncertainty of their intentions. The union of factions placed Lord Palmerston in a minority of 16, and he meets a new Parliament (in which two out of the three factions are annihilated) with a majority of about 100. The natural anxieties of Lord Derby, lest he should be summoned by his Sovereign to make a Cabinet of Malmesburys and Liddells (his terrors did an English gentleman honour) have been now completely dissipated, and that eminent patron of the course can apply himself with a tranquil mind to the approaching struggle for the Blue Ribbon of the Turf. Mr. Bright takes farewell of his constituents in a reproachful and defiant address, and there seems no reason why Manchester should not add to her Art-Treasures portraits of Messrs. Gibson and Cobden, seeing that her ex-representatives are celebrities of days gone by. Still, it must not be supposed that the new Parliament will be voiceless, though so many professed orators are gone. Sir James is there, prepared to do his best to submit the Liberals to what he calls the "baptism of fire"—meaning absence from office. Mr. Gladstone is there; and though he was branded by a Welsh manufacturer (who confronted him in his unsuccessful canvass for Sir S. Glynne) with the name of "a political coward, than whom the humblest soldier with the Crimea medal was a nobler patriot," he has recovered the effect of the Welshman's rudeness, and will have his say. And Lord John Russell is there, with his own consent to be Premier whenever chance shall favour him. There, too, is the regular Opposition, some 270 strong; and if it can only agree upon a principle and trust a leader (neither even very likely), it may give trouble. But the Palmerston party are now in condition to sweep the field -

As down came the Templars, like Cedron in flood.

The people have stood by their Minister, and now their Minister has but to stand by the people—and he stands upon a rock.

Paris has welcomed the gallant Todtleben, whose engineering talents were displayed to our cost during the Crimean campaign. He will, of course, be equally welcomed in England. With all deference to his abilities, we believe that if he is really admitted to a knowledge of our military and naval secrets, he will allow that the splendid and obstinate defence which the British Horse Guards and Admiralty have protracted for so many years behind the intrenchments of routine, and against the advance of innovation and improvement, which are only just now effecting a lodgment, would anything within his experience, and if he takes a lesson from them, his next fortress will be rendered impregnable. He confirms the statement that, had Lord Raglan's advice been taken, and a dash made upon Sebastopol after the Battle of the Alma, the stronghold must have fallen, for there was no force to defend it. We might have had both Cronstadt and Sebastopol had we snatched at the fortune that, contrary to the proverb, certainly offered itself twice, though at opposite points.

Little had been heard for a long time of Walker, the American "Explorer." It was doubtful, until very lately, whether he were still to be the heroic crusader, carrying the banner of freedom and civilisation into savage lands, or the audacious, but incompetent, adventurer, who was actuated by cupidity to an expedition alike unjust and impolitic. His entire failure has, of course, settled the question, and heroism repudiates an aspirant who has been unfortunate. Abandoned by his own men, and pressed by the enemy, Walker was, at the last advices, in an almost hopeless condition—too hopeless, apparently, for him to have a chance left of proving, by success, that he is a great man and his enterprise a virtuous and noble effort in the interest of civilisation.

At home the people have been making their accustomed holiday, but the weather has not been in their favour, with the exception of a warm Good Friday. But the English folk are not much in the habit of regarding the weather, except in very extreme cases. On Good Friday afternoon, and their perfect good behaviour and enjoyment must still be cited as evidence in favour of the extension of such recreation, though it is really an insult to the respectable artisans of the metropolis to record that, "having been allowed to go out, they were very good boys." The abominations of Greenwich fair have been suppressed, and the noble park is open to the holiday maker; while the ruffianism and vice which used to be poured into it are no longer invited by the vulgar temptations of the fair. No one appears to have deplored the abolition save those who hitherto profited by the nuisance. The Zoological Gardens, the Museum, and the few other rational amusements open to the humbler classes, were thronged; and the people manifested their appreciation of what has been done for them, as they would do were the efforts for their instruction and amusement multiplied tenfold.

Great suspicion is prevalent in the architectural world touching the intentions of the authorities as to the plans for the new Government Offices. The public was glad to hear that the matter was to be taken in hand as a whole, and not as patchwork; and also to hear that the invitations to competition had produced no less than two hundred and fifty designs, English and foreign, for the grand new feature to be added to the metropolis. But the joy and gladness has received a singular check in the supposed discovery that public opinion is to be called in only to confirm the decision of a secret tribunal, which is to select the favoured plans, and upon which it is naturally supposed all kinds of private influences can be brought to bear. Remembering the wretched results of previous Governmental selections, the feeling, which is being excited is by no means unjustifiable; and a very ugly little word of three letters, with a very ugly meaning, is being freely used, by no means with the patience of him whose name it also expresses.

Emigration Returns of Canada.—The total number of emigrants to Canada during the nine years from 1848 to 1856 was 305,730. Of these 88,721 were from England, 123,437 from Ireland, 43,214 from Scotland, 17,740 from Norway and Sweden, and 24,830 from Germany and Belgium. In 1811 the population of Upper Canada was 77,000; in 1823, 158,000; in 1834, 320 583; in 1841, 465,357; and in 1851, 952,004. The increase of population in the United States, deducting that consequent upon increase of territory, between 1840 and 1850, was 35½ per cent; the increase in Upper Canada in the same term was 104½ per cent. One considerable element in Canadian population is immigration from the United States, not of foreigners passing through, but of veritable American citizens by birth, of which the Census of 1851 returns, exclusive of their children born here, 56,941 native-born Yankees, who have fled from the greatness of the United States to partake of Canadian inferiority.

## MUSIC.

Our two great Italian Operas have opened simultaneously this season: both of them on Tuesday evening last.

Her Majesty's Theatre was crowded to the doors by a most brilliant and fashionable audience, attracted by "La Favorita" and the two stars of the Italian stage, whose expected appearance has excited so much interest, together with the prettiest of ballets, "La Esmeralda," revived after an interval of ten years.

Critical remarks on an opera so well known as "La Favorita" would nowadays be out of place. It is sufficient to say that it is one of the last and best of Donizetti's works, exhibiting a great knowledge of his art and command over its resources than are to be found in his earlier compositions. The subject, too, being exceedingly dramatic, and full of interest and pathos, has inspired him with many original and beautiful thoughts: though it must be admitted that this opera is a very unequal work, its beauties being alloyed with a good deal of baser matter—trivial melodies loaded with noisy, unmeaning accompaniments.

Signor Giuglini, the new tenor, of whose brilliant Italian career so much has been said, appeared in the character of *Fernando*, and Mademoiselle Spezia, also a young and renowned singer and actress, in the part of *Leonora*, the frail but interesting heroine. Both justified the reputation they have brought with them, and successfully underwent the ordeal of English criticism, which, severer than that of any other musical country, often refuses to ratify the judgments either of Italy, Germany, or France.

About Giuglini there is nothing that can be called striking, either in his aspect, action, or vocal execution. He is well made, but rather short in stature; and his features, without being handsome, are thoughtful and expressive, with somewhat of a grave and melancholy cast. His manner is quiet and undemonstrative. He does not seek to display his powers, but allows them to develope themselves as they are called for by the exigencies of the scene. His great dissimilarity in this respect from the generality of performers seemed at first to be a little time to his disadvantage. Because he did not at first show any remarkable degree of power, either vocal or histrionic, it began to be surmised that he did not possess it; and the curtain fell at the end of the first act amid much shaking of critical heads. But as the interest deepened, and the scenes became impassioned, Giuglini rose in the same degree. The tones of his voice swelled with energy, and quivered with emotion; his action became more and more animated and vehement—his very form seemed to dilate, till, in the scene which terminates the second act, where *Fernando* furiously tears off his decorations, the price of his dishonour, breaks his sword across his knee, and casts the fragments at the feet of his Sovereign, his grand picture of contending passions roused the audience to an enthusiasm, which they vented without restraint, in shouts and thunders of applause. In the pathetic scenes which precede the catastrophe he exhibited beauties different in kind but equal in degree; the most exquisite softness, the most heart-touching tenderness; showing that every passion, every feeling, of the human heart was within the reach of his powers. The effect of the whole was enhanced by the purity, refinement, and finish of his singing. His voice, powerful and beautiful as it is, cannot, perhaps, be said to be equal to Mario's; but, in artistic acquirement, our present impression is that he is at least Mario's equal, if not his superior—reminding us, indeed, of the greatest tenor who has lived in our day, the unrivalled Rubini.

Mdlle. Spezia, too, fulfilled the expectations to which her Italian fame had given rise. She is indeed a very delightful performer—young, handsome, and full of grace, intelligence, and feeling. Her voice is somewhat thin, especially in the high notes of the scale; but it is uniformly sweet and sympathetic; her execution, though not remarkably brilliant, is clear and finished, and she always sings deliciously in tune—a much rarer merit, even among great singers, than is commonly supposed. She seemed much alarmed at the tides of feeling the terrible London audience, and her agitation, for a time, was painfully apparent. But her kind reception restored her courage; and she performed her part with a success constantly increasing, till, at the end, she fully shared with Giuglini the enthusiastic plaudits which accompanied the fall of the curtain.

Signor Violetti, another new comer, who performed the part of *Baldassare* the venerable monk, made a successful début, and will be a great acquisition to the company. He is a basso profondo, with a fine and powerful organ; and his action showed intelligence and dignity. The part of the *King* was sustained by Beneventano, whose acquaintance we made last season. The opera was got up in a manner worthy of this great theatre. The chorus and orchestra (which has been strengthened by several new performers of the highest class) were admirable; and the *mise en scène* was rich and beautiful.

The ballet introduced two stars of the first magnitude—Mdlle. Pocchini and M. Massot. They appeared in the parts of the young gipsy girl *Esmeralda*, and the crazed poet *Gringoire*, bringing back to us, in the most lively manner, the days when these parts were so delightfully sustained by Carlotta Grisi and Perrot, to whom both these strangers bear a remarkable likeness.

The Royal Italian Opera (at the Lyceum) opened with the "Puritani" and a divertissement called "Les Abeilles." The fine but excessively hackneyed opera did not present the slightest novelty. Grisi was the heroine, Gardoni *Poliione*, Tagliafico *Giorgio*, and Graziani *Riccardo*. This cast was the same as last year, excepting only the substitution of Tagliafico for Formes. Grisi was received with all the customary enthusiasm, and well deserved her reception. It is true that she is no longer the youthful sylphic vestris, who charmed the whole world in the character twenty years ago; and those who (not unreasonably) require something like illusion, even on the opera stage, cannot but feel disappointment. But Grisi is the Queen of Song, and maintains her unquestioned supremacy. She sang exquisitely—her beauty, though matronly, was as noble and commanding—and her acting as pathetic, as ever. The male performers were all suffering from the "skyey influences," their singing being not a little marred by hoarseness. On this account the popular duet, "Suoni la tromba," was omitted. The orchestra and chorus were magnificent as usual; and Costa, the admirable *chef d'orchestre*, was loudly greeted on making his appearance. The divertissement was slight, but pretty; and served to introduce a new and very charming *danseuse*, Mdlle. Esper, who was warmly applauded.

Henry Russell.—At the Princess' Theatre on Monday evening and during the past week this celebrated composer and vocalist gave his entertainment of the "Far West and Negro Life" to crowded and enthusiastic audiences. We have often had occasion to notice the dramatic power of this gentleman, the excellence of his musical champion and the stirring character of the songs which he sings. Mr Russell has lost none of his dramatic ability in these respects, but does appear to be beginning to neglect his musical powers with perhaps unwarrantable haste. As an accompanist to his own songs, he seems to us to be just as perfect as the graceful facility to which he gives way allows him to be. The audience last week seemed to take as much delight in his entertainment as they did in its earliest times with the subject matter was fresh and the half minutes half vocal, half dramatic between the songs. Mr Russell, we could hear, has always entertainment in preparation as well as public object ready, and, we suppose, as regards treasure.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

Drury Lane.—A sudden change took place in the destinies of this house by a determination at the eleventh hour to engage Mr. Charles Dillon for the Easter week. That gentleman had been already selected for the leadership of the campaign at Sadler's Wells, but his appearance there is postponed for the purpose of his making it at the larger theatre. As an extra attraction, the scenery of the Lyceum burlesque, with its unrivalled transformation climax, was transferred to the stage of old Drury, and united with the best of the Beverley scenes in the pantomime of "Margery Daw." Such a combination of attractions is denominated on the bills an "Easter Festival," and could not fail of popularity. The tragedy of "Othello" was performed on Monday, "Richelieu" on Tuesday; and these, including "Hamlet" and other first-class dramas, not only have been calculated to exhibit the actor in his best attributes, but to restore for a brief while its ancient character to this once classic stage We have only to add that on Thursday the part of *Ophelia* was performed by Miss Edith Heraud.

Haymarket.—The reduced prices at this house ensured a large audience on Monday. A new burlesque by Mr. Tulfourd was produced. The subject we have already announced under the title of "Atalanta; or, the Three Golden Apples." Mr. Tulfourd is to be commended not only for the fun and the pun with which this subject is treated, but for the liberality with which he has [illegible] Mr. Charles Matthews, Mr. Wigan, and Mrs. [illegible] provided for—the former as an amusing [illegible] the latter as a venerable nurse. The scenery throughout was superb, and the [illegible] tableau indescribable. But we have no doubt that, under the improved arrangements of the tariff, it will be witnessed by all playgoers.

Strand.—This little house also sported burlesque—the subject here being "William Tell," which was caricatured for the purpose by Mr. Leicester Buckingham. Undoubtedly there is much smartness, vigour, and point in this production, and it overflows with allusions to every possible topic; but this universality required breadth of canvas, and consequently the piece had the disadvantage of being too long. This not only told on the audience, but on the actors, who had to be prompted almost throughout. The curtain, at length, fell prematurely, and the final business had to be guessed at by the audience, who took the disappointment with extreme good humour. When the performers have become perfect in the text the burlesque has merit enough to command more than ordinary success.

Surrey.—A new drama was produced at this house under the title of "The Iron Arm," connected with the Reign of Terror and French manners, and founded on a "stolen marriage." The *Marquis De la Brielle* has the misfortune to have a hypocritic villain for his private secretary, one *Simonet* (performed by Mr. Basil Potter), who has secretly married *Therese*, his patron's daughter, and committed the fruit of their concealed union (a son), to the Foundling Hospital. The lady is, of course, destined by her father for a nobler mate, the *Vicomte de Richebois*. *Simonet* is connected with a gang that meets in a low tavern, under the direction of *Malaventure*, or *Iron Arm* (who is boldly portrayed by Mr. Shepherd); and in the course of the plot, *Simonet* forms the plan both of poisoning the Marquis and the bandit. This plan is carried out with melodramatic minuteness, and would have been successful but for the treachery of one of the band. Things, accordingly, take such a turn, that *Simonet* is the victim, though *Iron Arm* is shot. The *denouement* restores the foundling child to its mother, now freed from a disgraceful alliance. The part was

# SKETCHES ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

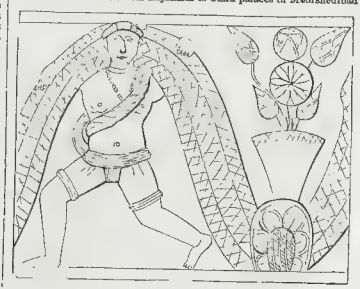
REMAINS OF A MUSJID ATTACHED TO "THE PALACE OF THE LION," RAJMAHAL.

## THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Of the works upon this important railway, now under construction, from Calcutta and the Valley of the Ganges to Delhi and the North-west Frontier, several Views have already appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The line is rich in fine scenery, and old forts and palaces, which are hedged with historic and romantic associations. A few of these interesting localities we are enabled to illustrate from sketches by an obliging correspondent, Mr. Edward Braddon, Assistant Engineer of the Railway.

Two of the localities are intimately connected with the close of that struggle which placed Meer Saffir on the throne at Moorshedibad, and added India to England's possessions. One of these scenes is the ruin of a musjid, or Mahometan place of worship, attached to the Singh-i-dulan, or Palace of the Lion. The early history of the Singh-i-dulan, like all Hindoo histories, is very confused, and strongly tinctured with mythological fable. It is said to have been built by Balaram, brother of Krishna, after his war with Bansasur. Bolaram and Krishna are some such mythical beings as Castor and Pollux: their victories are the theme of Bengali heroics, and they are worshipped by the Hindoos with as much fanaticism as obtains during the rites of Doorga. But the probable history is the more modern and less generally known one. The Singh-i-dulan is a portion of an immense pile of buildings—palaces, outhouses, courts, gardens, fountains, and gateways—that is known as Rajmahal, or the Palace of Royalty; and its origin appears to be as follows. The Sultan Akbur appointed a Hindoo named Mau Singha Vice-Regent in Bengal. Mau Singha chose Rajmahal as his place of residence, and commenced building there. But, in native courts, jealousy and deceit are the leading features; and, from the Vizier to the sweeper, all truckle for the favour of their lord, and use their best (or worst) endeavours to oust their fellow-servants. Mau Singha's success, and the estimation he was held in by his Sovereign, roused the ire of another servitor of Akbur; and Futehjung Khan commenced at once, assisted by cunning and malice, to undermine the position of his Hindoo rival. He reported to Akbur that Mau Singha was building a palace called Rajmahal (a Hindoo name), and a temple for Hindoo (and therefore heterodox) rites; that his conduct evinced premeditated revolt and heresy; and, in short, that Mau Singha was a traitor to be summarily put out of *his*, Futehjung Khan, the faithful servant and Moslem's, way.

Mau Singha gained, probably by duplicity again, tidings of his fellow-statesman's *coup-d'état*, and hastened to repair his error, and avoid the pending bowstring—he altered the name of his palace from Rajmahal to Akburnagur (the city of Akbur), thereby complimenting the vanity of Akbur, and turned the Hindoo temple *in posse* to a Moslem musjid *in esse*, by which act of deference to the faith of his Sovereign he sealed his own pardon. The concluding portion of the history of Rajmahal Mau Singha and Futehjung Khan need be but brief. Rajmahal ceased to be the abode of royalty shortly after the Battle of Plassy, and its last visit from Siraj-u-dowlah, the deposed Nawaub of Bengal, was paid when he was flying before Meer Saffir and the English standards. The most valuable portion of the material was removed from Rajmahal to build palaces in Moorshedibad (the city where now resides the Nawaub of Bengal), and the fine old building rapidly became a ruin. Mau Singha and Futehjung lived in enmity till the latter met his death at the hands of the victorious Hindoo.



IDOL FOUND AT MUTTRA.

TELEAGHURRY FORT, THROUGH WHICH THE RAILWAY PASSES.

Next is the Gate of Teleaghurry Fort, through which passes the line of railway. Teleaghurry is a place of some note. From its strong natural position it was the last scene of Siraj-u-dowlah's struggle for supremacy. On one side bounded by the Ganges, whose current washed its walls, it had on the other an impassable range of hills—the jungle on which resisted any attempt at advance. The citadel was on a rock, going sheer down to the river; and the east and west sides, which were not naturally protected, were hemmed in by walls built of strong brickwork faced with stone. Siraj-u-dowlah thought the place impregnable, and ordered it to be held against Meer Saffir's forces and the English; but the General in command declined the onus and danger of such a proceeding; he temporised with the enemy, and, after keeping up the appearance of resistance, and a blank fire for two days, he surrendered and gave over Teleaghurry to the besiegers. The guns with which this harmless fusilade was kept up have since done much more harm to the English than was done during the siege, for the magistrate of Bhaugulpore having fired a salute with them, one or all—I don't know which burst, thereby shattering the nerves and singeing the hair of the magistrate.

The Engineer's Camp shows that the engineer has often of necessity to lead a nomadic life—the tent under a tree—the horses tied to a bamboo in the open air—the bullocks released from the "hackeray," standing and lying, chewing lazily the cud, that for the present, and until they are released to graze, is all they can chew—the goat which gives the morning milk and bleats his "milk below" as a wakening call—all this is peculiarly gipsy-like and interesting. But with a vertical sun pouring his rays through tree and canvas,—a brick wall won't stop them; with the thermometer at 110 deg., and the perspiration pouring in torrents from him, the engineer scarcely appreciates his tented life, and would be better pleased with lodgings in an ice-pit or with truth as a chum at the bottom of a well.

The Engineer's Residence stands on an eminence near the city of Mattra, parallel to, and looking over, the East India Railway Company's line of railway, now in progress, which, when opened, will be one of if not the most extensive and longest lines in the world, and which

# SKETCHES ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

ENGINEER'S CAMP, ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

will, at no very distant day, be the direct road to England, conveying on its iron surface, over arid soils, sandy deserts, raging torrents, and the rich and fertile plains of the East, an enormous traffic, which even now exists. The mode of transit being at once altered, from the rudest, slowest, and most uncivilised in every particular, to the most rapid and civilised at present known, nearly all the connecting links between the states of originality and enlightenment of the present age are about to be passed over. The house shown in the view is 100 feet in length, the ground on which it stands being terraced from the flower-garden in front to the railway beneath, a very pretty avenue planted with trees extending from the macadamised road, which runs from Agra to Delhi. As a protection against the rays of the sun, there is a wide verandah round the house, the roof of which is built of stone and supported by square pedestals and arches, the upper roof being surrounded by a pretty balustrade The landscape on all sides of the house is very pleasing. The house lies due north and south. To the east or front stands a very large Mussulman temple, built of red sandstone, under the idea of being kept in a state of preservation, but in reality going to ruins. Still further east is Muthee, one of the oldest, holiest, and most bigoted of the Indian cities: it lies on the banks of the fickle Jumna, which this year

THE RESIDENT ENGINEER'S HOUSE, AT MUTTRA.

has changed its course south of the town, taking away the greater portion of a village, a bungalow, and part of a very pretty road, planted with old trees—running into the same bed which it occupied some years ago. The distance from this to Agra is thirty-four miles, ninety-four from Delhi, and twenty six to Bhurtpore, which our army had so much trouble to take under Combermere. To the rear of the house is a Jain temple, the Jain Hindoos being distinguished from the other castes their manner of living and mode of worship. From sunset to sunrise they neither eat nor drink, and they wear only a naked figure. The building partakes more of the Saracenic order of architecture than the one in front; it is very large, entirely surrounded by trees. The cupolas and domes painted white above the trees have a most dazzling effect in the bright sunshine. In digging out the foundations of the house and making some other excavations, several idols of stone, more or less mutilated, were found. The accompanying sketch is taken from a highly-sculptured block or slab of red sandstone; it represents a nature supposing something like a snake.

A CURIOUS BREACH OF CONTRACT.—A very curious case was submitted to the Paris Tribunal of Commerce on Saturday. Madame Legrand, widow of a manufacturer of works of art in bronze, sold, in 1851, to MM. Rolland and Putheaux, the manufactory which she had carried on with her late husband, and by the deed of sale undertook herself from entering into partnership with any bronze manufactory at Paris. Some time after, Rolland and Putheaux learned that she was engaged to be married to a manufacturer of bronzes in Paris, named Bonnotte, and they gave her a formal notice not to effect the marriage, because it would be a violation of her engagement not to embark in the bronze trade. She disregarded the notice, and was in due time married to Bonnotte. On Saturday Rolland and Putheaux brought an action, before the Tribunal of Commerce, to obtain from her 25,000f. as damages for having, by the marriage, violated her agreement with them; but the tribunal decided that the marriage in itself was not a breach of the agreement; and that it was not proved that Madame Bonnotte had any interest, as a trader, in the business of her husband. It accordingly dismissed the action with costs. —*Galignani's Messenger.*

A CHEAP JESUIT.—The Rev. Father Lefevre, of the order of the Jesuits, has issued the following extraordinary circular to the ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain:—"Madame:—Being in want of means for the construction of the church which our company is causing to be built in the Rue de Sèvres, we have thought it advisable to have recourse to lottery. But the company being poor, we have no money to give as a prize, I have resolved, madame, to offer myself as one. Each ticket will cost 100 f., and the lady who may win me will have me at her disposal during three days, either to preach or, for any work she may be pleased to designate."—*Letter from Paris.*

INCIDENTS OF SLAVERY.—Two slaves (a yellow man and a black) owned by a Nashville hotelkeeper attempted to escape from bondage last by travelling by railway together in master's clothes. They efficiently white to carry out the deception, until recognised by a Nashville merchant, Mr. Conrad Fox, who was on his way to New York. Levi, the yellow man, finding he was discovered, drew a pistol and shot himself in the abdomen, and afterwards cut his throat, preferring death to a return to slavery.—*New York Times, March 28*

ENGINE MANUFACTURING IN PRUSSIA.—In Borsig's locomotive manufactory, the most important of the private manufactories of Berlin, which, all branches taken together, may amount to forty in number, the 788th locomotive has just been completed. This manufactory, during the comparatively short time of its existence, has produced of locomotives alone a value of about £2,000,000.

HUSSEY'S reaping-machine has been introduced into New Zealand, and has proved successful.

INFORMATION had reached Washington of the opening of the carpass road across the Isthmus, and it is said the Postmaster-General will soon make arrangements for the transportation of the Pacific mails by that route

THE English Ministry and the India Company have reversed the project for carrying the telegraph wire from Constantinople to India by way of the Red Sea. It is now decided that the wire shall follow the line of the railway of the Euphrates

THE whole twenty three Scotch burgh members (says the *Scotsman* are now thorough Liberals, to which may be added that in only two cases did an avowed conservative of degree offer himself as candidate, and in one of those cases the majority was overwhelming, and in the other matters never came the length of a poll

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

NOTWITHSTANDING that the prices of National Stocks have somewhat recovered from last week's depression, the market for those Securities has been by no means active since we last wrote. In the early part of the present week the quotations, under the influence of rather extensive purchases on the part of the public, were the advance; subsequently, however, the improvement has not been supported. The demand for money has been very extensive, and, as a necessary consequence, the rates of discount rule high. The Lombard-street the banking is charging 6½ to 6¾ for sixty days' to three months' paper, and 6¼ to 6½ per cent for four months' bills. The discount-houses have freely offered 5¾ and even 6 per cent for money on call; and the joint-stock banks are giving 5¾ per cent for sums above £250. In the Stock Exchange money has been worth 1 to 7¾ per cent for short periods. These high rates have checked extensive operations for a rise in the funds; yet our impression is that the quotations have seen the lowest range for the present, as there is now every reasonable prospect of a steady increase in the stock of gold in the Bank of England. The demand for that metal owing in a great measure to the Bank of France having lowered the rate of premium for export to the Continent has fallen off, hence nearly £500,000 of the recent imports from Australia has been retained here; and, in the event of the gold now on passage being sent into the Bank of England which is pretty generally expected we may have easier discounts. Several parcels of gold remitted to Paris within time since have been returned; and it is satisfactory to find that as exchange operations the shipment of gold is unprofitable. The arrivals during the week have been about £400,000, including about £100,000 in silver; but nearly £2,000,000 will be forwarded to India by the next packet. At St. Petersburg the exchange is in favour of England to some extent; but we cannot expect arrivals from that quarter, as the export of gold is still prohibited.

The Silver Market has been rather flat; but sales of Chilian dollars have been effected at 58½ per ounce.

We learn that the Government of France have resolved to renew the charter of the Bank of France for fifty years, on condition that its present capital of £2,650,000 be doubled, and that the whole of the additional amount be invested in the Public Funds of the country. Should

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richly-moulded arches resting on slender clustered columns. The chancel arch and arches to side chapel are carried on clustered shafts of Devon marble, and the internal arches of all the chancel windows are supported by columns of the same beautiful material from the quarries at Babbicombe.

The stone and wood carving, both externally and internally, is beautifully executed, and natural types have been throughout adopted, selected from flowers and plants from the neighbourhood. Mr. Farmer, of London, was the chief carver employed. The interior is fitted with solid oak benches, and the chancel with stall seats and subsella, richly carved with angel figures and foliage. Prayers will be said from litany-desks in the chancel, and the lessons from a brass lectern at the arch to the nave. The pulpit is elaborately carved in Caen stone, with subjects delicately sculptured in alto-relievo representing the preachings of our Blessed Lord, and SS. Peter and Paul: it rests upon detached columns of serpentine. The sermon-desk is formed of a carved stone eagle at one angle. A richly-carved alabaster font on a clustered serpentine shaft is placed at the west end of the nave. The roofs are very much enriched with traceried principals and cornices: that to the chancel is vaulted and panelled in oak, the ribs rising from an enriched angel cornice.

The floors of the church are entirely laid with red Staffordshire tiling. The chancel is raised three steps and laid with Minton's tiles, the arms of Mr. Greville Smyth being inlaid; the sanctuary is raised two more steps, and both that and the altar footpace are floored with encaustic tiles. There is a richly-composed triple sedilia on the south of the altar, and an oak credence-table on the north side. The great east window is filled with painted glass by O'Connor—the crucifixion occupying the upper part, and subjects from the life of Christ below.

The west tower window is by Hardman, and represents a kneeling figure of the late Bishop offering up a model of the church. This window is designed by the inhabitants of Stapleton as a memorial to Bishop Monk, and to show their appreciation of his noble gift to the parish. The windows of the aisles are of three lights, filled with elaborate and varied tracery, those in the south aisle are filled with painted glass by the Misses Monk, who also painted the large four light gable window at the east end of this aisle with the subject of the Adoration of the Kings.

The altar is vested with richly-embroidered cloths; the festival cloth (presented by Mrs. A. Way) is the work of Miss Strut, and the second cloth is embroidered by the Misses Monk.

Externally the tower (surmounted with an elegant spire) forms the principal point of attraction. The spire, built of stone of various colours, rises to a height of 170 feet, and amidst the surrounding foliage is a feature for many miles round. The tower is boldly buttressed, and has an open-traceried parapet; lofty pinnacles flank the spire and form terminations to the coupled buttresses of the angles.

The church has been rebuilt by the munificence of the late Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, whose executors have strictly carried out his Lordship's intentions since his lamented death. The chancel and its attached side chapel have been rebuilt by the lay impropriator, Mr. Greville Smyth, of Ashton Court. Both church and chancel have been executed from the designs of Mr. Norton, architect, of London.

NEW CHURCH AT STAPLETON, NEAR BRISTOL.

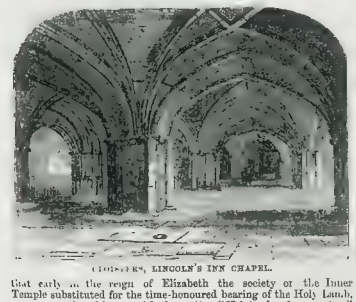
## INNS OF COURT AND CHANCERY.

(*Continued from page* 316.)

THE professors and students of the law residing in the Temple, having in the reign of Henry VI. "so multiplied that they could not be conveniently regulated in one society or contained in the old hall," they divided into the two societies thenceforth known as the societies of the Inner and the Middle Temple. These were the palmy days in which Chief Justice Fortescue wrote his celebrated treatise in praise

THE INNER TEMPLE.

of the laws of England; when, in the Inns of Court and Inns of Chancery, the two sorts of collegiate houses which the legal University then comprised, the Knights and Barons with other grandees and nobles of the realm were accustomed to place their sons, although their parents might not desire that they should become profoundly learned in the law or get their living by its practice. At that time there were about two thousand students in these several Inns, all of whom Fortescue says, were gentlemen by birth; and he sets down the annual expense of each student at £78—a sum equivalent, perhaps, to £450 of our money. *Apropos* of the division of the Templars into the societies of the Inner and the Middle Temple, it may be mentioned



CLOISTERS, LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL.

that early in the reign of Elizabeth the society of the Inner Temple substituted for the time-honoured bearing of the Holy Land, a rampant winged horse, with the motto, "Volat ad æthera virtus," by which device it has been thought they intended to signify—in allusion to the fable of Pegasus forming the fountain of Hippocrene by striking the rock—that the lawyers aspired to cultivate the liberal sciences and even to become poets. But, however the Inner Templars may emulate the fabled achievement of their equine prototype, the Middle Templars, we see, are going to build portices of science upon the site of their actual fountain that well-known slender jet whose waters always sounded so refreshingly when they rang on the sunny pavement, and whose

Low singing heard on the wind

of summer night by many a wearied student, has been celebrated by such pleasing poetry. This assumption of the winged horse by the one society, and the retention of the ancient Christian symbol by the other, occasioned in our own time some well-known ironical verses touching "innocence" and "expedition."

From the time of the dissolution of the fraternity of Hospitallers the professors and students of law in the Temple remained in possession of all the property they had held from the time of Edward II., but without obtaining any confirmation from the Crown until the 6th James I., when the King granted to them, at the accustomed rent of £10, which was then paid by each society, all the property of which they were then and are now in possession, to serve (as the grant expresses it) "for the entertainment and education of the students and the professors of the laws residing in the Inns of the Inner and the Middle Temple forever;" and the Templars thereupon made the Kings magnificent present of a stately cup of pure gold weighing two hundred ounces. In the second half of the previous century many buildings were erected in the Temple, the most remarkable of which is the present Hall of the Middle Temple, completed in A.D. 1572, where "Twelfth Night" was performed on the 2nd February, 1602. The Society of the Inner Temple still assembled in the venerable hall in which they had met from the time of Edward III., and which was not taken down and rebuilt until the present century. The old fee-farm rent continued to be paid to the Crown until the time of Charles II., when it was purchased by the societies. In the mean time many of the courts and buildings that now exist were erected; and at this time, so enormously has the property increased in value, the rental exceeds £16,000 a year.

But it is time to pass from the Temple to mention some facts connected with the other societies. It must be remembered that it is not the object of this paper to trace their history, or to give any account of their possessions, for there are books in which these particulars may be found. We mention only such facts derived from the evidence given before the Commissioners, as the general reader may care to know with regard to the origin and actual state of the Inns of Court.

And first as to Lincoln's Inn. The Temple has been called the mother, and most ancient of all the Inns; but Lincoln's Inn as a seat of legal learning seems to have been coeval in its origin with the Temple, for it became a place of lodging and education for students of the law in the reign of Edward II., and they held upon lease the greater part of the estate which Henry III. had bestowed upon the See of Chichester in this locality. The earliest muniments of title at Lincoln's Inn do not afford evidence of any grant from the Crown; nor can the history of the society be traced for the century and a half which elapsed between the time when the lawyers came to occupy the noble mansion of the Earl of Lincoln and the time of Chief Justice Fortescue (himself a member of Lincoln's Inn), to which era the foundation of their library, the most ancient collection in London, is referred. Between the days of Agincourt and those of the Armada, the society of Lincoln's Inn advanced in prosperity and importance, but it did not acquire the fee-simple of its property until the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Its chief buildings were raised in the Tudor age, and even then Lincoln's Inn was famous for the walks under the elms, which are celebrated by Ben Jonson. The old hall long used for commons in term and by Chancellors out of term dates from the time of Henry VII., and the fine old gate tower was erected by Sir Thomas Lovell, in 1518. Most of the old buildings were raised in that century or in the time of James I., of which period is the chapel. With these characteristic edifices of olden time, and the chief additions of modern time—we mean the fine Corinthian front of stone buildings and the noble new hall which recalls the architecture of Eton College—Lincoln's Inn can boast quite a varied group of historical and picturesque buildings. The income of Lincoln's Inn from rents was nearly £10,000 in the year 1854, and from payments by members upwards of £8000 more; but the outgoings (which include £1350 for interest of debt incurred for the new building) exceeded £14,000.

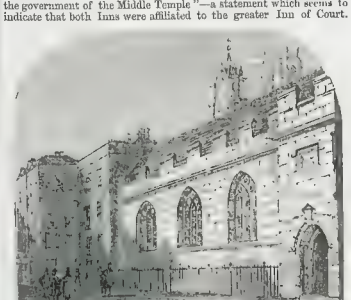
The origin of the Society of Gray's Inn seems involved in mystery. The lawyers of Gray's Inn are mentioned as early as the reign of Edward III., and from that time they held the property of the Inn under the Lords de Gray. "The manor of Portpoole and Gray's Inn" was both acquired and lost by the prior and monks of Sheen, in the reign of Henry VIII., and for the Gray's Inn property a fee-farm rent of £6 13s. 4d. was paid by the society to the Crown, until the year 1734, when it was purchased from the representatives of the Crown-grantees. The real property of the Inn produces a rental of about £370 a year. If in recent times this ancient Inn has fallen from the rank and estimation it once enjoyed, and cannot rival the other Inns of Court in the academical distinction, the patrician family, or the professional eminence of its members, it could boast great men as more than one period of its history; and in the seventeenth century was famous for its Readings as well as Revels. From the time of Bacon, who appears, from his accounts as Treasurer, to have planted elm-trees in Gray's Inn, it has been famous for its gardens. Howell, in the reign of Charles I., speaks of the far-stretching, delightful prospect they enjoyed, and of the choice walks to which the beauties both of City and suburbs were accustomed to resort in the summer to breathe fresh air—and, we dare say, disturb the thoughts of the studious lawyers.

Passing now from the Inns of Court to the lesser houses called Inns of Chancery, we find the same obscurity with regard to their origin. During the fifty years of Edward III.'s reign, only two of the lesser Inns that now exist—viz., Clifford's Inn and Thavie's Inn were known. In the reign of Henry VI.—or, at all events, at the time when Fortescue wrote his work on the Laws of England—the Inns of Chancery had increased to ten in number; but about the year 1580 they had become reduced to eight; and of those only five now remain, the rest of the existing Inns of Chancery being of later foundation. The cause of the distinction between Inns of Court and Inns of Chancery is to be found, according to Mr. Foss, in the fact that the students in the latter studied the elements of the law, and the original writs, which were then prepared in the Chancery. Be this as it may, the lesser houses seem to have been auxiliary to the Inns of Court; and formerly there was a custom (but it had become obsolete in the reign of Charles I.) that a student for the Bar be first admitted of an Inn of Chancery before becoming a member of an Inn of Court. Of that custom we have an illustrious example in Sir Thomas More, for he studied law at New Inn previously to entering at Lincoln's Inn, of which Society he afterwards became Reader. From the evidence given by the Antients, as they are called, of the present Inns of Chancery, they appear to be mere voluntary societies, none of which acknowledge trusts for the education of their members, or do anything to advance the study of the law; nor, indeed, have these societies any funds available for such purposes. The origin of their assumed connection with the Inns of Court is not made out: but it cannot be doubted that they were educational establishments, and the halls which many of them still possess show their fitness for collegiate purposes. In neither of the two Inns of Chancery that date from the time of Edward III. has any trace been found of an original connection with the Inns of Court, or of the lesser houses having stood in a subordinate relation to them.

One of those ancient Inns of Chancery is Clifford's Inn, which derives its name from the noble family to whom it once belonged, whose lease of it to students of the law was granted in 1344, when the property was described as "adjoining the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, in the suburbs of London." The other is Thavie's Inn, where *apparitors* of the Bishop of London were accustomed to dwell even before that date. Three other Inns of Chancery now existing are older than the reign of Queen Elizabeth. One of these is New Inn, which became

GRAY'S INN: GATEWAY TO THE GARDEN.

a house for students of the law in the fifteenth century, but after 1485. On the destruction of Strand Inn, by Protector Somerset, the students removed to New Inn; "it being," as we read, "also under the government of the Middle Temple"—a statement which seems to indicate that both Inns were affiliated to the greater Inn of Court.



CLIFFORD'S INN: THE HALL.

New Inn, like most of the other Inns of Chancery, is governed by Principal and Antients, who, like the Knights of King Arthur, dine at their round table, but do not seem to have any privileges or powers available for promoting legal studies.

(*To be continued.*)

THE FOREIGN FACTORIES AT CANTON, RECENTLY DESTROYED.—FROM A PAINTING BY A CHINESE ARTIST.—(SEE PAGE 37.)

BURAZJOON, BETWEEN BUSHIRE AND SHIRAZ.

GATEWAY AT BUSHIRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE PERSIAN WAR.

We have to thank an officer of the Bombay Engineers for the two accompanying Sketches.

Burazjoon is situated inland at the foot of the hills, about forty miles from Bushire, and is one of the principal towns on the high road to Shiraz. The ground about is very fertile and richly cultivated. All kinds of vegetables grow to perfection there. The inhabitants are a marauding set. The men fine, strongly built, with a hang-dog look; the women, like all Persian women, ugly. Near the village was the Persian camp, which was evacuated on the approach of the British force on the 9th of February. The sketch is taken from the rear of the camp, which lay between the village and the hills, is concealed.

The town of Bushire is situated at the extremity of a peninsula, and is of a triangular form, having the sea (Persian Gulf) on one side, a creek on the other, and the third face running across the land from the creek to the sea. The fortifications are of no great strength, consisting of a thin curtain flanked by towers at intervals without a ditch or interior works. The masonry is of conglomerate stone of sand and shells, quarried in the vicinity. The buildings in the town are of the same material, but built in the roughest manner; and, with the exception of a few of the houses of the principal inhabitants, mean to a degree. The streets are so narrow that carts cannot pass, and they are all laid out without the slightest regularity, forming for the stranger a perfect labyrinth, dirty in the extreme, of course. The Gateway, shown in the sketch, has little architectural pretensions.

The latest accounts from Bushire come down to the 25th of February. The reports from the neighbourhood of the late encounter lead to the impression that many more of the Persians were killed at the battle of Kooshab than was believed. Hundreds of the wounded were said to be strewn near the river Daliki; and from all accounts the blow then struck has quite disorganised the army under Soojah-ool-Moolk, who, if rumour speaks truly, has been displaced from his command. The camp at Bushire was being fortified with strong redoubts; the force was remarkably healthy, and in good condition generally, provided among officers and men. The following account of the march upon Burazjoon, and the Battle of Kooshab, is from a letter in the *Bombay Telegraph*, by one who was present:—

Bushire, Feb. 13.

My dear [illegible] We got up [illegible] when General Outram immediately [illegible] and [illegible] inward, where a whole lot of [illegible] talking big about attacking the camp, so the force, with the [illegible] landers and 64th Regiment N.I., lately arrived from Bombay, started on the evening of the 2nd and left the batteries en route in charge of the Naval Brigade—the *Semiramis*, *Clive*, *Falkland*, *Euphrates* and gun-boats, with [illegible] Marine Artillery. On the 3rd we reached [illegible] Burazjoon, and found the Persians had made a hasty retreat, taking their guns with them, but leaving all their ammunition behind, and a large store of wheat and barley. The ammunition was all blown up—some tons of powder and heaps of shot and shell. It was blown up by Hassard, of the 2nd, and Haggard, of the Artillery, with two of Jacob's rifle shells. They fired at it at seventy yards, and the concussion sent them and the rifle flying into the air, but without hurting them. They then left Borazjoon with the prize property; and that night the enemy followed us up, and attacked our rear; on which the army formed a square round the prize property, and all lay down flat on their bellies till morning, when they went in at the Persian troops; the 3rd cavalry, Poona horse, and artillery, braving the battle. The Persians formed square, and the cavalry charged clean through it; went fierce about on the other side, and charged back; threes about, and back again, and rattled the artillery also playing upon the square. All say that the cavalry charge was one of the most splendid ever witnessed. They left about one thousand dead on the field; and the quantity of wound's must have been immense. Our troops had to come back into camp by a forced march, and were four hours coming through the "Marsh"—a swamp. Some, in fact all, came back in a dreadful state: they were panic struck as they neared our camp—men came in in masses of mud, dropping from fatigue. They were all shaking that the enemy had come down upon the rear, and crying out to pass the word for the cavalry and Poona horse; but they were in the rear coming in with the captured guns and prizes. We were kept at our guns till nearly midnight, and I kept turning my [illegible] according as we heard the volleys of the [illegible] coming in; and no end of the cries that the enemy are coming in the rear. When the last one was counted, three dozen of the people were picked up stragglers. One wounded man was handed out of his dooly, the bearers running away, leaving the poor fellow on the ground with the calf of his leg shot off by a round-shot. He returned, and took him back in a dhooly, but he died just after he came in. We were out till two in the morning, having picked up ten unfortunate devils who could not move, some of them asking us to shoot them. The General had a severe fall from his horse when the troops were attacked at Kooshab, and was insensible for two hours; but he came in all right in the afternoon, and went out again when the alarm occurred, and met us on our way back. He thanked us personally. Next morning I went out to meet the force coming in, the rearguard of the army; and as the cavalry came in by twos and threes, and saw our camp, they drew their swords in triumph, crying out "Dekho Sahib," and there they were, sure enough, blades and hilts all smeared in blood, and their white belts bespattered all over. They made a glorious charge. Poor Frankland, of the 2nd Europeans, was made Brigade-Major of Cavalry, to go out with them; and the day before they started, and in the charge he cut down the man; but the fourth shot killed him as he was in the midst of the issue, the ball penetrating into the head. Our loss was only, as far as I can learn [illegible] killed and [illegible] wounded, all of the 64th, not as yet rightly known. They speak very well on the whole of the Persian troops, and especially of their artillery. Certainly, the two guns that were captured [illegible] any of ours. Horses [illegible] and all in very fine order. They have got twenty-five prisoners, two of whom they say are Russians. The Sukh-ei-Mulk, who commanded the Persian army, narrowly escaped being taken himself, escaping without his hat. And going back with a bare head in this country, I suppose you are well aware, is a disgrace.

The following incident of the charge of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is from a letter from an officer:—

When Forbes, who commanded this regiment, gave the order to charge, he and his Adjutant, young Moore, placed themselves in front of the 6th troop, which was then directly opposite the nearest face of the square. He other Moore, Malcolmson, and Spens came the leading troop behind, riding knee to knee, with spurs in their horses' flanks, as if racing after a hog. In rear of them rushed the dark troopers of the 3rd, mad to avenge the deaths of poor Malet and Bashford. In spite of the heavy fire levelled at them, they tore down upon the nearest face of the devoted square. As they approached Forbes was shot through the thigh and Spens' horse was [illegible] and fell dead. [illegible] of the [illegible] flashes and the fire and the noise and crack's of the musketry, the younger Moore's horse swerved as they came up. Dropping his sword from his hand, and [illegible] letting by the knot at his bridle, he caught up the reins in both hands, screwed his horse's head straight, and then coolly, as [illegible] riding at a fence, leaped him at the square. If, therefore any man can be said to have been first, the youngest Moore is the man. Of course the horse fell stone dead upon the bayonets; so did his brother's, ridden with equal courage and determination. The elder Moore [illegible] in weight, and [illegible] thereabouts, in height—but his way out on foot. Malcolmson took one foot out of his stirrup, when he saw his brother officer down and unarmed for his sword had been broken to pieces by the fall, and, holding on to that, the younger Moore escaped. The barrier once broken, and the entrance one made, in and through it poured the avenging troopers. On and over everything they rode, till getting clear out, they re-formed on the other side, wheeled and swept back a second wave of ruin. Out of 500 Persian soldiers of the Regiment [illegible] who composed [illegible] two [illegible] Cavalry, to use their own phrase, gave our enemies "a *kasah* (answer) for the death of Malet Sakib Bahadur."

THE WATER OF PARIS.—In a paper lately [illegible] Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Boussingault has shown that the water contained in the wells of Paris is impregnated with nitrate of potash or saltpetre. It is true that this water is not generally used [illegible] but a great deal—water their wine with it; and although all trace of potash is completely destroyed by it, and the nitrate taken up by vegetation, in larger doses than can be imbibed with the water, still its presence always denotes the existence of vegetable and animal matter in a state of decomposition which is most undoubtedly injurious to the public health. In consequence of this discovery the taking establishment of the hospitals of Paris has resolved to use Seine water for making bread, instead of the water brought to the wells of the municipal boundaries.

DEARTH OF BUTCHER'S MEAT IN FRANCE.—The price of meat goes on constantly increasing notwithstanding the importation of foreign cattle. The augmentation in price must be attributed, on the one hand, to a diminution in the number of animals offered for sale, and on the other to the increasing necessities of consumption. The quantity of [illegible] reported during 1856 was inferior to that of 1855. A similar diminution is manifest in England, as is proved by the official returns of the imports, and oxen, in particular, are falling off at the other side of the Channel as well as here, the fact being explained naturally by the greater consumption which takes place among other nations as well as France.—*Echo Agricole.*

## CURIOSITIES OF THE CANVASS.

THE autobiography of a "canvasser" would furnish forth a curious and instructive book. Like lawyers and doctors and divines, the professors of this mystery see life on the "seamy" side, and realise a livelihood out of the corruption and frailties of human nature. If the body politic were sound and uncorrupt, or incapable of corruption, the canvasser's occupation would be gone. His fish are always caught in troubled waters. Vainly may he dangle his baits and spread his lines in places where the stream runs smooth and pellucid. No prey rewards him there. So well is this fact recognised that a skilful canvasser, like a veteran angler, will very soon take up his rund to other and more profitable [illegible] After traversing [illegible] up and down, whipping in a fly here and there experimentally, he pretty speedily ascertains whether there is any chance of sport, and thereupon either determines to take himself and his creels elsewhere; or, if from particular reasons tied to a particular locality, waits patiently until some "freshet" shall have made the water turbid enough for his operations. Very clever artists under these circumstances have even contrived to produce an artificial freshet for the occasion. In other words, they have managed to produce some storm of dissension, or establish a factitious state of perturbation, in the midst of which they have pursued their ordinary craft with wonderful success. These strokes of genius are, however, rare.

Under two conditions of an electoral body the labours of the canvasser are utterly thrown away. In the boroughs or counties—and there are many such—where certain individuals hold the whole constituency within their grasp, the canvasser need never come. His functions are supererogatory. As Mr. Dod phrases it, "Here the lofty influence is paramount." Sir John's steward has politely acquainted the tenants that they are expected to vote for Sir John's nominee. This is "canvass" quite sufficient for the nominee; while no amount or dexterity of canvassing would obtain for a rival more than a couple of dozen votes, recorded by electors who know that they were already in the landlord's black books, and wished accordingly to spite him. Secondly, in places and there are a *few* such in England—where the constituency are really free and intelligent; where the elector knows something about politics, and is able to form his own opinions respecting the merits of competing candidates; and where if, perchance, a tried member seeks re-election, the voters can appreciate past services, and spontaneously determine to support the representative who in times past has shown himself attentive to his duties, sound in his votes, and influential in promoting the local interests of the borough. Here again the canvasser is not wanted. His work is done for him; and all the clever wiles and acute diplomacy on which he prides himself would be entirely thrown away. Cases like these in the wide chaos of electioneering may one day become something more than exceptional spots in the great desert.

A constituency widely scattered, considerable in amount, and as irascible as possible, present the most favourable arena wherein the canvasser can work. Here he is in his glory. Among such electors the Napoleonic maxim may be realised—it is *tout est possible*. To a skilful strategist victory is certain against any odds. It will improve the chance of success under such circumstances that the candidate himself, and especially his canvassing auxiliary, should be strangers to the locality. A native may have his friends and his [illegible] but [illegible] enemies. A new-comer, by the exercise of a little dexterity, may obtain all the advantage and escape the drawbacks of this position. In fact, the model canvasser revels in hostilities and antagonism, knowing how well he may make their passions subservient to his purpoose. How this result is achieved may be seen by watching his manœuvres. For example:—Mr. Plausible (to borrow a name from John Bunyan) has private reasons for wishing to secure the return of the Hon. Mr. Spendthrift for the borough of Shakeston. He puts himself in the mail train, and, reaching the station some time before midnight, demands temporary hospitality at the Queen's Arms. The landlord of that celebrated hostelry is "Blue," and Mr. Plausible's friend happens also to be "Blue;" but that, of course, is a perfectly accidental coincidence. Next day the landlord inquires (and all inquiries are inquisitive), and after inquiry talks (and all landlords are talkative) concerning the private business of his new guest. Being dyspeptic, if the borough boasts of a mineral spring; a speculation, if the population is commercial; or attorneys, if the county has celebrated as a mere resort of fashion,—the new-comer has no intention except to make some money or extract some health and amusement. This is his external character—valetudinarian, trader, or idler, as the case may be. But beneath this external crust there lie hid volcanic agencies which presently cover the district with consternation, dust, ashes, and nobody can tell whence. Chief among the practical assistants of this operation are the local lawyers. Every experienced canvasser always engages two of this class. One is the respectable solicitor, *par excellence*, of the place the professional adviser, who is renowned for probity and suavity, to whom all men resort who wish for justice without costly litigation, and who officiates as the chief arbitrator and pacificator of the district. He is universally respected, extensively influential, and amply deserves all the esteem and confidence of his fellow-townsmen for the success with which he endeavours to assuage animosities, to adjust differences, and stop those growing suits, which, if only a little fomented, might end in the ruin of half the large families, for the benefit of Westminster Hall. Such a lawyer, indeed, is a benefactor to his species: and, if politically available, is at once selected as local adviser by Mr. Plausible. But beside him there is placed an unsuspected coadjutor, who proves, too often, far more active and useful. This is the sharp-set, ferret-eyed attorney, who lives upon the troubles and quarrels of his neighbours; knows all their wants and weaknesses; and commands a large number of votes by sheer terrorism. To one elector he has a mortgage; he holds a mortgage on the property of another; he stands between a third and bankruptcy; of a fourth he is cognisant of all manner of discreditable secrets and family squabbles. Such an ally, though little reputable, and half disavowed, is invaluable to the canvasser. He is paid well, and earns his money, so far as the result of the poll is concerned. There are, indeed, many boroughs in which a professional agent of this class actually sways the return. The influence of the "order" is shown whenever any question involving their personal interests happens to turn up in Parliament. When the motions respecting solicitors' duty came on for discussion, the whole House appeared white with petitions on the subject. Every member had one to present, and was especially careful to make its presentation audible and visible.

But we must not forget that canvassing is an art not limited to the sterner sex. Women often prevail where men cannot succeed; when an ambitious candidate could wish to secure. If they ever take his cause in hand or rather to heart—they are far more enthusiastic, indefatigable, and thoroughgoing than their masculine competitors. So admirable has been the result that it seems far from impossible that the fascinations of canvassing like them may [illegible] parts of [illegible] become a recognised [illegible] and [illegible] duties. Since the days when lovely Duchesses gained votes for Fox, and compliments for themselves, from the butchers of Newport Market, the co-operation of these fair, gentle canvassers has often proved the turning-point between failure and success. At the autumnal election in Westminster an old and well-deserving member was run hard, even to within twenty votes, by a new man who had contrived to enlist on his behalf the sympathies of the female population. During the elections just terminated the agencies of the gentle sex have been equally efficacious. M. Dumas has etched how the Southwark election was determined, chiefly by the influences rained down on the nomination day from an upper balcony in favour of Mr. Locke; and how Lady John Russell secured by her smiles the return of her Lord for the city of London. Another correspondent of a Paris contemporary relates how he saw with his own eyes Madame Rothschild making a tour of all the shops in High Holborn, soliciting in every case M. *le boutiquier* to vote for her husband, but exhibiting a polite resignation when told by any elector that he had pledged himself to the other party. At Bath the local candidate, who enjoys an estate and has cultivated an extensive acquaintance near and in that city of hot springs and pump-rooms, derived his chief chance of success from the interposition of lady-canvassers. His fair patronesses were more energetic in securing votes, and mustered strong in windows and hotel-coaches at the election. The supporters of Mr. Tite, the stranger, whose return was just won by a majority of three, very naturally remonstrated against this fair, or unfair, array of pa[illegible] ship on behalf of his opponent. Since all colours, favours, and flags are prohibited by the new Act, why, it was asked, should white cambric be waved for the encouragement of a particular candidate? If bands of music were disallowed, why were the musical cheers and ringing laughter of fair dames and demoiselles permitted for the special behoof of some femininely-favoured candidate? The question is one for the serious discussion of future election committees.

The elections just terminated have been singularly barren either of party incident or fun. For [illegible] the country was [illegible] that little opportunity was afforded for the development of character. Between the dissolution and the re-election scarcely ten days were allowed to intervene, and in that brief time it is scarcely possible to develop either a poet or a drama. For rhymes at no times have election contests been very remarkable. Most of the poetical effusions upon such occasions are founded upon mere local ideas, and [illegible] prove nearly as unintelligible to the general public as a [illegible] inscription. Some of the most piquant which have come under our own observation depended for their points upon the accident that Lord Grosvenor had his watch stolen on the day of nomination for Middlesex. In Southwark a long and prosy string of "reasons" for supporting a particular candidate was enlivened at intervals [illegible] magnificent couplet:—

Sit you still, stand you by,
You shall hear the next new cry.

Somewhat better as poetical inspiration, though still far from good, was a couplet placarded by the High Church committee ... the South Wilts election:—

Without a fault, and with lots of tin,
The best of three is Lord Henry Thynn.

But, in spite of the local Homer, Lord Henry proved at the poll the worst of the three. The result was not accidental. More trouble was taken and more money spent in securing this particular election than in any other contest among the many recently fought. Forty pair of horses, we are told, were hired in Southampton alone to bring up voters, all the available animals in the county having been also monopolised, in addition to a large contingent from London.

The late elections, partly through money, and partly from the operation or apprehension of the late Act, have proved very unproductive of jokes. One practical joke, however, of immense fun, was played off at Dudley. This borough is the sole property of Lord Ward, who, of course, ought to return a member. Just before the election it transpired that his Lordship had fallen out with his selected nominee. The electors were, consequently, not a little bewildered, and to some extent irate, at finding that the suffrages which they had made up their minds to give to Sir Stafford Northcote were to be disposed of elsewhere, through a mere whim on the part of a Peer not too celebrated for consistency. At this juncture down comes an independent candidate, and before my Lord's will can be told, or my Lord's tenets can be duly indoctrinated, the poll is over, the election declared, and Lord Ward, to his great disgust, finds that his very own borough is represented for the next seven years or so by a member who owes him no manner of allegiance.

We have kept the best joke of all to the last. It is, of course, one of French manufacture. M. Dumas (*père*, not *fils*), as our readers know, has been transmitting to the Paris *Presse* pretty stories concerning our English elections. In London at St. Katharine's-by-the-Tower the French *littérateur* of course drew his descriptions from the easiest source. One election was, to him, just as good as another, and Southwark, lying nearest to London-bridge, was first visited. Vivid descriptions of the nomination, the canvass, the polling, the declaration, and the thanksgivings, in Southwark, were accordingly transmitted by M. Dumas to our Paris contemporary. Among other sketches of persons and incidents some of his most vivid portraitures were devoted to the [illegible] candidate for the borough, Mr. A. Pellatt. So dramatic, indeed, was the picture given of this gentleman, that a rival newspaper, jealous, probably, of the talent displayed by the *Presse* correspondent, accused him of having drawn upon his imagination for the whole affair. In sober truth, *La Vérité* charges M. Dumas with having "invented" Mr. Apsley Pellatt! The joke is almost too wonderful for belief. But let us quote our contemporary's own words:

En effet, M. Alexandre Dumas a inventé un candidat qui était loin sans doute de prévoir qu'il acquerrait en France une notoriété que, sans doute, il n'obtiendra jamais dans son pays." This candidate, we are afterwards told, "est nommé Sir Pellatt," and the placard issued by his committee reminds the writer in *La Vérité* of "ces fameuses affiches que nous avons pu lire, en d'autres temps, sur un foule de *petits monuments* de Paris: *Nommons, nommons Battwr!!* Pellatt est un Battur anglais inventé par M. Dumas."

This was not a bad joke perpetrated by those inveterate jokesters, the Irish, at the Tipperary nomination. A gigantic blacksmith appeared on the hustings holding forth a brobdignagian key. With this key he said Dr. M'Hale had opened and shut the constituency, letting in Lady Certain Sellers and Sellers' supplementary [illegible] instrument having got out of order had been repaired with the best Swedish iron, and was then to be transferred to Father Power, with an appropriate description. The Padre in question received the trust with an appropriate speech, and great fun was the consequence at the time. But the joke, good as it was, is absolutely put aside by the idea that the creator of "Monte Christo" and the indefatigable biographer of the "Trois Mousquetaires" should also have succeeded in "inventing" Mr. Apsley Pellatt.

BELGIAN RAILWAY RULES.—The *Moniteur Belge* publishes a series of arrangements mutually entered into by the directors of the State railways in Belgium, in France, along the Rhine, in Prussia, and of the Great North of Germany for the better accommodation and convenience of the public. Those arrangements are to commence and take effect from the 1st of May next. Direct coupons in the form of little books will be delivered to travellers between the undermentioned localities, viz.:—On the one side: Brussels, Antwerp, Ostend, London via Ostend, [illegible] Paris via Brussels and [illegible] via [illegible] On the other: Hanover, Bremen, Hamburg, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Berlin, Leipsic, and Dresden. The coupons will be available for every train, and during the period of one month. They will be available in order to stop upon his or her journey at any of the towns at which the trains call. Two kinds of tickets will be granted, viz.—those for the first class for the whole journey, which may be called ticket tickets; that is to say, coupons for the first-class as far as Cologne, and for the second-class for places beyond Cologne—that class of carriages corresponding nearly with the first class on the English and French railways. Children of two years old and under, who do not require special places, will not be charged for. Two children under ten years of age, travelling together in the same carriage, will only pay the price of a single place. One child above two years of age will be charged the price of a single place. Each ticket of a traveller of the direct service between any of the towns above mentioned will give the right to the gratuitous transport of luggage to the amount of 50 lb. (25 kilogrammes on the entire journey. The description of the luggage [illegible] transported [illegible] [illegible] of the head of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] localities where the traveller wishes to stop, but always with the gratuitous transport of 50 lb. weight.

TENDER MERCIES OF THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.—Since the sanguinary repulse of the political prisoners in their attempt to escape from the fortress of Palliano, on the 14th ult., measures of the strictest severity have been adopted towards them, including likewise such inmates of the prison who took no part in the affair on the outbreak. All the tenants of the most refractory wards have been put into irons, weapons having been found concealed under some part of the wall of their dormitories. The military regulations have been [illegible] to the detachment of a series of athletic forms and unyielding nerves, whose commander is said to have received *carte blanche* for whatever means of enforcing submission he may think necessary. Hitherto these means have been limited to fettering those prisoners considered most dangerous, and to keeping the others in continuous confinement, the usual exercise in the courtyard having been prohibited since the attempt of the 14th. Moreover, every possible article of [illegible] has been removed from the wards—pens, paper, books, inkstands, and even stuff boxes have been taken from their respective owners; many of whom, being educated men, feel with great severity the deprivation of the only solace hitherto allowed them in their weary hours of confinement, the enjoyment of literary pursuits. Basins bottles, glasses, and other trifling conveniences, permitted by the indulgence of the late commandant of the fortress, have likewise been carried off, as capable of being transformed into missile weapons, and the prisoners are simply reduced to the bare [illegible] [illegible] imagined whether this style of treatment is [illegible] [illegible] resentment of the enchained wretches still [illegible] their slaughtered comrades.—*Letter from Rome*

## LITERATURE.

Travels and Researches in Chaldea and Susiana. By William Kennett Loftus, F.G.S. James Nisbet and Co.

Among the many wonderful achievements in science, art, and industry, for which the present generation will be justly celebrated in a future age, antiquarian researches in Asia will not prove the least remarkable. The exploration of the navigable capabilities of the Euphrates and Tigris by Colonel, now General, Chesney, the geological and geographical researches of Mr. Ainsworth in the same localities; the magnificent discovery of the site and ruins of Nineveh by Mr. Layard; and the method of deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions so ingeniously contrived by Dr. Hicks and Colonel Rawlinson—these are extensions of knowledge in the domain of utility and truth which stamp the highest honour on the middle of the nineteenth century. To this list of illustrious names we may now add that of Mr. Loftus, a man of cultivated mind, energetic in action, industrious in the collection of facts, of excellent judgment, and scrupulously cautious before arriving at decided conclusions. As stated in the preface, these volumes are the result of two visits to Chaldea and Susiana—the first, in connection with the Turco-Persian Frontier Commission, in 1849-52, under the orders of Colonel, now Major-General, Sir W. F. Williams, of Kars, Bart.; and secondly, in conduct of the Expedition sent out by the Assyrian Excavation Fund, at the end of the year 1853. Mr. Loftus has determined two material points in ancient history. He has shown that the Assyrians buried their dead at Chaldea, every mound from Niffar to Mugeyer giving evidence of its having been a necropolis: and he has demonstrated that "Shushan, the Palace" of the scriptural Esther, is identical with Susa; while, the topography being settled, a strong light is thrown on the geography of the Greek campaigns in Persia under Alexander the Great and his successors.

Mr. Layard has expressed his opinion that the great cone at Nimrûd covered a Royal tomb, but no human remains were there found; and Mr. Loftus affirms that not a single instance has been recorded of undoubted Assyrian sculpture in any one of the numerous excavations effected by the English and French Governments. If Assyria be without cemeteries, Chaldea is full of them; and the Babylonian Arrian distinctly states that the marshes south of Babylon contained the sepulchres of the Assyrian Kings. Of the necropolis cities of Chaldea, Warka is the most remarkable. Of this gigantic cemetery Mr. Loftus says—

It is difficult to convey anything like a correct notion of the piles upon piles of human relics which there utterly astound the beholder. Excepting only the triangular space between the three principal ruins, the whole remainder of the platform, the whole space between the walls, and an unknown extent of desert beyond them, are everywhere filled with the bones and sepulchres of the dead. There is probably no other site in the world which can compare with Warka in this respect: even the tombs of ancient Thebes do not contain such an aggregate amount of mortality. From its foundation by Urukh until finally abandoned by the Parthians, a period probably of 2500 years, Warka appears to have been a sacred burial-place in the same manner as the Persians at the present day convey their dead from the most distant corners of the Shah's dominions, and even from India itself, to the holy shrines of Kerbela and Meshed 'Ali, so, doubtless, it was the custom of the ancient people of Babylonia to transport the bones of their deceased relatives and friends to the necropolis of Warka and other sites in the dread solitudes of the Chaldean marshes. The two great rivers, the Tigris and the Euphrates, would, like the Nile in Egypt, afford an admirable means of conveying them from a distance even from the upper plains of Assyria.

The coffins, of various shapes, were piled on each other. Mr. Loftus drove his trenches downwards to the depth of thirty feet, and the layers were continually found: the looseness of the sand did not permit more profound excavations without danger to the workmen; but it is fairly presumed that the accumulations of the dead reached down to the base of the central platform, a depth of sixty feet. In this the necropolis were found funereal jars and sarcophagi, on which various figures were inscribed. The surfaces of many of the coffins were similarly decorated. Of these one of the most remarkable was that of a warrior, arrayed in a short close-fitting tunic and long boots of leather garments, his arms akimbo, and his legs wide astride. Engravings of these relics are given in the work. The coffins are composed of yellow clay mixed with straw, and half baked; some are glazed. Mr. Loftus found many shaped like a slipper. One of the early forms is very curious—

It resembles an oval dish cover, the sides sloping outwards towards the base, which rests on a projecting rim. The dimensions vary from four to seven feet long, about two feet wide, and from one to three feet deep. On carefully removing the cover the skeleton is seen resting generally on the left side, but trussed like a fowl, the legs being drawn up and bent at the knees to fit the size of the cover. Sometimes the skull rests on the bones of the left hand, whilst those of the right—holding cylinders of the same material as stone and some small personal ornaments—have fallen into a copper bowl in front. In one instance I ascertained that an enormous quantity of hair was confined in a finely-worked head-dress, the meshes of which were distinctly discernible. There were also fragments of blue linen upon various parts of the skeletons, and the remains of a wooden box, which had contained two massive shells (*Cypræa moneta*) and one of the same species as those occurring abundantly in the ruins. The bones of the toes, fingers, ankles, and wrists were encircled with bangles or rings of brass.

The discoveries of Mr. Layard and of his successors, together with the ingenious method of interpreting the cuneiform inscriptions, have in many particulars strongly confirmed the authentic character of Scripture history. Mr. Loftus is entitled to the merit of having shown that at Shushan, Susa, Sus, and Shush, are various names for the same city; that Elymais—the title by which the Greek and Roman authors designated a portion of ancient Susiana—refers to that region in which Elam, the son of Shem, founded a kingdom; and that the Ahasuerus of Scripture, who married Esther at Shushan, and elevated the Jewish maiden to the Persian throne, is the Xerxes of Grecian history defeated at Marathon and Thermopylæ—whose identity, indeed, has also been proved by the learned Dr. Kitto. Historians and antiquarian critics have widely differed as to the foundation of Susa; and the conquest of Susiana by Ashur bani-pal, King of Assyria, about 660 B.C., is described as the conquest of "Shushan." Mr. Loftus has grappled with all the difficulties surrounding the interesting subject; and, not having space our-elves to present his arguments fully to our readers, we must refer them to chapter xxvii. of his work, in which the early history of Susa is learnedly discussed. But it was one of the richest of the ancient kingdoms of the East is proved by the fact that when Alexander the Great entered the city, after his decisive victory over the Persians at Arbela, he "found in the treasury immense sums of money, with fifty thousand talents of silver in ore and ingots, five thousand quintals of Hermione purple, and numerous other articles a portion of the property which Xerxes carried off from Greece." The fifty thousand talents of silver, estimated in English money amounted to £7,500,000. The quintal weighs about five cwt., and the celebrated Hermione purple is to be computed at the rate of £25 sterling per lb. "The area occupied by the ruins (of Susa) covers an extent of ground three miles and a half in circumference; and, if the numerous small mounds around the great mass be included, spreads over the whole visible plain east the Shaour. To the west of that stream no mounds whatever."

In the neighbourhood of these ruins is the real or reputed tomb of the Prophet Daniel, to which pilgrims resort from all parts of the country. Sir William Ouseley has translated a Persian tradition on this subject, from which it appears that when Abu Musa, A.D. 640, invaded the country, he broke upon the coffin, which contained the mortal remains of Daniel, which were found wrapped in a winding-sheet of gold brocade. The people told the conqueror that the holy man, when living, could always obtain copious showers of rain in a season of drought, and that the people of Irak called him Danyel Hakim, or Daniel the Sage. Abu Musa reported to Omar, Commander of the Faithful, this interesting discovery, and received the following instructions. He was directed "to remove, with due respect and religious reverence, the body of Daniel to some place where the people of Sús could no longer enjoy the possession of it. Abu Musa immediately on receipt of this order obliged the people of Sús to turn the stream, which supplied them with water, from its natural course, then he brought forth the body of Daniel, and, having wrapped another shroud over the gold brocade above described, he commanded that a grave should be made in the dry channel of the river, and therein he deposited the prophet's venerable remains; the grave was then finally secured, and covered with stones of considerable size; the river was restored to its former channel, and the waters of Sús now flow over the body of Daniel." But it so happened that the new place of interment was not equidistant from the two banks; the consequence was that the land nearest to the coffin was fertile, while the more remote was poor and barren. Thus difference was attributed to the bones of the prophet. It led to many fierce disputes, which were at last terminated by the intervention of Sanjar, King of Persia. "He declared (the disputes) to be beneath his dignity in the honour of Daniel, and commanded that the distance between the two banks should be exactly measured, that Daniel's coffin should be deposited in another coffin made of glass, and that it should be suspended from the centre of the bridge by chains of iron. A place of worship was erected on the spot, open to any one who desired to say his prayers, whether he be Jew or Gentile; and the coffin of Daniel is suspended from the bridge to this very day. The King commanded that, in honour of Daniel, nobody should be allowed to fish in the river one mile on each side of the coffin." Such is the account of Benjamin of Tudela (A.D. 1160—1173), and no doubt he saw the suspended coffin. Sanjar died in 1157.

Whoever relishes Layard will be delighted with Loftus. Both have the same spirit of enterprise, the same energy of character, the same love of antiquarian research. Both bring a large amount of learning to their several tasks, and both possess a lively style of narration. Mr. Loftus has travelled over new ground, and has the happy art of almost persuading the reader that he is treading the localities described. In his last chapter he displays high scholarship and acute discrimination in clearing up many difficulties connected with the rivers of Susiana, and especially with the two streams of the Eulæus.

## THE IMPROVEMENTS IN FLEET-STREET.

*(To the Editor of the* Illustrated London News*)*

The long residence of my family in Fleet-street has imbued me not unnaturally, with an interest for the literary history and associations of its neighbourhood. I have, therefore, read with appropriate pleasure your two articles in the Illustrated London News of April 4 on the "Inns of Court" and "Fleet-street," blending so charmingly old things with new. Having said so much, permit me to submit for your consideration a slight correction of your otherwise accurate account. Jacob Robinson, the publisher of Pope and Warburton, did not live, as stated, at No. 16 (now Groom's, the confectioner), but at a shop under the west side of the Inner Temple gateway, now removed, but last occupied by Mr. Piercy, a law-bookseller, twenty years ago. No. 16 was the "Cross Keys," inhabited by Bernard Lintot, between the years 1717 and 1734, the original publisher of Pope's "Homer." Soon after that time it became, what it has since remained, a house celebrated for excellent coffee. Nando's Coffee house, by some confused with Groom's house, was at Skelton's, the hairdresser, No. 17. You are quite correct in stating that Dick's Coffee-house, or a house on that site, was the original printing-office attached to this house. The late Mr. Richard Tottel, barrister to Edward VI., Queens Mary and Elizabeth; but the sign of the Hande and Starre belonged rather to this house than to the printing-office, where Tottel lived, and published the law and other works he printed. We, at the present day, follow the occupation Tottel did in the days of Edward VI.; perhaps you will therefore excuse our fastidiousness in asking you to write law publishers as our designation, instead of law stationers.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant.

Joshua W. Butterworth, F.S.A.

7, Fleet-street (the Hande and Starre), April 14, 1857.

The British Museum.—We are authorised to state that the present Reading-rooms of the British Museum will not be used for the purposes of study after the 30th inst. During the first week in May, when the Museum will be closed as usual, the Library of Reference will be removed from its present locality to the New Reading-room; and, in order to avoid unnecessary interruption while this operation is being carried on, no strangers will be admitted to the libraries for any purpose whatever. On the 8th of May the New Reading-room will be thrown open to the public generally, who will be allowed to visit it freely until the 16th, after which day it will be devoted exclusively to the use of the readers. This arrangement will involve the loss of a few days to students; but it is anticipated that it will afford much gratification to multitudes who would otherwise have little chance of seeing a building of which, competent judges say, the nation ought to be proud. As the entrance to the new Reading-room is through the front Hall, it will be necessary that readers should bring their tickets of admission with them, until they have become known to the doorkeepers.

The Imperial Washing of Feet.—On the 9th inst., at nine o'clock in the morning, twenty-four old people—twelve men and as many women—who who were dressed in the ancient German costume, were conducted to the Hall of Ceremony (*Ceremonien Saal*) of the Palace. On their arrival the men were placed on one side of a long table, and the women on the other. As soon as the seniors had taken their seats their Majesties entered and presented to them a great number of dishes, which were brought in trays by the Imperial servers. The Emperor handled the crockery in a masterly way; but the Empress required the assistance of her ladies. After this ceremony had been gone through, the Emperor and Empress, who had attended to the wants of the aged guests, left the hall. The twenty-four large baskets, which were sent to the rooms occupied by the paupers in the almshouse. At ten o'clock the washing of their feet began. It was performed by the Emperor and Empress, the various members of the Imperial family, and the ladies-in-waiting. The women Her Majesty herself took in hand. She took off the left shoe of each, poured water on one of the feet, and then dried it with a towel. Each had been previously provided with a new pair of shoes, and the whole of the twenty-four were clothed in entirely new garments. The ceremony was performed in the most solemn manner. All those who attended it, and especially Her Majesty herself, acted in exactly the same way as the Imperial Consort. *Leipsic Journal.*

"The Hail no Cabs."—A strange, and to some observers a very disagreeable, incident has occurred in the north-west. A few days since a cow-keeper—or village policeman, of Cawnpore, ran up to another in Futtegkar, and gave him two chupatties. These are indigestible little unleavened cakes, the common food of the poorer classes. He ordered him to make ten more, and give two to each of the five nearest cow-keepers, with the same order. He was obeyed, and in a few hours the whole country was in commotion with chowkeydars running about with these cakes. The wave swept province after province with a speed at which official orders never fly. The magistrates were powerless, and the disputes at this moment are flying westward. Nobody has the least idea what it all means. Some officers fancy it is a ceremony intended to avert the cholera, others hint at treason a view encouraged by the native officials; others talk of it as a trifle—a joke. For much beyond it to be the act of some wealthy fool in pursuance of a vow, but its significance is this. There are some 90,000 policemen in these provinces. If they should purchase a similar dangerous ideas, how perfect is their organisation!—*Letter from Calcutta*

Hunting in Cheshire.—The Cheshire pack is generally supposed to have been established about two hundred years ago, and nearly all the first hounds were red tan, a colour which is still often to be found in the kennel. I believe that the blue pile, which was first introduced by the Duke of Rutland's Saladin, appears at intervals by breeding. The name of this hound was nearly as dear to the Cheshire huntsmen as Ranger, one of Earl Fitzwilliam's blood, was to the late Tom Carter's father. In fact, when the latter had ridden over for a few days' stay with Lord Scarborough's huntsman, he would put down his glass in an evening, and shout "Ranger! hey! Ranger!" unconsciously for as long as a short hour. Fifty years since the noted Bill Gaff hunted them, and at that time they went one week out of the four, during the season, to the Woore kennels, with a host of scarlets in their train. There was very little bet for Bill that week, but he used to snatch some two or three hours from his pipe and his blue ruin—of which he could drink enough to float a man-of-war—and turn out with his hood piled, and himself "all right," at cockcrow. Sir Peter Warburton, of Arley Hall, was then the master; his hounds were large and slashing, and his grass of ale the best in the county. The runs seem to be of immense length. One day they gave up to the foot of home that Gaff, having a fixture on the forest early next day, took the freshest horse and went back during the night, leaving the wearied whips and hounds to follow at leisure. Having no other resource, he thrust the boiler into a red coat, and the pair found a fox with the second pack and killed him at Bryn-y-pys, after a regular crow-flight of twenty-five miles. Luckily the puppies were out at walk when the madness occurred in the kennel, some fourteen years ago; and, as twenty-five couple were entered the next season, the original blood was kept right. For many weeks watchers, with long leathern gauntlets and dog-tongs, held their dull sentry, night after night, to drag out each hound to his doom the moment he showed any symptoms. Each of them was then confined in a separate kennel; but the subtle poison crept on and on, and at last sixty couple of working hounds, as clever and bony as any in England, had to be destroyed. The shooting days of a noble racing Earl among his thoroughbreds was nothing to the final slaughter; and the poor victims were replaced by fifty couple of Mr. Codrington's hounds.—*The Post and the Paddock (Hunting Edition).*

Shutting-up "The Shop."—At a party in Paris, recently, the lady of the house insisted on young Dumas entertaining the company by telling them a story. "Madam," said he, "every one to his profession. The gentleman who preceded me as I came in is an officer of artillery. When he has fired a cannon in your drawing room, I will tell my story."—*New York Home Journal*

Madame Otto Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) gave birth, on the 31st ult., at Dresden, to a daughter.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is announced that the Grand Duke Constantine has consented, at Louis Napoleon's request, to prolong his intended stay in Paris for a week to a fortnight.

The King of the Two Sicilies arrived at Naples on the 19th inst., to witness the procession of the Vergine Addolorata. Immediately after the ceremonies were over he left for Caserta.

Viscount Ingestre, M.P., has taken the house No. 17, Eccleston-square, in order to attend to his Parliamentary duties, having abandoned his intended Continental tour since his return for Stafford.

On Saturday last the French Emperor reviewed several regiments that are about to quit the garrison of Paris. After the filing past, the Imperial Prince was taken in front of the troops in a carriage, and held up to the soldiers by his nurse.

"Intelligence from London," says the *Pays*, "informs us that an official account had reached that city that the Grand Duke Constantine will visit London in the latter part of May."

General Todtleben, accompanied by several Russian officers visited the Hôtel des Invalides on Sunday last, where he was received with much courtesy, by the staff of that establishment. The General, who speaks French fluently, conversed with several invalids who had served in the Crimea.

It is now said that Prince Napoleon, who is thoroughly anti-Russian, will not go to Toulon for the purpose of meeting the Grand Duke Constantine, as proposed.

The Sultan has announced to Lord Stratford the concession of a piece of ground for the building of a Protestant church and hospital at Pera, for which a large sum has already, it is said, been subscribed in England.

The first detachment of the Imperial family of Russia has arrived in Rome, consisting of the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolaievna.

Amongst other preparations for distinguished visitors at Rome the Belvedere portion of the Vatican Gallery is being repainted, and the Apollo, Mercury, and Laocoon are new strongly relieved by rich chocolate-coloured walls.

A matrimonial alliance is about to take place between the eldest son of Lord Campbell and the eldest daughter of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. *Bristol Mirror.*

It is expected that the King of Bavaria will arrive in Paris about the 11th of May. His Majesty Maximilian II. is forty-six years of age. He ascended the throne on the 21st March, 1848.

The recently-consecrated Bishop of Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Dr. Harper, and his family, arrived at that colony on the 22nd of December last.

Cardinal Antonelli is said to have persuaded M. de Rayneval that it will not be convenient to allow his Holiness the Pope to visit Paris for the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon III.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, M.P., was in Portsmouth Dockyard on Saturday last, taking notes.

The Duchess de Berri and the Duke della Grazia Lucchesi Palli left Venice on the 3rd inst. for Florence and Naples.

At a general court of the proprietors, held on Tuesday, Sheffield Neave, Esq., and Bonamy Dobree, Esq., were respectively elected Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank for the ensuing year.

M. de Bismarck, President of the Diet of Frankfort, has had several audiences of the French Emperor, concerning the Neufchâtel affairs.

Prince Danilo is about to visit London. He has had several interviews with the Turkish Ambassador at Paris on political affairs.

M. Emile Pereire, President of the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company, has been promoted to the rank of officer in the Legion of Honour.

A letter from Odessa, of the 23rd ult., announces that Count Strogonoff, Governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, has just received a despatch informing him that the visit of the Emperor to that part of the empire is now decided on.

The Chevalier de Sekl, one of the functionaries attached to the Ministry of Commerce at Vienna, blew out his brains a few days back in consequence of heavy losses by Bourse speculations.

The Irish Judges are now engaged on the Peerage Bill. Butler Mountgarret, which has been frequently noticed in the newspapers, and the decision in which will decide the title to the Irish Peerage.

General Dreniakine, one of the oldest veterans in the Russian army, died, a few days ago, aged ninety-seven. He commenced his military career in the reign of Catherine, and served in the campaigns under Prince Potemkine.

Signor Saffi, the Roman Triumvir, delivered a lecture at Edinburgh on the 14th inst. Mr. Adam Black, M.P., in the chair. "Italy as it is, and Italy as it ought to be."

M. Alexandre Mon had the honour of a private audience of the Pope on the 4th inst., in which he delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary of the Court of Spain to the Holy See.

Mr. Horsman has, we (*Scotsman*) have reason to believe, resigned his office of Secretary for Ireland.

Within the last few days numbers of Imperial waggons have been sent off from the Garde Meuble to Fontainebleau, with furniture and decorations destined to adorn the palace for the reception of the Grand Duke Constantine.

The Rev. Canon Parkinson has so far recovered from the severe attack of paralysis as to be able to attend prayers in the Chapel Royal, St. Pe's.

The treaty between England and Persia has arrived at Teheran. The ratification will not take place for five or six weeks.

Mr. Eskridge Lane, a nephew of the American President, has fallen a victim to the "National Hotel" disease, with which he was attacked while staying with his uncle at Washington during the inauguration.

Mr. Thomas Scully, brother of the late member for Cork, died on Monday last, after a short illness. His illness is attributed to the fatigue he underwent during the contest for the county.

More than 200 applicants appeared in Washington for every appointment in the gift of the Administration.

Conversions from Catholicism to Protestantism are increasing rapidly in Austria Proper since the last Concordat; and it is said that this religious movement is gaining ground in Bohemia, Moravia, and Carinthia.

M. Horace Vernet has received an official invitation from Washington to paint the portrait of President Buchanan. He is going to America for the purpose.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 9th inst. contains a Royal decree granting an "ample and general amnesty to all those who, in any manner whatsoever, have taken part in the Carlist insurrections and conspiracies of the last two years."

On Sunday (to-morrow) a second grand banquet will be given by those residents in Paris. Dr. Kern and M. Barmann have promised to attend.

Sir S. M. Peto arrived at Lisbon on the 1st inst., and was engaged with the Government in negotiations for the continuation of the Santarem Railway.

The Rev. E. Kincaid, a missionary to Burmah, has arrived at Washington with a letter from the King of Ava to the United States Government, inviting the establishment of friendly and commercial relations between his court and the United States.

Lieutenant Perry, of Windsor Court-martial celebrity, has adopted the stage as a profession, having recently appeared at Melbourne, in "London Assurance."

A party of forty Swiss, from the canton of Tessino, left Havre for the other day for Southampton. They are to embark for Australia, where they intend to found a village exclusively Swiss.

There is a report from New Orleans to the effect that the United States' Government is to acquire the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in consideration of 10,000,000 dols., to be paid to Mexico.

The Lyons Chamber of Commerce has offered a premium of 6000 f. to any person who shall discover a colouring matter uniting all the qualities of the China green.

The merchants of New York have subscribed largely to purchase a service of plate to be presented to Governor Marcy, for his regard of their interests while Secretary of State.

The recent elections at Nova Scotia resulted in the return to Parliament of all the Ministers by large majorities.

The guano islands on the Keys, south of Havannah, have proved, on analysis, to be destitute of ammonia.

THE HUNTSMAN'S RETURN. PAINTED BY J. J. HILL. FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS SEE NEXT PAGE

## SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

[CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

We engrave Mr. Hill's very pleasing picture, "The Fisherman's Return" (109). The distinctive peculiarities and the general picturesqueness of the fisherman and his family on every coast of the world render them an especially favourite subject of poetical description or artistic representation. Attention is also drawn to them by the perilous mode in which they gain their livelihood. Who, on seeing a frail fishing-smack push out hopefully with, perhaps, two or even three generations of one family on board—when, as you imagine, the sky has many threatening indications and the sea is already agitated—who does not feel yearning sympathy with the humblest lives ventured on that treacherous surface? And who does not share in the simple joy of the return—so naturally and faithfully represented in our picture—a joy so heightened and enhanced by all the danger and peril? The fisherman's boat on the beach reminds us of a beautiful passage by Mr. Ruskin. Speaking of the dark flanks of such a boat, he says, they are—

> Just round enough to remind us, in their broad and gradual curves, of the sweep of the green surges they know so well, and of the hours when the old sides of seared timber, all ashine with the sea, plunge and dip in the deep green purity of the mounded waves more joyfully than a deer lies down among the grass of spring, the soft white cloud of foam opening momentarily at the bows, or fading and flying high into the breeze where the seagulls toss and shriek; the joy and beauty of it all the while so mingled with the sense of unfathomable danger, and the human effort and sorrow going on from age to age—waves rolling for ever, and winds moaning for ever, and faithful hearts trusting and sickening for ever, and brave lives dashed away about the rattling beach, like weeds, for ever; and still at the helm of every lonely boat, through starless night and hopeless dawn, His hand who spread the fisher's net over the dust of the Sidonian palaces, and gave into the fisher's hand the keys of the kingdom of heaven.

Mr. Hill has depicted with great skill the hearty natural feelings of the moment of the return in the disposition and employment of each figure; and the frank, unaffected expression on every countenance evinces keen perception of the workings of the features in unsophisticated nature. The whole composition is excellent, and the colouring very dainty in tone and tasteful in arrangement.

The greater number of landscapes in this Exhibition are disfigured by slovenliness of execution and want of finish—defects which are explained, in most cases, by the number of contributions sent by each artist. The best landscape in the gallery is certainly Mr. Sever's "Salmon Leap on the Conway" (178). The white light in the picture is admirably managed. It describes the diverse form and the variegated colour of the boulders which obstruct the stream and force it into petty fury with the greatest truth. The discrimination of the hues of these boulders, indeed, evinces a very fine eye for colour. The atmospheric clearness is also very happy, and the general effect equal to the truth in particulars. "Scene on the Severn at Framylode" (628) is likewise full of strength and breadth.

Mr. Clint's "Recollection of Sunset on the Thames" (80) may be true to the effect sometimes near London; but such a smoky, misty recollection was scarcely worth preservation. We do not ask for

> The light that never was on sea or land,
> The consecration and the poet's dream.

But we do ask for a brighter sunset than this, and we contend that such sunsets are to be seen even in the "Pool." Another picture by this artist, "The Cove of Cork" (636), is an extraordinary contrast to the last in brightness and clearness, although the touch is a little heavy in the distance.

"Evening on the Llugwy, from the Bridge, Bettws-y-Caed" (195), by Mr. Pettitt, is very carefully painted. The stream struggles and foams among the slate rocks, and the evening rays gild here and there the spray and the crests of the foam very naturally. Still the general tone is somewhat horny, and the picture looks like the work of a foreign artist—that is to say, it has not English freshness of colour. In "Brougham Castle" (309) there is a very bold and strange, yet we believe very truthful, effect, resulting from the sun having set behind the castle. No. 254 is also an admirable picture.

With the mention of Mr. Boddington's name our readers will at once expect "Summer Morning on the Thames," or "Summer Evening on the Thames;" and they will not be disappointed, for there are both in this Exhibition, and an "Autumn Evening" besides. Our artist has, however, in "Approaching Storm near Marlow on Thames" (550), departed from his own small circle of effects in which he certainly reigns almost supreme. His regular set pallet for sunny effects he has darkened and sullied to represent the thunder-clouds, but without any startling success. In "A Summer's Noon, Llyn Gwernen, North Wales" (223), Mr. Boddington is quite at home. The flood of light from the sky is unimitable; the foreground, however, does not appear sufficiently lit up.

Mr. G. Cole, in No. 541, comes very near Cuyp. His cattle are ruminating in that golden evening hour which often sets nobler animals "chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancies." The long rays streak the green sward with a soft light like the down on a peach. No. 13, "Landscape and Cattle," though a much larger, and also a fine, picture, is not quite so sunny and luminous.

CLOSE OF THE HUNTING SEASON: MENDING THE GAPS.—DRAWN BY JOHN LEECH.—(SEE PAGE 364.)

There is much peaceful stillness and tenderness about the distance in two works by Mr. Tennant—Nos. 31 and 617.

Mr. West, in No. 158, has represented one of the thousand water falls of Norway with apparently great felicity. The work bears the impress of reality in every part. The boiling, smoking rush of the mountain torrent—clear and pure because it has not yet reached any of the muddy impurities of the valley—and the thin transparency of the atmosphere, are both admirably depicted. This is the kind of scene in which Mr. West chiefly distinguishes himself. In several other works by this artist we notice that his foliage is somewhat heavy [illegible] and his level water rather woolly.

Mr. [illegible]'s Recollections of the Rhine" (84) are, it must be confessed, rather [illegible]. But "Converted" (608) proves that the artist can be charmingly clear and distinct. The drifting clouds and the cutting horizon convey the impression of wind very forcibly.

The handling in Mr. Zeitter's works is on the wrong side of boldness. We do not deny that a great deal is expressed by a few flourishes of the brush, but a great deal more should be aimed at by a conscientious artist.

In the Kentish Marshes with Cattle" (245), by Mr. Wainewright, is fresh and pleasing in effect, though a rather empty picture, and lamentably deficient in finish and painstaking.

A large picture by Mr. W. Shayer, "A Devonshire Fisherman and Grandchildren" (166), importunately demands the attention of visitors, but we fear they will find not much to admire in it. The light, and shade, and grouping, are inartistic; and the colour, particularly the purple of the clouds, not natural.

Two pictures by Mr. Henzell deserve notice, and also the works of the following artists viz., Messrs. F. C. Ward, Mogford, Wilson, Taylor, Kennedy, Morris, and Gosling.

We have incidentally mentioned one or two water-colour drawings; but a few more deserve particular attention. By the veteran, Mr. Aaron Penley, we have "The Sun's Last Gleam, Loch Dennacher, near the Trossachs" (672), with all his well-known wash of warm air and calm reach of water. "Schoolgirl" (837), by Mr. Ayling, has much sweetness of expression, and, for water-colour painting, has great breadth. The water, in particular, in No. 655, by Mr. Taylor, is excellently painted. Mr. Dobbin has well represented the lacework intricacy of the spire of Antwerp Cathedral in No. 662. In conclusion, "The Lover of Art" (962), by Mr. Chapman, is full of promise. Karl Hartmann's "Pifferari" (887) are very forcibly painted. Mr. Ingle-field's Views are very interesting. Mr. Deane's "St. Paul's" is a capital piece of truth; and Mr. Hayller's "Sketch of Character" is full of that quality. But we beg pardon—*place aux dames*. Miss Macirone's picture, No. 673, decidedly deserves a better place; and Mrs. Withers's pictures of still-life, &c., are full of her customary carefulness.

## THE FOREIGN FACTORIES AT CANTON.

One of the results of the war with China has been the demolition of the Foreign Factories at Canton. They have already been, in part, illustrated in our Journal; but the View engraved upon page [illegible] shows the entire range of the Factories, copied for a picture painted by a native artist for Captain Hall (then of the *Nemesis*), who has obligingly placed this View at our disposal.

The factories at Canton have often been described; and, as an accompaniment to the present view, which may be regarded as a [illegible] of a large extent of property which has fallen a prey to the vengeance of the Cantonese authorities, we cannot do better than quote the following outline of the factories, from Sir John Davis's excellent work "The Chinese":—

> Among the most respectable-looking buildings of Canton, inasmuch as the fronts at least are concerned, are the foreign factories, which occupy a very limited extent along the bank of the river in the south-western suburb. The confined state of these, and their utter inadequacy to accommodate an increased number of traders, at the same time that the Government refuses any increase of space, is a subject which must very soon be debated with the local authorities. These factories, together with a large portion of the suburb in which they are situated, are built on a muddy flat, which has been gained from the river, and they are consequently erected upon wooden piles, only just above high-water mark. The heavy rains during the summers of 1833 and 1834 produced [illegible] ings of the river, which inundated the whole of the European factories to the height of several feet on their ground-floors. Boats plied from door to door along the streets, and from one European residence to another; and a net was seen to be cast for fish in the midst of a Hong merchant's grounds.
>
> It may, perhaps seem incredible that the whole frontage of the buildings, in which foreigners of all nations are shut up together, for the prosecution of their trading business at Canton, does not exceed between seven and eight hundred feet. Each front, of which there are about thirteen, extends backwards about a hundred and thirty yards into a long narrow lane or thoroughfare, on each side of which, as well as over arches that cross it, are the confined abodes of the English, French, Dutch, Americans, Parsees and others. Many of these spend a large portion, if not the whole of their lives here in the worship of Mammon, without the [illegible] and with no recreation but the jingling of dollars [illegible] examined by the Chinese [illegible]. Many years back a considerable number of flags, as the D[illegible] and American were hoisted in front of the factories, besides [illegible] but for the last quarter of a century these three, with the French tricolor, which was erected soon after the Revolution of 1830, have been the only foreign ensigns [illegible].
>
> The European factories are [illegible] the word Hong being also [illegible] blishment or warehouse [illegible] or [illegible] Hong [illegible] which serves to surround a portion of the city wall as well as to [illegible] that part of the town. This is crossed with a single arch, by a narrow street at the back of the factories, that leads to the warehouses of the several Hong merchants, all of them communicating with the river by wooden or stone stairs, from which the tea and other merchandize is shipped.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### ROYAL JEWELS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

AN interesting letter from Mr. FitzPatrick, commencing the "Memorabilia" in the paper of March 21, on the subject of the "Royal Jewels of Great Britain," induces me to forward to you a copy of a singularly curious document that I found among a few old papers in the library of the late Mr. Britton, whose architectural and antiquarian collections, in accordance with his wishes, will be sold by auction in Wellington-street, during the ensuing month, by my partner and myself. Not only is the document one of high historical interest in connection with the subject of the Royal Insignia of England; but as a literary curiosity it is perhaps more refreshing inasmuch as the most prominent signature affixed to it is that of George Wither, the most voluminous poetical author of his time, his works being dated from 1613 to 1667, and extending to *above one hundred*. He was a great Puritan, and taking an active part in the rebellion he raised a troop of horse, to which he was appointed Major, and not long after Cromwell made him Major-General of the Parliamentary Army in the county of Surrey. I have before me a copy of a reprint, by my friend Mr. Pulham (one of the most enthusiastic collectors of the works of Wither), of a very rare poem, one of the most singular of the Poet's productions. It is entitled "A Single Si Quis," and was published in 1648, though without the date appearing in it. It consisted of only two quarto leaves, and the only copy I have ever seen was attached to a copy of his "Opobalsamum Angliæanum," 1646, which was sold in the Heber Library, in 1834 (part iv., lot 3013), but not mentioned in the catalogue—it having been accidentally overlooked. My friend Mr. Pulham states in the preface to his reprint of the poem, that it was written by George Wither, "in consequence of the neglect which one of the author's petitions met with from the Puritan Parliament;" and that "he was appointed with Colonel Humphreys and seven others as trustees to ferret out, secure, value, and sell the jewels, wearing apparel, and other effects of the unfortunate King Charles and his family." The last sentence, John Humfrey, was no doubt a Colonel named, though differently spelt. I will only add that the original document consists of a small folio sheet of vellum, and that the autograph signature of Poet George Wither is of the utmost rarity. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, S. LEIGH SOTHEBY, The Woodlands, Norwood.

15 JUNII, 1632 At the Committes of Trustees for the sale of the late Kings Goodes. These are to certifie all those whome it may concerne that Sir Henry Mildmay Kt Master of the Jewell House hath caused to bee delivered unto us (according to an Act of Parliament for sale of the late King, Queene, and Princes Goodes) Two Crownes called the King and Queenes crownes, with a third called the Crowne of King Edward the Sixth, As also the gold and Silver Plate and divers Vessells of Cristall, and Aggats belonging to the aforesaid, valued distinctly according to such particulars as have beene returned by us in a Duplicate, or Duplicates to the Counsell of State, and amounting in the whole to above £13000 0 0. Wee certifie likewise that he hath fully satisfied unto the Treasury for Sale of the said Goodes the Some of £1801 0s. 02d. for the Plate charged upon him as master of the aforesaid office by Booke Information or otherwise; and that wee find not upon examination of the Bookes belonging to the said Office that hee is chargeable with any more. Moreover the said Sir Henry hath by his deputy officer searched, and caused to be searched, the Bookes, Indentures, Charges, and Receipts of the plate delivered forth of the Kings offices, or to other persons, with what was owing by them in particular; and upon our request hath assisted us by his said deputy in drawing upp an account of what may probably bee recovered, amounting to a considerable Some. The said Sir Henry hath also voluntarily taken his Oath before us That there is not to his knowledge in the Booke or Bookes of charges pertaining to his said Office but what he hath caused to bee produced before us and hath further declared, That there is not to his knowledge and remembrance any more plate chargeable upon himselfe (as Master of the said office or upon any other) by any Record in the said office to the value of an ounce, but what hee hath delivered upp, discharged, accounpted, or payd for as aforesaid:

DAVID POWELL. JOHN HOCHE. GEO: WITHER.
RAPHE GRAFTON. HENRY CREETH. JOHN HUMFREY.

### NOTES.

SHAKSPEARE CUP.—I have read with much interest your article on the Shakspeare Cup. I too have a Shakspeare Cup, with the history of which I will trouble you. When the Incumbent of Stratford, in the plenitude of his taste, cut down Shakspeare's mulberry tree, Mr. Sharpe, of Stratford, obtained a part of it, out of which he turned a cup, which he afterwards sold to Mr. Garrick. This cup, at Mr. Garrick had a Shakspeare Cup presented to him by the Corporation of Stratford (qy., whether this cup be that which was sold at Mr. Berry's sale?), he gave to his nephew, on whose decease it became the property of his widow. This lady was a favourite singer at the Newcastle theatre, and having received attentions from Mr. John Erwling Wilson, of the Customs, of this port, she presented the cup to him, which he retained as a precious relic during the remainder of his life. On Mr. Wilson's death the cup was sold to Mr. William Burrett, a Gateshead silversmith in this town, who afterwards sold it to me. When I obtained the cup it was a plain unadorned vessel; but I have had it lined with silver and placed silver shields on its side with the armorial insignia of Shakspeare, *et John of Gaunt, Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, Harry Hotspur, and Owen Glendower*, all of whom are immortalised in the plays of our great dramatist. On the rim I have put my own crest and an Old English F, and added Garrick's own verses:

Behold! this fair goblet was carved from the tree
Which, O, my sweet Shakspeare! was planted by thee.

When I have a party of literary friends at dinner I use this cup as a loving cup, and it never fails to awaken the most pleasing recollections in the minds of us all.—JOHN FENWICK, F.S.A., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

VULGAR ERRORS.—The following cutting, yellow with age, is from a newspaper of the year 1816. As some of the vulgar errors referred to still exist, a revival of the old paragraph may instruct some and amuse many.—W. J. FITZ-PATRICK.

"VULGAR ERRORS.—It is difficult to account for many of the prevailing vulgar errors with regard to what is supposed to be law. Such are, that the body of a debtor may be taken into execution after his death. Other vulgar errors are, that the old statutes have prohibited the planting of vineyards or the use of sawing-mills. It is supposed likewise to be penal to open a coal-mine or to kill a crow within five miles of London, as also to shoot with a wind gun or to carry a dark lantern. That the law has set a price on the head of the hedgehog may also be classed among errors; for notions, for no such law is now in being or ever did exist in this country. To these vulgar errors may be added, the supposing that the King signs the death-warrant (as it is called) for the execution of a criminal, as also that a woman marrying a man under the gallows will save him from the execution. It is also a prevailing error, that those who are born at sea belong to Stepney parish. Another vulgar error is, that a surgeon or butcher (from the barbarity of their business) may be challenged as jurors. Among the ignorant it is supposed that there is a statute which obliges the owners of asses to crop their ears, lest the length of them should frighten the horses which they meet on the road. The notion that in order completely to disinherit the heir-at-law his ancestors must bequeath him a shilling is also founded in error. It is a very prevailing vulgar error also, that every Bishop, before he accepts a Bishopric which is offered him, affects a maiden coyishness, and answers *nolo episcopari*. Another error is, that first cousins may marry, and second cousins may not. This paradox arose from confounding the provisions of the civil and canon law; by the former of which first cousins are permitted to marry, but by the latter second cousins are prohibited. Two other additional vulgar errors are, that when a man designs to marry a woman that is in debt if he takes her from the hands of the priest, clothed only in her shift, it is supposed that he is not liable to *her* engagements. The second, that selling a wife in the public market, with a halter about her neck, will free a man thereafter from the responsibility of a husband."

A QUAINT EPITAPH.—The following inscription from a tombstone is curious, and may be interesting to some of your readers: Attached to the north wall of the church of Grade, in the Meneage or Lizard district of Cornwall, is a slab, round the edge of which are the words "Here lyeth the body of Hugh Mason, Gent., who departed this life in the feare of God, the third day of December, 1671, and of the age sixty-five." His arms are sculptured at the top, a fess between three griffin's-heads erased. In the centre of the slab are the following lines, which countenance the tradition still prevailing in the parish, that he was a Roundhead; or, as some say, a Regicide. He was evidently no friend of the Church; and it appears he chose to be buried on the north side of the church, to avoid payment of the customary fee:—

"Why here?—why not?—'tis all one ground,
And here none will my dust confound.
My Saviour lay where no one did,
Why not, neither as his Head?
No quire to sing, no bells to ring.
Why, sirs, thus buried was my King.
I grudge the fashion of this day
To flat this Hillock or take lay.
Though nothing now of me be seene,
I hope my name and bed is greene."

H. F.

### QUERIES

"RULES AND ORDINANCES."—A leaf of an old book came into my possession by chance, a short time ago, with the above heading. On reading it I found that it contained the following paragraph:—

"That no person shall use or drive any cart for hire in the city of London, or the liberties thereof, without license for that purpose first obtained from the Governors of Christ's Hospital; and that the owner of every such cart, car, or car-room, shall pay to the Governors of Christ's Hospital the ancient acquittance fee of the yearly rent of 17s. 4d. for every cart, car, or car-room, which is or shall be hereafter licensed by them; and that the owner of every such cart, car, or car-room, shall likewise pay to the Governors of Christ's Hospital 20s., as hath been anciently paid to them, on every change or alteration of the property of any such cart, car, or car-room; and likewise the sum of 3s. 6d., the accustomed fee taken for every licence granted to any cart, car, or car-room, by the said Governors of Christ's Hospital. And if any one shall offend in the premises, on being convicted thereof before any justice of the peace of the city of London, shall forfeit for every offence the sum of 40s. That all carts already licensed, or which shall hereafter be licensed, by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, shall stand and ply for hire in the places already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this City, or by the sessions in London."

Doubtless either yourself or some of your readers will oblige me by stating when this law was made, if it be still in existence, and also why the Governors of Christ's Hospital should have been invested with the power of granting such licenses.—AN OLD BLUE, Jersey.

HOME-GROWN TOBACCO.—Tobacco, it appears, could be grown in this country, but an old law, passed in the reign of Charles I. or Charles II., forbids its cultivation. Can any of your legal readers inform me why the Act was passed? I have heard it asserted that it was owing to smoking leading to drinking, drinking to jaundice, jaundice to death. The Act still remains in force, but an experiment might be tried on a small scale with the plant, as I am inclined to think the home-grown weed would smoke much milder than the Virginian or Havannah.—THE FORBIDDEN PLANT, Palmerstown, Ireland.

### ANSWERS.

WHERE DOES THE DAY BEGIN?—Your Correspondent "T. J. Buckton" has completely failed to apprehend the point of difficulty in this question. The knot of the problem is this: there must be some place on the earth's surface, some parallel of longitude, at which it is impossible to determine whether a given sunrise belongs to a certain day or the day following. That it is so is mathematically demonstrable. At London, suppose the sun rises at a certain hour on Monday. At a place fifteen degrees east there was sunrise an hour earlier, but still Monday morning. We may proceed thus till we come to some particular parallel, for example, that through the antipodes. At the antipodes then Monday commences twelve hours earlier than at London. But again, we know that for the same reason as before Monday commences later to the west of London—fifteen degrees to each hour. Therefore, at the antipodes, Monday commences twelve hours later than at London. Whatever way we may decide concerning this particular parallel, it is clear that there must be some parallel where there is an abrupt change of day—some where we may either call it Monday (looking on the sun as coming towards London to commence Monday) or Sunday (looking on the sun as coming from London, where it was producing Sunday). We therefore would repeat the question of your former correspondent: Where is this unique parallel of longitude?—S. L. B., Trinity College, Dublin.

Observing that this question is now under discussion in your columns (a question which occurred to myself years ago, and for which I have never been able to meet with a satisfactory solution), I am anxious that your correspondents should be aware what the real difficulty of the question is. According to the statement of "T. J. Buckton, Lichfield," the day is always commencing at some point or other on the globe; so that if one could travel round it in twenty-four hours, arriving everywhere exactly at midnight by the time of the place, we should find each place in a state of transition of name. But if for midnight we substitute mid-day we are at once involved in a difficulty. The case may be briefly stated thus:—Suppose yourself to start from London at mid-day on Tuesday, and to travel with the sun, thus reaching London again at mid-day on Wednesday. If at the end of every hour you ask the English residents in the place you have reached the name of the day, you must at last reach some place where the answer changes to Wednesday. But at that moment it is still Tuesday (one p.m.), at the place you left an hour before. Thus you find two places within an hour in time of each other, using for the same day, and that not at midnight, when it would be natural to do so, but when one place is at mid-day, and the other at one p.m. Whether two such places exist, and whether, if they do exist, any communication can take place between them without actual violence being the result, I shall not pretend to say; but I shall be glad to see any rational solution suggested for the difficulty as I have put it.—A MATHEMATICAL TUTOR, Oxford.

PATRIOTISM AND THE UNBURIED ONE.—I beg to state, for the information of the gentleman making the inquiry, that it is an undoubted fact that human bodies have been known to be so preserved in St. Michan's vaults. I myself saw four bodies there about twelve years ago. I am not quite sure that they are yet to be seen; I am rather inclined to think that they are not. Two of these bodies were those of the "Sheareses," who were rather notorious in the insurrection which took place in this city something more than half a century ago, and forfeited their lives to the State. Their heads, having been cut off, were laid in the coffin with their bodies, and were placed at their feet when I saw them. At about the time of the recent attempt at insurrection in this country—viz., in the year 1848, some friends, or sympathising patriots, from America I believe, claimed their bodies, and had them coaxed up in lead coffins, and either restored them, or covered, to the vaults, or had them interred elsewhere, but which I cannot at this moment tell. Another body was that of a gentleman, said to have been there nearly *one hundred years*. I observed upon his wrists the remains of lace "ruffles," in which I have been calling. The remains of body was that of a lady, said to have been also a very long time there. Her finger-nails, teeth, and hair were in excellent preservation. The bodies preserve their general outlines of form, the skin looking like old tanned and shrivelled leather, while all the interior substance and framework appeared to have wasted away. There was something sadly depressing and humiliating in their appearance, and I felt the vaults sorrowfully impressed with the scene. I regret very much that I cannot give as decided an opinion as I have been calling "the cause" of this marvellous preserving quality. All I can say is that it is commonly attributed to some latent antiseptic property in the soil of the vaults' floors, which is a "compos" of very dry pebble limestone and gravel.—J. M'ALLISTER, 17, Charlemont-place, Dublin.

KING BOMBA.—The sapient King of Naples was first named *Bomba* by his Sicilian subjects, during the Sicilian Revolution of 1848-49, from his having "bombarded" or "shelled" (*Bomba* meaning shell) Messina, Palermo, and other cities of Sicily. At Catania, and other places, the word "Bomba" was stamped on dollars bearing the head of the present King; and these dollars were current during the revolution, but called in and destroyed on the King obtaining possession again of Sicily.—ANGLO-SICILIAN.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

J PHYNN D T. W[illegible] with cordial thanks.

A BLACK [illegible] Chess Meeting at Manchester [illegible] Saturday's Post. We have not received the score of Judge[illegible] the end of last week, but finally determined on, but ample notice will be given of that and [illegible].

[illegible] Hand-book published by Bohn, of Covent-garden. [illegible] been checked, and [illegible] moving his King [illegible] instance "too easy." The position [illegible] to the interesting preservation, although [illegible] a careful blunder at move 9.

LOCHEAD DALLAS is thanked for the beautiful problems forwarded for our disposal.

VALENTYNE.—We were misinformed. The amateurs of Cordial have never played with those of Aix-la-Chapelle, but they have recently been engaged in a game by correspondence with the celebrated Anderssen, and, much to their credit, succeeded in drawing it against that formidable opponent.

OLD STAGER. THE POPPONE NOVELTY IN THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE CHESS PIECES.—We entertain a different opinion. The suggestion of our Correspondent, "R.," to remove the *positions of the Bishops and Knights* before commencing a game, for the purpose of originating new openings and combinations, appears to us eminently worthy of consideration. It interferes with none of the established rules of the game, neither adds to nor diminishes the power of any of the pieces, nor extracts from the natural [illegible] of the ordinary manner of playing, but it has *the advantage* of [illegible] must spring from it having a completely simplified and novel form of Chess as to [illegible] better test of natural capacity for the game than the old mode of arranging the men affords. With the Knights and Bishops transposed at the outset, a player is dependent solely upon his own resources for the development of his game. Memory will afford less assistance. He has no convenient "Handbook" or "Chess Manual" whereon to crave for the first ten moves in attack or defence; he must *invent*, and not borrow. In the old game, on the other hand, every opening has been subjected to such a process by analytical [illegible] for the [illegible] moves, the first few moves [illegible] as the arrangements.

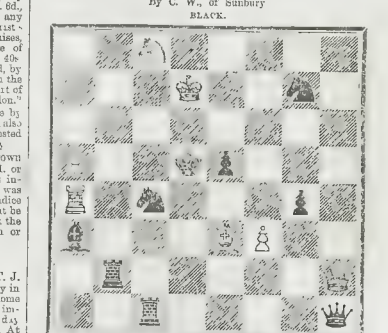
PROBLEM No. 66b, by the [illegible] Purple, Miranda, [illegible] Wyvill, Ada, C. J. Fisher, Hans [illegible] Tomkin, Dot, W. [illegible] Wilkins, B. D. S. [illegible] Dred, Freddie, O[illegible] Bell, Agnes, Anne, D. D., Agnes, Lucy T. S., Boxwood, Freelove, A Gentleman.

PROBLEM No. 66b, by the [illegible] Purple, Miranda, [illegible] Wyvill, Ada, C. J. Fisher, Hans [illegible] Tomkin, Dot, W. [illegible] Wilkins, B. D. S. [illegible] Dred, Freddie, O[illegible] Bell, Agnes, Anne, D. D., Agnes, Lucy T. S., Boxwood, Freelove, A Gentleman.

PROBLEM No. 66c, by Mr. Sowden, Rector W. L. G. A. Bo[illegible]berden, A Cork, Lady T. S., [illegible] Fido, Fido, Nemo, Palamedes, W. [illegible] Brigadier, J. Yeomck, F. H. Crumpton, Jack of Worcester. All others are wrong.

### PROBLEM No 687
*By C. W., of Sunbury*

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS

The following brilliant *partie* was the deciding game in an interesting Match just concluded between Mr. [illegible]ARRER the Prussian player, and Mr. BIRD, an English Amateur, of whose originality and boldness of conception we have often had occasion to speak. The interest of the hour when the moves were transmitted to us must plead as an apology for the brevity of the annotation.

*(Irregular Opening)*

| BLACK Mr. B.) | WHITE (Mr. F.) | BLACK (Mr. B.) | WHITE (Mr. F.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K B 4th. | P to Q B 4th | 19. Castles h | Q R to Q B sq |
| 2 P to K 3rd | P to K 3rd | 20 K R to K 8 4th | K R to K B 4th |
| 3 P to Q Kt 3rd | K B to K 2nd | 21 R to K B sq | P to K Kt 3rd |
| 4 Q Kt to Q B 3rd | K B to K Kt 5th (ch) | 22. P to K Kt 4th | P takes P |
| 5. P to K 3rd | K B to K B 3rd | 23 P takes P | K R to K Kt sq (a) |
| 6 K Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q 4th | 24 P takes Kt | K Kt P takes P |
| 7. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 25. K R to K B 2nd (b) | Q Kt th's K P (c) |
| 8. P takes P | P to Q R 3rd | 26. P takes Kt | P to Q 5th |
| 9. K B to Q 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 27 P takes Q P (ch) | K takes Q P |
| 10 Q B to K 3rd | P to Q Kt 4th | 28 P takes P | Q R to K 3rd |
| 11. P to Q Kt 4th | K B to Q Kt 5th | 29 P to K B 7th (ch) | K R to K sq |
| 12. Q Kt to K 2nd | Q B to Q Kt 3rd (a) | 30. B takes K B P | P takes Q |
| 13. Q R to Q B sq | P to K R 4th | 31. B to K Kt 6th | K takes B |
| 14. Q to her 2nd | K Kt to K 3rd | (double ch) | |
| 15. P to K R 3rd | Q to her 3rd | 32. B takes Kt | K takes B |
| 16. K Kt to K 5th | K B takes Kt | 33. K to K R 2nd | Q R to Q B 4th |
| 17. K B P takes B | Q to K 2nd | 34. K R to K B 7th (ch) | K to R sq |
| 18. Q B to K Kt 5th | Q to Q 2nd | | And Black resigned |

(a) The present game affords a striking example of the importance in [illegible] playing the Queen's Bishop this, on the diagonal line of squares extending to the adverse King's [illegible].

(b) Who would not now prefer Black's position? His forces are well developed, his King [illegible] secured, and nothing but ordinary skill and [illegible] to insure the [illegible].

(c) A fine [illegible]—the inspiration of despair—but quite unsound.

(d) He could retire [illegible] approvedland, have played K R to K R 4th and, if White then attacked the imprisoned Bishop with his Queen, he would have won the game in a canter, by [illegible] over shoes, over socks, with White at this crisis. He must there boldly or perish miserably.

(e) A fatal improvidence. Throwing away the Knight was throwing away a won game (g) B takes K 5th, with the object of winning the Queen, would have been fruitless. White would have moved his King to B 2nd, and have [illegible].

### CHESS IN MANCHESTER

A brilliant Bishop's Gambit recently played by the two best players of the Manchester Club

*(King's Bishop's Gambit.)*

| WHITE (Mr. Pinder). | BLACK (Mr. Kipping). | WHITE (Mr. Pinder). | BLACK (Mr. Kipping). |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 18. K to R 2nd | Q takes K B |
| 2. P to K 4th | P takes P | 19. R takes Q P | Q to Q 4th |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | Q to K R 4th (ch) | 20. Kt to B 3rd | Q to K B 3rd |
| 4. K to B sq | P to K Kt 4th | 21 Q R to Q sq (ch) | K R to sq |
| 5 Kt to Q B 3rd | K B to K Kt 2nd | 22. Q R to Q 4th | Q to Q R 5th |
| 6. P to Q 4th | P to Q 3rd | 23. R to K 8th | Q R to K B 5th |
| 7. K Kt to K 3rd | Q to K R 4th | 24. K R to K B 5th (ch) | K to K B sq |
| 8. P to K R 4th | P to K R 3rd | 25. R to Q 8th (ch) | K to K 2nd |
| 9. P to K 5th | K Kt to K 2nd | 26. R takes K P | Q takes K P (ch) |
| 10 K to K Kt sq | P to K Kt 5th | 27. Q to K R 3rd | Q takes Q (ch) |
| 11 Q Kt to Q Kt 5th | K to Q 2nd | 28. P takes Q | K to K 3rd |
| 12. P takes P | P takes P | 29. Q R to K 8th (ch) | K to K 2nd |
| 13 K Kt to K 5th (ch) | B takes Kt | 30. B to Q B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd |
| 14. P takes R | Q takes K P | 31. K R to K sq (ch) | K to Q 3rd |
| 15. Q to K R 7th (ch) | K B to K sq | 32. R to K 8th (ch) | Kt takes R |
| 16. Q to K B 3rd (ch) | K to Q 2nd | 33. B to Q Kt 4th (ch) | |
| 17. Q B tks K B P | Q to Q B 4th (ch) | And Black resigns. | |

READING AND BERKSHIRE CHESS-CLUB.—The Annual Chess Meeting, in connection with this club, is to be held on the 22nd inst., in the large Reading-room, at the New Public Hall, London street.

Besides a vast number of printed books, many of them of great rarity and value, destroyed by the late fire at Messrs. Allen and Co.'s, of Leadenhall-street, several antique Oriental manuscripts have either been consumed, or so charred by the fire as to be valueless.

MURDER OF A MAIL-CART DRIVER IN FRANCE.—Some persons, three or four evenings ago, proceeding along the road which leads from AUXERRE to Vermanton, were astonished to find the mail-cart which plies between the two towns standing in the road, with the driver lying dead, and the letter-bags abstracted. The man had been shot through the head as he was driving along the road. The man's gold watch, chain, and purse were found on him. The affair has created quite a sensation in the department of the Yonne.—*Gallignani's Messenger*

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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## PARTIES IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

In the Parliament called together in 1852, under the auspices of the Earl of Derby and Mr. Disraeli, there were at first but two distinct and clearly-definable parties—those of Free-Trade and Protection. But, as time wore on, Protection gave up the ghost, and was buried, with none to weep for it. The war against Russia shortly afterwards burst out, and parties assumed new shapes and modifications. From the original two they split into no less than five, more or less clearly marked. There was, in the first place, the great Liberal party, which, though without a recognised leader, formed the majority. Secondly, there was the Conservative party, yielding a sulky allegiance to Mr. Disraeli. Thirdly, there was the small but most respectable party of the old Whigs, with Lord John Russell at its head. Fourthly, there was the party commonly called Peelites—an offshoot from Conservatism, and belonging naturally, and of right, to that body, which allowed Mr. Gladstone to be its spokesman. Fifthly, there was the Manchester party—strong in the courage of John Bright, and the eloquence of Richard Cobden. The Parliament thus constituted had but one task before it; but it was a task that required all its patriotism, courage, foresight, and public spirit. Two of the five parties into which it was divided set themselves systematically against the prosecution of the war; though it taxed all the energies of the nation, engaged all its sympathies, awakened all the hopes of the strong that England would be victorious; all the fears of the timid that she would be defeated in the struggle, and made itself be felt in every homestead as the one great question of our time. But the "Peelites" and the "Manchester Peace Party" neither understood the war nor their countrymen. They originally gained their position by doing work when work was to be done; for it was they who repealed the Corn-laws. In the same way they lost their position, by refusing to work, when work—strong, sturdy, and hearty—against Russia was the one thing needful. Their countrymen no sooner had an opportunity of testifying at the hustings their opinion of the conceit, impracticability, and political cowardice of the "Peelites" and "Manchester Peacemen" than the whole party were, with a few individual exceptions, consigned to private life—some for a while only; some, it is to be presumed and hoped, for the term of their natural existence. For pronouncing this judgment the public has been accused of ingratitude and of ostracism; and Mr. Bright, and even Mr. Cobden, has been compared to an Aristides—too good and too just to be loved or even tolerated by his countrymen. But, unless one service, in which thousands of people took part, is to outweigh all possible disservice in a public man; unless a member of Parliament, because he has once done right, is to be allowed to go wrong without let or hindrance for ever afterwards, we do not see how the public can be accused either of ingratitude or of injustice in refusing Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright a place in the new Parliament. In their youthful days they did right, and the public rewarded them. In their maturer days, when they should have known better, they did wrong, and the public refused to reward them any further. Where in this case is the injustice or the ingratitude?

The Parliament of 1857, relieved of those whose want of a national policy and a sound judgment rendered necessary the dissolution of the Parliament of 1852, may be divided into the three normal parties of Liberals, Conservatives, and Whigs. At the head of the first, with a large majority at his back, is Lord Palmerston; Mr. Disraeli, with a strong and compact minority, leads the second party; and Lord John Russell, with a still smaller minority, which may possibly grow into a majority, leads the third. The other statesmen and orators who aspire to sway the councils of the nation, and who do not clearly belong to either of these

THE SULTAN LEAVING HIS NEW PALACE AT DOLMABAGHDSCHE, TO VISIT ADMIRAL LORD LYONS ON BOARD THE "ROYAL ALBERT," ON THE DAY PREVIOUS TO THE DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET FROM THE BOSPHORUS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

three great and time-honoured divisions, will speedily have to decide whether they will join the Whigs or the Conservatives; for good Liberals they are not likely to become. Mr. Gladstone will, perhaps, make common cause with Mr. Disraeli—Sir James Graham, if we may judge from his speeches at Carlisle, will unite his fortunes with those of Lord John Russell.

Domestic reforms always follow great and long-protracted wars, and that may be one reason why Lord Aberdeen and the statesmen who shared his timidity in 1853 and 1854 were so anxious to bring the war to a premature and unnatural conclusion. Already the hostilities in Canton, which were the immediate moving causes of the dissolution of the last Parliament, have ceased to be the question of the day; and the word Reform, the mere mention of which, three years ago, used to be scouted as inopportune by men of all parties, and turned into ridicule by powerful daily newspapers, is on the lips of all the great Parliamentary leaders. Lord Palmerston is to be a Reformer, though he has said but little on the subject. Lord John Russell is to be a Reformer, both from policy and from conviction; and Mr. Disraeli is to be a Reformer, specially charged with the conservation of Tory influence, and with the destruction of all rotten boroughs belonging to Whig patrons. But, although Lord Palmerston has the majority—although his manly foreign policy has made him the favourite of the nation—although his energy during the late war saved the country from disgrace, and entitled him to the gratitude of his contemporaries, as it will secure for him the approbation of history—it is not he but Lord John Russell who has become the master of the situation. The War was Lord Palmerston's question. Reform in Parliament is the question of Lord John Russell. The extent to which reform is to be carried depends far more upon the noble Lord the member for London than upon the noble Lord the member for Tiverton. If it depended altogether upon Lord Palmerston, we may be assured that very little would be made to suffice. The antagonism which at present exists between these distinguished persons is the best security of the public that the new Reform Bill will be so framed and elaborated as to fit the necessities of the year 1857 as completely as the first Reform Act fitted those of 1832. The public can but gain by their rivalry. Lord Palmerston's reputation is made; and, were he to cease to be Minister to-morrow, he would occupy a large and a bright page in his country's annals. Lord John Russell has yet to make a reputation as splendid. He had an opportunity and he lost it. He was in power for six years, and he damaged both his party and his name by the inglorious use he made of splendid opportunities, by narrow-minded nepotism in his appointments, and by a general inefficiency and weakness in every department of his Government. Fortune and his own skill in playing the game of politics have once more given him a chance; and if Lord Palmerston is to retain, or Lord John Russell to regain, power by the favour of the people, it is on the Reform question that the favour is to be won, and that the battle is to be fought. The stagnation of domestic politics has lasted too long. It is good for the political health of a free country that there should be a clear, broad, question of home affairs, and of popular rights, for the people and Parliament to discuss. Such a question is that of Reform; and the statesman who proposes the best measure, whether it be Lord Palmerston or Lord John Russell, will render the best service to the nation. It is not unlikely that Lord Palmerston will be the man; but, if he be, the result, we cannot help thinking, will be mainly due to the position assumed by Lord John Russell. And what of Mr. Disraeli? Nothing, literally nothing. He has but to look on with his party, and abide the issue.

## VISIT OF THE SULTAN TO THE "ROYAL ALBERT."

WE have been favoured by an eye-witness with the accompanying sketch of the visit of the Sultan to the *Royal Albert* while in the Bosphorus, on the 28th ult. The Sultan was received at the entry port on the middle deck by the Admiral (Lord Lyons), Ambassador, Pachas, and Captains of the fleet. He was conducted to the upper deck by the Ambassador, who was obliged to help him up the ladders. He wore the fez, with a button on the top, a loose overcoat, the collar and cuffs of which were a mass of diamonds worth about £50,000. He threw open his coat so as to show the Ribbon and Star of the Garter, telling the Admiral that he felt proud to be able to wear it before so many brave soldiers and sailors. A chair was brought out for him, which he refused, saying in French, which he speaks fairly, "*Je ne suis pas fatigué.*" After the usual complimentary speeches had been exchanged the Admiral conducted him to the cabin, and, after a short rest, he again came on deck, and walked forward. While on deck this time the Sultan had evidently got over his nervousness, and laughed and chatted a good deal, apparently taking considerable interest in all he saw On returning to the Admiral's cabin he requested the Admiral, Ambassador, and Pachas to be seated—a thing that, I believe, has never before taken place. The Sultan then begged Lord Lyons to inform her Majesty the Queen how grateful he felt for the prompt assistance that had been rendered to his country, and for having sent such a man as the Admiral to be one of the defenders of Turkey. He afterwards paid the Admiral a very handsome compliment. His Majesty said "I loved you when I first saw you, and that affection and regard has since been increased by the nobleness of your conduct; and I feel that it is no small thing to come on board such a ship to see such a man; and I trust that, if again England become the defender of Turkey, your Sovereign may choose you, if your services can be spared, to again command the fleet. And I hope that you may long live to adorn the profession of which you are such a bright ornament."

THE FRENCH GUNPOWDER PLOT.—A person, whose name it is but necessary to mention, a silk-weaver by trade, and a fanatic in politics, conceived the notion of blowing up the Emperor while he was sitting in his box at the Théâtre Français. The modern Catesby proceeded to London to communicate his plan to persons from whom he expected to receive encouragement and assistance. After a conference with them he returned to France, and soon after again repaired to London to arrange the final operations. In the mean time one of his London friends, believing he had reason to suspect that the French Catesby was in reality a secret agent of the French authorities sent to entrap him, gave information to the English police. When "Catesby" heard of the fact he became furious, and, anticipating the denunciation, returned hastily to Paris, revealed the plot to the French authorities, and denounced his accomplices. He, with about thirty persons, was at once taken into custody. The affair is now in course of investigation, and will, in due time, be brought before the Correctional Police Court, when, no doubt, the concoctor of the plan will be produced as the principal witness. It seems that a plan of the part of the theatre where the Emperor is wont to sit, as of the external parts contiguous, was drawn. Barrels of powder were to be deposited immediately under the box, a train laid on, which was to be carried outside, and the mine was to be sprung while the attention of the Emperor and the audience was absorbed by the usual representations. The accomplice of the chief conspirator declared that he was nothing more than a police spy, but the police authorities disclaim him altogether. *Letter from Paris.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN MADRID.—The *Madrid Gazette* of the 14th contains a Royal decree which authorises the Minister of Public Works to come to an understanding with the municipality, the provincial deputation, and the ministries, for the aggrandisement and embellishment of the capital, by inclosing within the walls a large tract of ground, and laying it out in streets, parks, promenades, and by cutting wide streets in the city, improving the river, building railway stations, &c.

## OVER THE WATER.

THERE are hundreds of curious facts, many points of historic and literary interest, lively anecdotes and social gossip, and by-way stories illustrative of the times, which English readers would be glad to have within their reach. New books appear in Paris, in Vienna, Berlin, and Turin—and books, too, worth studying—the titles of which never reach London. How many English readers know that M. de Fouchez de Careil has returned to Paris from Hanover with some unpublished MSS. by Liebnitz? Yet surely the fact is important. These MSS. are said to include two Dialogues of Plato, translated and annotated; letters on Descartes; letters to Hobbes, Fradella, and Arnaud; and the author's life and portrait, executed by himself? Do we turn towards Turin. Here we find among new Italian books "Reform in Italy in the Sixteenth Century," in which we have a complete gallery of the Italian martyrs who have fought against the influence of the Pope;" M. François Trinchera's "Vocabulary of the Italian Language;" and the Count Alexandre Bianco de Saint Porion's "Political and Military History of Piedmont, from the year 1000 to the Peace of Paris in 1856." Nor should M. L. Vigo's "Popular Songs of Sicily" be left unnoticed. The labour alone which this author has devoted to his work is worthy of notice in these days when scissors too often take the place of serious study, and wafers rest too often upon the writer's lip. M. Vigo has visited the chief towns of Sicily; and he presents to his readers the soft songs of Palermo, Messina, Sambuca, Ribera, Novara, Bronte, Syracuse, &c. The Sicilians should be grateful to him, just as the Parisians should be grateful to Prince Napoleon for the two living specimens of the *Patos utaudus* which he has presented to the Paris Museum of Natural History, together with some blue foxes (*Isatis*), which he brought home from his journey in the north. The account of this journey, on which some well-known scientific men are working hard, and which is to be a costly work, is already in course of translation into English. What the Prince can have to tell after so rapid a journey over paths so beaten is not the question. The main point is that a Prince edits. Besides, if there be no Royal road to learning, there may possibly be an Imperial one.

We have some new journals to welcome from over the water. The subscribers to the hundred cannons for Alessandria have carried their enthusiasm to the point of establishing a newspaper in Piedmont called *I Cento Cannoni*. The promoters would possibly have pleased their political friends better by buying powder with the money they have resolved to spread abroad in the shape of paper and print. So many papers, however, are cropping up under the prosperous auspices of the King of Sardinia that we can only give the name of a recent Turin speculation *La Staffetta* (*The Post*). Nor does the reign of Napoleon III. appear to be less fruitful of papers—chiefly, it must be confessed, devoted to what has been called a *brouhaha* literature. The *Tam-Tam*, the *Tintamarre*, and the *Petit Tintamarre* are familiar only to the more inveterate café frequenters; nor can people who value the purity of English journalism wish to see a single line of these purveyors of *brouhaha* sentiments reach London. Social scandal, spiced with equivocal *bon-mots*, may be amusing to the Quartier Latin; but, happily, the mixture does not agree with the British constitution.

Good acts should warm an artist's welcome. Let us record an act of generosity on the part of Madame Ristori. She lately sent the sum of £80 to the Florentine Society for the Encouragement of Theatrical Art. This sum is to be distributed thus:—A prize of £40 to the author of the best Italian comedy offered in competition to this society; and a prize of £20, and two of £10, to the three leading scholars of the dramatic school founded at Florence by M. Berti. These helps to art by artists merit public acknowledgment, and they generally receive it, although we English must appear icy cold to singers or actors who come to us from the south. Imagine the recall of a composer before the curtain thirty times. This signal effort of enthusiasm—this pulmonary triumph—was actually achieved, on the second representation of M. Pera's "Adriana Lecouvreur" at Rome. The happy maestro made his thirtieth bow in one evening. Nor are pecuniary rewards to composers given with a niggard hand. A short time ago Meyerbeer married his only daughter to a Prussian Colonel, and gave her, as a marriage portion, not £2000 a year, not a landed estate, but simply the copyright of "Robert le Diable" and "L'Africaine." The former, it is asserted, is worth to the composer's representative £280 per night!

The princely residence M. Feuld, Minister of State, is erecting in the Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, is to be enriched with fine marbles and antique busts, which his Excellency bought lately at Geneva. They were sold by the heirs of M. Duval, of that city, where they were regarded as a point of attraction to visitors. The art-gossip of Paris includes criticisms on the frescoes upon which M. Eugene Delacroix has long been engaged, in a chapel of St. Sulpice. M. Debay, too, has been eight years modelling the monument to Monseigneur Affre, Archbishop of Paris, who was killed during the Revolution of 1848. The work, it is said, is far from finished—even in clay—so that our grandchildren only can reasonably hope to see the polished marble.

We note among the news from Venice that Professor Zantedeschi has given to the world a new instrument for taking observations of the sun, which he calls a spectrometer.

The gossip from Nice includes an instance of Russian enthusiasm for the Imperial family. The Empress Dowager went one day to see Villefranche, and to inspect the Russian frigate stationed there. Her Majesty crossed the gulf in a boat to Saint Jean, but about midway a breeze sprang up, the waves made the little vessel dance, and even threw their foam over the Maids of Honour. Her Majesty was protected from the salt water, but, nevertheless, on her arrival determined to return by land. Her sedan-chair was ready to receive her, and so were the Cossacks who usually carry it. But, just as her Majesty was about to set forth on her return, the Russian officers present insisted on having the honour of carrying their Imperial mistress—an ardour to which her Majesty assented, not, probably, without an idea that the sturdy Cossacks would be the safer animals. However, eight Russian officers bore their precious burden in triumph back to Villefranche.

The official journal of the Two Sicilies lately published two decrees, by virtue of which the moral and religious direction of the prisons of Lecce, Bari, and Lucera, as well as that of the Procida hulks, is handed over to the Jesuits! These prisons will be curious places for the penologist to study about this time next year.

While the Art-Treasure Exhibition is approaching completion, the directors of the Crystal Palace are making efforts in Paris, through Mr. Henry Mogford, to tempt French artists to Sydenham. Visitors to the picture-gallery now open in the Palace will at once see the necessity for this step. If a gallery of Continental art is to be arranged, let its directors aspire to get the best specimens of the best artists. Mr. Mogford must return with some Decamps, some Meissonniers, some Rousseaus, some Delacroix, and Delaroches, and Scheffers, and Steuens, and some scenes by Knaus. There are the Crimean pictures, too, by Yvon, Horace Vernet, and Gustave Doré; there are some Russian groups by Gerome; there are some fine shore pieces by Jeanron—all in Paris. We hear that Baron Taylor, the President of the French Artists' Benevolent Fund, is giving the weight of his influence to the scheme. Mr. Mogford should let the British public know something of "Cornelius," "Madrazo," &c. Why, too, should not a model of poor Clesinger's "François I.," now in the quadrangle of the Louvre, find its way to England? Mr. Mogford might also find the advantage of a visit to the Garde Meuble:—not to carry off the bronze statue of Louis XVI., modelled in Bourbon days to decorate the Place de la Concorde, but left now with grass growing to the Royal knees; not to put together the tumbled blocks of stone that are the wreck of the pedestal upon which the Duke of Orleans stood, in the Louvre quadrangle, under the July dynasty—but to examine the studios of French sculptors who have been working for the ornamentation of the Place du Carrousel.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND A COMPROMISE.

The settlement of the Neufchâtel dispute has been attended with more delay and difficulty than at one time appeared probable. The Conference, which holds its meetings at Paris, has sat eight times. It has had before it the proposals of the Government of Prussia and the Government of Switzerland. The representatives of those Powers have taken part in the discussions that have ensued on the various points involved in the quarrel. After very mature consideration, the Conference has, it is understood, for in an affair conducted with closed doors absolute knowledge of what has been said and done cannot publicly be known—submitted a plan of settlement to the representatives of Prussia and Switzerland, and those diplomatists have referred the project to their respective Governments for rejection or approval. Thus the matter has reached a definite stage, but it remains to be seen whether the plan drawn up by the representatives of France, Austria, Russia, and England will be satisfactory to Switzerland and Prussia.

Prussia has reduced her terms so far as the money is concerned; she now accepts, and Dr. Kern engages for Switzerland to pay, 1,000,000 f. by way of indemnity; the King of Prussia retains the title of Prince of Neufchâtel, and Switzerland will give him a guarantee respecting the proper administration of charitable institutions in Neufchâtel. There are other conditions, but those are the most important; the representatives of the four Powers adopted them as the basis of an arrangement on the 1st of April, and the time has since been taken up with the difficulties incidental on putting the protocol or convention in form. It may readily be conceived that a solution which gives an indirect right to the King of Prussia to intervene in the internal affairs of the Canton under the pretext of seeing the guarantee properly executed, and the continuance of the title of Prince of Neufchâtel, will be very badly received in Switzerland. The Swiss will not believe that the King and the Royalist party do not still meditate the separation from the Federation of that Canton, and that they will carry it into execution on the first favourable opportunity. If the Federal Council, which is divided into two nearly equal parties, accepts the arrangement, it will be with the greatest repugnance. But what can Switzerland do alone against Europe? Dr. Kern, who left Paris on Tuesday last, will probably return about the end of the month to sign the convention.

### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

According to private letters from Bucharest, the Kaimakan and his official advisers are working with might and main in favour of the union. Agents have been sent into the different provincial districts to agitate in favour of those Boyards whose political programme is, "Union of the two Principalities, constitutional government, an hereditary foreign Prince, and abolition of the villanage and socage," and many employés who are suspected of being anti-unionists have been dismissed. The Kaimakan received positive orders from the Porte to remain strictly neutral, but he is a man of feeble character and does what he is bid by the Metropolitan, who receives his instructions from St. Petersburg. Baron de Talleyrand is at great pains to persuade the Wallachians with whom he is brought into contact that the union of the two provinces will be a panacea for all the evils under which they have laboured during the last half-century. It is generally believed abroad that there is no opposition to the "Kaimakanate" in Wallachia; but such is not the case. Several of the most respected and influential Boyards feel that their native country is in a most critical position, and one of them, M. Kretzouleski, has presented a memoir to the Commissioners of the European Powers which will hardly fail to produce a very deep impression on them. The gentleman in question, who was Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, resigned as soon as the Commissioners reached Bucharest. "The sense of his memoir," says one of the Bucharest writers, "is that he took office at the request of the Kaimakan, but found it impossible to remain, as the Lieutenant of the Porte and Metropolitan squandered the revenues of the convents, and laughed him to scorn when he remonstrated. Many specific charges are made against the Kaimakan, and among the rest are the following:—

1. His Excellency sold to one of his relatives for a mere trifle timber belonging to the convent of ——— (the name is illegible, that was worth 17,000 ducats. 2. The teachers and students of one of the ecclesiastical establishments complained to the Minister of Public Instruction that they had neither sufficient food nor clothing enough to protect their bodies from the inclemency of the weather.

The Minister reported the case to the Kaimakan, and that high functionary put the matter into the hands of his friend the Metropolitan, who dismissed the teachers and severely punished the students. Almost everybody is of opinion that the peasants ought to be emancipated, and the following is the political programme of the Moderate Liberals:—

1. A Federal union of Moldavia and Wallachia. 2. A customs union. 3. The same organisation in the armies of the two provinces, and the right to unite them in case of urgent need. 4. The same civil and criminal codes.

### AMERICA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Europa*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, we have news from New York to the 8th inst.

It is said that Governor R. J. Walker will resign for Kansas on the 11th of May. The plan for the pacification of that territory, which proposes to abolish the Draconian code of the Border Ruffian Legislature, is said to have the concurrence of the President and Cabinet, who "feel confident he will succeed in peacefully adjusting the difficulties that have hitherto distracted that territory." A few weeks will show whether Mr. Buchanan or the Pro-Slavery party is strongest.

A meeting of coloured people was held in Philadelphia "to consider the atrocious decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and other outrages to which the coloured people are subjected under the Constitution of the United States." Various speeches were made, and a series of resolutions adopted.

Upon the China question the Washington correspondent of the *New York Courier and Enquirer* says:—

The official journal a few days since had an article, breathing an air of authority, stating that it was not the policy of this Government to enter into any alliance with Great Britain in her present struggles against China, on the ground that we are at peace with that empire, and have no other interest connected with these troubles than the security and extension of commerce. This is undoubtedly a correct view. England may have ambitious designs in the war upon which she enters with so much alacrity and energy, which designs will naturally lead to acquisitions of territory. With such objects we can have no sympathy, because, however ardently we may desire the annexation of the possessions of other nations lying near our present territory, the acquirement of foreign colonies is entirely inconsistent with our system, as well as opposed to the traditions and maxims of the party which is now responsible for the administration. It may be added that it is the opinion of several naval gentlemen with whom I have conversed, that Commodore Perry will be offered the command of the fleet about to be collected for the special service of the Chinese difficulties.

Another Washington correspondent says:—

Our affairs with China continue to occupy the attention of the Administration. Since it has been known that the British Government has appointed Lord Elgin as Minister Plenipotentiary to China our Government has determined to send one thither; but, owing to the great distance of China and the time that will necessarily be involved in receiving and transmitting official communications, the Administration is solicitous in selecting a Minister in whom the utmost confidence can be placed, and

who will be governed by a wise discretion, considering the general interests involved, including our increasing commerce in that part of the world.

## NICARAGUA—GENERAL WALKER AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

In our last week's publication we gave the news brought by the *Africa* to the effect that nearly one-third of Walker's force had deserted, and that "the Filibuster chief was in a most desperate strait—hopeless beyond redemption." The journals of this country had accordingly taken for granted "the end of this ill-starred expedition," when the *Arago* arrived with the intelligence that Walker had gained a great victory—great, that is, in so small a struggle—having in an engagement defeated his opponents with great slaughter ("they themselves admit," says the account, "to have lost 327 killed and 300 wounded"). It is added that he is well supplied with arms, ammunition, and provisions, and that there were hopes of large reinforcements making their way to his assistance. It is well to add that the news of Walker's victory, to the extent reported by the organ which sympathises with him, has not yet been confirmed by the Republican journals. The amount of exaggeration in most of the Democratic newspapers is apt to mislead an English reader.

## THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER.

THE gigantic edifice designed for the display of the inestimable treasures of art at the approaching grand exposition is now so far advanced as to justify the most sanguine expectations that it will be in readiness for the inaugural ceremony on the 5th of next month. During the last few days a great number of additional workmen have been engaged, and as fast as the various portions of the interior have been completed the directors of the different departments, acting under the general superintendence of Mr. J. C. Deane, have been busily engaged in arranging the display of the numerous contributions which have already arrived, and which consist of paintings, statuary, antique furniture, ancient armour, old porcelain, and bijouterie of every description. This work has so far advanced as to give the beholder some slight notion of what the effect of the whole will be, and certainly to all appearance the Exhibition will prove of the most successful character.

In order to make the undertaking remunerative at the low prices of admission already fixed it is necessary that during the period the Exhibition will remain open no fewer than between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 visits should be paid to it. Many, of course, will go more than once; but, after making a liberal reduction for season tickets and repeated visits, nearly if not quite 2,000,000 persons must enter the Exhibition to ensure its financial success. It is evident that Manchester alone, or even the whole of Lancashire, densely populated though it be, is not able to furnish so large an attendance, and hence the necessity which the Executive Committee feel of drawing a portion of their visitors from a distance With that view they have entered into communication with most of the railway companies in the kingdom, and various meetings, attended by delegates from those companies, have already been held at Euston-square to make arrangements for the running of special and excursion trains from all parts of the country to the Exhibition. It fortunately happens that the Palace is so situated with respect to railway communication that passengers from London on the one hand, or Carlisle on the other, can be carried straight into the building. There will be no difficulty, therefore, in organising special trains upon all the principal lines of railway in connection with the Exhibition, and the different companies are acute enough to see that it will be for their interest to encourage, by reduced fares and otherwise, as many persons as possible to travel towards Manchester during the ensuing summer and autumn. In order to provide for the accommodation of visitors the Executive Committee have opened at their rooms in Mosley-street an office for the registration of lodgings, where parties having apartments to let and strangers who may require lodgings will be supplied with the necessary information and guidance free of charge.

The hope was for a long time entertained that the Exhibition would be opened by her Majesty in person; but the recent happy event puts that entirely out of the question. Prince Albert, however, has kindly consented to be present on the occasion, which there is some talk of observing as a general holiday. His Royal Highness will be received at the principal entrance to the Exhibition by a guard of honour, and it is not improbable that a considerable military force, under the command of Sir Harry Smith, the General commanding in the Midland district, may add alike to the splendour and the dignity of the spectacle. The Prince will be conducted in the first instance to the reception-room near the entrance of the building, from which, after the lapse of a few minutes, he will emerge in a procession formed of the members of his suite, the Executive Committee, and the principal officials of the Exhibition, and will walk, thus accompanied, up the great hall to the dais in the centre of the Transept. There an address will be presented to his Royal Highness by Mr Fairbairn, the Chairman of the Committee, to which an appropriate answer will doubtless be returned. The Mayor of Manchester, in the name of the corporate authorities of the city, will next read and present an address, to which also a reply may be expected. The procession will then be re-formed, and the Prince will proceed to inspect the Galleries of Ancient and Modern Pictures, the Portrait Gallery, the Gallery of Water-Colours, the Collection of Engravings, and the Court of Oriental Productions—a promenade which will embrace nearly every portion of the building His Royal Highness will then return to the Transept, and formally declare the Exhibition opened, after which he will retire with the same ceremony as before. During these proceedings the orchestra, consisting of 500 performers, under the direction of M. Hallé, will execute a selection of appropriate music; and during the intervals the grand organ that in course of erection by Messrs. Jardine and Jardine, of Manchester, will send its swelling tones in waves of harmony through the building In the evening the Prince will be present at a concert to be given in the Free-trade Hall under the auspices of the Executive Committee.

(*From the Manchester Guardian.*)

### THE INAUGURATION.

On Saturday last Mr. Thomas Fairbairn and Mr Heron had the honour of an interview with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace, to submit for approval the final arrangements for the ceremonial to be observed on the opening of the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 5th of May. All the arrangements as usual on great occasions which are honoured with the presence of Royalty are to be observed; and invitations will be issued to her Majesty's Ministers, the Foreign Ambassadors, the heads of the various public bodies associated with art, and those who are officially connected with the surrounding districts.

As we are informed that the Queen has expressed his intention of appearing in full uniform, it will be necessary for all officially engaged in the ceremonial to attend in uniform or Court dress; and although visitors generally, who may be entitled by office to wear uniform will under the circumstances appear in full costume, we may anticipate that the spectacle will be one of unusual splendour.

### PREPARATIONS PROGRESS.

Since our last notice the arrivals of packages have been unceasing, and during Monday forenoon we saw opened, and carried off to their respective galleries, some pictures, both ancient and modern, that in size and beauty will scarcely be excelled by any that will be found in the Exhibition

Mr. A. Egg has completed the hanging of Gallery F, containing the most recent works of modern artists. It is possible that at a few points it may be necessary to remove some of the pictures already hung, and to substitute others for them; but that will not affect the merit or the force of the observations we desire to make. The gallery has been cleared of all the stages, &c., used in the hanging, a piece of statuary has been placed in its centre upon trial; and there are a few specimens of the elegant, comfortable-looking, crimson-upholstered seats and settees which are to be placed for the comfort of visitors. And as so arranged, while yet wanting the finishing touches of the upholsterer, it was impossible on Monday to pass into Gallery F from the Transept without feeling that a better-proportioned, better-lighted, or more chastely-decorated gallery could scarcely be fitted; while the walls are literally radiant with a collection of the gems of modern art, such as assuredly never before was seen under one roof. The other Modern Galleries (E and D) are gradually being "hung," satisfactory progress being made. Mr. E. Bellhouse is fitting the iron rails in the galleries, to prevent visitors pressing upon or touching the pictures.

The decoration of the Oriental Court is now nearly completed; and the work there, like all of Mr. Crace's, is excellently done; while the general effect, as might be supposed from the object of the court, is richer than in any other part of the Palace. The tone of the walls is a sage green, with an unobtrusive pattern ground. The bold rich ornamental frieze is in various colours of Oriental character, with light inland ornaments in maroon, and from it there is dropped a series of slender and very tasteful pendent ornaments, which serve to carry down the colour of the frieze to the fabrics to be displayed upon the walls. The ceiling also is very characteristically painted in Oriental ornaments, forming a series of panels; the ground being of a cream colour, with grey margins introducing angle ornaments in gold.

The long Water-Colour Gallery is finished, and the decoration of the two smaller galleries is proceeding satisfactorily. The walls are in neutral grey, with the Greek fret ornament forming the frieze. Above the skirting the same ornament is repeated; and the cornices are painted in imitation of bronze, relieved with gold. The ceilings are in shades of cream colour, relieved with grey, and marginal lines in maroon. The constructive iron arches and tiles (the roof of the Great Gallery being semicircular) are painted in bronze and gold. The arches forming the terminations of the gallery, and also the intermediate arches, are in neutral shades of buff, relieved with ornaments in a quiet maroon, thus throwing their faces into a series of panels. The Water-Colour Galleries have a peculiarly pleasant and cheerful aspect.

### VISIT OF RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

A number of representatives of the principal railway companies intending to meet in Manchester for the completion of their arrangements for special trains, &c., the Executive Committee issued invitations to those gentlemen to visit the Palace, with their wives, daughters, &c Accordingly more than 100 gentlemen and ladies arrived at the Palace on Wednesday afternoon, about two o'clock, and were conducted through the various departments. At three o'clock the guests sat down in the spacious second-class refreshment-room to an elegant cold collation, supplied by Mr. Donald, the caterer for the Palace and Botanic Gardens. Mr. T Fairbairn, chairman of the Executive Committee, presided; and all the other members were present, with the exception of the Mayor.

Mr. Thomas Fairbairn announced that it had been arranged that there should be nothing like formal toast-proposing but, with so many of the representatives of the railways present, he could not avoid expressing a hope that, from what they had already seen, they would be convinced that the Exhibition would well repay many and many a visit, and that, in fact, the collection of Art-Treasures would be such as had never before been seen together since the world began.

Captain Huish, secretary of the London and North-Western Railway Company, in the course of a brief speech, said he was not prepared to state exactly what would be done by the different railway companies in order to second, as far as they could, the noble efforts which had been made by the public spirit of this city; but he thought he could venture to say that, so strongly did they feel that the interests of this great undertaking were bound up with their own, no effort upon their part—no liberality that could be fairly asked from them—would be denied by the railway interest (Hear, hear). It would be their duty and privilege to bring to the Exhibition—which was such as the world had never yet produced, and which, in all human probability, could never again be equalled—it would be their duty, if they possibly could, to bring to it, in fact, the population of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Edward Watkin, M.P. (as representing the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company), said his visit to this Exhibition made him feel proud of the name of Englishman, and of that of a Manchester man; when he saw the way in which this building had grown to its present completion, under the zealous and superintendence of the Executive Committee (Hear). He had never visited the spot since the time when—on a very misty and particularly Manchester day—he and others came there to endeavour to fix on a fitting site for a railway station. Now, when he came again, he saw this magnificent creation crowded with some of the noblest works that ever proceeded from the pencil of artist, placed in a building worthy even of those works. It was acknowledged that "the greatest happiness to the greatest number" was a thing to be sought; and to bring the largest number of persons, at the largest amount in totality, although made up of very small units, should be recognised as the principle to be followed in the management of railways; and he hoped that it would not be forgotten or overlooked in connection with the great Art-Treasures Exhibition (Hear, hear).

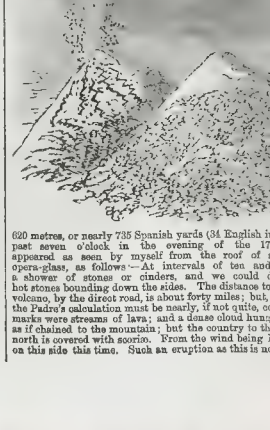
The railway companies have determined to run special trains on the opening day, and, so soon as the shilling days commence, to start special excursion trains at low fares. The endeavour of each of the companies will be (while giving a facility to those who intend making a stay in Manchester) to so arrange their trains that visitors even from so great a distance as London may be taken hither, have several hours for the Exhibition, and reach home again in good time the same night. All the companies will run their principal trains up to the Exhibition station.

## ERUPTION OF THE VOLCANO AT FUEGO, IN GUATEMALA.

WE have been favoured by Dr. Lindley with the following extract from a private letter describing this phenomenon, with a slight Sketch:

"GUATEMALA, March 3, 1857.

"On the 17th of February the Volcano de Fuego had a magnificent eruption (it was 9th January last year). Inclosed you have the observations made in the Observatory here by the Rev. Padre Canudas, Professor of Mathematics in the Jesuits' College. We are here 5000 English feet above the level of the sea. The Volcano de Fuego bears N.W. of this city, and as the Padre says, by observations and calculations, is twenty-three miles distant as the crow flies. You will see by the inclosed that the Padre measured the column of fire, which gave an angle of 49 deg., and taking the distance 43,518 metres, resulting



620 metres, or nearly 735 Spanish yards (34 English inches). At half-past seven o'clock in the evening of the 17th the volcano appeared as seen by myself from the roof of a house with an opera-glass, as follows:—At intervals of ten and fifteen minutes a shower of stones or cinders, and we could discern the red-hot stones bounding down the sides. The distance to the base of this volcano, by the direct road, is about forty miles; but, as the crow flies, the Padre's calculation must be nearly, if not quite, correct. The dark marks were streams of lava; and a dense cloud hung on to the north as if chained to the mountain; but the country to the north-west and north is covered with scoriæ. From the wind being N.N.E., none fell on this side this time. Such an eruption as this is not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Fire has been seen, but so small the column as scarcely distinguishable. In this instance the whole mountain was made perfectly clear, and the night was admirable—intensely dark. This volcano is 14,127 English feet above the level of the sea; and is now, as it presents a continued spiral plume of smoke, a splendid object, particularly as seen from the southern side, where it is a perfect cone; and there lies the great crater, with a river of lava. Mr. Woodhill was struck with a line we passed through of perfectly dead vegetation, produced by a river of sulphuric sand thrown out, and washed down for ten leagues along the coast.

"I ought to observe that the observatory of the College here is on the roof of the house—a wooden erection some sixty-five or seventy feet high. Our sun is always very powerful, and will raise the temperature in such a building far beyond its genuine influence.

"We have news from California, San Francisco, to 5th Feb. The snow seems to have destroyed many lives in the Nevada there; and even in the city of Mexico they have had a fall of snow. The volcanoes here were covered quite white on the 19th and 20th of Jan., but the snow did not remain above two hours after sunrise. Weadland and I crossed the N.E. step of the Volcano de Fuego on the morning of the 19th, and it was excessively cold. The thermometers used are centigrade."

## EN ROUTE FOR CHINA.

### SKETCHES FROM OUR OWN ARTIST AND CORRESPONDENT

(*Continued from page 355.*)

SUEZ, March 22nd, 1857.

WE had a delightful journey up to Alexandria. At one p.m. we saw the distant minarets on a level with the sea, and great was the crowd on the paddlebox to have a view, though the sun was very hot at the time. Our pilot was already on board—he was a real Mussulman, with turban—and we were soon boarded by the Egyptians, most picturesque-looking fellows, full of fun. We went on shore with the doctor and some officers of her Majesty's ship *Tartarus*, who mounted some donkeys and galloped along the dusty streets, shouting out "guarda!" nearly upsetting some true believers. We went up towards the canal, through what the officers called "Hyde-park." The trees are palm and bananas, with an underwood of gigantic cactuses. On the wayside, seeing a native café, we squatted down *à la Turc*, and partook of coffee, served in two cups to prevent your fingers getting burnt. The stylish turnouts we saw would astonish you—such carriages, and always a servant running before to clear the way. Crinoline has turned the heads of the ladies even in Egypt (I mean, of course, the Europeans, as the native still adhere to their blue coverings), they dress grandly, as do also the gentlemen. We then went on board the *Tartarus*, and, having been there hospitably entertained, returned on board our *Valetta*, the best of ships, and slept till morning, notwithstanding the noise the natives made in coaling.

Next morning we went ashore to the station (of which I send you a sketch), a medley of English and natives; outside heaps of donkey-boys are recommending their donkeys in the best English. The scene at the station was very striking with the English, in their veils, linens, and fantastic head-dresses, and the natives in their picturesque costumes. We got into the train, a most comfortable carriage, with double top to keep out the sun, and had a delightful journey. I never saw such luxuriant vegetation, and such splendid soil. The crops were very high, and fields of clover, sugar-cane, cotton, &c., rendered the scene like a vast vegetable garden. Cows, buffaloes, camels, horses, and sheep thronged the country; whilst the natives were everywhere busy with husbandry. The banks of the canal are covered with villas surrounded by palm-trees. The captain of the *Valetta* told us that when the train first started, the natives would not believe their eyes. "the firebox" could go faster than their horse, but they found out their mistake after galloping for some time. Towards mid-day we crossed the Nile in boats; there was a crowd of Anatolian pilgrims going with the train, and to see their women "bundled" into the boat like lumps of rag, amidst yelling, shouting. was a strange scene. At length, they were all got in, and we crossed over in a steamer. We soon arrived on the opposite shore; and having waited an hour for the train, off we started again, came in sight of the Pyramids, and then into dense vegetation; trees by thousands—olives, figs, palms, peaches, oranges; and in the midst of this green, lay Cairo in the bright sunshine, a cloudless sky overhead, but not deep blue has been used. We got into an omnibus amidst the tremendous yelling of the Arabs, and drove up to Shepheard's hotel, which was so full that some inmates had to sleep on tables, and on the divan that always runs round an Egyptian room. Shepheard is about to enlarge his hotel, when it will be, perhaps, the largest in the world. I left Cairo at ten at night, and got on board the desert van, of which I send you a sketch. We had a regular fog in the morning at Cairo; but it was followed by a real Egyptian baking day —the most delicious sun and wind everything dry and dusty, but cold nights. Shepheard had a blazing coal fire, in an English grate, at night.

In this country liberty appears to have taken refuge. Here you may do what you like; you may sing after midnight; you can go through the most suspicious-looking, dark, and unlighted street without fear; no garotters—no robbers—everybody is contented and happy, and desirous of making others so. You can dress in the most outlandish costume, and no one will look at you, nor is any passport required. Everybody speaks English—everybody is polite. Mussulmans are by no means bigots. We went in Mr. Shepheard's carriage to see some dancing dervishes. We all sat on the stone divan; I in my semi-Egyptian costume, for it did not take me long to turn a native, with my brilliant Egyptian silk shawl over my shoulders, and red, blue, and yellow stripes, with long tassels, a red fez, and scarlet sash round my waist. Thus equipped, I mounted my donkey, followed by the jovial and prattling little Nubian driver, with his grinning face and ivory teeth. We found the dervishes sitting in a courtyard under an awning—we sat like tailors—on a stone divan covered with mats, and natives handed us coffee. Having smoked a chibouk, we went into the mosque; all the dervishes were seated in a circle, on rugs and skins, singing "Allah!" "Allah!" in a monotonous kind of chant, and moving their heads backwards and forwards. Then two dervish boys came in and spun round for thirty minutes. The others had all got up, and were throwing their bodies backwards and forwards in the most frantic manner, their long hair flying about. They made a noise from their stomachs like the panting of a steam-engine, whilst some old fellows were blowing away on pipes and beating tomtoms. Some of them were foaming at the mouth, and fell down from exhaustion, but got up again and went at it as fresh as larks. I left them to the enjoyment of their movements, and drove home again.

We left Cairo by torchlight in an elegant little omnibus, and crossed the Desert; some runners came with us out of town and left us after leaving, of course, demanded backsheesh. We were all night and the whole of next day, every twenty miles stopping at a station to refresh. The walls were decorated with pictures out of your noble Paper, and Gilbert and Thomas flourish all round the walls; here, in a thoroughly Oriental town, where not a hat was ever seen, some of the sellers have stuck up engravings out of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. These station-rooms are all the same—a square room white-washed, stone floor, and divan running round the room, a table in the middle, and there you have it. I send you a Sketch of the entrance of one. The desert is strewed with dead camels in every stage of decomposition; but the air is delicious. We had two mules and two horses, and changed at every station. There were always two Nubians, who had to jump down to encourage the animals, to mend the traces, &c.: the fellows run most splendidly; their costume is just the white Nubian cap and blue kind of blouse, with big sleeves, that they slash up behind; that is, they tie the ends of the sleeves in a knot behind just at the neck. We stuck fast in the sand, and the mules would not go on. This happened continually; the yelling, the pushing, the whipping, all to no good, sometimes for half an hour at a time. I have made a rough sketch of this exciting scene. It is very characteristic of Desert travelling, and will always happen even with the

TRAVELLING IN THE DESERT.

best-regulated mules. Such is life. However, we got on very well after this, and at the last station fed again; pale ale is excellent in the Desert. We arrived at Suez at a splendid hotel, with real Egyptian rooms, capital ventilation, a delicious balcony looking over the Red Sea, of which I send you a Sketch, showing the English head-dresses. Everybody has a turban round his wideawake and a veil over that; it is the most becoming head-dress. Last night we went to a native coffee-shop, with our Turkish lanterns; seated ourselves on the stone divans; ordered narghilles, and pulled away like real Turks. We all had *fezzes*; and, through the medium of the guide, conversed with the soldier who had come with our caravan. I never saw anything so picturesque in my life.

The whole of yesterday was spent in pelting the natives from our balcony with oranges. The balcony was just above the Red Sea, which was full of boats. All day long we heard, "A boat, Sir? Want a

SKETCH AT THE RAILWAY STATION, ALEXANDRIA.

STREET SCENE AT CAIRO.

STATION IN THE DESERT.

boat, Sir? A good boat!" "Like a swim, Sir?" by semi-clothed natives. "Here, gentlemen—I say, master, take a boat?" "Here, here, want change for a sovereign?" Such were the cries I heard all day from Achmet, from Selim, from Abdallah, from Ali, e tutti quanti. The dinners were awfully noisy nearly 300 people at dinner, and no bells. When you want the man you clap your hands; Englishmen out of England being the merriest dogs in existence—we may ancy 300 people clapping their hands at once! The poor darkies did not know where to run.

Shepheard's Hotel has been long known as the fashionable resort of the Egyptian tourist, as well as the great halting-place for the Indian passengers *en route* for our great Eastern possessions; perhaps, in no hotel in the world do you find such an assemblage of people of rank and fashion, from all countries, as are found daily sitting down to the table d'hôte, in the grand saloon of this establishment. This year there has been a greater number of travellers than usual—English Earls, German Barons, the leading men of the United States, Russian Counts, &c.; and there have been for several days Swedish, Brazilian, Austrian, American, Dutch, and Australian families, besides a great many English travellers, all sitting down together at the table. The hotel is beautifully situated in the Esbekieh Gardens, or Park, Cairo.

SKETCH ON THE VERANDAH, AT SUEZ.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 26—2nd Sunday after Easter. David Hume born, 1711.
MONDAY, 27.—Sir W. Jones died, 1794.
TUESDAY, 28.—Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789.
WEDNESDAY, 29.—London University founded, 1827.
THURSDAY, 30.—Washington inaugurated President of America, 1789.
FRIDAY, May 1.—Dryden died, 1706. Addison born, 1672.
SATURDAY, 2.—Camden born, 1551.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 2, 1857.

| Sunday. | | Monday. | | Tuesday. | | Wednesday. | | Thursday. | | Friday. | | Saturday | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M h m | A h m | M h m | A h m | M h m | A h m | M h m | A h m | M h m | A h m | M h m | A h m | M h m | A h m |
| 2 6 | 2 30 | 2 50 | 4 13 | 4 36 | 4 58 | 5 25 | 5 50 | 6 15 | 6 45 | 7 13 | 7 50 | 8 30 | 9 20 |

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Piccolomini, Giuglini, Beneventano, Fiocchini.—LA TRAVIATA.—Extra Night, THURSDAY, APRIL 30.—LA TRAVIATA: Violetta, Piccolomini; Alfredo, Giuglini. LA ZINGARELLA: La Zingarella, Fiocchini. For particulars see bills. A limited number of Boxes in the Half-circle Tier have been specially reserved for the Public, and may be had on application at the Box-office at the Theatre Colonnade, Haymarket, price 5*l*s and £1 11s 6d. each.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—First Appearance of Mdlle. ORTOLANI—Giuglini, Beneventano, Belletti, Fiocchini.—On TUESDAY NEXT, April 28th, first time these seven years, I PURITANI: Elvira, Mdlle. Ortolani; Arturo, Sig. Giuglini. LA ZINGARELLA: La Zingarella, Fiocchini. For particulars see bills. A limited number of Boxes on the Half-circle Tier have been specially reserved for the Public, and may be had on application at the Box-office at the Theatre Colonnade, Haymarket, price 5*l*s and £1 11s 6d. each.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mrs. ANDERSON, Franklin to her Majesty the Queen, and Instructress to his Royal Highness the Prince her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, and his Royal Highness the Prince Alfred, has the honour to inform her patrons and friends that her ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place in Her Majesty's Theatre, MONDAY, MAY 18th, 1857, commencing at Half-past One o'clock precisely; on which occasion, by an arrangement effected with the Direction, she will be supported by all the principal artistes, and the orchestra and chorus of that establishment. Full particulars will be announced forthwith.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD II. King Richard II., by Mr C. Kean; Queen, by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by A CAKE OF ROSES.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—MONDAY, and During the Week, LIKE and UNLIKE, RIVERS, and concludes with WELCOME, LITTLE STRANGER. A New Drama in rehearsal, in which Mr. Webster will appear on his return from his Provincial engagements.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, SHOREDITCH.—This magnificent theatre, capable of accommodating 5000 persons, OPEN EVERY EVENING: with Mr Phelps, the great tragedian, and Mr Frederick Robinson, Miss Atkinson, and the Spanish Minstrels.

THE ROYAL SURREY GARDENS WILL OPEN for the SEASON on MONDAY EVENING, MAY 11th, with a Grand Performance of ELIJAH Principal Singers: Miss Louisa Pyne, Madame Weiss, Miss Dolby, Mr. Weiss, and Mr Sims Reeves; supported by an Orchestra and Chorus of One Thousand Performers. Admission, One Shilling.

CONCERT in AID of the FUNDS of ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Paddington, under the Patronage of the Queen and the Prince Albert.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on TUESDAY NEXT, April 28th, at 8 o'clock. Vocalists—Mesdames Gassier, Stabbach, and Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Sig. Giuglini, and Mr. Weiss; Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. Instrumentalists—Piano, Mosses. Benedict and Lindsay Sloper; Violin, M. Sainton. Tickets, half a guinea each, may be had at the Hospital; at Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, and Robert W. Olliver's, 16, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly. ROBERT J. NEWMAN, Secretary.

THE LATE MR. LEFFLER.—EXETER HALL.—A GRAND EVENING CONCERT will be given on WEDNESDAY, April 29th, 1857, at Eight o'clock, for the BENEFIT of the FAMILY of the late Mr LEFFLER (for following residence). Artists kindly and generously offered their assistance:—Madame Caradori Allan, Mrs Sims Reeves, Miss Rockwell, Miss Lascelles, Miss Pierrepoint, Miss Mary Keely, Miss Palmer, Miss Leffler, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Allan (from Madame Vestris' Garden (if arrived in town) Mr. Bragwar, Mr. Durham, Mr. H. Bodrey, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Alfred Mellon, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Blagrove, and the Sacred Harmonic Society's Band, Mr. Willy Leader. Conductors—Mr. Benedict, Mr. Alfred Mellon, and Mr. Lindsay Sloper. Reserved Stalls, 5s.; Western Gallery, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Upper Platform, 1s.; Lower Platform, 2s. To be had of Addison, Hodson, Lucas, 210, Regent-street; Cramer, Addison, and Beale, 201, Regent-street (Chappell's); Saunders and Otley, 66, New Bond-street; Leader, 63, New Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Cheapside; Hays, Lombard-st.; Purday, Sacred Harmonic Society, 6, Exeter-hall; J. Hutchinson, 2, Hanover-st.; Hutchinson and Co., 2, Hanover-st.; Hutchinson, 2, Hanover-st.; Hutchinson, 2, Hanover-st.; Hutchinson,

fortunate system inaugurated at the Revolution, which compels the subdivision of land into small parcels, renders good farming impossible, and has virtually prohibited the rearing and the grazing of cattle, and forced the people to eat horsefl esh instead of beef and mutton. The fact seems to be that Europe, under the present social and political as well as commercial systems which prevail, does not produce food enough for its people; and France, with its bigoted Protectionism, its comparatively small commerce, and its large population living miserably on small farms, is among the first to suffer from the scarcity; while England—the store-house of Europe and America—with an industrious and enterprising people, and complete Free-trade, has the choice of the world's wealth, and suffers far less from the general rise of prices than any other nation. The Emperor of the French has found it expedient to increase the pay of the lower grades of the military and of officials in the Government service; but this is but an aggravation of the evil. He cannot increase the wages of working men; and the increase of the salaries of officials and of military officers, small as it may be in each individual case, is large in the aggregate, and has to be defrayed out of the pockets of the taxpayers, and consequently out of those of the working population. The increase in the price of house accommodation at Paris may be accounted for by the demolitions caused to make room for the splendid improvements which the city owes to the magnificent ideas of the present Emperor; but such improvements, beautiful as they are, may be purchased at too high a rate. There is no Poor-law in France; and when the people suffer they have no resource but to blame the Government and to agitate and conspire against it. This is the danger which at present menaces public tranquillity in France, and which the domestic policy of the Emperor—though not with such an intention—has done very much to augment. The state of France is anything but wholesome. With a good system of land tenure, with an improved agriculture, and with Free-trade, France might assume a much higher economic and political position than she now holds in the world. Instead of being constantly on the verge of revolution, and only kept from violent outbreak by an armed force of half a million of men, and a continual conscription, she might largely increase her population as well as her wealth, and grow alike in virtue and in happiness. We must do the Emperor the justice to acknowledge that he estimates at their full value the blessings which Free-trade might confer upon his country; but the task of introducing its principles into the densely ignorant minds of French manufacturers and operatives seems at present to be too great for even him to attempt. But he has fettered the press, and one of the penalties which he must pay is the continued prevalence of error among his people. Until this error be removed, France, we fear, must lag behind in the race of improvement, and be a cause of disquiet both to herself and to her neighbours.

## THE COURT.

Her Majesty's recovery, we rejoice to announce, is complete. The bulletin issued on Monday was to the following gratifying effect:—

Buckingham Palace, April 20, 1857, 9 a.m.

The Queen is convalescent. JAMES CLARK, M.D.
The infant Princess is well CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.

Her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced that no further bulletins will be issued.

The members of the Royal family, the diplomatic corps, and the aristocracy continued to make inquiries until after this announcement was made public, since which, no further cause for anxiety existing, the calls at the Palace have become less frequent.

The Princess Consort and the younger members of the Royal family have taken daily riding and walking exercise. The Prince has made frequent visits to Gloucester House, to inquire after the health of his illustrious relative, the Duchess of Gloucester, generally accompanied by some of the youthful members of the Royal family.

On Wednesday the Queen had sufficiently recovered to receive visits from the Duchess of Kent and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, from whom the latter took leave of her Majesty on their departure for the Continent.

The Marchioness of Ely has succeeded the Duchess of Wellington as the Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Mortimer Sackville West has relieved Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood in his duties as the Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester is lying in a very precarious state. Her Royal Highness had enjoyed her accustomed health up to Wednesday se'nnight, and on that day received a few friends to tea. On the following day she was seized with a spasmodic attack, which, judging from the bulletins issued, leaves no hope of her recovery. On Thursday the following appeared

Gloucester House, April 2—9 a.m.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has passed a quieter night. Her Royal Highness's general state remains much the same. FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D
ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.
J. H. HOLE.

The members of the Royal family have been in constant attendance on their venerable relative from the first moment of her indisposition.

THE HEREDITARY GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

The Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, accompanied by her son, Prince Adolphus, arrived in London on Monday from the Continent. Her Royal Highness went direct to the residence of the Duchess of Cambridge in St. James's Palace, and dined with her brother, the Duke of Cambridge, in the evening. The Hereditary Grand Duchess afterwards left town for the residence of the Duchess of Cambridge at Kew.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, visited the Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg on Tuesday, and took leave of the Princess Hohenlohe and the Princess Feodore. Their Serene Highnesses the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and the Princess Feodore, attended by Colonel Stephens, left Clarence House, St. James's, in the evening, and travelled by the South-Eastern Railway to Dover, *en route* to Germany.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by the Earl of Cardigan and Lord Panmure, left town by the South-Eastern Railway on Monday for Shorncliffe Camp, on a visit of inspection. The Duke returned to town to dinner in the evening.

The Earl and Countess Granville arrived in town yesterday morning from Paris.

DEPARTURE OF LORD ELGIN.—His Excellency the Earl of Elgin took his departure for Paris on Tuesday afternoon, accompanied by the Countess. The gentlemen associated with the noble Earl in his mission to China left London on Tuesday and Wednesday, to meet his Lordship and then proceed via Marseilles to Alexandria. The Earl of Elgin intends to stay two or three days in Paris. The Countess will then take leave of him, and return to town in the early part of next week. The gentlemen attached to the mission are the Hon. F. Bruce, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. C. Cameron, and Mr. A. Elgin.

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S CASE.—THE JUDGMENT REVERSED.—On Thursday morning the Dean of Arches proceeded to deliver judgment on one of the most important points connected with the appeal of the Archdeacon of Taunton. It will be remembered that one of the grounds relied upon by Dr. R. Phillimore (for the Archdeacon) on Monday was that proceedings had not been taken against the Archdeacon within two years, according to the provisions of the Church Discipline Act, and that, therefore, the whole matter must fall to the ground. The subject was fully argued on Monday and Tuesday, and it was upon this point that the Dean of Arches gave his decision. The learned Judge, after reviewing all the facts of the case, said he must pronounce for the appeal, thus reversing the decision which dismissed the Archdeacon from his preferments in the Church. Dr. Phillimore applied for costs. The learned Judge said he must decline to make any order. Mr. Bathurst, on the part of Mr. Butcher, gave notice of an appeal to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HER Majesty's restoration to health is advancing with happy rapidity, and arrangements for the Queen completing her term of convalescence in the sea air are semi-officially announced. The new Princess is as fortunate as her Royal mother. There is, however, a shadow upon the Palace. Bulletins, increasing in significance, seem to indicate the approach of a peaceful termination to the prolonged life of the venerable Duchess of Gloucester, fourth daughter of King George III. The age which her Royal Highness has been permitted to attain scarcely leaves room for hope that her present condition is other than the gentle dissolution of octogenarian existence. It is a happy sign that the amiable lady, in the late hours of life, finds pleasure in the presence and prattle of the younger children of the Queen.

The new Parliament will immediately assemble for the purpose of taking the oaths and otherwise qualifying itself for the discharge of its great functions. These formalities will occupy some days, after which it is supposed that a brief adjournment will take place. Mr. Evelyn Denison has been officially adopted by the Administration as the candidate for the Speakership, and may therefore, regard being had to the numerical condition of parties, be considered as Lord Eversley's successor. Some of our contemporaries have confused a portion of Mr. Denison's antecedents with those of Mr. Beckett Denison, and have given the intended Speaker credit for having furnished the Parliamentary voice which is to be "lifted up" on the clock tower—the great bell. This was cast from the design of Mr. B. Denison, who recently delivered an interesting lecture on the subject at the Royal Institution. He is a Conservative, Mr. E. Denison being a Liberal.

The Postmaster-General's Annual Report is always received with interest, not only as a matter of curiosity, but as an index to the social progress of the country. A few of its leading points may be mentioned here, but the whole document will well repay perusal. 368 new post-offices have been added to the previous number, and we have, in all, 10,866. During the last year there were 478,000,000 letters posted in the United Kingdom—the proportion in England giving about 20 to each person, in Scotland 16, and in Ireland only seven. In London the proportion is about 40 to each person. The increase is 22,000,000 in last year, and sixfold upon the number in 1839, before the penny postage. The initial system, for promoting rapid delivery, is officially stated to be making great way with the public, as we announced some weeks since was the case. A third of the London district letters are already initialised—a number amounting to 55,000—and a great proportion of the letters from the country. In most of the districts buildings, or sites for buildings, for the offices have been obtained, and the new system will soon be in full play. Meantime every intelligent person should, by example and by advice, assist the Post-office in working out the scheme. The trouble of affixing the initials is so slight, and the benefit so palpable, that stolidity or petulance alone can omit the process. It is, let us add, a curious fact, that one letter in every 200 (2,400,000 in the year) is returned to the writer, the attempt to deliver it having failed. Carelessness in directing the epistle is doubtless the reason, in eight cases out of ten.

Mr. Linklater continues his hebdomadal process upon the officials of the British Bank, and the Hon. John Stapleton, the Deputy Governor, has been the latest victim. His examination presents on point to which we desire to call attention. Before the bubble burst, warning statements appeared in the *Joint-Stock Journal*, in which the nefarious system that was being pursued by the British Bank was painted in colours so vivid that it is somewhat remarkable that the exposure did not excite more attention. It did excite some, and Mr. Esdaile, the Governor, was written to on the part of frightened depositors and shareholders. The answer that was prepared, in order to allay the terrors of the applicants, is a thoroughly characteristic specimen of the way in which the "Mr. Merdles" affect to speak of the press when is not scattering incense before them. "Scurrilous attack," "from a discarded employé," "low-bred vituperation," "columns of a print which has barely reached its twentieth number"—this is the language and logic with which a righteous impeachment was met. No wonder that the statements in the print in question were read amid "sensation," especially those which predicted "bankruptcy, broken hearts, and helpless despair." But this was a scurrilous and low-bred attack, according to the officials of the British Bank. The public may take it as a general rule that, when an official of any kind affects to speak contemptuously of the press, the sooner that official is relieved from responsibility the safer will be the persons with whose interests he has to deal.

Neapolitan Government organs are making an endeavour to refute the accusations brought against the King and his advisers of using torture to extort confessions and to punish offenders. But a lame and late denial, unsupported, except by some weak sophistry, can do little against the cumulative testimony which has been so long gathering together, and against the deeply-rooted conviction in the hearts of the Neapolitans. There can be no doubt that torture is malignantly, as well as judicially, applied in the King's prisons. Meantime, and until the explosion takes place, it may be pleasant for English people to know that the passages in our Parliamentary debates in which the leaders of faction have assailed the Italian policy of Lord Palmerston are reprinted as "praises of the King of Naples," and are circulated by thousands, as his praises, "sung by Derby, John Russell, Disraeli, Gladstone, and M. Gibson." How can these personages be at a loss for a party cry with the names of their chief friends and protegés ready to their lips—"Yeh and Bomba"? We are very sorry to see Mr. Gladstone's name arrayed in such a cause, recollecting that, in days when he was uninfluenced by faction, he gave vent to the natural impulses of an Englishman, and exposed and denounced the Neapolitan atrocities in a way which stirred the pulses of free nations, and made his name odious to the despots of the Continent.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. MASTERMAN.—It having been determined, on the retirement of Mr. Masterman from the representation of the city of London, to present him with a testimonial expressive of the grateful feelings of his constituents for the services he had rendered to the commercial community during his Parliamentary life of nearly six-teen years, and for his courteous attention to individual grievances, irrespective of political considerations, a committee was formed to carry such object into effect, comprising bankers and merchants of various political opinions. Mr. Thomas Baring consented to act as chairman, and Mr. Russell Ellice as deputy chairman. The first meeting of the committee was held on Monday afternoon, at the London Tavern, when it was resolved that the subscriptions should not exceed five guineas each, with a view to secure a general expression of feeling, and that the form of testimonial should be determined hereafter, at a general meeting of the subscribers. The committee embraces the names of the following among other gentlemen:—Messrs. T. Baring, George Carr Glyn, M.P., J. D. Powles, Samuel Gurney, M.P., R. C. L. Bevan, Thomson Hankey, M.P., R. D. Hodgson, M.P., Frederick Huth, Lewis Loyd, R. W. Crawford, M.P., Sir James Duke, M.P., Sheffield Neave (Governor of the Bank of England), M. T. Wegnelin, R.N., Abel Smith, M. T. Smith, M.P., John Ingram Travers, H. W. Schneider, M.P., E. W. Roberts, Henry Sykes Thornton, J. P. Gassiott, and J. B. Heath. Mr. Samuel Brown, of Threadneedle-street, is appointed honorary treasurer.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

FUNERAL OF A FRENCH EXILE.—Last Sunday morning an immense assemblage attended the funeral of M. Rougée, a French exile, whose body was interred at the Tower Hamlets Cemetery. The funeral started from the residence of the deceased in Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road. As soon as the coffin was placed in the hearse, and the widow and the immediate friends in the mourning coach, the foreign exiles, to the number of about 2000, formed in procession, and followed, carrying flags, bearing various Republican devices, encircled with crape fringed with silver. The procession proceeded up Union-street, through the Borough, over London-bridge, and along Fenchurch-street and the Mile-end-road, to the Tower Hamlets Cemetery. Large as the procession was at starting, it increased in magnitude as it proceeded, until by the time it arrived at the canal bridge in the Mile-end-road it could not have been less than 10,000. When the coffin was lowered into the grave, M. Fyat pronounced a funeral oration over the grave. M. Blandier, M. Louis Blanc, M. Dillart, and Mr. Nash also addressed the assemblage. At the conclusion of the orations cries of "Vive la République Democratique et Sociale" resounded through the multitude. The people, who had conducted themselves with decorum, then retired peaceably from the burial-ground.

SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF LEOPOLD REDPATH.—On Tuesday last, at the Auction Mart, the freehold, leasehold, and reversionary property of the notorious Leopold Redpath was offered for sale by Mr. Marsh. The freehold residence at Weybridge, Surrey, fitted up and decorated at a great expense, with pleasure and kitchen gardens, stabling, &c., and purchased by Redpath so recently as the spring of last year, sold for £2670. The leasehold residence, 49, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, held for an unexpired term of thirty years at a nominal ground rent of 6d. per annum, and let at a rental of £85 per annum, sold for £960. The reversion to a freehold house, Marsham-street, Westminster, on the death of a lady and gentleman, aged respectively seventy-five and eighty-one, of the yearly value of £42, sold for £350. A similar reversion to a house, Richmond-buildings, Soho, let at a rental of £54 per annum, sold for £560.

GREAT FIRE AT LAMBETH.—On Wednesday morning, between four and five o'clock, a fire of a most destructive character happened in the range of premises belonging to Mr. Stephen Green, Imperial Potteries, Lambeth. The building in which the fire broke out was the new factory, about 120 feet long, by 80 feet wide, in the centre of which were four immense kilns. Owing to a scanty supply of water, and the smallness of the mains in that locality, the fire spread with amazing rapidity, and it was several hours before the conflagration was subdued. The damage is estimated at £6000. Mr. Green was insured in the Unity Fire Office.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The total number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday was 1840, showing a slight increase on the return of the previous week, which was 1836. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1052. Last week the births of 1092 boys and 831 girls, in all 1833 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1567.

## THE MADRAS ARMY.—NATIVE INFANTRY.

THE force and efficiency of the Army in India is now a subject of passing interest, and has, doubtless, suggested the accompanying combination which we have been favoured by a Correspondent. The Group comprises the different uniforms worn in the various ranks of the Native Infantry of the Honourable East India Company's Madras Establishment. The sketch was taken by a native artist; and the likenesses, particularly those of the natives, are very characteristic. The dresses, appointments, &c., are most carefully and exactly executed. The men were selected at random from the grenadier company of the 21st Regiment, now on detached duty at Coimbatore. There are in the Madras Army fifty-two regiments of Native Infantry. To each corps stand posted twenty-six European officers, viz.:—one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, seven captains, eleven lieutenants, and five ensigns, besides a surgeon or assistant-surgeon. Out of this number there are seldom a dozen doing regimental duty. Let us take the 21st, for instance, which has more than an average number. With it there are twelve officers, including the Commanding Officer, Adjutant, Quartermaster, two young officers recently joined at Adjutant's drill, and four officers, on outpost duty with their companies at Combatore, Trichoor, and Dindejul stations varying from thirty to one hundred and twenty miles from Paulghautcherry, the head-quarters of the regiment, with which are six and a half companies. The Court of Directors recently sent out orders to increase the Captains from six to seven in number, and Lieutenants from ten to eleven—thereby adding two officers to each regiment of Native Infantry. This was a move in the right direction, but still far from sufficient to meet the requirements of the service. There ought to be ten Captains; and, doubtless, will be some day. From the 21st Regiment there are only two officers absent in Europe—the one on furlough, the other on sick certificate. Besides these and those above enumerated, the remainder are all employed on Staff and Civil duties in various parts of India. No wonder the cry is for "More officers!" and that the late lamented General Sir Charles Napier, when Commander-in Chief in India, so strongly advocated that demand.

The Sketch the Madras Sirdars (officers) are on the right of the European officer (in the mid-distance) the Subadar in full dress, the Jemadar in undress. Our Artist has portrayed a Havildar and a Drummer in full dress, one Sepoy in heavy marching order, and another in fatigue dress. There are in each regiment ten lascars, who are available for every kind of work pertaining to the office of pioneer, or connected with the regimental stores. The lascar may be noticed seated to the left of the group: near him is the puckally, or water-carrier, one being allowed to each company, whose duty it is to supply water to the guards, hospital, and men of the company; he has to provide himself with a bullock to carry the water borne in puckals (leather bags), so prominent a feature in our Engraving. If a soldier leaves at his death any male children, they are at once entertained as pension boys upon half the pay of an effective sepoy, with a view to transfer to the ranks when they attain the requisite height and physical proportions, failing of which their support from the State ceases at the age of eighteen. One of these pension boys our Artist has delineated.

All the native ranks wear the extraordinary head-gear, or puggree, and the non commissioned and sepoys the sandals described by the Bengal Artillery something in the same line. The puggree is indeed in shape and useless in practice. It is made of cloth-work, covered over with several coats of black paint, and varnished; and it cannot by any possibility be made to fit the head, and is entirely at the mercy of the slightest breeze. It is so much cut on service it is useless and in the way, and is usually thrown aside. The sandals the Madras Army do well to retain; from infancy the sepoy is accustomed to the naked foot and sandal; he is a much more efficient man, and can undergo more fatigue with a sandal than a boot on his foot. Where the boot is worn, as in two regiments of the Madras Army, and throughout the Native Infantry of the sister Presidencies, when off duty it is immediately discarded, only to be resumed when discipline renders it imperative.

The European style of dress adopted in the three regular armies of India is not only exceedingly unpopular with all ranks, as unbecoming, uncomfortable, inefficient, and expensive; but experience has proved that its many bad traits to confine, shackle, squeeze, and oppress the limbs with belts, buttons, buckles, straps, tight coats and trousers; besides a heavy musket knapsack, and other etceteras.

The present inefficiency of the army as thus glanced at by a writer in the *Madras Athenæum* of February 3:

> One third of the Madras Army is now occupied in garrisoning Burmah. True, it may be argued that the condition of this Presidency is now so peaceful that we can dispense with a portion of our forces, no longer necessary to the suppression of internal tumult, or to overawe the turbulently inclined. But we put forward this striking fact only as an example of what has been taking place all over the empire. A few irregulars have been retained, but the finest military officers in the Presidency, perhaps the very highest as an authority on this point, has hesitated to express his alarm at the present disjointed, scattered state of our forces. Pursue the examination and we shall find that the same necessity which has thus dispersed our army has reduced our regiments to mere skeletons individually. We have drawn upon our military chests and commissions and Residencies, Magistracies, and Civil Establishments generally, of forests, photographic fiddle-faddle, picturings of caves of Ellora and Ajunta, road makings, public works, and what not, everything, in short, of anything but a military character, until our regiments cannot possibly be efficiently commanded; and those who remain at their posts, the "refuse" as they have been politely termed by a brother officer, have treble their appropriate duties to perform, and, of course, get through them ungaudily and with disgust. We have only to look down the pages of an Army List to realise vividly the working condition of our various regiments.

LASCAR. BULLOCK WITH WATER-BAGS. PUCKALLY (WATER-CARRIER). PENSION BOY. SEPOYS (PRIVATES). HAVILDAR (SERGEANT). DRUMMER.

THE MADRAS ARMY: NATIVE INFANTRY: GRENADIERS. 21ST REGIMENT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE PERSIAN WAR.—THE CHARGE OF THE 3RD LIGHT CAVALRY, AT THE BATTLE OF KOOSHAB.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

## THE CAVALRY CHARGE AT KOOSHAB.

UPON the preceding page we have engraved the scene of one of the most brilliant incidents in the Persian War—the charge of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, which has called forth the admiration of a Bengal officer, who cites it in proof of what horsemen, well led, can do against infantry. After describing the formation of the Persian square as excellent, steady, and untouched by artillery, he proceeds (in a letter to a Calcutta paper) with a vivid description of the charge.

We quoted the details in our journal of last week, a few of which we repeat:—

When Forbes, who commanded the regiment, gave the order to charge, he and his Adjutant, young Moore, placed themselves in front of the 6th troop, which was the one directly opposite the nearest face of the square. The other Moore, Malcolmson, and Spens came the following behind, riding knee to knee, with spurs in their horses' flanks. In rear of them rushed the dark troopers of the 3rd. In spite of steel, fire, and bullets they tore down upon the nearest face of the devoted square. As they approached Forbes was shot through the thigh, and Spens' horse was wounded, but unheeding they swept onward. . . . The barrier once broken, and the entrance once made, in and through it poured the avenging troopers. On and over everything they rode, till, getting clear out, they re-formed on the other side, and swept back—a second wave of ruin. Out of 500 Persian soldiers formed in the 1st Regular Regiment of Fars, who composed that fatal square, only twenty escaped to tell the tale of destruction. Thus the 3rd Light Cavalry, to use their own phrase, gave our enemies a *jeesab* (answer) for the death of Malet Sahib Bahadur.

## THE WEATHER.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22, 1857.

| Day. | Barometer at 32° and Sea-level and reduced | Highest Temperature. | Lowest Temperature. | Mean Temperature. | Dew Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb at 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb at 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind. | Amt. of Cloud. (0–10) | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches | ° | ° | ° | | | | | | | |
| April 16 | 29·803 | 50·0 | 28·9 | 40·2 | 47·2 | 43·6 | 44·1 | 42·4 | S. SE. | 7 | 0·199 |
| „ 17 | 29·963 | 55·2 | 29·4 | 43·6 | 43·6 | 41·1 | 55·0 | 51·2 | SE. | 2 | 0·000 |
| „ 18 | 30·007 | 54·9 | 42·3 | 48·2 | 49·5 | 53·4 | 54·6 | 51·7 | S. SE. | 3 | 0·000 |
| „ 19 | 29·929 | 65·4 | 43·3 | 56·2 | 52·6 | 54·5 | 64·9 | 56·4 | SW. | 0 | 0·000 |
| „ 20 | 30·274 | 61·9 | 41·0 | 52·7 | 55·3 | 50·9 | 61·4 | 52·4 | NW. | 0 | 0·000 |
| „ 21 | 30·287 | 58·8 | 40·4 | 50·1 | 52·4 | 48·2 | 58·4 | 51·1 | NW. | 6 | 0·042 |
| „ 22 | 30·081 | 50·3 | 43·2 | 44·0 | 47·6 | 47·4 | 47·6 | 46·6 | W. NE. | 10 | 0·137 |
| Means | 30·049 | 53·1 | 38·4 | 48·3 | 51·9 | 48·4 | 56·5 | 51·1 | | | 0·378 |

The range of temperature during the week was 36°5.

A violent hailstorm occurred at noon of the 16th, and several showers fell during the day. A little rain was falling on the evening of the 21st, and it was raining nearly continuously between 8h. a.m and 8h. p.m. of the 22nd. The zodiacal light was noticed on the evenings of the 18th and 19th. A slight hoar frost was noticed on the morning of the 18th.

With the exception of the evening and night of the 21st, and the days of the 16th and 22nd, the sky has been generally free from cloud. The weather was very fine from April 17th to 21st. The nightingale was first heard on April 16th.

J. BREEN.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | | | THERMOMETER. | | WIND. | RAIN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Last month | Dew Point | Relative Humidity | Amount of Cloud | Barometer at 32° A.M. | Barometer at 32° P.M. | Barometer at 32° Mean | Maximum | Minimum | General Direction. | In 24 hours ending at 10A.M. |
| | Inches. | ° | | 0–10 | | | | | | | Inches |
| April 15 | 29·699 | 40·2 | 83·2 | 7·8 | 3 | 31·5 | 51·2 | SW. E. SSW. | | M:: | 0·045 |
| „ 16 | 29·851 | 41·8 | 89·7 | 8·1 | 6 | 30·2 | 50·6 | SE SW S. | | 12: | 0·120 |
| „ 17 | 29·918 | 40·8 | 84·3 | 5·9 | 3 | 32·8 | 57·8 | E. S. | | 2·3 | 1·15 |
| „ 18 | 29·927 | 38·2 | 84·1 | 6·6 | 5 | 46·1 | 60·6 | E. SE. | | 20: | 0·000 |
| „ 19 | 30·046 | 34·4 | 85·3 | 7·3 | 1 | 49·2 | 63·9 | SW. | | 27: | 0·000 |
| „ 20 | 30·254 | 32·6 | 84·4 | 4·03 | 1 | 39·2 | 61·3 | W. | | 16: | 0·01 |
| „ 21 | 30·268 | 30·1 | 87·7 | 6·5 | 4 | 40·2 | 59·9 | SW. NW. | | 23: | 0·000 |

Daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the last observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Elasticity" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The direction of the wind is given by a self recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

BRUHN'S AND D'ARREST'S COMETS.—The comet discovered by M. D'Arrest is now becoming much fainter, but is still favourably situated for observation, and can yet be seen with a small telescope. The Right Ascension on April 24th is 5h 50m 30s, and its North Polar Distance 67 deg. 16 min. On May 1st the Right Ascension will be 5h 59m, and its North Polar Distance 72 deg. 4 min. . . . and on May 10th its Right Ascension will be 6h 22m. and North Polar Distance 80 deg. On April 27th it will be situated one degree north of Chi Orionis; and on April 28th it will be near Chi3 Orionis. On May 3rd and 4th it will be in the neighbourhood of 69 and 72 Orionis. The comet discovered by M. Bruhn is arrived at its greatest brightness about the middle of April, and is becoming gradually fainter, but is still much brighter than when first discovered. On May 12th it will appear of the same degree of brightness as when first seen; and on June 1st it will only be of half that lustre. It is very well situated for observation, and is now visible throughout the night. Right Ascension on April 24th is 5h. 2m., and its North Polar Distance 38 deg. 35 min. On May 1st its Right Ascension will be 5h. 31m., North Polar Distance 30 deg. 14 min. On May 9th its Right Ascension will be 5h. 53m., and its North Polar Distance 26 deg. 57 min. On May 15th its Right Ascension will be 6h. 21m., and its North Polar Distance 27 deg. 46 min. On May 22nd its Right Ascension will be 10h. 42m., and its North Polar Distance 35 deg. 25 min. On June 1st its Right Ascension will be 11h. 56m., and its North Polar Distance 41 deg. 47 min. At midnight of April 28th it will be close to 24 Camelopardi, and on May 1st about a degree south of 40 Camelopardi. On May 16th it will be close to 57 Camelopardi, and on May 22nd it will be near 43 Ursæ Majoris.—R.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—The Russian squadron entered the roadstead at Toulon on Monday afternoon. The Grand Duke Constantine landed at the arsenal, and was received by the Maritime Prefect, the Prefect of the Var, and Admiral Trehouart. He was saluted by twenty-one guns from each of the French vessels as he passed them, after which the whole squadron fired a general salute, and the Russian manned the yards and cheered. A great number of steamers filled with strangers followed the Russian and French squadrons on their arrival in the roadstead. The Prince, immediately on his landing, spontaneously offered to review the troops, which were drawn up in line to receive him. At nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the Grand Duke visited the Arsenal. The crowd assembled was immense. The warmest reception was given to General Todleben. A grand review of 50,000 men will take place in the Champ de Mars during the visit of the Grand Duke Constantine at Paris. The 6th of May, 1st Regiment of the day fixed on for the fine military spectacle. The Grand Duke Constantine is in the thirtieth year of his age, having been born on the 21st of September, 1827. He married, on the 11th of September, 1848, the daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg. The Grand Duke has three children—a son, Nicolas; and two daughters, Olga and Vera.

THE HOPE OF THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY.—The Imperial Prince, besides going most afternoons in a pony carriage, escorted by Guides, to the Bois de Boulogne, is now taken out at eight or nine every morning by the nurse to the terrace of the Tuileries gardens overlooking the Seine. Sometimes he may be seen in his Hibernian goat-carriage—he goosted by two little footmen, a nurse walking on each side, and a tall hackey behind. This morning I happened to be passing through the gardens when the Imperial infant was returning to the Palace from his promenade. On this occasion he was not in the carriage, but in the arms of one of his nurses—the other being in attendance, and the tall footman close at hand. The passers-by on the quay near the Pont Royal rushed to the parapet which separates the quay from the private garden, to see the hope of the Empire in the person of the nursery cortege approaching he advanced a few steps, graciously bowed to the nurses, and, with a playful expression on his countenance, kissed his babe, to the great delight of a considerable an assemblage was behind the scene at the distance of only a few yards. The child looks remarkably plump and well.—*Letter from Paris.*

The Hon. Neal Dow arrived in Liverpool on Monday morning, per the *Europa*, in order to make a tour of the United Kingdom, and make known the state of the Maine Liquor Law throughout the United States.

## MUSIC.

THE two Italian Operas have not been inactive since our last report of their proceedings.

"LA FAVORITA," with which HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE opened on Tuesday, last week, for the débuts of Mdlle. Spezia, Signor Giuglini, and Signor Violetti, was repeated on the following Thursday and Saturday. On both these occasions, and especially the last, Giuglini's pre-eminent merits, both as a singer and an actor, were fully recognised; and there is now but one opinion among those competent to judge—that he is the most accomplished and finished tenor that has appeared on the London Opera boards since the days of Rubini. Mdlle. Spezia, too, has received the public verdict not entirely done to her at first. At the outset she was injured, not only by her own excessive timidity, but by the quantity of newspaper praise previous to her appearance—a thing which, in nine cases out of ten, does a stranger more harm than good. Extravagant expectations having thus been raised, some disappointment was the consequence; but, when this lady came to be judged on her own merits, she established herself firmly in the favour of the public, which was shown by the great warmth of her reception on her last appearance.

Mademoiselle Piccolomini, the pet of the public last year, has reappeared, and will, in all probability, be as great a pet as ever. There was an immense assemblage on Thursday evening to witness her performance of *Maria* in the "Figlia del Reggimento," and the audience were quite rapturous in their demonstrations of admiration and pleasure. Thunders of applause, acclamations, repeated calls before the curtain, showers of wreaths and bouquets—every element of a triumph was here. There is no change in her, we think, since last year, either for the better or worse. She has got a little stouter, and that is all. Her voice is just what it was, and we find no traces of artistic improvement in her method of singing; while, as an actress, she resembles the clever French women of the Opéra Comique and the other theatres of the Boulevards. In a word, she is a very delicious creature, but no great artist, nor do we see any prospect of her ever becoming one. We may be very well pleased, however, to have her as she is.

AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA Donizetti's "Maria di Rohan" was performed on Saturday and Monday last, with moderate success. Such success as it had was due to the powerful tragic acting of Ronconi, to whom, indeed, this opera—a work of small intrinsic merit—owes all the success it has ever enjoyed. But one swallow does not make a summer, neither does one character make a play. Ronconi in the powerful scene of the catastrophe is terrible—appalling. But then we arrive at this scene after a long course of dreary commonplace; and moreover, the pleasure derived from Ronconi's powers as a tragedian is lessened by his defects as a singer—by his utmost total loss of voice and his false intonation. Mdlle. Rosa Devries, a comely lady "fat, fair, and forty" is too comfortable-looking to be the guilty heroine of a black and gloomy tale, though she has a fine voice and much talent as a singer. Signor Neri Baraldi (who was scarcely heard last season) sang the tenor part, and acquitted himself well, though he had very little room for the display of his powers. Mdlle. Didiée had more applause than any one else. She has made great progress, and is one of the best contraltos we have ever had on our Opera stage.

THE Concerts of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY began on Monday evening. The programme of the performance was as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Sinfonia, in E flat. No. 8 | ... ... | Haydn. |
| 2. Aria "Il mi tiarì cuori" (Crescendo). Signor Belletti | ... ... | Spohr. |
| 3. Concerto in D minor, pianoforte. Miss Arabella Goddard | ... ... | Mendelssohn. |
| 4. Aria, Madame Rudersdorff | ... ... | |
| 5. Overture (Last) ... | ... ... | |
| 6. Sinfonia, in D. No. 3 | ... ... | Weber. |
| 8. Concertino Violoncello, on Forms d'une scène chantante, Sig. Piatti | ... ... | Beethoven. |
| 9. Duetto, "Quel sospiro" (Lucrezia). Mme. Anderstedt and Sig. Belletti | ... ... | F. A. Kummer. |
| 10. Overture (Les Deux Journées) | ... ... | Paer. |
| Conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett. | ... ... | Cherubini. |

It speaks for itself, for it is a collection of gems unmingled with a grain of baser matter. Haydn's Eighth Symphony is one of those old things which never grow old—which, be their date what it may, never lose their freshness. Beethoven's Symphony in D, more modern and on a grander scale, is the work of the mature powers of the magnificent orchestra. Miss Arabella Goddard (the pupil of Mdlle. Dulcken) supplied the place of M. Charles Hallé, disabled from appearing by a painful accident) gathered new laurels by her superb performance of Mendelssohn's Concerto. The famous she was greeted with plaudits, loud and long, from all parts of the room. Piatti, in his solo on the violoncello, delighted the audience by his beautiful tone and brilliant execution. The vocal pieces were admirably sung by Madame Rudersdorff and Signor Belletti. The room was very full. We learn that the subscription to these concerts is large, and that there is every reason to anticipate a successful season.

THE Matinées of the MUSICAL UNION have also begun. They are always held on the mornings after the Philharmonic Concerts. The concert of Tuesday last consisted of the following pieces.—Mozart's Quartet in C for stringed instruments; Molique's Quartet, Op. 52, for the piano, violin, and violoncello; Spohr's Double Quartet in D minor; and a solo on the contrabasso by signor Bottesini. The most interesting feature of this concert was the first appearance in public of Mdlle. Molique, who played the pianoforte parts of her father's trio, accompanied by him and Signor Piatti. She was perfectly successful, showing herself to be a highly-accomplished young pianist. She is a pupil of M. Hallé, and does honour to her distinguished instructor. Bottesini, who has arrived in London for the season, after an absence of several years, delighted the audience as much as ever by his marvellous and beautiful performance on his gigantic instrument. Willis's great room was crowded to the doors by the most fashionable company in London. Mr. Ella's management of the Musical Union well deserves its success, for no concerts are conducted with greater activity, judgment, and liberty to the artists engaged in them.

ONE of the most elegant and agreeable musical entertainments of the season is Mr. and Mrs. Henri Drayton's "Illustrated Proverbs." It consists of a little drama, in the style of the vaudeville of the Parisian stage, but containing only two characters, personated by this clever pair. The pieces, now running with great success, are called "Better Late than Never," and "Never Despair." The last, on the well-known subject of "Monsieur Jacques," is a pleasant mixture of the pathetic and the lively. They are admirably acted, and interspersed with songs and duets, very prettily sung.

A TESTIMONIAL has been presented to Mr. Henry Leslie, conductor of the orchestra of the Amateur Musical Society, by a large body of the members, as a mark of their esteem and appreciation of his eminent services to the society as conductor and Honorary Secretary. It is an elegant piece of plate designed and manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell. The figure is emblematical of music; at the base are the names of the most eminent composers and a list of the more important compositions of Mr. Leslie. It was presented to Mr. Leslie, at a full rehearsal of the Society, in the presence of the subscribers; the eminent Amateur-Oboist, Mr. Alfred Pollock, acting as spokesman on the occasion.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

ADELPHI.—This theatre has been completely redecorated, and made much more commodious, by the addition of several stalls, and a rearrangement of the seats in the pit and boxes. The house presents a most cheerful appearance, and gives good promise of what we may expect from the proprietor in the long promised new theatre, whose erection has been delayed by certain obstacles subsequent upon the move construction of the last approved. Idle and Unlike, and Love Among Actors, are both worthy . . . . . is a vaudevillist, as well as a good comedian . . . . . and seems to possess powers which his present character does not give him the opportunity to develop. Mr. Wright and his coadjutors continue to make "The Little Stranger" welcome to their auditors. A new drama is announced for the reappearance of Mr. Webster, who has been filling a most successful engagement in Edinburgh, where he is as great a favourite as he is when at home at the Adelphi.

CITY OF LONDON.—A new drama of some merit has been produced at this theatre, entitled "The Spanish Girl; or the Spy of Naples." The spy is one *Diego*, employed by the Viceroy *Don Vergara de Carofa*, to involve in a charge of treason the *Count* and *Countess de Montfort*, the latter of whom has rejected his unholy addresses. Such are *Vergara's* crimes that the King himself desires his removal; but the Viceroy still maintains his power, until *Diego*, who betrays his employer, rouses the populace to a sense of their political wrongs. *Diego*, however, is not the principal character; but the *Count de Montfort*, performed by Mr. Charles Pitt, to whose energy the piece was indebted for its undoubted success.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

ALARMING ILLNESS OF THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—The triennial visitation of the Bishop of Exeter was arranged to have commenced at the Cathedral, Exeter, on Monday morning. The Bishop, who had been unwell for some days previous at Bishopstowe, near Torquay proceeded by train from Torquay to Exeter on Monday morning. On reaching the palace, however, he was seized with spasms in the region of the heart, and two physicians (Dr. Shapter and Dr. Drake) were immediately in attendance, and administered powerful remedies. So soon as the Bishop had been somewhat relieved, he was conveyed back to his residence at Bishopstowe by a special train, and the business of the visitation, in the absence of his Lordship's charge, was merely of a formal nature, and was conducted by the Rev. Chancellor Martin, who officiated for Dean Lowe, who is also confined to his bed, and not expected to recover. The present Bishop is eighty years of age, and was promoted to the see of Exeter in 1830.

WHO IS MR. WATKIN, M.P.?—A "Metropolitan" writes to the editor of the *Yarmouth Press Press* as follows:—"I see by your valuable paper, which I sometimes get a glance at here, that at your late election one of the defeated candidates, Colonel Vereker, and his proposer, Mr. Cherry, said he had a right to ask 'Who Mr. Watkin is?' Now although the latter gentleman gave them a tolerably good answer, there is one fact which he had the magnanimity and generosity to withold, which, for the information of the 'respectable' and 'genteel' Conservative electors ought to be known, namely, that Mr Watkin is the gentleman who gave Colonel Vereker's brother (afterwards a militia Major) a situation of £300 a year at the Euston Railway Station in this city, to afford him an 'honourable independence' at a time when he much needed it."

EMIGRATION FROM THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—The spring fleet has just sailed for Canada from the north-east coast of Scotland, carrying out 1500 passengers. They are chiefly agricultural labourers, and for the most part young and newly-married people. Large sums of money continue to be received from settlers in Upper Canada, who had previously gone out, chiefly from Aberdeenshire, and there is every prospect that, before many years, few agricultural labourers will be left at home. Wages have risen: but, when we state that the highest rates do not exceed £20 a year, it will not be thought surprising.

THE "DURHAM ADVERTISER" DEFENCE FUND.—A subscription has been commenced for the purpose of defraying the costs of the defendants in the late action, Davison *v.* Duncan. A meeting of newspaper proprietors was recently held in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, at which resolutions were passed thanking the proprietors of the *Durham Advertiser* "for their manly and spirited defence," and inviting the press and the public to give a substantial expression of their grateful acknowledgment of services thereby rendered, not only to British journalists generally, but to the whole community. Several of the leading journals of the kingdom have already contributed to this object, and the honorary secretary and treasurer (Mr. G. Bradley, of the *Newcastle Guardian*) has received from the proprietors of the *Times* the sum of £25 towards the fund.

A REAL WIZARD IN THE NORTH.—It is reported that Prince Albert, being about to visit Manchester to open the Art-Treasures Exhibition, expressed a desire to see the Free-trade Hall, a place rendered famous by the harangues of the great Free-trade leaders. Manchester, it is true, no longer delights to honour such men; but the wishes of his Royal Highness, and especially under such circumstances, were regarded as paramount to every other consideration, and it was determined to hold a grand dress concert in the building on the evening of the 5th of May, at which the Prince might be present. But an unexpected obstacle presented itself. On inquiry, it was found that the building had been let for the entire month to the Great Wizard of the North at the sum of £800. Overtures were made to Mr. Smith to induce him to give up the hall for two nights: but he would not listen to them, though a handsome sum was tendered. The hall was wanted the night before the concert for a rehearsal, and two nights would be lost to any great loss of time to the Wizard, but he was for a time inflexible. Happily his scruples have at length been overcome, and the concert, which is for the benefit of the Infirmary, has been announced. The concession has been made, but Mr. Anderson appears to have caught the true commercial spirit, and for relinquishing the hall it is understood that the committee are to give him £500, instead of paying £40 to the owners of the hall, by whom he would be released from payment to that amount under the terms of his agreement. He was master of the position, and seems to have turned the advantage to the best possible account. The ordinary charge is £30 per night.

A GOVERNMENT DEFAULTER.—A writ of extent has been lodged with the High Sheriff of Oxfordshire against Mr. Alexander Smith, Collector of Inland Revenue at Oxford, who now lies in the Debtors' Prison at the county gaol. It is customary for persons filling offices of trust, such as that which Mr. Smith has held, to stand some £500 to £600 belonging to the Crown. Cash to about this amount he is found to be deficient, and the Monday last a jury sat to ascertain what property he possesses to make good the deficit. Mr. Smith has been thirty four years in the service of the Crown, and in a short time would have been entitled to a pension of £250 per year. His present salary is £450 per annum; but it is understood that Mr. Smith has insured his life for an amount larger than that he had appropriated.

THE SIGHTSEERS DISAPPOINTED.—Great consternation was created amongst the thousands of sightseers collected in Rome for the Easter week, by the very serious diminution of the bill of fare caused by the resolution of the Government not to illuminate the dome, façade, and colonnades of St. Peter's on Sunday evening, nor to exhibit the renowned girandola fireworks on Easter Monday, because, forsooth, her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager of all the Russias had been prevented by the state of the weather from embarking at Naples so soon enough to witness the above-mentioned festive demonstrations in the Eternal City. It certainly was a most unpardonable piece of neglect of the Roman authorities to give not the slightest warning to the public of the change in the programme, in consequence of which crowds of frantic foreigners rushed down to the Piazza di San Pietro at the appointed hour—many of them paying eight or ten scudi (£2) for their carriages—and, after much disappointment and vexation of the commencement of the matchless spectacle, until betterinformed persons relieved them from further suspense, and sent them back grumbling and dispirited to their hotels. . . . On Monday morning a notification appeared, signed by the Senator Orsini, stating that the girandola was put off *sine die*, on account of the state of the weather, which, however, was by no means so threatening as to warrant such a disappointment to the public, the real motive being the non-arrival of the Empress; although other rumours hint of mysterious alarms of the Government, fears of a disturbance, and similar improbabilities.—*Letter from Rome.*

ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.—The Museum of Natural History of Paris has received from Captain Bouet, who commands the French squadron on the coast of Gabon, three very curious animals—a Madagascar monkey, with a reddish head a koolyopteras, or wild bear of Gabon; and a male chimpanzee, remarkable for the dark colour on its face. This last-named animal fills up the blank caused by the death of Jacques, whose skeleton is now being prepared for the Gallery of Zoology.

JEWS' AND GENERAL LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening the anniversary festival of the Jews' and General Literary and Scientific Institution, Sussex-hall, Leadenhall-street, was celebrated at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge. A very elegant and al undant dinner was provided, which was prepared according to the rules of the Jewish law, by Mr. Myers, of King-street, Aldgate, and admirably served under the superintendence of Mr. Burrell, the proprietor of the tavern. Nathaniel Montefiore, Esq., the president of the Institution, occupied the chair, and was supported by about 100 gentlemen, chiefly of the Jewish persuasion. In the course of the evening the objects of the institution were very forcibly stated by the chairman. The toast of "The Relief of the Disabilities of the Jews" was proposed by Mr. Serjeant Parry, and responded to by Mr. Alderman Salomons. It was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The House of Commons, the Corporation of London, and the different officers of the Institution were duly proposed, and a substantial part of the proceedings was a subscription towards the funds of the Institution of nearly £600.

THE SECRETS OF A GAMING CLUB.—Some particulars regarding the working of a club called the Prince of Wales Club were elicited in the Exchequer Court on Monday, in the case Ransom *v.* Bosworth. It was an action brought to recover the sum of £50. The defendant pleaded that he was never indebted, and that the money was lent for gaming purposes. In his examination the plaintiff said he went to the Prince of Wales Club to play games of hazard. He knew that a "counter" was a fictitious payer, he did not know that it meant a cheat; he might think it meant that, but he could not say so positively. He should not like to play with one. He had between £200 and £300 in his pocket when he lent the money. He betted on horse-races. He had no other means of living. He had been a gambler for twenty years. The defendant did not appear in the witness-box, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the £50.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

FRANCES COUNTESS WALDEGRAVE, on the Friday in last week, re-opened Strawberry Hill to a select circle of her Ladyship's friends. The gallery in that romance in lath and plaster was, we believe for the first time, turned into a ball-room. Archæologists who recollect Strawberry Hill in the days of Horace Walpole, of whom there are few now living, can call to mind a sunny period, when Strawberry Hill was richly crowded with the rare collections brought together by Horace Walpole himself, during half a century of close attention to auction-rooms, and old china closets, and all the Wardour-streets of that day. Our archæological friends must have at once remarked the difference between the gallery as they remember it and the gallery as then presented to them; and yet there was, perhaps, after all, little difference. It is true that some of the old portraits were missing. We missed, as others missed, the Roman Eagle and the famous Bust of Vespasian; but the fireplaces and fretted recesses were there, fresh grit it is true, and looking very modern, and yet, notwithstanding, old as if Walpole himself had invited his favourite Duchess and Lady Mary Coke, with Selwyn and Lord Edgcumbe, to partake of his Christmas festivities. Others—but they were very few in number—remembered that Strawberry Hill was stripped and sold by the unsparing hammer of George Robins; yet all admitted that her Ladyship's purse, and, above all, her Ladyship's good taste, have been the means of bringing together many of the choicer treasures of the place. Thus at one end of the gallery is hung a charming picture, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the three Ladies Waldegrave, that picture for which Walpole complained that Sir Joshua had charged him an exorbitant price, some say 800 guineas; Walpole himself mentions a thousand guineas; while others thought that the Marquis of Hertford or Mr. Holford would be glad to give to-morrow, at Christie's, at least 2000 guineas for a picture so exquisite. We will not enter into the calculation of the interest of the money between Walpole's first outlay and the actual value of the picture at the present moment; but it cannot be questioned that every day will add to the value of any great picture by Sir Joshua, of which the colours, as in this striking instance, are unquestionably unfading. The other parts of Strawberry Hill were restored in the same good taste, adapting what was valuable in the old to the taste and necessities of the present day. We are to remember that Strawberry Hill was a bachelor's villa, suited to the wants of a man who lived much in society, dedicating his time to visits in his own neighbourhood, Twickenham, to White's Clubhouse, *his* Duchess's loo-tables, and the ball-rooms of Bedford House and fashionable London. Nor let us forget that in no instance did more than three visitors sleep in the house at one time, that the house is no longer a bachelor's residence, but still, most unmistakably, thanks to Frances Lady Waldegrave, Strawberry Hill.

In other parts of this restored (and therefore still in lath and plaster) interesting house we observed pictures and curiosities of great consequence to the connoisseur and the collector brought from the Waldegrave seat at Navestock, in Essex, and from the family seat in Somersetshire. Are we not right in saying that this restoration of her Ladyship's will preserve Strawberry Hill for a century at least? But we do not like to be prophetic.

The month of May will be remarkable both in English literature and English art. May opens to us for the first time the most magnificent reading-room which any country has yet supplied to suit the demands of its reading population. We refer to Mr. Panizzi's reading-room at the British Museum. The same month of May will see opened the magnificent Gallery of the Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom at Manchester, where will be found assembled, at the cost of something like ninety thousand pounds, a collection of works of art that the wide-spread liberality of the possessors of fine works of art in the three kingdoms has enabled a most liberal committee to bring together. It is remarkable that neither this great permanent reading-room, nor this temporary exhibition of the fine arts, could have been made, or even attempted, unless for that recent wise act of the Legislature that took the duty off glass. With stones and bricks and wood we could have done nothing of the kind in England. Stones and bricks would have been too expensive, wood would have been too dangerous; glass and iron being the only materials suitable, and at the same time sufficiently cheap, to justify the erection of such structures.

Our readers will remember, some two years back, the long controversy that took place in the columns of our contemporary, the *Athenæum*, respecting the importance of a portrait of Butler, the author of "Hudibras," sold by Mr. Farrer to the late Sir Robert Peel, and now at Drayton Manor. There could be no doubt that the picture which Mr. Farrer sold to Peel was genuine; but wise doubts were raised at the time whether the Farrer and Peel picture of the great author of "Hudibras" was *the* picture. Some of our contemporary's correspondents urged, with great appearance of justice, that the portrait of the poet in the Bodleian Gallery, at Oxford, was the original picture, and that the copy bought by Sir Robert Peel was a duplicate, though a good one. It is remarkable that in this correspondence no writer referred to a particular inscription to be seen on the portrait of the poet in the Bodleian Gallery. Both pictures were attributed—and we believe not improperly to Soest; but no one observed, nor has the fact, to our knowledge, been pointed out hitherto, that on the portrait in the Bodleian this inscription is visible in the handwriting of Sir Godfrey Kneller: "Samuel Butler, author of 'Hudibras.' Presented to the University of Oxford by Sir Godfrey Kneller." When we remember the bad light in which this picture is hung at the Bodleian, we, perhaps, have less ground for wonder than many would suppose; nor was it till the other day, when the picture was well seen for the first time since Kneller presented it to the Bodleian, a friend informs us, that on the walls of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester this inscription was plainly visible. There the inscription is: we state a fact which must be of great interest to all the admirers of the author of "Hudibras." Having said thus much, we leave any further controversy on the subject to Mr. Farrer and the correspondents of the *Athenæum*, observing only that Kneller was thirty-two years of age at the death of Butler in 1680, and that this picture, after all, might be an early work of Sir Godfrey himself.

This subject naturally suggests to us, what others talk about, that there are portraits of consequence of which we hear the authorities at Manchester could learn no tidings—portraits which they are particularly desirous of adding to their collection. Thus we hear that the present possessor of the best portrait of Dr. Johnson, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is unknown. We allude to the picture painted for Bennet Langton, of which Mrs. Thrale's picture, now in the possession of Sir Robert Peel, is a duplicate. Thus we hear also that the authorities are at a loss to discover who is now the owner of the portrait of Cowper the poet, by Abbot; and that they are equally at a loss to find the owner of the portrait of the great Lord Nelson, by the same artist. With every wish on our part to aid the Executive Committee of the Art-Treasures Exhibition in their praiseworthy effort to bring together a portrait-gallery of British celebrities, we give this publicity to their wants, and shall indeed be happy if any of our many readers can assist us in pointing out who are now the possessors of these three celebrated portraits.

Artists are asking in what way, and that way the cheapest, they can best be conveyed to Manchester to see the Art-Treasures Exhibition. This question—it is one of moment to the success of the Exhibition—was answered, all but in slight matters of detail, in Manchester on Wednesday last, when the greatest railway officials assembled in the Exhibition building, and, after an attentive examination of the place, partook of a good luncheon, in which Mr. Donald contrived to rival Mr. Staples of the Albion, and Mr. Bathe of the London Tavern, at cheaper, and therefore Manchester, prices. We are assured by town-talkers that express trains will run from London, Edinburgh, Birmingham, and the chief cities of the three kingdoms, at prices still lower than those enforced by the railway authorities at the Great Exhibition of 1851; and we believe what we hear.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PROCEEDINGS ON THE OPENING OF A NEW PARLIAMENT.

On the first day of the meeting of a new Parliament, for the dispatch of business, pursuant to a Royal proclamation, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery in Great Britain delivers to the Clerk of the House a list of the names of the members returned to serve in such Parliament.

Members assemble in the House and await a message from the Lords Commissioners.

On receiving such message, delivered by the Usher of the Black Rod, the House goes up to the House of Peers.

Her Majesty's pleasure having been signified by the Lords Commissioners, that the members of the House shall proceed to the choice of some proper person to be their Speaker, and present such person on the following day for her Majesty's Royal approbation, the House returns.

The House forthwith proceeds to the election of a Speaker.

A member, addressing himself to the Clerk (who, standing up, points to him, and then sits down), proposes another member, then present, to the House for their Speaker, and moves that such member "do take the chair of this House as Speaker."

Such motion being seconded and supported, if no other member be proposed as Speaker, the member so proposed is called by the House to the chair, without any question being put.

The member, on being called to the chair, stands up in his place, and expresses his sense of the honour proposed to be conferred upon him, and submits himself to the House.

Being again unanimously called to the chair, he is taken out of his place by the members who proposed and seconded him, and by them conducted to the chair.

If more than one member be proposed as Speaker, a motion is made and seconded regarding each such member, "That he do take the chair of this House as Speaker;" and each member so proposed addresses himself to the House.

A question is then put by the Clerk that the member first proposed "do take the chair of this House as Speaker;" which is resolved in the affirmative or negative like other questions.

If the question be resolved in the affirmative, the member is conducted to the chair; but if in the negative a question is then put by the Clerk that the member next proposed "do take the chair of this House as Speaker," and if it be resolved in the affirmative the member is conducted to the chair.

Having been conducted to the chair, the member so elected, standing on the upper step, returns his humble acknowledgments to the House for the great honour they had been pleased to confer upon him, and thereupon sits down in the chair; and then the mace (which before lay under the table) is laid upon the table.

A member, having then congratulated Mr. Speaker elect, moves that the House do now adjourn, and the House accordingly adjourns till to-morrow.

On the following day, the House being met, and Mr. Speaker elect having taken the chair, a message from the Lords Commissioners is delivered by the Usher of the Black Rod, desiring the immediate attendance of the House in the House of Peers.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker elect, with the House, goes up to the House of Peers, where he is presented to the Lords Commissioners for her Majesty's Royal approbation; and one of the Lords Commissioners signifies her Majesty's approbation of Mr. Speaker elect.

Mr. Speaker then, in the name and on the behalf of the Commons of the United Kingdom, lays claim to their ancient and undoubted rights and privileges; and especially to freedom from arrest and molestation, for their persons, and servants; to freedom of speech in debate; and to free access to her Majesty whenever occasion may require it: and that the most favourable construction may be put on all their proceedings.

The House being returned, Mr. Speaker reports that the House had been in the House of Peers; where her Majesty was pleased, by her Commissioners, to approve of the choice the House had made of him to be their Speaker; and that he had in their name, and on their behalf, by humble petition to her Majesty, laid claim to all their ancient rights and privileges, which her Majesty had confirmed to them in as full and ample manner as they have been heretofore granted or allowed by her Majesty, or any of her Royal predecessors.

Mr. Speaker then repeats his most respectful acknowledgments to the House for the high honour they had done him; and puts the House in mind that the first thing to be done is to take and subscribe the oaths by law required.

And thereupon Mr. Speaker, first alone, standing upon the upper step of the chair, takes the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and takes and subscribes the oath of abjuration, and delivers to the Clerk of the House an account of his qualification; and makes and subscribes a declaration that he is duly qualified.

Then several members take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and take and subscribe the oath of abjuration, and deliver to the Clerk of the House an account of their qualification, and make and subscribe a declaration that they are duly qualified.

Members being Roman Catholics take and subscribe the oath provided by the 10th George IV., c. 7, in lieu of the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration.

The people called Quakers, Moravians, Separatists, and others, make and subscribe affirmations in lieu of oaths, according to law. (3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 49, 82; 1 & 2 Vict., c. 105.)

No member can take the oaths after four o'clock p.m. (30 Chas. 2, stat. 2; 13 Will. 3, c. 6.)

If any member desire to take the oaths before four o'clock, a debate or other business is interrupted, and he is called to the table for that purpose.

A member returned after a general election is introduced to the table between two members, making their obeisances as they go up, that they may be the better known to the House. (Resolution, 23rd Feb., 1628.)

Members seated on petition are not to be introduced.

Every member returned after a general election, on coming to the table to be sworn, is to produce a certificate that his return has been certified by the Clerk of the Crown to the Clerk of this House.

When the office of Speaker becomes vacant during a Session of Parliament, the House, on being acquainted by a Minister of the Crown that her Majesty gives leave to the House to proceed forthwith to the choice of a new Speaker, proceeds to the election of a Speaker, according to the accustomed forms.

When the Speaker so elected is presented for the Royal approbation, he does not lay claim to the privileges of the House.

By resolution, 4th August, 1855, whenever the House shall be informed of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means is to take the chair for that day only; and, in the event of Mr. Speaker's absence continuing for more than one day, is, if the House shall think fit, and shall so order it, to take the chair, in like manner, on any subsequent day during such absence.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

On being summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod to attend her Majesty on the Lords Commissioners, Mr. Speaker, with the House, goes up to the bar of the House of Peers, to hear the Royal Speech read.

Mr. Speaker and the House then retire from the bar of the House of Lords; and, returning to the House, pass through the same (the Serjeant placing the mace upon the table); and Mr. Speaker resumes the chair at a quarter before four o'clock.

Before her Majesty's Speech is reported, some bill is read a first time *pro formâ*.

Mr. Speaker reports that the House had this day attended her Majesty (or had been at the House of Peers at the desire of the Lords Commissioners) appointed under the Great Seal for holding this present Parliament), and that her Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious Speech from the throne to both Houses of Parliament (or the Lord Chancellor, being one of the said Commissioners, made a speech to both Houses of Parliament), of which Mr. Speaker says he had, for greater accuracy, obtained a copy, which he reads to the House.

The said Speech having been read, a motion for an Address to her Majesty is made and seconded.

The proposer and seconder of such motion attend in their places in uniform or full dress.

The resolution for presenting such Address having been agreed to by the House, with or without amendments, a Select Committee is appointed to draw up an Address to be presented to her Majesty upon the said resolution; and her Majesty's most gracious Speech is referred to the said Committee.

On the Address being reported by the said Committee, the House resolves to agree to the same, with or without amendment.

When her Majesty has been pleased to make a Speech from the throne the Address is ordered to be presented by the whole House, unless her Majesty shall then be in the country.

In case her Majesty shall be in the country, or in case the Speech shall have been made by the Lords Commissioners, the Address is ordered to be presented by such members of this House as are of her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

Her Majesty's most gracious Speech (or the Speech of the Lords Commissioners) is ordered to be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the House.

The House, at its next sitting, according to order, proceeds to take the said Speech into consideration; and so much of the same as was addressed to the members of the House of Commons is again read by Mr. Speaker; and, a motion being made that a supply be granted to her Majesty, a resolution is agreed to that the House will to-morrow, or on a future day, resolve itself into a Committee to consider that motion.

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The following circular has been addressed to the members of the Liberal party of the House of Commons.—

94, Piccadilly, 20th April, 1857.

SIR,—I take the liberty of informing you that the House of Commons will meet on Thursday, the 30th of this month, and will proceed on that day to the choice of a Speaker; and that the Address in answer to the Queen's Speech will be moved on Thursday, the 7th of May. I hope it may be consistent with your convenience to attend on those days.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant, PALMERSTON.

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MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament will be called together for dispatch of business on the 30th inst.; and it is likely that the election of Speaker and the swearing in of members will be completed before the 7th May, on which day the Queen is expected to deliver the Speech. It is said that there will be no opposition to the election of Mr. Evelyn Denison as Speaker, and that Mr. Fitzroy will resume his post as Chairman of Committees.

THE FALKIRK ELECTION.—A protest having been lodged by Mr. Baird's agent against Mr. Merry's election on account of alleged bribery, the electors of Hamilton have got up a counter petition, praying for an investigation, on the ground that they were subjected to intimidation, &c., by the commissioner of the Duke of Hamilton, in favour of Mr Baird.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee of twelve shipowners to inquire into the alleged cruelties to seamen on board American merchant ships, and to adopt measures for the suppression of the abuse.

The Spanish Cortes are to open on the 1st of May. The present Government will be strongly supported by a large majority.

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## THE KILKENNY ELECTION.

IRELAND is more fertile in election exuberance than any other portion of her Majesty's dominions in which the franchise is exercised. Hence the "rows" have been frequent, the excitement great; but in few places was the national spirit more completely roused than on the nomination day (April 6) of the Kilkenny county election, when the Courthouse presented the scene which is engraved on the opening page, from a sketch by Mr. Fitzpatrick. What an angry sea of electors are here giving a rough reception to the address of Mr. Serjeant Shee, whose energy, however, appears fully equal to the storm! What varieties of humour are portrayed in the assembled faces—from the good-tempered violence of the majority of the crowd, to the fierceness of the elector on the left beneath Mr. Serjeant Shee; while immediately beneath him is a phase of milder fun! And how complacently and delighted the folks in the galleries look down upon the broil below!

The results were singular. The canvass was so discouraging to the supporters of Serjeant Shee that he, according to the *Kilkenny Moderator*, had made up his mind to retire but was afterwards persuaded to go on the poll. His only object in doing so was, says the *Freeman's Journal*, "to take a few votes from the popular candidates." That paper, in speaking of his defeat, says, had he been less headstrong and a little more conciliatory, it is plain, from the proceedings at the hustings, that mutual explanations might have resulted in his being re-elected without a contest; but he was as stiff as his offended supporters were stubborn; he avoided explanations till it was too late, and the result is he has lost his seat, and Ireland an able and creditable representative.

The gross poll for the two days gave an immense majority in favour of Ellis and Greene. The numbers were—Ellis, 2587; Greene, 1620; Mostyn, 1314; Shee, 1034.

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## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

### THE EARL OF LINCOLN, M.P. FOR NEWARK.

THE present Duke of Newcastle is decidedly a young-looking man, even when one sees him out of the House of Lords, where the distances and soft lights may be supposed to assist delusions with regard to the personal appearance of our hereditary legislators. He is, nevertheless—although only born in 1811—the father of five children, the eldest of whom is of a legal age to enter Parliament, with nearly a couple of years to spare. The Earl of Lincoln, the eldest son of his Grace, by Lady Susan Harriet Catharine Douglas, only daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton, was born on the 25th Jan., 1839, and consequently entered his majority in 1860. He was educated at Eton, and Oxford, having been a member of Christchurch, and graduated B.A. in 1853. He was returned at the general election for the borough of Newark a fact somewhat remarkable, as indicating in a degree a return of an influence which up to the time of the Reform Bill was exercised by his family almost without dispute over the constituency in question; but it is probably more the personal popularity and Liberal opinion of the present Duke than any territorial weight which has secured on the present occasion the unopposed return of Lord Lincoln. The noble Earl professes to be a Liberal-Conservative, and a general but independent supporter of the present Government; he is an attached member of the Established Church, but in favour of religious freedom, and wishes for some satisfactory substitute for Church-rates. He is not inclined to withdraw the grant to Maynooth.

### SIR ALEXANDER RAMSAY, BART., M.P. FOR ROCHDALE.

THE borough of Rochdale will be represented in the coming Parliament by Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain, in the county of Kincardine, Scotland. At the first blush an inquiry is obvious as to why a Scotch Baronet should represent a Lancashire borough. The answer is very simple. In the first place, Sir Alexander Ramsay married, in 1850, Ellen Matilda, eldest daughter of John Entwisle, Esq., of Foxholes, county of Lancaster, and we are enabled to state, from an authority which is generally received with respect, that at Rochdale the Parliamentary influence "is chiefly possessed by the great manufacturing firms, but the Entwisles, of Foxholes, have some influence, though not of a similar [illegible]." It was probably owing to the circumstance [illegible] under Ramsay of the 50th Regiment of Foot [illegible] at the general election of 1857. He was defeated on that occasion by Mr. Denton doubtless the representative of the "[illegible] interest," the interest of which was, just then, [illegible] surrounding character than that of the Entwisles [illegible]. Always at the late church rate [illegible] Ramsay [illegible] interest, and

# THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

SIR A. RAMSAY, M.P. FOR LOCH ALE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

as a general supporter of Lord Derby, it is just possible that in some quarters it might have been remembered that he is a connection by marriage of a Cabinet Minister inasmuch as his father's second wife was a sister of Lord Panmure. Sir Alexander Ramsay is the third Baronet being the eldest son of Alexander, second Baronet, by [illegible] J. Russell, Esq., of Blackball, [illegible] 1 April 1825. The family is maternally descended [illegible] of Balmain and Tusque, Kincardineshire [illegible] Parliament by James III., [illegible] adherence to that sovereign, was outlawed and [illegible] He was, however, pardoned, though not restored to the Peerage. His grandson was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1625, and the title passed through seven Baronets, when it became extinct. The Baronetcy, however, was revived in 1806, in the person of Alexander Burnet, second son of Sir Thomas Burnet, Bart, of Leys, by a sister of Sir Alexander Ramsay, sixth Baronet, who assumed the name and arms of Ramsay. The present Baronet was educated at Dresden.

## MR. EDWARD WM. WATKIN, M.P. FOR GREAT YARMOUTH.

ONE of the newly-elected members for Great Yarmouth is Mr. Edward William Watkin, who, with Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh, so signally defeated the anti-Palmerston and Tory candidates at the recent very severe contest in the borough.

Mr. Watkin enters Parliament for the first time. He is emphatically one of the people, and in the recent contest has avowed that he owes his position and fortune to his own exertions, and desires to be regarded in his true character—that of a useful and working citizen of a country which owes both its freedom and its power to the hard work and sacrifices of its people of all ranks.

Mr. Watkin was born in the borough of Salford, in September, 1819, and spent his earlier years in Manchester, having been taken from school and put to business at a very early age. He was for some years in business with his father, who is still alive, and is a magistrate for the borough of Manchester, and also for the county of Lancaster; and connected himself with our railway system at an early period of its history, at first partially, then entirely. He devoted himself to the prosecution of the Trent Valley and other railways, and became connected with the London and North-Western Company's undertakings

Mr Watkin is a steam-ship proprietor, and is now a director of the Oxford and Worcester and some other railways; and is also general manager of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway He has retrieved this latter undertaking from almost bankruptcy, and has doubled the value of its shares. He is, of course, very [illegible] in consequence. Mr. Watkin is a [illegible] introduced man [illegible] to the financial [illegible] arrangement of those vast [illegible]

LORD LINCOLN, M.P. FOR NEWARK.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL

others the system of publishing the working expenses, as well as the income of railways, and of balancing the outlay, at short periods. This system, though not popular with red-tapists, is being gradually introduced amongst the more important lines, and will tend to reduce

MR. E. WATKIN, M.P. FOR GREAT YARMOUTH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BEARD AND FORD, MANCHESTER.

expenses, to give the shareholders a more ready means of judging how far their affairs are well managed, and to serve the public by enabling both the creation of those complicated systems.

Mr Watkin is a decided Liberal, and in connection with the Free-trade and other movements has done his share of the Reform work of the country. It was the [illegible] Public Press at Manchester [illegible] and [illegible] with his colleague Mr. Malcolm [illegible] testimonial of the leaders of the town of Manchester. Mr Watkin was an early and active director of the Athenæum at Manchester, and has always been an earnest supporter of popular education. He is now president of the Gorton Institute, which he founded on behalf of the workmen of the Sheffield Company. On leaving town to return to Manchester in 1854, after a long absence, Mr Watkin received from his friends and associates in London a testimonial valued at 1000 guineas, which was presented to him at a public dinner at the London Tavern. He also received from his colleagues and friends on the London and North-Western Railway a handsome épergne and service, presented at a dinner at Birmingham. Both these testimonials have been engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Mr Watkin is very well and favourably known in the industrial world generally, and also amongst literary men and politicians, he is a man of whom it may be said that he has very many friends and no enemies, and we predict for him an important career. Mr. Watkin is the author of two or three works—one a book of travels in the United States—which have been favourably reviewed in this journal.

Mr. Watkin resides at Timperley, near Manchester.

THE KILKENNY ELECTION: MR. SERJEANT SHEE ADDRESSING THE ELECTORS IN THE COURT-HOUSE.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

## *NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.*

### WINTERINGHAM AND KIRKE WHITE.

WINTERINGHAM, on the south bank of the river Humber, possesses many claims on the attention of the antiquary, the historian, and the poet.

Here at one period lived the Marmions, and many traces of their castled home can yet be found. In the church is a mail-clad effigy, which is called "Marmion's Tomb," though every other record connected with it has long been lost or obliterated. Near the foundation of the ancient castle is a road leading to Winterton, which, in the vernacular of the neighbourhood, is called "Yarle's Gate," an evident corruption of Earl's Gate.

At Winteringham the great Roman road or Hermen-street terminates; and the interest of the neighbourhood was some years ago increased by the presence of Henry Kirke White, who studied under the Rev. Lorenzo Grainger, of the old rectory, before he went to Cambridge.

The young poet's favourite walk was along the bank of the Humber to Whitton and Alkborough; and as records of such he engraved *H. K. W., 1805*, on a tree on the sands at Whitton, and on another at a little distance the following couplet:—

Don't you see the silvery wave?
Don't you hear the voice of God?

A little above Whitton is the confluence of the rivers Trent, Ouse, and Humber; and perhaps in no part of England can a more extensive view and beautiful scenery be found in combination.

WINTERINGHAM CHURCH AND RECTORY DURING THE TIME OF HENRY KIRKE WHITE.

From the hills of Whitton and Alkborough, which form a bold promontory, you have a view of the Minsters of York and Beverley, and numerous villages, mansions, and manufactories. On the left you have the Trent, "wandering at its own sweet will," and before you the Ouse threads its way into the west of Yorkshire, like a silver serpent, and becomes the more animated by being made the medium of the barge-borne products of the hives of industry.

At Alkborough there is a maze called "Julian's Bower," which is supposed to have been formed by the Romans and at Winterton, about two miles from the Humber, there are the finest specimens of tesselated pavements that have been discovered. One of these, about thirty feet in diameter, supposed to have been the General's tent, has a figure of "Orpheus playing the harp;" and in compartments surrounding the same are the various animals of the chase, and in the four angles are cups and wine-vessels.

In the centre of another pavement is a figure of Ceres, holding in her right hand some ears of corn; and in a third is a bounding stag—all indications of mirth and plenty. The Romans made this their winter-quarters—hence the name Winter-town, now Winterton.

That Henry Kirke White enjoyed the scenery of the neighbourhood the following extract from his letter to his friend Maddock fully testifies. August, 1806, he says:—

Winteringham is indeed now a delightful place. The opening vista from our churchyard over the Humber, to the hills of Yorkshire, assumes a thousand new aspects. I sometimes watch it at evening, when the sun is just gilding the summits of the hills, and the lowlands are beginning to take a browner hue. The showers partially falling in the distance, while all is serene above me; the swelling sail rapidly falling down the river; and, not least of all, the villages, woods, and villas, on the opposite bank, sometimes render the scene quite enchanting to me.'

Who can say how much such watchings imbued the poet's mind with "hues" of beauty? But now

the lyre is still;
The spirit, which its slumbers broke,
Hath pass'd away; and that weak hand that woke
Its forest melodies hath lost its skill.

The Illustration shows the Rectory-house and Church at Winteringham as they were when Henry Kirke White studied there. The Rectory has been rebuilt and the Church very much altered since that period. A. A.

## FASHIONS FOR MAY.

THE new Spring Fashions have determined beyond a doubt that green and lilac are to be the prevailing colours of the season for out-door costume. These two hues are introduced either separately, or in combination, in dresses, bonnets, ribbons; in short, in almost every article of costume. Several bonnets have been made of tulle *bouillonné*, with narrow bias folds of green or lilac silk. Between each *bouillonné* there is a double fold of silk, of graduated shades of colour. Green and lilac are the hues most effective for trimming bonnets of the style just mentioned. They should be ornamented at each side by a bouquet of flowers, or a feather of hues corresponding with those employed for the trimming. *Bouton d'or* and mallow colour are also very fashionable hues for trimming bonnets.

An extremely elegant bonnet has been made of terry velvet, of a very light shade of lilac, or, more properly, of peach-blossom. The front, which is rather open, is edged with a fall of white blonde turned back; and in the inside of the front there is a narrow row of black blonde, falling downward. On each side of the crown there is a small bouquet of white marabouts, tipped with lilac. The inside trimming consists of a ruche of white blonde, with bouquets of shaded violets and strips of marabout.

Another much-admired bonnet is of white silk, edged round the front with shaded folds of green crape. At the lower part of the crown there is a broader fold of shaded green crape, edged at each side by a ruche of white tulle. At one side of the bonnet there is a cacoar head, terminated by a plume of white feathers tipped with variegated hues. The under trimming consists of bouquets of hawthorn, and a very full ruche of white tulle. The strings are of broad white sarcenet ribbon, edged with green.

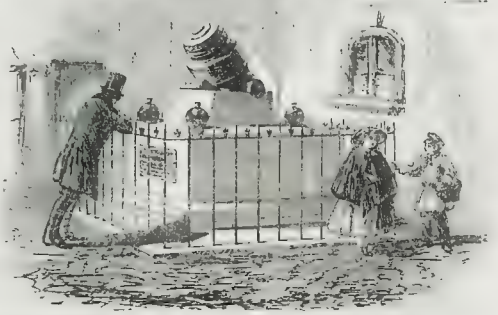
Velvet cloaks of small size are at present very generally worn, and they form an appropriate intermediary wrap between the warm winter cloak and the summer mantelet. Large cashmere shawls are, as usual, much in favour at the present season. Many novel and elegant designs in cashmere shawls have lately appeared. The small velvet cloaks are mostly of the circular form. Some are edged with one or two rows of black lace, and others with very broad silk fringe.

The principal change in the make of dresses is perceptible in the sleeves. The pagodas, which have been for some time past superseded by other forms, are now beginning to recover fashionable favour. Pagodas, puffs, and the Greek style, may now be said to be all equally fashionable.

It has been mentioned that basques are not likely to be so generally worn as they have heretofore been. But this is a mistake. Scarcely any dresses, except those intended exclusively for ball or evening costume, are made without basques. They are of various shapes, and they present great diversity in the materials employed for trimming. Some are long, others short; some are cut out in scallops, and are castellated at the edge. Fringe is a very favourite trimming, so also is passementerie, of which a new kind has been introduced for the purpose, consisting of round tufts of silk. The effect of this new trimming is at once novel and pretty. When lace is employed for trimming a basque it may either be set on nearly plain or very full. Narrow frills or ruches of silk form an appropriate trimming for the basque, when it corresponds with the style of trimming on the skirt of the dress.

The most fashionable riding-habits are of black or dark blue cloth. The newest style of corsage for riding-habits is without a basque, and the sleeves are made very wide at the ends. The collar and turned-up cuffs should be of fine lawn or cambric, finished with broad hems and a double row of hem-stitch. The hat should be of black felt, slightly turned up at each side, with a black plume waving towards the back of the head. A small *cravache* with an amber handle completes the costume.

Three of the objects represented in our Illustrations of Fashion—viz., the cloak (with patent spring hood), the fan parasol, and the bonnet—are engraved from drawings made by permission of Messrs. Jay and Smith, from articles in the elegant show-rooms of their Sponsalia, 246, Regent-street. The cloak which is shown on the first figure, on the right hand side, is very elegant and becoming in form, but its peculiar recommendation is the perfect protection it affords to the head, without the risk of injuring, or even in the slightest degree disordering, the head-dress. Every lady must have experienced the discomfort to say nothing of the danger, attendant on the sudden transition from a warm to a cold atmosphere, on leaving the Opera, an evening party, or any crowded assembly. The old fashioned calèches, and the hoods of various kinds more recently introduced, have all been more or less liable to the objection of pressing upon, and consequently injuring, the flowers and other light ornaments composing the head dress. The objection in question is completely obviated in the hood introduced by Messrs. Jay and Smith. It expands by means of elastic wires, thereby affording complete protection to the head, without close contact, or pressure on the *coiffure*. The touch of an invisible and ingeniously-contrived spring instantaneously



RUSSIAN MORTAR, RECENTLY PLACED AT DOVER (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ruises the hood over the head when required; and with equal facility it is made to collapse, and to fall gracefully over the back of the cloak. The form of the cloak itself is shown in our Engraving. It partakes at once of the character of a cloak and a shawl. It may, of course, be made in any material, as fancy may dictate. That from which our Illustration is copied is made of white cashmere, and is trimmed with rich white silk fringe and tassels. The dress shown in the figure wearing the cloak is of pink silk, trimmed with *bouillonés* of white tulle and pink ribbon. The dress of the next figure is of green velvet: the skirt without any trimming. The corsage has a deep basque, with pockets running obliquely and ornamented with gold sequins. The corsage and sleeves are likewise ornamented with sequins. The bonnet is of pink crape, trimmed with white blonde, and with a long white feather tipped with pink. Collar and under-sleeves of lace.

The third figure wears a dress of mallow-colour silk. The corsage and sleeves trimmed with fringe of the same hue, but a shade deeper in tone. The bonnet, one of the newest from Paris, is of *paille de ris*, of the Marie Stuart shape, very much pointed in front. It is trimmed with a superb wreath of vine-leaves and roses, and the strings are of very broad shaded green ribbon. The fan parasol is one of those newly introduced by Messrs. Jay and Smith, by whom the invention is patented. It is constructed on an exceedingly ingenious principle, whereby it may be instantaneously converted from a parasol to a fan, and *vice versâ*. The convenience and utility of a parasol of this construction is too obvious to require comment. That from which our Illustration is copied is of pink silk, lined with white, and edged with white fringe. When converted into a fan, it presents precisely the form of one of those so much in use among the Chinese.

## RUSSIAN MORTAR AT DOVER.

THIS trophy of the late war has lately been erected in the square in front of the Dover Sailors' Home. The mortar is unique in its construction; it was cast in 1803, is of 10-inch bore, and weighs nearly a ton. The Russian shells placed at each corner were taken at the same time. The mortar bears the following inscription upon a brass plate:—

This Russian mortar, taken at Hango, in 1855, was presented to the Dover Sailors' Home by Captain W. H. Hall, R.N., C.B., and the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*.

The mortar stands upon a massive foundation of granite.

The crew of forty-five wrecked ships have found a refuge and have had all their wants liberally supplied in the Dover Sailors' Home. The directors are assisted in this great work by the Ship-wrecked Mariners' Society

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

THE last day of Newmarket witnessed the début of Kent, own brother to Sittingbourne, whose sheeted performances had created immense excitement among the touts for weeks before. Fazzoletto's faulty sinew also stood well over the T. M. M. in the Port Stakes, and great was his noble owner's delight at seeing his beautiful son of Orlando and Canezou once more coming home a winner. An own sister to Ellington just won the Zetland Stakes at York; and Skirmisher, who was selected to do battle, instead of Fandango, for the Aske stable, and with the weight in his favour, has flown, completely turned the Northampton tables on Lord Ribblesdale's horse, as his trainer always vowed he would do. This first of the Voltigeurs seems to have quite lost his ill temper; and the next day, at a mile and three-quarters, he made very short work indeed of Apathy and Wardersmarke, both of whom have run remarkably well this year, but the pace was wretchedly bad. These two performances, however, brought him to 14 to 1 for the Derby. Mary won the Flying Dutchman handicap under a very high weight, and seemed to drop from the clouds at last, Osborne coming in "hands and head."

The first Spring has four matches on the *tapis* at present, though it has anything but a strong bill of fare, except in its two leading events. Tasmania and Maestissima are in a 50-sov. stake on Monday; and on Tuesday all the interest centres on the Two Thousand, for which Lord of the Hills, Drumour, Kent, Lambourne, Alsion, Sydney, and Vedette will probably compose the field. Vedette, who is thought to be about half a stone better than Skirmisher, is now first favourite at 4 to 1; and it is difficult to see what will beat him. Lambourne was expected to see very much better than he did at Anton would be better suited if the race ended at the Rushes, instead of the horses having to come down and up a hill after that, which has stopped so many since this stake was established in 1809. On Thursday Blink Bonny, Tasmania, and Ayacanora are the principal entries in the Thousand, for which the great Melton mare must go, if she is to keep up her Derby supremacy. The £200 Two Year-Old Plate is a new feature on this day; and Happy Land (5lb ex.) is the only winner, as yet, among the lot. Kent seems likely to have the Newmarket Stakes to himself, unless Goldfinch has passed a better winter than his stable companion Schiedam. The betting on the Chester Cup is of the mildest description, and Ireland has all the steeplechasing to itself next week. Knockingen (Gormanstown), on Monday and Tuesday; Limerick Hunt, on Tuesday; Westmeath, on Tuesday and Wednesday; and Tuam, on Wednesday, are its tryste, while Rothbury, on Wednesday, is the only one of which the sportive Saxons can boast. Of stud news there is little to record; but Crucifix, who has had no foal since Chalice, in 1852, is, we believe, again barren this year. Prickwillow, the celebrated trotting sire, met his death very sadly lately. While he was being led down a hill near Raisthorpe he trod on a Yorkshire, which darted upward and inflicted a wound in his larrel. from which he died

The last great run of the season was one with Mr. Garth's hounds —sixteen miles without a check in something under an hour and a half; and, except during the New Forest, and one or two woodland districts, the foxhound is silent at last. Sales are the order of the day. Forty couples of foxhounds are in the market in one lot, as well as twelve couples and a half from the Duke of Cleveland's kennel. The thirty Cottesmore horses come up to Tattersall's on May 7th, and on Thursday next the horses which have carried the North Warwick shire and Mr. Talby's men will be sold at Bretherton's of Birmingham. Mr. Borron's celebrated kennel of greyhound winners will also change hands at the hammer, in London, next month.

The Boston Yacht Club have their opening trip on Monday, and the London Unity Rowing Club have four-oared races from Putney to Barnes the same afternoon.

YORK SPRING MEETING, 1857.

Spring St. Leger Ignoramus walked over.
Zetland Stakes. Sleter to Ellington. 1. Soothsayer, 2
Great Northern Handicap.—Skirmisher, 1. Pantomime, 2
Knavesmire Plate Terrific, 1 Admiral Lyons, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Wathalia, 1 Blue skin, 2

WEDNESDAY

Consolation Scramble Little Cob, 1. Polly, 2
Londesborough Cup Polmoodie, 1. Kestrel, 2
Tyro Stakes.—Mazille colt, 1. Queen of the Isles, 2
Second York Biennial Stakes. Skirmisher, 1. Wardersmarke, 2.
Flying Dutchman's Handicap.—A Ma Mie colt, 2

MALTON RACES.—THURSDAY.

Two Year Old Stakes.—Soothsayer, 1. Darkie, 2.
Malton Handicap. Liverpool. 1. Martlett, 2.
Birdsall Handicap.—Attorney-General, 1 Laird-o-Dale, 2.
Northcliffe Plate. Pets, 1. Magnolia.
Hunt Cup. -Hero, 1. Mischief,

TATTERSALL'S—THIS DAY.

[illegible] 1 agst Kent (t). 5 to 1 agst Loyola, 11 to 1 agst Alsion, 14 to 1 agst [illegible] (Drumour (t). 1000 to 30 agst Tasmania, 1000 to 35 agst Beeswax. 1000 to 35 agst Blink Bonny, 1000 to 35 agst Skirmisher (t and off). 1000 to 30 agst Ayacanora.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—We understand the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex have consented to support the Duke of Wellington, who will preside at the next anniversary dinner of the Printers' Pension Society, which will take place on the 22nd of May.

A HASTENING order has been received at Sheerness for the fitment of the paddle-wheel Steam-frigate *Terrible*, now under repairs in No. 1 dry dock, Sheerness. She is destined to assist the *Agamemnon* in laying down the telegraphic wires between America and Newfoundland. The *Terrible* is 800-horse power; she has four cylinders of 74 inches diameter, with 6-feet stroke; and she previously worked up to 2000-horse power. It is in consequence of her being fitted with the most powerful engines in our Navy that she has been selected for this undertaking. A number of additional artisans have been set on to hasten her fitting.

SOMERSET-HOUSE.—THE CHIMNEYS.—The long-desired removal of the disfiguring chimney-pots of Somerset-house, has really commenced. Upwards of 120 of the most obnoxious shapes upon the river front have been removed by the contractor for the Barron Liebig, of Munich, for analysis. From the circumstance that such a distant authority in chemistry has been sought out, one so perfectly aloof from all local and political sympathies, one may fairly conclude that it is the friends of Alum who are desirous of corroborating the verdict of the English jury at the hands of the German analyst

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE demand for money this week has fallen off to some extent, and the rates of discount have ruled somewhat easier. This feature in the market has been productive of more business in the value of National Stocks, although the advance in the quotations has been trifling. On public account steady purchases of Stock have been made; nevertheless, the operations on the part of speculators for a rise have been unimportant—owing, we presume, to the Bank of France having raised the premium on gold from 8s. to 12s. per £100. This advance is calculated to draw gold from this country, and to produce greater stringency in the Money Market, especially as we are still importing large quantities of silver from the Continent to meet the Eastern demand. In the Stock Exchange money has been plentiful, and loans from day to day have been obtained at from 5 to 6 per cent. The fall in the quotations in Lombard-street, compared with last week, is ¼ per cent

The new Russian railway scheme has been introduced into the Stock Exchange. Messrs. Baring, the agents, state that they require £2,000 000 instead of £5,000,000, as originally proposed, and that the first payment will be £6 per share. The scheme is regarded with more than usual disfavour, and very few transactions have taken place, although the price has been nominally called ¼ to 1 premium. Some curious facts have been brought to light in reference to the means adopted to render this application to our moneyed classes successful; but this is not the only instance in which sham agents and buyers of scrip have been brought into the field; consequently, any lengthened notice of their doings is quite superfluous. No doubt the whole amount will be subscribed for, but it is clear that the shares will never be in high favour amongst the jobbers

The decision of the Bank of France in reference to doubling the capital of that institution has given rise to an uneasy feeling in Paris. The operators on the Bourse contend that the purchase of £3,650,000 of Rentes will be tantamount to a loan of £4,000,000 to the Government, who, at any time, may become large sellers of stock to the prejudice of prices. Should, however, the Bank be allowed to issue notes to the full extent of the loan —which we believe it will—the measure in question will derive considerable relief from the possibility of money becoming cheaper. In Paris money has been in demand, but in the departments the inquiry for it has been less active, owing to the dulness in the trade. Assuming the rate of interest is 6 per cent

Purchases of silver continue to be made on the Continent to meet the Eastern demand; and we learn that about £620 000 will be sent to India by the next packet. The imports of gold this week have been trifling, but those of silver have amounted to nearly £30,000 At New York the exchanges have taken a very favourable turn in favour of this country, steady arrivals from that quarter during the coming month The quantity of gold now on passage from Australia is valued at £658,000. Sales of bar silver have been effected at 5s 11d per oz.

There was very little business doing in the Consol Market on Monday. Prices, however, were firm. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 91¾ to 91¾ Three per Cent Consols, for Money, 91¾ to 91¾ Ditto, for Account, 91¾ to 91¾ New Three per Cents, 91¾ to 91¾ New Two and a Half per Cents, Bank Stock, 211 and 212. Long Annuities, 19 Ditto, Indian Bonds, 3 India Stock, 211 and 212. Long Annuities, 19 Ditto, Indian Bonds, 3 Exchequer Bills, 3 dis. Small purchases of Stock were effected on Tuesday morning at the same prices as on Monday night Bank Stock was 211 and 212 The Three per Cents Reduced were 91¾ Consols, for Money, 91¾ Ditto for Account, 91¾ New Three per Cents, 91¾ New Two and a Half Cents, Long Annuities, 19 India Bonds, 3 dis. Exchequer Bills, 3 dis. On Wednesday prices were firm: Bank Stock, 214 and 213 The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 91¾ ⅜; Consols, for Money, 91¾ ⅜; Ditto, for Account, 91¾ ⅜; New Three per Cents, 91¾ ⅜; New Two and a Half per Cents, Annuities, 1860, 24 7-16; Ditto, 1885, 2 5-16; Ditto, 1885, 15-16; India Bonds, 3s. 3d. pm. Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 3s. dis.; Ditto, Bonds, 98¾ ⅜ The English funds were firm on Thursday, owing to the impression that the Bank of England having made no change in the rate of discount. The Three per Cent Consols were 92¾ ⅜ for the Account, 92¾ ⅜ The New Threes were done at 92 to 92¾ and the Reduced, 91¾ to 92¾ The Thirty Years' Annuities were firm, at 17 15-16 March Exchequer Bills were 3s. to 4s. pm. India Bonds, 3s. dis. Discount. These quotations show an important improvement on late rates Exchequer Bonds were 99¾ to 99¾

The dealings in most Foreign Securities have been very moderate throughout the week; nevertheless, prices have continued firm. Austrian Five per Cents have realised 91¾; Brazilian Five per Cents, New 99¾; Buenos Ayre-and-a-Half per Cents, 99 to 99¾; Chilian Six per Cents, 103¾; Ditto, 1853, 103¾; Ecuador New Consolidated, 14¾; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45 Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 77; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99¾; Russian Five per Cents, 103; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91; Spanish Three per Cents, 41¾; Spanish New Deferred, 20¾; Spanish Committee's Certificate of Coupon, not funded, 6¾ per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 94¾ ex div.; Turkish Four per Cents, 103½; Dutch Two and a Half per Cents, 65¾ ⅜; Dutch Four per Cents, 98¾ ex div.; Danish Three per Cents, 85¾; French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91 fr. 25 c.; French Three per Cents, 69 fr. 35 c.; and Peruvian Dollar Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cent.

All Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been steady, as follows:—Australasia, 90 ex div.; British North American, 70¾; Commercial of London, 24; London Chartered of Australia, 17¾; Ditto, New, 17¾; London and County, 36; London and Westminster, 46¾; Oriental, 41; Ottoman, 14¾; Union of Australia, 50¾; Union of London, 21¾

In Miscellaneous Securities very few transactions have taken place: Australian Agricultural have marked 2¼; Canada Company's Bonds, 103; Canada Government, 112; Crystal Palace, 7¾; Electric Telegraph, 8¾; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1¾ London General Omnibus, 4; North British Australasian, 4½; North of Europe Steam, 6¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 67½; Ditto, New, 14¾; Royal Mail Steam, 62 ex all; Scottish Australian Investment, 1¾; and Van Diemen's Land, 1½ London Dock Shares have been done at 103¾; St. Katharine, 92¾; Brit-in Waterworks, 14¾; East London, 103½; Grand Junction, 73; Ditto, New, 31, Lambeth, 86; Kent, 86, Hungerford-bridge, 8.

The dealings in Railway Shares have not been to say extensive; yet the market for these securities has ruled firm, and prices have had an upward tendency. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 87; Caledonian, 69¾; Eastern Counties, 11¾; Eastern Union, B Stock, 3½; East Lancashire, 98; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 65¾; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 34¾; Great Northern, A Stock, 99½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103¾; Great Western, 67; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 102; London and Blackwall, 6¾; London and Brighton, 103; London and North-Western, 108¾; London and South-Western, 87½; Manchester, 101¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 39½; Midland, 82½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 63¾; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford 16¾; Norfolk, 59¾; North British, 36¾; North-Eastern (Berwick), 87; Ditto, Leeds, 40; North Staffordshire, 12¾; Vale of Neath, 20¾; West End of London and Crystal Palace, B, 6¾

LINES LEASED OR FIXED RENTALS.—East Lincolnshire 13¼; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 102¾; Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth, 132. Wilts and Somerset, 87.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties Extension No 1 ¾ prem. Ditto New Five per Cent Stock, 12; Edinburgh Perth and Dundee 7½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 106; Ditto, Four and a Half per Cent, 101¾; Great Western Four per Cent, Redeemable, 97; Lancashire and Yorkshire, New Six per Cent, 119; Midland Consolidated Four and a Half per Cent 95¾; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 87½; Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton 110

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 9¾ Buffalo and Lake Huron, 13¾ ex New; Ceylon, B Shares, 2½; East Indian, 103¾; Ditto, C Shares, 16½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 64; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 89½; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½; Ditto, New, 2½; Great Western of Canada, 25 ex div.; Madras Extension, 10; Punjaub, ¾ prem.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7½; Dutch Rhenish, 12½; Great Luxembourg, 7½; Namur and Liége Preference, 20¾ ex div.; Northern of France, 39½; Paris and Lyons, 62; Royal Danish, 18½; Royal Swedish, 1¾; Sambre and Meuse, 9¾; West Flanders, 4¾.

In Mining Shares very little has been passing. On Thursday Great Wheal Alfred were done at 5½; Wheal Edward, 4¼; St. John del Rey, 19¾; Cobre Copper, 61¾; and United Mexican, 3¾.

*Friday Afternoon*

The Consol Market is devoid of animation to-day. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. The Three per Cents, for Money, are 91¾ ⅜; for Account, 91¾ ⅜. The Reduced have marked 91¾ ⅜; and the New Three per Cents, 92¾ ⅜. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares ruled about stationary.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—The arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week, coastwise, have been seasonably good; but the supply fresh up to-day, by land-carriage, was small. The attendance of buyers was by no means numerous, and most kinds of home-grown wheat sold slowly, at Monday's advance in the quotations. Only limited imports of foreign wheat have been reported. The sale for that grain was inactive, but we have no change to notice in prices. Barley was in moderate supply, and fair request, at full currencies. We had a fair sale for malt, and prices were supported The show of oats was moderate, and the out trade ruled steady, at very full prices. Beans, peas, and flour were firm, but not dearer

*Arrivals this Week.*—English wheat, 4030; barley, 510; malt, 1360; oats, 720; flour, 1460. Foreign wheat, 9910 quarters; barley, 9240; oats, 15 360; flour, 330

*English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red 47s to 50s; ditto, white, 48s. to 56s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 45s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 52s. to 56s.; grinding barley, 30s. to 31s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 38s.; malting ditto, 40s. to 45s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 64s. to 74s.; brown ditto, 51s. to 60s.; Kingston and Ware, 66s. to 72s.; Chevalier, 70s. to 77s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire ditto, 64s. to 70s.; Scotch ditto, 60s. to 70s.; Irish ditto, 57s. to 62s.; ingrain and Cork, black, 19s to 21s.; ditto, white, 19s to 26s.; tick beans, 33s. to 34s.; grey peas, 32s. to 35s.; maple, 37s. to 39s.; white, 36s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s to 52s.; Suffolk, 38s. to 39s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 38s. to 40s. per 280 lb. American flour, 34s. to 37s per barrel.

*Seeds.*—There is rather a better feeling in the demand for most agricultural seeds, and prices generally are supported.

Linseed, English crushing, 69s. to 71s.; Mediterranean, 65s. to 70s.; hempseed, 40s to 43s. per quarter. Carraway, 28s to 29s. per cwt Brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; ditto, white, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushe. English rapeseed, 40s to 44s. per quarter Linseed cakes, English, £6 to £11 5s. ditto, foreign, £10 10s to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £5 5s. to £5 10s per ton Canary, 70s. to 72s. per quarter

*Imperial Weekly Averages.*—Wheat, 53s. 0d.; barley, 44s. 7d.; oats, 23s. 5d.; rye, 36s 3d.; beans, 40s. 0d.; peas, 39s 4d.

*The Last Weeks' Averages.*—Wheat, 54s. 9d.; barley, 46s. 3d.; oats, 23s. 11d.; rye, 38s 8s.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 39s 6d.

*English Grain Sold last Week.*—Wheat, 84,689; barley, 23,438; oats, 7973; rye, 110; beans, 6161; peas, 760 quarters.

*Bread.*—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d. per 4lb. loaf

*Teas.*—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, at barely stationary prices. In the private market very little is passing, and common sound congou is freely offered at 11½d to 1s 2d. per lb

*Sugar.*—Rather large supplies of raw sugar have been brought forward this week. The transactions, however, have been extensive, at full quotations. Barbadoes has sold at from 34s. to 36s.; Demerara, 36s. 6d. to 40s.; Mauritius 40s. to 42s. 6d.; Bengal, 35s. 6d. to 36s.; and Manilla, 34s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt. Refined goods are in request, at 45s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt.

*Coffee.*—The public sales have gone off steady at very full prices. Good ord native Ceylon is worth 67s. to 68s. per cwt.

*Rice.*—The demand for rice in this article have not been extensive, yet prices are supported. The stock is 41,000 tons.

*Provisions.*—Irish butter continues full in sale, at the late decline in value. Fine Irish qualities are in fair request, at fully last week's currency, but inferior kinds continue dull. English butter is rather lower to purchase; but beefs is held at 1s. to 2s. per cwt lower.

*Bacon.*—The demand has improved, and prices are on the advance P.Y.C., on the spot, is quoted at 58s. up to 59s. per cwt., and town to low is worth 56s net cash

*Oils.*—Linseed oil, on the spot, has advanced to 32s. per cwt All other oils rule about stationary Turpentine is inactive, at 36s. for spirits, and 10s. 3d to 10s 6d for rosin

*Spirits.*—Rum is in good request, at high quotations. Proof Leewards, 2s 6d to 2s 9d East India, 2s. 8d, per gallon Brandy is again dearer, cognac of 1846 having sold at 10s 9d to 10s., 1858, 10s 6d to 10s 9d; and 1857, 10s to 10s 6d. Marsphil is steady

*Hops and Wines.*—Meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 0s.; clover ditto, £3 5s to £3 0s., and straw, £1 4s to £1 8s. per load.

*Wool.*—The public sales of home wool—at which about 60 000 bales will be brought forward—will commence on the 7th inst. The private contract is scarcely any business is doing, and prices are almost nominal

*Potatoes.*—The supplies are on the increase, yet the demand is steady, at from 100s. to 170s per ton

*Hops* (Friday).—Our market continues to be well supplied with most kinds of hops Fine samples move off steadily, at full quotations; but inferior qualities are dull Mid and East Kent pockets, £3 10s. to £5 15s.; Weald of Kent, £3 5s. to £5 15s.; Sussex, £3 0s. to £5 15s.; Yeadlpe £1 15s to £3 15s per cwt.

*Coals* (Friday).—Acorn Class, 18s.; Eden, 18s. to 20s.; Hetton, 18s.; South Hetton, 17s 6d.; Braddyll's Hetton, 18s.; North Hetton, 18s.; South Hetton, 17s 6d.; Stewart's, 20s.; Lambton, 19s. per ton

*Metropolitan Cattle Market* (Friday).—Only a moderate supply of beasts was on sale in to-day's market, yet all trades moved off slowly, at Monday's decline in the quotations We were rather short of sheep, but the demand for the trade was dull, and prices were ruled barely steady Owing to the change in the weather, the lamb trade was heavy, at a decline of 2d per 8 lb About 400 lambs came to hand from the Isle of Wight. The supply of calves was rather extensive, and the veal trade ruled heavy, at a decline in value of from 4d. to 6d. per 8 lb. In pigs a little more was doing, at late rates

Prices to-day:—To sink the offal per stone of 8 lb.:—Inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime large oxen, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Scots, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Southdowns, 5s. 10d to 6s.; large coarse calves, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large pigs, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 6s. to 6s. 10d., sucking calves, 2s. to 3s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 28s. each. Total supply last week: cows, 120; sheep and lambs, 4800, calves, 310 pigs, 340 Foreign beasts, 109; et sep. 70; calves, 190

*Newspaper and Bookshelf Trade.*—[illegible] and prices are steady as usual for [illegible] Country orders are [illegible] Sales [illegible] to-day [illegible] genuine large duties [illegible] Sales [illegible] to 4d. to 6s. 6d.; large pork, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d. Inferior mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; middling ditto, 5s 10d. to 6s. 2d.; prime ditto, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 10d.; small porks, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; lamb 5s 6d to 6s. 6d.

ROBERT HERBERT

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1857.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 17

[illegible] Grenade Vet Establishment [illegible] Capt. Alexander Gordon to be Captain
[illegible] Lieut. Robert Wm Thompson to be Lieut. vice Gordon
[illegible] Lieut. Joseph Wm Lewis to be Captain, vice Thompson
[illegible] Lieut. Thomas Dowse to be Lieut. vice Lewis
[illegible] Lieut. Wm Hy Hyde to be Adjutant, vice Dowse
[illegible] Lieut. Wm Hy Archer to be Captain, vice Lewis
[illegible] Lieut. Thomas Hy Bennett to be Lieut. vice Archer
[illegible] Lieut. Wm Hy Hyde to be Adjutant
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The Directors of the LONDON MANILLA and SHAWL COMPANY beg respectfully to announce that, in consequence of their daily increasing trade, they have appointed Mr. J. Watson, late of Regent-street, to the Management of the Retail Branch of their Establishment. As he purposes conducting their business upon the system recognised and adopted by the leading Houses of the highest respectability they desire that it may be most distinctly understood that all Visitors to the Royal Crystal Warehouses will, in every instance, be treated with politeness and attention without any importunity to purchase.

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Also, every other Article for Embroidery or Braiding, at
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A List of Prices free. A Collar for Five Stamps.

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Dressing Robes and Jackets. Vests, Hose
All of the best material and work, at wholesale prices.
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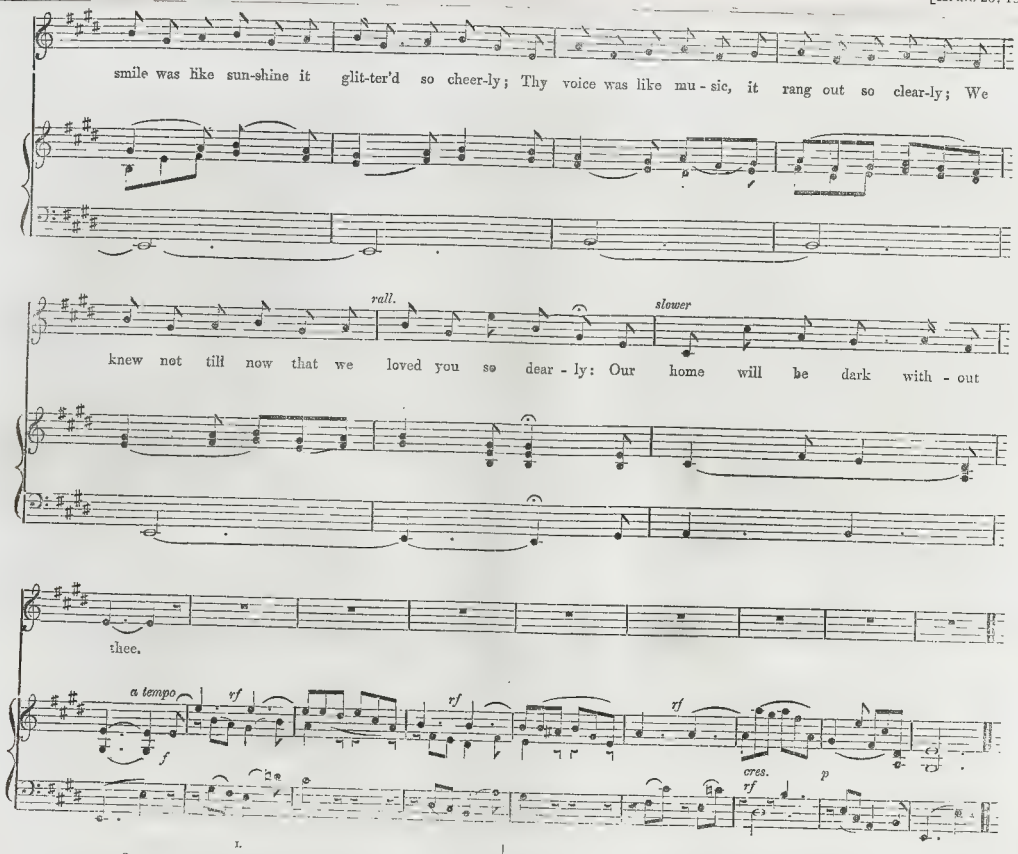
# ENGLISH SONGS AND MELODIES.

## STAY! STAY! VISION OF YOUTH AND GRACE!

POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY. AIR, "OH DEAR, WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?"

*Slow, and with expression.* *The Symphonies and Accompaniment by* SIR H. R. BISHOP.

rf
p
Stay! stay! vi - sion of youth and grace! Stay! stay! ra - diant and hap - py face!
Stay! stay! light of our dwell-ing-place! Sad in thine ab - sence we'll be. Thy


smile was like sun-shine it glit-ter'd so cheer-ly; Thy voice was like mu-sic, it rang out so clear-ly; We
rall.
slower
knew not till now that we loved you so dear-ly: Our home will be dark with-out
thee.
a tempo
f
rf
cres.
p

I.

Stay! stay! vision of youth and grace!
Stay! stay! radiant and happy face!
Stay! stay! light of our dwelling-place!
Sad in thine absence we'll be.
Thy smile was like sunshine, it glitter'd so cheerly;
Thy voice was like music, it rang out so clearly;
We knew not till now that we loved you so dearly;
Our home will be dark without thee.

II.

Stay! stay! loving and kindly heart!
Stay! stay! joy is where'er thou art!
Stay! stay! wherefore so soon depart,
Leaving us here in our pain?
Yet if, like the Spring, to new lands thou art going,
To scatter thy smiles like sweet primroses growing,
We'll hope that, with beauty and grace overflowing,
Like Spring, thou wilt come back again.

## NOTE ON THE MELODY BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

"Oh dear what can the matter be?"—I have not been able to ascertain the precise date of this popular tune. It was printed about seventy years ago, arranged as a duet, from a copy of which the present version has been taken.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### ANSWERS.

THE ESCALLOP ON HERALDRY.—Some time ago a correspondent asked the meaning of this bearing. The following remarks will, I hope throw some light on its origin and signification on which there is a difference of opinion among heraldic writers. The learned Guillim, on the authority of a "French MS. remaining in the office of Arms," states that the escallop signifies the first bearer to have been a commander, who by his virtue and valour had so gained the hearts and loves of his soldiers that they desired much to follow him over the danger's mouth, and that he in recompence thereof to their loves had ventured to make himself for their safeguard. Mr Bysshe in his Summary View of Heraldry," states that the escallop or cockle-shell was affixed to the hats and cloaks of the pilgrims in Spain, which had, since the invasion of the Saracens, become the theatre of a continual crusade, where the bravest of the European nobility ordinarily repaired to make their first essay in arms. Like the Pontifical usages of adding with a fish-man's ring. It was probably in allusion to the form and situation of the Apostles that such as went in pilgrimage to the shrine of Peter at Rome or to that of St James at Compostella, were distinguished by scallop-shells Mr. Coates, in his "Dictionary of Heraldry," says, this is the proper bearing for those who have made long voyages by sea, or who have had considerable naval commands, or gained victories over enemies. Mr. Moule, in his "Heraldry of Fish," remarks that the escallop is termed the shell of St. James as being the badge of a pilgrim. A stupid or the like expression was performed in the ninth century (to use the language of Gibbon), when from a peaceful fisherman of Lake Genasereth the Apostle Saint was transformed into a warlike knight who charged at the head of the Spanish chivalry in battles against the Moors. The gravest historians have celebrated his exploits; the miraculous shrine of Compostella displayed his power; and the sword of a military order, assisted by the terrors of the Inquisition, was affixed to remove every objection of profane criticism. "The city of Compostella, in Galicia, became the seat of the order of St. James, from the legend of the real body of the saint having been discovered there in the eighth century, and which became almost immediately an object of pilgrimage." *Original Letters Illustrative of English Hist. Ellis.* I find it stated by a writer before that the escallop was worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had crossed the water on their way to the Holy Land or some distant object of devotion. The general feeling among the escallop in the hat of a pilgrim, whatever the adventitious circumstances and signification may be; and thus the poet Southey treats of it:—

The poor with scrip, the rich with purse,
They took their chance no better for worse
From many a foreign land;
With a scallop-shell in the hat for badge,
And a pilgrim staff in hand.

And again:—

Something there is the which to
Unfold would not be well,
Relating to the pilgrim's staff,
And to the scallop-shell.
And so also Raleigh:—

For the scallop shows, in a coat of arms,
That of the bearer's line
Some one in former days hath been
To Santiago's shrine.

Give me my scallop-shell of quiet,
My staff of faith to walk upon,
My scrip of joy immortal diet,
My bottle of salvation,
My gown of glory, hope's time gage,
And thus I'll make my pilgrimage.

There is nothing in all this to afford us a reasonable clue to the origin of the use of the scallop in coat armour; nor are we much assisted in so doing by the histories of the principal families bearing it in their arms. The Scalases, an ancient baronial family of Norfolk, bore it; but whether in allusion to the name, or the name was derived from the bearing—and, if so, why the latter was adopted it is difficult to say. The probability, however, is, that the name was antecedent to the arms, as the first of the family on record gave to the monks of Lewes certain churches by deed sealed with the impression of an armed man standing on his left foot, and putting his right on the step of a ladder, around which was the inscription "Sigillum St.—— de Scalerus;" and this view of the case is confirmed by the fact of his great-grandson having made a journey to Jerusalem, where he died. The escallops may have been adopted by his descendants then. Villiers, ancestor of the Dukes of Buckingham of that name, followed Edward I. to the Holy Land, and then and there assumed five escallops on a plain cross. Dr. Full says that the will of the bearer was the reason of the bearing, or, if the original assuming of them was from special cause, yet time hath since cancelled it. The arms escallops and name of Dacre are said to have been assumed by an ancestor who served at the siege of Acre, in Palestine. Though sometimes called the cockle-shell, I think the escallop was one of the larger pectinated shells, probably the *Pecten major*. Some years ago this shell was used in the Highlands for skimming milk. In old times it and a more memorable place, being admitted into the halls of heroes, and was the cup of their festivity when the tribe assembled in the halls of their chieftains, where

They passed round the joys of the shell.

The *pectens* is said to sail on the surface of the water, and if attacked by an enemy lets down the membrane which nature has provided it for a sail, and drops to the bottom. "Behold," says Barbut, "the splendour of the pectines, which rival the glowing colours of the papilionaceous tribe, as numerous as they are beautiful, flitting from place to place, and may well be called the papiliones of the ocean." To sum up, we have from the legendary tales which we have cited, this one symbolical and poetical, the other utilitarian. It seems evident that the shell was adopted as a pilgrim's badge, and thence introduced into heraldry either as an emblem of difficult and dangerous travel, or from its frequent use to him as a drinking cup in his long and toilsome journeys. F. BROUGHTON.

HOME-GROWN TOBACCO.—It was in 1624 that James I. ordered by proclamation that the tobacco that should be grown in Great Britain, and that none should be imported other than was the produce of Virginia and Bermuda. This prohibition was not intended so much for the advantage of the colonists—although it really was such in effect as it was to facilitate the collection of revenue upon the article, it being evidently more easy to levy a duty at the Customs House upon importation than to collect a tax from every farmer in the country who might be disposed to cultivate tobacco. The same motive, undoubtedly, has induced the Governments of several other European States to prohibit this culture. Tobacco, however, is extensively cultivated in Holland; in the States of the German Confederation; in Alsatia, in Hungary, the Ukraine, and Turkey in Europe. It thrives well as far as the 54th degree of latitude in Mecklenburg and Pomerania.—W. H., Twickenham.

An attempt was made about twenty years ago to grow tobacco in Ireland. It proved very remunerative to the growers, but the authorities interfered to prevent its cultivation. The reasons assigned for prohibiting its home-growth were that it would jeopardise the soil, militate against West India interests, and injure the revenue. I smoked some of the Irish tobacco. I thought it milder than the Virginian or Havannah, but ill-flavoured, and wanting in aroma.—AN OLD SMOKER.

THE NOBLEST OBJECT.—The copies which have appeared in your Journal of Mrs. Seward's riddle are not correct. I beg to inclose one which has been in my possession for the last thirty years—copied from the original—and the solution that I have always heard ascribed to it.—A CONSTANT READER.

| | |
|---|---|
| The noblest object in the works of art, | Laocoon, |
| The brightest gem that nature can impart, | Innocence. |
| The point essential in a tenant's lease, | Title deeds. |
| The well-known signal in the time of peace, | Cornucopia. |
| The farmer's comfort when he holds the plough, | Harvest. |
| The wildest rage and the lover's vow, | Fidelity. |
| A prize which merit never yet has won, | Immortality. |
| A planet seen between the moon and sun, | Earth. |
| The lawyer's idol and the badge of Jews, | Litigation. |
| The wife's ambition and the parson's dues, | Dower. |

Now, if your happy genius can divine
A corresponding word in every line,
By the first letters will be clearly found
An ancient city that is much renowned.

Litchfield was much renowned during the Civil Wars; it was also the birthplace of Miss Seward.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. W.—Messrs. Bird and Falkner are so well matched that it is difficult to decide between them. They have now played together in all seventeen games, with the following result: Falkner, 8; Bird, 9; drawn, 0. The next match, which ought to consist of at least twenty-one games, will probably determine who is to be accounted the better player.

R. W., Cambridge.—Your analysis is not forgotten, but we fear our space is too restricted to admit of its insertion.

H. W. L., the Hague.—A private communication shall be forwarded immediately.

DR. R., Paris.—Yes. We are in such absolute darkness as to Parisian time-manners since [illegible] that we are not competent to answer your question.

GREAT CHESS TOURNAMENT IN AMERICA.—The New York *Chess Monthly* for April says that a meeting of a few of the friends of organising a great congress of chess players was held at the office of the Clipper, Nassau Street. A provisional committee was selected from the members of the New York Club—consisting of Mr. James Thompson, Colonel Charles Mead, Mr. F. Perrin, Mr. W. W. Montgomery, and Mr. D. W. Fiske—has been appointed for the purpose of communicating with the Chess amateurs of the country, and determining on the most eligible place of assembly. So we may look to hear more in the next number.

H. T. T.—The new Chess work by Mr. Max. Lange, of which a copy has been obligingly forwarded to us, is presumable of Mssrs. Williams, Lowe, and Forgan to whom Henderson, Cavendish, and [illegible] are agents. Its cost is [illegible] and we believe [illegible] as soon as the number for the collection of seven volumes [illegible] first volume is complete. Of the [illegible] we have seen [illegible] but having had time to glance over the [illegible] Mr. Lange's book in type, the paper, and the [illegible] Mr. Staunton's style is a model of simplicity and [illegible] We should suggest that [illegible] relative to the forthcoming Manchester Chess Meeting [illegible] beginning [illegible] the honorary secretary, Bank of England, Manchester.

DRUSUS.—The author was Mr. W. P. Cranbach, an old and deservedly-respected member of the Halifax Chess Club.

T. R.—We have not notice last week respecting the new form of Chess Play for every opening that [illegible] such a process [illegible] and analytical, real, and scientific, as Lasting? We shall [illegible] part [illegible] portraits of the new variations [illegible] so long as the number [illegible] collection of seven volumes [illegible] first volume is complete. Of the [illegible] we have seen [illegible] but having had time to glance over the [illegible] Mr. Lange's book in type, the paper, and the [illegible] Mr. Staunton's style is a model of simplicity and [illegible] We should suggest that [illegible] relative to the forthcoming Manchester Chess Meeting [illegible] beginning [illegible] the honorary secretary, Bank of England, Manchester.

E. Z.—Be quite enough with what your suggestion really is. If, as we understand you, it is that the Games in this Paper should be accompanied with notes to every move, the answer is apparent: a single game would take a fortnight to work out.

PHYSICIAN, Malvern.—Oxford and Manchester to be contained at the Manchester Assembly. It stands now games and a drawn game.

C. S. T.—Opinions are divided as to the admissibility of Castling in the Solution of a Problem. We hold that it is not legitimate to effect the mate in that manner.

T. T. & T., and others.—You may have as many Queens on the board, beside the original (No. 88), as you please; but you must not [illegible] Queen.

LILY DELL.—You need not feel surprised in future. A letter, to have a chance of being noticed the same week, must reach us at least a few earlier than the time you mention.

H. W. A. BECK; R. B. T.—Now in type. Shall appear [illegible]

F. S. CRAMPTON.—Much below the mark. Content yourself with solving problems at present.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 86, by Deuteronomy Mendeman, O. P. Q. Monnet, Fanatic, W. Cadman, Pastor, Dagonet, Jun., [illegible] P. P. Lough, H. M. S., Lord of Burleigh, R. T. [illegible] S. A. Barnard, Mrs. Jaly, Phil. J. P. Le, Dr. [illegible] Alethes, and [illegible].

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 87, by Jack of Worcester, F. B. W., M. P., Wilfred, Diggory, J. Pierce, M. P., Phi, W. B., Z. Z., [illegible] Hastings, Mary, J. Churchill, Jun., Jack of Both Sides, Rev. Charles, D. D., A Clerk in Orders, [illegible] W. C., Woodbridge Philog, J. W. S. C., H. M., Lee, W. F. W. A. S., Alpha, Bonnardier, Roger, S. W. G., Iota, Sam Slick, E. Hancock, Omicron, Miranda, A. D. T., Lake Dell, Rickyhockey, Wedshun, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 685.

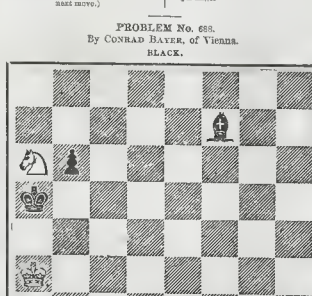
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q to Q Kt 8th (If Black for his first move play B to K R 7th, then follows— | K to K 4th (ch) | 2. Kt to K 6th (dis. ch) | K to B 4th |
| | | 3. B to K 4th (ch) | K takes B |
| | | 4. Q to K B 4th (ch) | K takes P |
| 2. Q takes B, &c.) | B, 3. Q takes B, | 5. Kt to Q B 7th—Mate | |

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 686.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B to K Kt 8th | R to Q 4th (best) | 4. Kt mates at which- | |
| 2. Q B to Q 4th | K takes B, or (a) | ever square Black | |
| 3. Kt to K B 6th | Anything | leaves unguarded. | |
| (a) 2. | R to Q Kt 2nd | 3. P takes R | Anything |
| If R to Q B 2nd, Q B takes R and mates next move.) | | 4. Q B mates | |

PROBLEM No. 688.
By CONRAD BAYER, of Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Game played by Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. CUNNINGHAM in consultation against Mr. LÖWENTHAL and Mr. CATTLEY.

*Q B Pawn, as the Knight's Opening.*

| WHITE (Messrs. L. & C.) | BLACK (Messrs. S. & C.) | WHITE (Messrs. L. and C.) | BLACK (Messrs. S. and C.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q to K 4th | P to K 4th | 18. Q to Q 3rd | Q Kt to K sq |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 19. Kt to Q 4th | R to Q Kt sq |
| 3. P to Q B 3rd | K B to Q B 4th | 20. P to Q R 4th | K R to K Kt sq |
| 4. K B to Q Kt 5th (a) | P to K R 3rd | 21. P to K R 3rd | K R to K Kt 3rd |
| 5. Castles | Q Kt to Q sq | 22. P to Q R 5th | Q R to K Kt sq |
| 6. P to Q 4th | K B to Q 3rd (b) | 23. K R to K 2nd | P takes Q R P |
| 7. Q Kt to K t 3rd | P to K R 3rd | 24. Q R takes P | Q to K B sq |
| 8. Q B to K R 4th | Q Kt to K B 3rd | 25. Kt to K Kt 2nd | Q to K R 2nd |
| 9. K B to Q B 4th | K Kt to K R 2nd | 26. P to K Kt 3rd | Q R to Q B sq |
| 10. Q Kt to Q 2nd | P to Q Kt 3rd | 27. Q R to Q Kt 5th | Q R to Q B 2nd |
| 11. K R to K sq | Q B to Q Kt 2nd | 28. Kt to K 3rd | Q Kt to Q sq |
| 12. K B to Q Kt 3 (c) | P to K Kt 4th | 29. Kt to Q B 4th | Q Kt to K 3rd |
| 13. Q B to K Kt 2nd | Castles on Q side | 30. Q takes Q P (d) | R takes P (ch) (h) |
| 14. Q Kt to Q B 4th | K Kt to K Kt sq (d) | 31. K to B sq (ch) | Q Kt to K B 4th |
| 15. Kt takes B (ch) | Q B P takes Kt | 32. Q to Q 2nd | R takes R |
| 16. P to K R 4th (e) | P takes K R P | 33. R takes R | Kt takes B (ch) |
| 17. Q B takes K R P | K Kt to K R 3rd | 34. K to Kt sq | Kt takes K P (dis. ch) |

And White surrendered.

(a) This reduces the opening at once to the Lopez Knight's Game—a game of all others most difficult and unsatisfactory to the second player.

(b) Q to K 2nd would be very good indeed as to players of eight, it becomes indispensable against the Lopez attack.

(c) The coup juste.

(d) With the view of throwing forward the K R Pawn, and forcing an opening on the adverse King's flank. It was an important move, however—made either with at last considerable or the advantage of offered White, or in culpable reliance on their not seeing the opportunity afforded them.

(e) White is very strong in the hands but, luckily for their adversaries, did not see how to play it. Instead of advancing this Pawn they should have taken the Kt, as per—

| | |
|---|---|
| 16. B takes Kt, | Q takes B |
| 17. P takes K P | Q P takes P |
| 18. Kt takes K P | P takes K P |

(If Q to K 3rd, White may play Kt to Q B 4th, and have a winning game, as Black dare not take it.)

| | |
|---|---|
| 16 B takes P | Kt to K B 3rd |
| (If any other move, White wins the Rook.) | |
| 20. Q to Q 6th, and wins. | |

(f) This was compulsory.

(g) The proper move was K to B 2nd.

(h) As to K B 2th would leave given Black a drawn game we believe, for instance:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 30. | Q Kt to K B 6th |
| 31. Q to Q 2nd | |

(Then is better than R takes B (ch) and Q to Q 8th)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31. | R takes P (ch) | 33. R to K Kt 2nd | Q Kt takes R |
| 32. B takes R | Q takes B (ch) | 34. Q takes Q Kt | Q to K 8th (ch), &c. |

(i) Fatal error! They should have taken the Rook with their Bishop, and the game would then have proceeded thus:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31. B takes R | Q Kt to K B 5th | 33. R to K Kt 2nd | Kt takes R |
| 32. Q to Q 2nd (best) | Q takes B (ch) | 34. Q takes Kt | Q to K 8th ch), &c. |

## KANSAS DELEGATES AT WASHINGTON.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

A VERY interesting interview lately took place at Washington between a delegation of Kaw Indians (Kansas) and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Indians had come from their far-distant homes to pay their great father the President, and arrived just at the time of the inauguration. Being referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, they had, in that gentleman's office, a solemn pow-wow. The delegation consisted of four warriors and their interpreter, a half blood, who spoke broken English. The chiefs wore their war-paint, and were dressed in their richest attire. Two of them, "Great Elk" and "Little Dog," sitting to the right hand in the Sketch, were armed with bows and arrows; the two others, "Buffalo" and "Fleet Deer," were only spear and shield. Each in his turn arose, and, after shaking hands with the Commissioner, deposited his pouch at his feet and began his speech, which the interpreter translated as well as he was able. The substance of their speeches was that of late some of the head men had died, that the four chiefs present were candidates for the vacant chieftainship, and wished to know their great father to oblige their tribe to acknowledge their authority. The Commissioner's answer was as follows:—

My Red Brethren,—I have listened to your talk, and reflected on it. You tell me you are each of you a great chief that you are brave in battle and wise in council. You say that you are friends of the white man. How can I tell what the red-skin speak the truth? You come here armed and besmeared with paint. Can I know what lies behind that paint? Is a good Indian or a bad one? Why did you come so far to see me—nearly sixteen hundred miles? Why did you not speak to your father, the Indian agent of your tribe; or, if he could not satisfy you, why did you not go to your father the agent in St. Louis? I am displeased to see you here, without any paper from your father the agent or from your father in St. Louis. If I had not dressed in clean clothes, and my hair washed, I could see whether you are good Indians. In place of talking to me how many scalps you took, you had better have brought paper from your father telling me how many of you had given up the enemy's scalps. I know from reports that you do not drink fire-water, that you go to church, and send your children to school. I am displeased to see you coming thus far, and must see you back to your tribe. I have spoken, and wish you to think over what I have said to you.

The Indians seemed not much edified with what had been said, held a consultation and after a few days they started again for their home in the West. Undoubtedly that which the Commissioner told them was very true, for often some Indians from remote parts of the Union to Washington without any motive but to travel and see the white man's home. Of time the Indian has no idea, twelve months and a thousand miles are to them as twelve hours. Travelling is delight to him; and stage-loads and railroads, and steamboats, take them as their journey may suit entirely. But how would it be if those Indians were disturbed by the white men of their father the agent were a scoundrel, and their other father in St. Louis a still greater rogue, that would cheat them out of their land, and they came to complain before their great father in Washington, and were sent by him back to their home to be judged by their oppressor—what would then remain to the poor red-skin?

M. FATUREAU'S PICTURE GALLERY.—The French Emperor, accompanied by M. Fould, visited the sale-rooms in the Rue Drouot, and examined the picture gallery belonging to M. Faturau, on Saturday last. This collection, composed of sixty-seven paintings of merit, is one of the finest that has been offered for sale in Paris since the dispersion of the Scult Gallery; but the gem is a glorious landscape by Hobbima, known as "The Windmills," for the possession of which a severe struggle is anticipated. Both the French Government and the "National Gallery" authorities are in the field, besides several amateurs with deep purses. Several landscapes by Ruysdael are worthy of a place in our National Gallery, likewise some admirable Ostades. This gallery is rich in the Dutch school, and comprises several tolerable specimens of Miers, Terburg, Teniers, and Vandevelde. The "Hobbima" should be decidedly purchased by England, even if the remaining paintings are not deemed worthy of the high price which they will infallibly fetch. The owner of this gallery, M. Fatureau, is somewhat of an eccentric disposition. He commenced life with a decided passion for horses, which he speedily lost; subsequently he devoted years to the collecting of the picture gallery which has recently been dispersed; and he is now inspired with an intense love for horticulture and cattle breeding.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN STATISTICS.—A few days since a new census law was established. Formerly the census was taken in such a way that the authorities knew where to find the men who were of an age to shoulder the musket, but nothing more. The census will now be taken every six years, except in the military frontier districts—in the following manner:—1. The number of cities, towns, villages, hamlets, and houses will be registered. 2. The number of inhabitants, according to their religion. 3. The number according to their nationality. 4. The number according to their age. 5. The number married or single. 6 The number according to their residence. At the same time statistical information must be given relative to the number of animals kept. The animals which must be entered in the tables are stallions, mares, geldings, foals, mules, asses, bulls, cows, oxen, calves, sheep, goats, and swine. It may be observed that the statistical tables published during the last few years in this empire, might serve as models.—*Letter from Vienna.*

## THE CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT QUESTION.

THE people of Canada, as our readers are aware, have been much divided for some time past with regard to the choice of a seat for the Government of that colony. On the 24th ult. the House of Assembly agreed to the following address to her Majesty—sixty-one for and fifty against the resolutions:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty, We, your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach your Majesty for the purpose of representing:

That the interests of Canada require that the seat of the Provincial Government should be fixed at some certain place.

That we have resolved to appropriate the sums requisite for providing the necessary buildings and accommodations for the Government and the Legislature at such place as your Majesty may see fit to select.

And we humbly pray your Majesty to be graciously pleased to exercise the Royal prerogative by the selection of some one place as the permanent seat of Government in Canada.

Most people seem to think that this is after all the best way to settle the dispute. There are so many clashing interests that, neither within the walls of the Legislature, nor out of doors, is there any practicable method of satisfactorily dealing with the subject. It is believed, therefore, that a reference to her Majesty, and a strongly-expressed desire that she settle for ever this *vexata quæstio*, is the only really possible way of securing the matter, and of permanently fixing which of the cities of Canada shall obtain the distinguished honour of being hereafter known as the one and undivided metropole of United Canada.

A Correspondent of the *Times* argues in favour of Ottawa as the new metropolis of the Canadas. He points out its excellent situation in a military point of view, and also its position as the future centre of a thickly-populated country:

The two great rivers, Ottawa and Gatineau, receiving nearly all the waters of the great countries lying to the rear of both the Canadas, and uniting in themselves at this point—a natural network of rivers—give to Ottawa city not only the command of the great Ottawa Valley, but of an immense territory in Central Canada, which is destined at no very distant day to contain a population of many millions, for the Ottawa River is the only great inlet, the only great gate to the interior of British America, and points like the finger of God the way the tide of population must in future flow. Again, the Canadas, though in fact united, are in effect separate. We have two distinct races, two distinct codes of laws, two distinct sets of institutions, and two distinct political creeds. The French, or Lower Canadians, stand up for Lower Canada, the Code Napoleon, the customs of Paris, and the right of ascendancy. The English, or Upper Canadians, for Upper Canada, the Code of Blackstone, the common law and trial by jury, and the right of ascendancy consequently we find these two great parties always arrayed against and jealous of each other, and unable to agree on questions of any importance less either should have the advantage. It was this that forced them to adopt the alternate system of removing the Government every four years from one province to the other. It is this fear of provinces this rivalry of races, and not a rivalry of cities, which has induced them to submit the important question of the seat of Government to the arbitrament of her most gracious Majesty the Queen. Let this decision, then, be in favour of Lower Canada, and you light a volcano in the heart of Upper Canada; let it be in favour of Upper Canada, and you sink a deep well of discontent in the heart of Lower Canada. But let it be in favour of Ottawa, which is situated between the two, with one-half its population French and the other English—let, at this point, where the two provinces are connected by a magnificent suspension-bridge, the Parliament Houses be erected in Upper Canada, and the Governor's Palace or Government House in Lower Canada, and you hush the voice of discontent for ever; sink all that rivalry and jealousy between parties, and unite the two provinces and the two races in a bond that never can be broken.

CONFERENCE OF KAW INDIANS (KANSAS) WITH THE UNITED STATES' COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

**Mr. Murray**, in his work published on "Cuba, the United States, and Canada," three years since, thus states the advantages of Bytown, now called Ottawa, as the permanent seat of government:—

No place was ever better calculated for the capital of a great country. Bordering upon Upper and Lower Canada, only twelve hours from Montreal, easily capable of defence, with a trade increasing in value as rapidly as the source thereof is inexhaustible, at the confluence of two rivers whose banks are alike rich in timber and arable land, requiring but nineteen miles of lockage to unite the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, and the Gatineau, with the boundless inland lakes of America, possessing the magnificent Rideau Canal, which affords a ready transport down to Kingston on Lake Ontario, rich with scenery unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur, and enjoying a climate as healthy as any the world can produce. Nature seems to have marked out Bytown for a Canadian metropolis. In short, were I a prophet, instead of a traveller, I should boldly predict that such it must be some day if Canada remained united and independent.

The accompanying view, from the Barrack-hill, looking down the river is from a sketch by Mr. Henderson, the well-known painter.

OTTAWA, THE PROPOSED NEW SEAT OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

## MR. FREDERICK ROBSON, OF THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

We this week present our readers with a character portrait of Mr. Robson, the serio-comic actor, whose success at the Olympic Theatre has been one of the distinguishing characteristics of histrionic London since 1853, when Mr. Farren was fortunate enough to secure the services of this most genial of English actors. Genial he is, but "with a difference," that is, a peculiarity, which makes the geniality as a special aptitude. We have called him a "serio-comic actor;" and it is the admixture of the grotesque and tragic which this term implies that Mr. Robson's speciality so singularly illustrates. It is not sufficiently known—if at all—that this peculiarity, or rather its manifestation, is due entirely to Mr. Robson's appearance in London. In the provinces the struggling actor had not evinced this curious talent, not only because there was no opportunity for it, but that the thing altogether was an original creation to be spontaneously produced out of the accidents of his London engagement. From 1844 onward Mr. Robson acted for a long period at the Grecian Saloon, where he managed to impress many histrionic compeers with his remarkability, but beyond *Wormwood*, in "The Lottery Ticket," there was no cardinal manifestation. In 1850 we find him in Dublin, at the Queen's, astonishing the Irish with *Jem Baggs*, in "The Wandering Minstrel." But out of this nothing *original* came, and it was by reason of "the original" only that Mr. Robson was destined to achieve his ultimate triumph. Mr. Farren, fortunately for the profession, perceived that his only hope of making the Olympic successful lay in the perpetual production of novelty, and accordingly he produced a series of adaptations and new pieces at that theatre, as he had previously done at the Strand. Much credit is due to Mr. Farren for the boldness with which he daringly experimented in a direction at which less intelligent managers are found to start and grow pale, each "like a guilty thing upon a fearful summons." The only hope of exhibiting genius, however, depends upon such boldness and such daring, grounded upon such intelligence, in managers of theatres; and because all these are so rare in such persons it is that so few examples of what is really good and great in the poetic and histrionic department of productivity are brought before the notice of the public. There is a mine of wealth in the genius of the country not yet explored, on account of the incompetent manner in which our theatres are conducted, and on that account alone. Mr. Farren's liberality presented his audience with two burlesques on "Macbeth" and "Shylock," the heroes of which were confided to Mr. Robson. These original characters brought out the original actor. With no capacity for vulgar imitative burlesque, or with none that he cared to show, Mr. Robson studied the parts in question without any reference to preceding actors, and by merely exaggerating the tragic power, of which he found the elements in his own deeper nature, revealed to wondering criticism a new poetic creation—a new kind of dramatic development, in which the passionate and the humorous were so curiously commingled that men were almost inclined to believe that, in the dramatist of these punning and fustian caricatures, Aristophanes himself had arisen from the Greek Hades, and walked awhile in Wych-street. It is to the credit of Mr. Wigan that, in undertaking the management of the theatre after Mr. Farren, he was not unmindful of his predecessor's excellence, and, in a great degree, was willing to walk in his steps. Mr. Wigan has also depended on novelty, and made his theatre a house for authors as well as actors. And such has been his success that nearly every piece he has produced has had an enormous run. Night after night "Plot and Passion," by Mr. Tom Taylor, though somewhat heavy and drily intellectual in plan and execution, exhibited Mr. Robson in the character of *Desmaret*, and showed how much he could do with the serious alone. We had then the "Yellow Dwarf," to present him in a picturesque point of view; and, finally, in the "Medea," no doubt was left on the mind of every judicious playgoer that Mr. Robson was more the tragic than the burlesque histrion. We have so lately reviewed his *Daddy Hardacre* that we will no longer detain the reader with any farther remarks on this topic. Every competent judge is now convinced that, Mr. Robson is a tragic actor of the most intense power. Not a few are anxious to behold him in a real tragic part; and sure we are that he would surpass all competitors in such a *rôle*. We speak advisedly in saying this. We may add to the present inadequate notice of the merits of a man of real and singular genius, that Mr. Robson's reputation is not confined to London: in Dublin it is great; and in Edinburgh, during Passion Week of the present year, his success was perfectly astonishing. The characters in which he excited such extraordinary enthusiasm were *Jasper Touchwood* in "Husbmony," and the *Medea*, in which Ristori is not caricatured so much as she is emulated. Singular position for an histrionic artist, that in burlesquing tragic emotion he should rise, notwithstanding all the drawbacks of extravaganza, to the dignity of the tragedian, and thus by contrast make his victory over stubborn materials "come fiery off," and distance competition altogether. In conclusion we may remark that Mr. Robson was born at Margate in 1821, and is now only in his thirty-sixth year. Thus early in life he has attained an extraordinary fame; and we may, therefore, expect for him both a long and splendid future.

MR. ROBSON AS "DADDY HARDACRE," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

## "A FAMILY GROUP."

PAINTED BY H. B. WILLIS.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

We engrave, agreeably to the promise we gave in our notice of the above Exhibition, Mr. Willis's admirable picture of Goats. The scene of the background seems to be somewhere on the south coast, judging from the precipitous character of the cliffs, the down covered with sheep, and the bramble blossoming on the left. The group consists, as our readers will see, of a he-goat or, as he is familiarly called, a "billy," a she-goat or "nanny," and her kid. In Britain the goat produces generally two young at a time; and here, besides the kid kneeling to its mother's side, there seems to be another—the scapegrace of the family—who has been wandering, but is now looking down inquiringly from the extreme verge of the eminence on the right as if to ascertain if it is meal-time. Paterfamilias is lying down with an expression of great content, his sagacious eye seeming to give the weight of parental sanction to the proceedings of his gentler partner. And she retracts her keen eye with its dilated oblong pupil, and pricks her ears with much maternal solicitude. The coats of the animals are truthfully painted, with all the shaggy coarseness of our domestic breeds. The hair, however, of the Angora, the Thibet, but, above all, of the Cashmir goats, is of the finest silky texture, and is woven into those celebrated India shawls, of such exquisite beauty and great value. The hair of the goat thus furnishes fabrics as choice as anything from Merino sheep or Alpaca llama. The draught our little kid is quaffing is not only very nutritious to man, but even medicinal.

Besides the utility of the goat, it is interesting as being a favourite subject of pastoral poetry and fable. This (with other genera of the order Ruminantia) is also associated with man in his earliest records; accompanying the Patriarchs in their wanderings; forming one of the subjects of the most acceptable sacrifice, and being

"A FAMILY GROUP."—PAINTED BY H. B. WILLIS.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

made a type and emblem of Him who bare the sins of a guilty world. The "Scapegoat" has, however, been a subject pictorially well treated by Mr. Hunt, in his remarkable work exhibited last year at the Royal Academy. These, then, and many other considerations justify our artist in his choice of subject—and the excellence of his art would lend interest to a much less suggestive theme.

## *LITERATURE.*

A PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE. By ALEX. ARMSTRONG, M.D., R.N. Hurst and Blackett.

This interesting volume, published with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, is dedicated to Prince Albert, by the gracious permission of his Royal Highness. It describes the voyage of her Majesty's ship *Investigator* to ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin and of his companions, and records the grand triumph of Arctic navigation in the discovery of the North-West Passage, which had been vainly sought after during the long period of three centuries. A clearly-executed chart is prefixed to the volume, giving a complete and distinct view of the track of the *Investigator* of her consort ship the *Enterprise*, and of the contributions by Mr Rae in search of Sir John Franklin's party from the Esquimaux. The command of this expedition was intrusted to Captain Richard Collinson, C.B. who selected Mr. Pullen as lieutenant on the *Enterprise*, and the command of the *Investigator* was conferred on Captain Robert J. Le Mesurier M'Clure, to whose ship Dr. Armstrong was appointed as surgeon and naturalist. Both vessels were ordered to proceed to Behring's Straits, and enter the Polar Sea from the westward. They sailed from Plymouth on the 19th January, 1850; and on the 6th October, 1853 the survivors landed at Ramsgate, after an absence of four years and ten months.

The interest of the voyage, in reference to its special mission, of course, does not commence till the ship reached the ice; but we cannot pass over unnoticed the visit to Honolulu, where it only to mention that an old woman still lives in a remote part of the island, a native of Owhyhee, who had a clear recollection of the death of Captain Cook, and could narrate the circumstances with great accuracy. It is to be regretted that Dr. Armstrong was unable to have an interview with the queen. Honolulu appears to have almost entirely lost the distinctive features of its ancient character. The government is vested in the King and his Ministers; and, with the exception of Mr. Wyllie, a Scotchman, who is Minister for Foreign Affairs, all the high functionaries of the Crown are missionaries, chosen from the Boston Society, United States, and the whole appears to be under American influence. The clerical discipline exercised is described as severe and inquisitorial, defeating itself by its own rigour, and "tends largely to promote and foster a great amount of secret sin and infamy, which are the worst of evils." Dr. Armstrong observes—

> I have seldom met with a stronger instance of the absurd puritanical laws with which the use of wine and spirits is totally prohibited, under pain of being debarred the rites of baptism, and other privileges pertaining to the Christian religion; and I was informed that a respectable American merchant was anxiously looking out for the arrival of a British man-of-war, bearing a chaplain, that he might have his child, then many months old, baptised—a rite the clergyman of his own Church had refused, because he allowed wine to be drunk in his house.

On the 2nd August, 1850, the *Investigator* entered the ice, the main pack being visible. The ship was then in latitude 71 deg. 1 min. N., longitude 166 deg. 11 min. W.; and the lofty, impenetrable barrier extended across the path of the explorers in a line from N.W. to S.E. Flocks of walruses were now seen basking in the sunshine, on detached masses of the frozen water. The meat of these animals, called by old sailors "marine beef," is excellent. At Point Drew, a flat promontory—the first party of Esquimaux reached the ship, they thought was a floating island. They came to barter or to trade; and bold and clever fellows they seem to be. Their habitations are "constructed in the form of a yawl, with skins from which the hair has been removed, over a framework of wood: when this cannot be procured, whalebone is substituted. They are in length about twenty-four feet, with a breadth varying from three to four, with seats across, as in our own boats. They manage them with much skill and dexterity; and the paddles, which are always in the hands of the women, propel them with great celerity through the water."

Various tribes of Esquimaux visited the ship; and the account given of them by Dr. Armstrong is extremely interesting—much more copious and discriminating than that given by the lamented Rae, whose valuable work we recently noticed. Indeed, the writer of the present volume had better and more frequent opportunities of observing the habits, character, and physical qualities; and he speaks of them in terms of sympathy which do him honour. Of the women he gives the following description:—

> They had an animated and more intelligent expression than we had seen others of the sex possess, added to a great display of cheerfulness, owing to a most lively manner among themselves. Being desirous of ascertaining their stature, they readily submitted to my measuring them, which appeared to afford them much amusement. They were tatooed on the chin, having on each cheek one half an inch broad in the centre, with a parallel but narrower one on either side of it, a little apart. Some had two vertical lines protruding from either angle of the mouth, which is a mark of their high position in the tribe. Their hands, notwithstanding the great amount of manual labour to which they are subject, were beautifully small and well formed: a description equally applicable to their feet; and their teeth, white and regular, were displayed to considerable advantage in the hearty laugh in which they frequently indulged.

At Point Drew the Esquimaux were a timid race; at Cape Bathurst they were fierce and warlike, though no hostilities ensued. Of these Dr. Armstrong gives the following account:—

> I should proceed to be composed of young active, muscular men, and the women were decidedly better looking, with more vivacity and cheerfulness, than any we had met with. I fancied that I could trace the outline of female features in several of both sexes: the dress of the women I particularly partook in some degree of that worn by the Esquimaux of Point Drew, differing from the costume of their race along the coast. In the men the most striking feature was the absence of the nasal bar of the septum of the nose pierced and transfixed with a piece of ivory, some coarse or four inches long, a blue bead ornamenting either end. Sundry emblems of their success in the chase were worn suspended from their dexterskin coat; chiefly the head and neck of the great northern diver, skins of foxes and ermine, and other small animals all intended to convey an idea of their individual prowess. Tattooing was common among them, and the captors of whales were each honoured with one line extending outwards from the inner angle of the eye across the cheek; for each one taken the captor became entitled to an additional mark.

The interpreter who accompanied the expedition remarked a strong similarity of language between the Esquimaux of Cape Bathurst and those of the coast of Labrador; and Dr. Armstrong infers from their appearance that they are of Mongolian race. "They are met with in the north-eastern extremity of Asia, the Aleutian Islands, along the entire coast of America, and far east and as Greenland, to the south, as Hudson's Bay, and to the north, as far as has yet been explored." We must give one more extract relating to these people as Dr. Armstrong has painted them in the colours of an anatomist and physiologist:—

> They are generally well proportioned, with full, capacious chests and well-shaped limbs. From several measurements which I made, the average height was five feet four and a half inches; but those apparently of Indian origin were rather from five feet seven to eight inches, and in one or two instances even more. The arms were of a length somewhat disproportionate to the size of the body, and the hands and feet small and delicately formed. The head is of good size, rather flat superiorly, but generally developed posteriorly, evidencing a preponderance of the animal passions; the forehead was, for the most part, low and receding in a few it was somewhat vertical, but narrow. The alæ of the expanded nostril, broad lips, and high cheekbones, were well marked; they possess also keen, restless, small black eyes; the external conformation of the ear is unexceptionable. There is generally an absence of beard and whiskers, or they are represented by a few hairs; in the old the growth is more luxuriant. The cavity of the mouth is one of the most capacious I have seen, with a regularly-shaped, powerfully-formed lower jaw, and large, well-formed teeth, the incisors presenting a flattened crown, as if worn down by attrition from frequent mastication of hard substances. The hands and feet are generally small and well formed.

A few months since, when noticing the pretensions of the Hudson's Bay Company to retain their monopoly of trade, we felt it our duty to point out the unjust treatment of the natives, and it is gratifying to us that our charges against them have been confirmed by the authority of Dr. Armstrong. The Esquimaux told him that they were in the habit of going westward to meet a tribe from the Mackenzie River with whom they trade, the latter trading with the Indians, who are in direct communication with the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company. They declared that the Company bartered "fire-water," that is, ardent spirits, rum and pelitries, which the Company have so frequently denied. Our readers may judge what unfair bargains they make with these poor creatures from the fact that they give the native hunters, for three skins of the silver fox, cooking utensils estimated at only eight shillings and sixpence; while the skin of each silver fox is worth, at the annual sales of the Company, as high as twenty-five or thirty guineas. Well may Dr. Armstrong observe on such extortionate traffic, the fruit of monopoly, "how much the condition of these poor creatures might be improved under the influence of free trade."

A residence in the Polar ice is, of course, very monotonous, and cannot afford much variety of incident. Danger always presents itself, and is exciting, but it is little modified in its nature, as it chiefly arises from the motion of the floes and bergs, which menace the ship with destruction; and the perilous encounters with bears, wolves, walruses, and whales. As

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Emperor of the French entered on his fiftieth year on Monday last, having been born on the 20th of April, 1808.

The Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition Committee intend to devote the entire proceeds of their proposed concerts in the Free-trade Hall on the 5th of May (at which his Royal Highness Prince Albert will be present), to the use of the Manchester Royal Infirmary.

The audience given by the King of Holland, on the 15th inst., at Amsterdam, was very numerously attended. During the time the Queen visited different charitable institutions. A grand dinner of 70 covers was given at the palace in the afternoon.

The Elector of Hesse arrived at Frankfort on the 14th inst., with the Princess of Hanau. His Royal Highness on his way from Cassel went to Brunswick, in order to consult Dr. Graef, the celebrated oculist, for a complaint of his eyes, which, without causing any serious uneasiness, required attention.

Sunday last being the first Sunday in Easter Term, her Majesty's Judges and the Corporation of the City of London attended in state the afternoon service in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Imperial yacht the *Reine Hortense* is now undergoing repairs at Cherbourg, it being the intention of the Emperor and Empress of the French to make excursions in her in the course of the summer. The Imperial yacht (says the *Patrie*) is to be placed at the disposal of the Grand Duke Constantine all the time of his visit to the western ports.

The Marchioness of Bute has appropriated a large piece of ground at Canton, in the immediate neighbourhood of Cardiff, for the purpose of forming a park for the recreation of the inhabitants of that town.

A despatch from Palermo says the ex-King of Bavaria arrived there on the 7th inst., under the name of Count d'Augsbourg.

The Irish papers publish a "petition" from the tenants of Lord Waterford in Londonderry, asking to be allowed to vote as they think proper at the election of that county. Lord Waterford's agent replied that he "would wish them to vote for Mr. Clark and Sir H. Bruce."

Count de Lechberg and Baron de Leonrod, Aides-de-Camp to the King of Bavaria, are to proceed to Paris at the beginning of May to join the suite of his Majesty, who will reach Paris about the middle of May.

We understand a matrimonial alliance is arranged between Mr. Beecher, second son of the late Sir William Wrixon Beecher, and the Lady Emily Hare, second daughter of the late Earl of Listowel.

The Duke of Saxe-Altenbourg and the Duke of Brunswick arrived at Hanover on the 14th inst., on a visit to the Royal family.

Mr. F. Peel, the rejected candidate at Bury, will, it is thought (says the *Bristol Advertiser*), find a seat in the Lanarkshire borough at Calne, where Sir W. Williams of Kars will make way for him.

The numerous official relations which Feruk-Khan, the Persian Ambassador, has formed since his arrival in Europe will detain him in Paris until September next, when he hopes to return to Persia.

Don Luis Gonzales Bravo, the Spanish Minister at this Court, left London on Saturday evening for Paris, *en route* to Madrid. His Excellency will be present at the opening of the Spanish Cortes, and will probably return to London at the end of next month.

James Merry, Esq., M.P. for the Falkirk District of Burghs was on Thursday admitted an honorary burgess of the Royal burgh of Hamilton.

The Storthing of Norway has unanimously resolved to increase from 24,000 to 84,000 rix dollars the annual revenue of the Prince Royal as Viceroy of Norway.

The *Dumfries Courier* announces the forthcoming publication of a "Dumfries Album," which will contain contributions from Mr. Thomas Carlyle, Professor Blackie, Mr. James Hannay, Professor Nichol of Glasgow, Rev. George Gilfillan, Mr. Thomas Aird, Mrs. Johnstone, &c.

The Dowager Empress of Russia will not go to Rome, as originally proposed, but remain at Nice.

The office of Judge of the Civil Court of Western Australia is vacant, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Barry.

M. de Tegoborski, member of the Council of the Empire, and of celebrity in economical science, died at St. Petersburg on the 11th

At the general quarterly sitting of the Geographical Society of Paris, M. Jomard read a report on the labours of Dr. Livingstone in Central Africa, and announced that the Committee had this year unanimously awarded the annual prize medal of the society to that distinguished traveller

General Dannerberg, of the Russian army, who distinguished himself in the affair of Inkerman, is at present in Paris.

The friends and supporters of Mr. M. Chambers, formerly M.P. for Greenwich, have set on foot a subscription for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial. The object to be purchased is an elegant work of art, which is to contain the autograph signatures of all those electors who voted for his re election as representative of the borough.

The Commissioners appointed by the French Emperor to report on the expediency of removing the convicts from Guiana to New Caledonia have recommended the small Island of Pines for the seat of the new penal settlement.

The friends of Sir William Bowyer Smith propose to testify their respect for him and the principles he supports by inviting him to a public dinner at Chelmsford on the 5th of May.

Orders have been given that all the scaffolding in the Cour Napoleon, at the Louvre, is to be removed by the 1st of May next. The sculpture is already nearly completed. The pavilion at the entrance of the Musée, opposite the Pavillon Colbert, has had the name of "Daru" inscribed over the principal door.

The *Guide to National Economy*, a new Russian paper, which attacks the Customs system violently, advocates Free-trade, at the same time that it points out the faults of the administration and denounces the infamous venality of the *employés*.

Upwards of £500 has been subscribed by members of the Society of Friends in Bristol towards the funds for the relief of the starving Finlanders.

The price of butcher's meat increases every week in Paris. The best ox-beef which was to be had a few years since at sixteen sous the pound is now twenty-one sous, and the butchers affirm that prices will be much higher before long.

Preparations have been commenced at the Hôtel de Ville for the fête which is to be offered to the Grand Duke Constantine on his arrival in Paris. The principal attraction of the entertainment will be a dramatic representation similar to that offered to the Plenipotentiaries of the Peace Congress.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has decided to take the initiatory steps to erect a splendid building for their own use, which would cost at least 300,000 dollars. It would include a magnificent commercial library, and yearly reports would be published embracing voluminous statistics of the commerce of the country

Orders have been given to a well-known Spanish firm in London to purchase timber for the building of three frigates and a schooner. These vessels will be propelled by screws, and the engines are to be constructed by first-rate engineers.

The Agricultural Exhibition, which will open at Vienna on the 9th May, promises to be very brilliant; it will last to the 27th. The number of domestic animals inscribed to the 15th inst amounted to 1230. More than 20 manufactures, comprising the most eminent of England, France, and Belgium, will take part in the exhibition of agricultural instruments

According to the last reports there were in London 143,000 vagrants admitted in one year into the casual wards of the workhouses.

A large model in plaster of the statue of Notre Dame, which is to be erected on the rock of Corneille, at Puy (Haute Loire), is, according to the *Union*, to be shortly exhibited in the Champ de Mars. The Journals of Puy state that the subscriptions for this statue now amount to 210,139 francs.

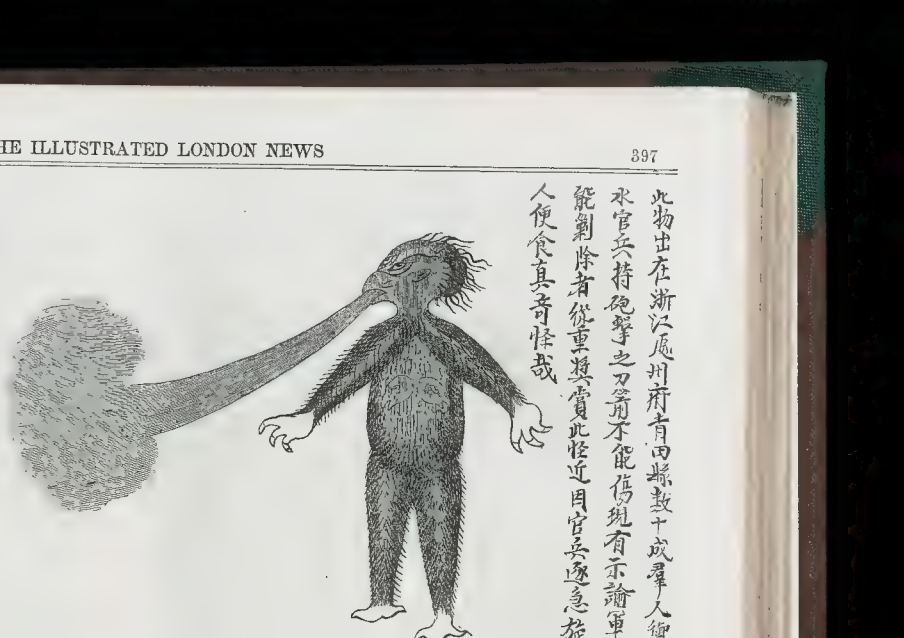
The *Southampton* arrived in the Mersey last Saturday night from New York, with seventy horses and the *materiel* and *artistes* of the Circus of Messrs. Howe and Cushing.

The visit of the Emperor and Empress of Austria to Hungary, which was to have taken place on the 8th May, is postponed to the second fortnight in that month. The guards, who had received orders to go to Pesth on the 26th of this month are not to leave until the 15th May.

The French Government has presented a proposition to the Corps Legislatif, proposing to purchase the Palais de l'Industrie.

The case of the Tipperary Bank swindle is every day becoming more hopeless A strong opinion is entertained in many quarters that, it matters go on as they are proceeding at present, the first dividend of 2s. will be a final one.

The *Lincolnshire Chronicle* states that several farmers in the Lincoln district are reducing the wages of their labourers from 16s. to 12s. 6d. per week.



CHINESE CARICATURE OF AN ENGLISH SAILOR.

## CHINÉSE CARICATURE OF AN ENGLISH SAILOR.

The accompanying is a Chinese caricature of an English sailor issued during the last year with China, in the province of Che-keang. It describes the British Tar in much the same style as the mythological and other monsters are spoken of in an old Chinese work, called the "Shanhae King; or, Book of Hill and Stream." The descriptive text proceeds:—"This creature appears in the Tsing-teen-heen district of Chee-chow-foo, of the capital of Che-keang Several troops of men surrounding it, it then changes into blood and water. Soldiers should shoot it with fire-arms, for bows and arrows are unable to injure it. When it appears, the people and troops should be informed that whoever is able to destroy or ward it off will be most amply rewarded. If the monster find itself surrounded by soldiers, it turns and falls into the water. When it meets any one it forthwith eats him. It is truly a wonderful monster.' As a specimen of caricature, and as showing the terms and exaggerated notions which prevailed on the east coast of China, it is a curious illustration of the immense self-humiliation of the Chinese which prevailed at the capture of Chinghe-keang-foo. The smoke from the mouth is probably meant for fumes of tobacco.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.—The third report of the Postmaster-General on the Post-office, presented to Parliament by command of her Majesty, has just been printed. It commences with noticing the extension of inland service during the last year, in which period 368 post-offices have been added, making the whole present number in the United Kingdom 10,866. The establishment of pillar-boxes is noticed as a successful experiment, and it is intended in a short time to put up a large additional number in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, and in various parts of the country. The measures adopted for accelerating the delivery of letters in London including the sorting of country letters before they reach town, and the division into postal districts—have been so far successful that the morning delivery of letters commences 33 minutes earlier and is completed 45 minutes earlier than before. The conveyance of mails, exclusive of steam-vessels, and not counting the walks of letter-carriers, within the United Kingdom extends to over a distance of 61,000 miles per day, being about 2600 miles more than in the end of 1855. The number of letters delivered in England last year amounted to 588 millions, being an increase of about 5¼ per cent on the preceding year. The letters delivered in Ireland in the same period were 42,000,000, and in Scotland 48,000 000; the former being an increase of only 1-25 per cent, and the latter 4¾ per cent on the year preceding. The proportion of letters is in England 20 to each person, in Ireland 7, and in Scotland 16. The reduction of the postage on letters to India from 1s. to 6d., made in the beginning of the year, has already caused an increase from 800,000 to nearly 1,100,000. The correspondence with France has also increased, owing to the reduction of postage, about 1,000,000, or nearly one-third of the whole former number. The interruption of the packet service to the United States consequent on the exigencies of the late war, caused a considerable diminution in the correspondence, and, though last year there was an increase of 125,000 letters, the number is still considerably less than it was before the interruption. The number of newspapers which passed through the Post-office last year is estimated at 71,000,000. Of letters returned, owing to imperfect directions, there were about 2,400,000, and of newspapers 350,000. The money transmitted through the agency of money-order offices amounted last year to £11,805,622 for the United Kingdom, and the profit from the transmission, after deducting all expenses, was £22,674. The gross revenue of the Post-office last year is stated to have been £2,957,854, being an increase of 5¾ per cent As compared with the first year of penny postage (1840), the gross revenue was increased by 11¼ per cent, and, even as compared with the last year of high rates of postage, there has been an increase of 26 per cent. The report notices the continued practice of sending money and other valuables in unregistered letters as offering great temptation to theft, and as not unfrequently causing groundless suspicion. Numerous instances are mentioned of blame being attached to the Post-office, and to the letter-carriers, when the faults arose from negligence of the parties sending the letters, or from the roguery of the persons to whom they were intrusted to be put into the Post-office. The recent recommendation to adopt district burials in letters has been responded to very satisfactorily. Already about 55,000 letters daily, or one-third of those posted in the London districts, are so addressed.

THE MONKS AND THE PRESS.—The Capucine Monks of Grasse, in fair Provence, have afforded another absurd proof of the spreading intolerance of a fraction of the clerical party in France. These individuals, after having denounced from the pulpits as criminal the modern literature of the country (including the works of Thiers and Lamartine), called upon the parishioners to deliver up to them all the books unconnected with religious subjects that they might possess. On Easter Thursday, at nine in the evening, a procession, headed by three stupid friars, proceeded to one of the market places of the town, where a stake had been prepared for all the books, including the history of the revolution by Thiers, the poetry of Lamartine, and Balzac's works, with a heap of productions by Dumas, Sue, and G. Sand, were then thrown with much ceremony into the flames.

FEROUK KHAN AND LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE.—The *Journal de Teheran* received by the last Levant mail contains a note from Ferouk Khan to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, from which it appears that, during his stay at Constantinople, the Persian diplomatist evinced the most conciliatory spirit, and the most pacific disposition, in all his negotiations with the British Ambassador. But, being at last out of all patience with Lord Stratford's obstinacy, he told him that, in consequence of his systematic refusal to give any answer to the successive propositions made, he should withdraw the concessions which he had offered to make for the sake of peace, and should proceed at once to France. This document proves clearly that Lord Palmerston wilfully distorted facts when he told the House of Commons that Lord de Redcliffe was in no way responsible for the rupture of the negotiations.—*Assemblée Nationale.*

THE MOUCHARDS OF PARIS.—*Apropos* to the very considerable alarm felt by the *entourage* of the Tuileries latterly touching the Emperor's personal safety, I think it a possible your readers may be amused by an account of what I am myself a personal witness to. Three days ago, whilst walking in the Rue Royal with a friend, my attention was called by the latter to a gentleman who was walking leisurely some paces before us. "Do you know who that is?" was the question put to me; and, to my negative reply, "If you have any curiosity about him," added my friend, "we will join him, and make him talk upon a subject very familiar to his understanding." He is no other than M——, one of the prefects of police of the Republic of 1848, who held the position for the longest period of time, and best discharged that very difficult office." (of course I profited by my friend's proposal. We joined M.: and, the mutual presentations effected, we journeyed on, all three together, up the Champs Elysées, and on to the outer side of the Arc de Triomphe; after which we redescended the Champs Elysées by the side opposite to that by which we had entered them. Our subject of conversation soon became that by which I commenced my *récit*—the anxiety manifested by the Government touching the Emperor's safety. "Yes," remarked our new companion, "I do not need to be apprised of that; I need only look around me as I walk," and this phrase our interlocutor explained thus "If I feel any interest to you, I will point out, as we go along, the individuals, under every imaginable disguise, who, some few years since, were the soldiers of my army. They are everywhere, and by twenties, thirties, hundreds; they are lounging, or walking quick, apparently hurried by business; old and young, rich, poor, sick or healthy, listening to you and me as we converse, prying, spying, watching all around;" and, in truth, it was high measure to see the men M. pointed out to us, and with whom he every now and then exchanged an imperceptible sign of recognition. Out of those that struck me most I will notice a few. One was a lame beggarman, who went halting along with a most piteous mien, and who, our informant told us, was remarkably clever at his trade. "Observe," he said, "how he always contrives to stop and seem to rest himself whenever two and three men meet upon the foot pavement and begin to talk: he is listening to what they say." Another was also very ingenious. This was an elderly-looking invalid, closely wrapped up, attended by a livery servant, and who had ensconced himself in one of the now very comfortable chairs that garnish the Grand Avenue. He had placed himself in the very middle of a group of sitters of both sexes, whom the first rays of this premature sunshine had seduced to what are usually the haunts of a month later. Others, again, and a great many, were dressed as workmen some in blouses, some in working jackets, several were attired in "shabby genteel" costume, looking like poor professors or *employés* whilst some were as elegantly dressed and appeared as gentlemanlike as the generality of dancers in Paris ball-rooms. "The place where you may see the most of these gentry," said M., "is if you will come as far as the round point of the Champs Elysées—the fountain. It is their gathering place, they know that, in the course of the day, they can always be sure to find each other there." Sure enough, when we reached the fountain, we found a small circle of these police heroes; and, as we approached, our informant designated them to us. "You see the seedy-looking man with a bundle of papers under his arm, the journeyman painter lolling against the edge of the basin, the dandy examining the play of the water through his eye-glass, and that tall raw ragged youth trying to make a bit of a boat sail along. Well, I know every man of them. They are all *mouchards*" (police spies). As we passed quite close to these individuals, we noticed that our companion was evidently known to them; but, as he himself remarked, "they did not venture to bow" to him. Further on, however, close to the triumphal arch, we met an elderly man, dressed extremely well, and carrying "respectability" on his every feature. "To this one, if you like," said M., "I will speak;" and accordingly he accosted him thus. "Well, so and so, this you carry on your trade still? I should have thought it was pretty nearly time to retire from business." "Ah, monsieur *Préfet*" was the answer of the man, who could not make up his mind to treat as an ordinary mortal him who had once been his immediate superior; "I really cannot consent to give up my young men (*mes jeunes gens*) to the fair ladies; they interest me; not that they are worth much but they interest me *que voulez vous?* I have the habit of them." This needs explanation. The man in question is especially charged to watch over certain classes of ladies in their relationships with young men of family; his observations all went to prove that never in any time had the youth of France been so immoral, so degraded; but he always ended by saying that he could not give them up yet, because he had "the habit of them." —*Paris Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.*

AN AMERICAN DUEL.—The *Baltimore Republican* gives an account of an extraordinary and fatal duel which occurred at Winton (Maryland. The parties were fastened down by their trousers to a two-inch oak plank, and fought with bowie-knives. "They fought," says the *Republican*, "until Drain was mortally wounded. Young Pendleton was cut nearly to pieces, and now lies in a critical position Part of Pendleton's knee is still in Drain's head There is no hope of his recovery. The doctors think they will both die. Drain was twenty two, and Pendleton nineteen

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES AGAINST TURKEY.—A Vienna correspondent, who is usually well informed, writes to the *Frankfort Post Zeitung* as follows:—"Our papers seem not to understand the merits of the Montenegro question, but what is going on is well known to me Russia tried to annihilate Turkey she will now endeavour to dismember her. It is the task of Greece to separate Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia from the Ottoman Empire. The projected Danube State (Moldavia and Wallachia) will endeavour to unite with Bulgaria, and Montenegro is the point from which the seeds of discontent were to have been carried into these districts in Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Albania that are inhabited by Greek Christians. The offer of Prince Daniel to recognise the suzerainty of the Porte, if the means of living in peace and quiet are given to his subjects, interferes with the plans of the Russians, and hence the violent attacks which are made on him and his brother Murko." There is reason to believe that the Porte would not be disinclined to give to Prince Daniel as its vassal, sixty square English miles of grazing and arable land, and to furnish him with the means of maintaining his Princely dignity with out having recourse for pecuniary assistance to a foreign Power.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 856.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE DISPUTE.

THE country is evidently but at the beginning of war with the Chinese. While successive accounts bring no confirmation of the previous announcements that the Emperor was anxious to disavow the proceedings of Yeh and to confine the dispute to Canton, they divulge a state of feeling on the part of the Chinese towards Europeans, which is ominous of future perplexity, ill-will, and bloodshed. The most intense ignorance, the most insufferable conceit, and a brutal ferocity—compared with which, that of the Kaffirs or any other savages on the face of the earth is dignified and manly—are united in this extraordinary people, to a malignity and a cunning for which no parallels can be found among the human race. It is unfortunate that Great Britain should be at war with such a nation; but it must be obvious by this time to the majority of Englishmen—as it is to the Americans, French, Portuguese, Dutch, and every other people who have had experience of them—that, being at war, we must chastise them effectually; and that nothing but condign punishment will teach them to respect us. To have submitted to the insolence of Yeh,—as so many members of the late Parliament would have done, we may judge of them by their votes on Mr. Cobden's motion,—would but have encouraged that bloody-minded fanatic to insolence still greater. Acquiescence in small wrongs would have drawn down still greater indignities upon the heads of the British merchants. The forbearance of our Government would have been attributed to cowardice. The

UNPACKING THE ART TREASURES AT THE EXHIBITION.—[DRAWN BY W. S. HUSTLER.]—VIEW FROM THE GREAT HALL INTO THE TRANSEPT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY DE LA MOTTE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

patient endurance of injury and contumely would, in Chinese estimation, have been an avowal of our hopeless and contented inferiority; and the end would, in all probability, have been either a general massacre of Europeans, or some outrageous and intolerable insult against which even Mr. Cobden or Mr. Gladstone would have revolted. Given such a people as the Chinese, and such a people as either the British or the Americans to trade with them, and war, sooner or later, was as certainly to be calculated as the return of spring and summer, an eclipse of the moon, or the solution of an algebraic problem. There are many Englishmen who wish that the origin of the existing dispute had been simpler and clearer; there are few who are not convinced that ultimate hostilities against the Chinese were inevitable, not only in the interests of Great Britain, but in those of Europe and of all Christendom.

Before the activity of the European, and especially of the British, mind was devoted so largely to those industrial and scientific pursuits to which the world owes the marvellous development of the railway system, the progress of steam navigation, and—greatest wonder of all—the electric telegraph, China was in a remote corner of the world. It was not in the highway of nations. It stood apart, and retarded neither the business nor the progress of humanity. But in these days no part of the world can be called remote. China is in the very highway of commerce. It is our near neighbour in India. It is the halfway house both to Australia and to California; and supplies to civilised nations an article of large domestic consumption which, for good or for evil, the world can no longer do without. Circumstances are so altered that the nonconformity of China to the world's laws and the world's duties is an injury to all other nations. The more the trade and intercourse of the world increases, the more severely the nuisance of the system adopted towards foreigners by the Chinese is aggravated; and year after year, especially since the discovery of gold in Australia and California, it has become evident to all the Governments of Europe—with the exception, perhaps, of Russia, which is half Tartar, and trades with the Chinese Tartars overland through Siberia—that China must not be allowed to shut herself up in her ancient isolation, or to assume towards nations infinitely her superiors, in wealth, intellect, power, and civilisation, a position of irritating contempt and obstructive policy. There are casuists who, no doubt, maintain the legal right of the Chinese to do as they please—to refuse to trade with Europeans—to prohibit the entrance either of "barbarian" ships or of "barbarian" men into their territories—to live for themselves alone—to contribute nothing to the building of lighthouses on their dangerous coasts, or to the police of the seas; and to withdraw themselves entirely from the great family of man. But we deny the moral right of any such course of policy. Any nation so acting becomes *ipso facto* a nation of outlaws. The abstract right of a man or a nation to do as he likes with his own is a right that is subject to very large modifications. It is a right which the Chinese have scandalously abused, upon system and as a mode of government; and if they choose to persist in it, in despite of the world's interests and remonstrances, they must take the consequences.

Great Britain is well able to fight out single-handed the war into which she has so reluctantly been dragged by the pig-headed obstinacy of Yeh; but there is an evident desire on the part of the United States and of France to have a share in the undertaking. Even Russia, according to some accounts, sees another "sick man" in the far East;—and is anxious to be in at the death. Those great States—and we need not, perhaps, except Russia from the list—have their grievances to complain of as well as we have, and are interested as much as we are in binding over the Chinese to keep the peace and to take guarantees from them for the proper performance of the duties of citizenship. As the work has begun, it will proceed, and, either by peaceful negotiation or by the power of the strong arm, China will be "opened up," and compelled to submit to the laws which govern the general polity of nations. If bloodshed be the consequence, the guilt will be on the head of those who have so perversely provoked it. On every consideration of humanity and mercy it were to be wished that the Emperor of China would see the interest of his empire in conforming to the reasonable requirements of that great human family which exists beyond the boundaries of China, although he and his predecessors have so stupidly ignored it. Such a change in his external relationships could not but be conducive to the interests and to the improvement of his people, while it might, perhaps, be equally conducive to the stability of his own throne—which now totters before the assaults of internal foes. Rotten within, in consequence of its own inherent, and apparently incurable, vices—and despised and hated without, by all nations whom it has offended and outraged, the Chinese Empire seems destined either to fall, or to undergo great changes. One thing is clear, that unless the Emperor speedily makes peace with England there will be a league of Christendom against him; and that England will, sooner or later, be aided in the struggle by France and America. England needs neither of them, but it will not be her duty or her interest to dissuade them from pursuing their own quarrel, or from having a hand in a business which, in reality, concerns them as well as every civilised and trading nation.

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THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—Mons. Dubufe's fine historical picture, "The Peace Conference at Paris in 1856," the property of the Emperor of the French, has been removed to Messrs. Colnaghi's, Pall-mall East, previous to being engraved, where it will be on view for a few days. The subject is treated with great breadth, and the portraits individually are full of character.

BOILER EXPLOSION AT WOLVERHAMPTON (See page 410).—The Coroner's jury have returned the following verdict:—"The deceased persons came to their death in consequence of injuries received by the explosion of a certain boiler upon the premises of Benjamin Mason, and such explosion was caused by the negligence of the engineer, Benjamin Mason in not supplying the engine with water, and the jury beg to call the attention of the Government to the dangerous practice at present practised by persons having the management of engines and boilers, and they would insist upon their being certificated persons; and they think the appointment of an inspector for this neighbourhood, to superintend engines and boilers, would have the effect of reducing the number of such occurrences as the present."

A literary paper, *Le Papillon*, published in the town of Agen, has been suspended by the French Government. This is not the only poor butterfly that has scorched its wings of late.

The eldest apparent to the throne of Oude, and his uncle, attended by a numerous suite of native domestics, arrived in Glasgow on Monday, from Liverpool.

The general average price of wheat in France for the three weeks ending April 11th shows a decline of sixty-two cents per hectolitre.

## THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION
### AT MANCHESTER.

*(From our Special Correspondent.)*

MANCHESTER, Thursday.

It is now little more than twelve months since that a meeting was held in this city, which attracted at the time no public attention, and the proceedings of which were recorded in a few brief sentences in the local newspapers. That meeting is destined to become an interesting historical event. The persons assembled on that occasion consisted of some dozen or more of practical men of business; and they met for the purpose of hearing from a gentleman of indomitable energy and unwearied activity the "reason why" there should be held in Manchester an Exhibition of the Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom. Mr. J. C. Deane—for such was that gentleman's name—told his auditors, on the authority of Dr. Waagen and others, that there were in this country objects of art which exceeded in interest and value those of any other nation in the world; that, while other countries had gathered their works of art into national museums, and galleries, our best treasures of art were in the hands of private and wealthy individuals. It was also stated that the owners of these works of art had always shown the utmost liberality in lending these treasured objects for exhibition, and especially when they were intended to be seen by the humbler classes of the community; and, believing that such liberality would again be evinced, Mr. Deane submitted a scheme for an Exhibition at Manchester, to be called "The Art-Treasury of the United Kingdom." This "Art Treasury" was to contain some of the choicest works of the old masters, specimens of the schools of modern painters, articles of costume, armoury, jewels, household decorations, and other articles which would serve to illustrate the customs and habits of our ancestors. The meeting was further assured of the probability—nay, the absolute certainty—that such an exhibition as that proposed would be successful in a financial point of view; and, on the 28th of March, 1856, it was resolved that an Exhibition of the Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom should be held in Manchester in 1857.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Having decided upon holding the Exhibition, and the necessary funds having been secured, the next step was to find a site suitable for the purpose. What was required was "an atmosphere pure from smoke and dust, so far as that object can be obtained within any reasonable distance; direct conveyance of all packages, and their safe delivery at the building itself into the hands of proper persons attending on the spot to receive them, without charge of carriage; facility of early examination on delivery; the desirableness of receiving the packages as short a time as possible before the opening of the Exhibition, and the consequent necessity of rapid delivery of many hundreds of cases in a short time."

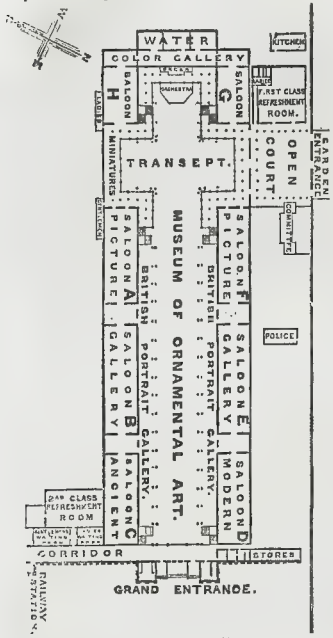
Each and all of these conditions appeared to be admirably fulfilled in a spot of ground of about twenty-seven acres at Old Trafford, lying about two miles west of Manchester, and completely out of the influence of that smoke-cloud which hovers darkly over the vast "Cottonopolis." The prevalence, too, of the westerly winds exercises a salutary influence in keeping this nuisance away from the Exhibition. The ground is admirably adapted for the purpose. The small junction of Altrincham Railway connects the London and North-Western and the whole network of Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways with the Grand Junction, Birkenhead, and Cheshire lines. There is no part of the United Kingdom from which direct communication may not be had with the Exhibition; while, to render the communication still more complete a siding has been constructed, which runs along a covered platform leading direct into the building. On the north side of the Exhibition there are the Botanic Gardens, which may be entered from the Exhibition. In respect to the immediate vicinity of these beautiful grounds, laid out with admirable taste, and the great facility afforded by the railways, the Manchester Exhibition resembles very closely the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. Art and nature combine to please and to instruct the mind, and mechanical science affords the means of obtaining ready access to the stores of gratification thus provided. There are, besides, two very excellent road-approaches to the Exhibition—one by the Dun Edin road, near the junction of the Stretford new road and the Chester road; and the other, by a short street from the Stretford road, between Old Trafford House and Dun Edin.

The building (designed by Messrs. Young and Co., of Edinburgh,) as will be seen from the accompanying Sketch of the Ground Plan, is in its external form a parallelogram, 656 feet in length and 200 in width, and covering, with the offices, an area of 150,000 square yards, or something more than three acres. The building consists of a large Central Nave and two Side Aisles, intersected by a Transept running east and west. Viewed externally, the east façade represents three semicircular arched roofs, connected by lower intermediate buildings, the central one covering the Nave or Great Hall, and the two side arches the Picture Galleries. The façade is formed of white relieved with red bricks. All the arches are filled in at the upper portion with ornamental fan-light windows, and over the central window are the words, "Exhibition of Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom." The building is extended on the front by two wings corresponding in style of construction to the façade itself. The south wing, 150 feet in length, is used as stores and minor offices; and the north wing, of 150 feet, forms a corridor connected with the platform on the railway, thus presenting a front 446 feet in length. The eastern façade of the building is also of brick; and the sides are formed of sheets of corrugated iron, which fit into grooved columns. The semicircular roofs are covered with corrugated iron up to two thirds of their extent, when glass takes the place of iron. Entering the building, it will be seen that the iron ribs which carry the roof of the Central Hall spring from rows of double columns tied together by means of very neat capitals, and from it centres of light cast iron girders, which rest upon these columns. As each pair of columns is twenty-four feet apart, the ribs of the roof are, therefore, at twelve feet distance. Purlins, running Lengthwise along the roof, divide it into three rows of compartments or panels, producing a remarkably pleasing effect and destroying the monotony which would otherwise prevail in the appearance of the roof. The span of the Central Arch is 96 feet, but a space of 24 feet on the outer side of the supporting columns gives a total Width for the Central Hall of 104 feet. The Picture Galleries at each side are constructed in a similar manner, with the exception that the supporting ribs of the roof are not seen to rest upon columns, as in the case of the Great Hall. The length of the Great Hall is 633 feet; its extreme width is, as stated, 104 feet. The North and South Transepts, similarly continued to the Nave, are 200 feet in length, and of the same width as the Nave. The Picture Galleries are 432 feet in length, and 48 feet in width. A light gallery runs round the Transepts and the west end of the building, and there is a small gallery crossing the Great Hall at the eastern entrance. The length of the Western Gallery is 648 feet, and of the Eastern 504. In both cases the width is 24 feet, and they are raised 15 feet above the hall floor. The centre of the Great Hall from the floor to the crown of the arch is 80½ feet—the same as the Transept

of King John, from Lynn, and the crosier of William of Wykeham, from Christ Church, Oxford. There are cases of glass, of enamels of rare value, of porcelain, of Dresden, Chelsea, and Sèvres; the lustrous and Oriental porcelain cases of curious metalwork. There is the world-famed Douce collection of ivories, and the valuable armoury from Goodrich Court. The Museum of Art is in itself an exhibition which would alone merit a visit from London, and would repay hours and days of careful and attentive study.

But much yet remains to be glanced at. The Water-Colour Galleries are filled with the finest specimens of art; and one might linger for hours in examining the beauties of Turner, Cattermole, Copley Fielding, Roberts, Hunt, Calleott, Prout, or inspecting the earliest of water-colours by the venerable Paul Sandby, the founder of British water-colour drawing. The Court of Engravings, too, has attractions which must not be overlooked. Rare copies are to be met with—old works of Ephraim Bonus, proofs by Bonasone, early mezzotints by Von Siegen, Earldom, Rupert, and others; and some of the finest works which in later times have served to make the British public conversant with the beauties of some of the finest compositions of the painter.

Last, but by no means the least in its interest, is the Gallery devoted to the fascinating art of the Photographer. Those who may recollect the grim, shadowy, Rembrandt-looking pictures which but a short time since they were told were portraits will see the extraordinary advance which has now been made in photography, and the extended uses to which it is applied. Here are to be met with, in addition to several hundred of pleasing and truthful portraits, by Lake, Mayall, Claudet, and others, copies of sketches of the drawings of Raphael, architectural views, pieces of Alpine scenery presented with all that ruggedness of form and fantastic outline which baffle the powers of the ablest artist. This collection of photographs is placed in the gallery at the west end of the building, and the specimens have been selected with great care, and at immense trouble, by Mr. De la Motte, of King's College. The largest contributors in this, as in many other of the departments, are her Majesty and Prince Albert.




PLAN OF THE BUILDING.

We subjoin a plan of the building, corrected to the last moment. Saloon H will contain the *pick* of the far-famed Hertford Collection. The open court leads immediately to the Botanic Gardens, enabling visitors to step in twenty steps from all that is exquisite in Art to all that is beautiful in Nature.

THE SOCIETIES OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—The Exhibitions of the two Societies opened on Monday: the collections contain an unusually large number of works of first-class merit; but we are unavoidably compelled to defer our account of both exhibitions until next week.

BANQUET AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COCKBURN.—The building known in Southampton as the Audit Hall was on Saturday evening the scene of a banquet of an interesting character. For ten years the present Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas was the representative in Parliament of the borough of Southampton. Sixteen years since he filled the office of Recorder. The Chamber of Commerce of that town, anxious that this double connection should not pass away without some ceremonial parting, determined on inviting his Lordship to a public dinner; and so popular was the suggestion that the list was speedily filled up with the names of men of all parties in politics. As a general rule the Judges do not dine in public except at the Mansion-house, but in this case the strict judicial etiquette was departed from, as not only did the Lord Chief Justice accept the invitation of his old constituents, but he was accompanied by Mr Justice Williams and Mr Baron Bramwell, who both bore earnest testimony to the fact that the popularity which had marked his Lordship's forensic and Parliamentary career had not deserted him since his elevation to the Bench. His Lordship, during his speech, justified the proceedings of our authorities in China.

ATROCIOUS TRADE OUTRAGE AT SHEFFIELD.—Another of those acts of violence for which Sheffield has gained so disgraceful a notoriety has been committed, by blowing up a house in Bramber-street, occupied by George Gillott, a file-grinder. Gillott, who was sleeping with his wife in the front bed-room, was awoke on Saturday morning, about twenty minutes past one, by hearing a noise as of some one hammering at the cellar-grating beneath the window; and in about a minute an explosion took place, which shook the foundations of the house, and alarmed the whole neighbourhood. Gillott and his wife immediately got up and proceeded down-stairs, where they had considerable difficulty in making their way through the ruins. Upon investigation of the premises, it was evident that a quantity of combustible material had been put through the cellar window. A tin bottle, with the mouth blown off, was found lying in the cellar; and the explosion had no doubt been managed—as many others in the neighbourhood have been—by fastening to the mouth of the bottle a fuse connected with the deadly material inside, setting fire to the fuse and leaving it to do its work of mischief. So far as the destruction of property is concerned, the malicious object of the attack was obtained, the floor and walls of the sitting-room and kitchen, with the furniture being blown to pieces, and other damage done in other apartments. Though several persons were sleeping in the house, none were hurt. The outrage is supposed to have been committed owing to Gillott having declined to pay to the union connected with his trade. A man named Royston has been apprehended on suspicion. Some time ago he and Gillott had a quarrel, which the prisoner used some threats.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

NOTWITHSTANDING the lamented though looked-for death of the Duchess of Gloucester (the last survivor of the many children of King George III., and with whom how many recollections worth remembering must have died), the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition will open on Tuesday next. Manchester on that day will be filled with eager gazers—Peers and Peeresses fresh from Tyburnia and Belgravia—rich merchants from Liverpool—influential commoners from the newly-elected Parliament—grave lawyers from the four Inns of Court—learned physicians in full practice—

Chiefs out of war, and statesmen out of place—

poets no longer poor—artists rich with Lancaster prices for cabinet pictures—dealers richer still in foreseeing a rich harvest—connoisseurs wishing to inform and to be informed—collectors with and without envy of others' possessions—critics willing to learn and willing to find fault—people of every class, from London, Edinburgh, and Dublin—distinguished foreigners from Continental cities—goldsmiths, jewellers, nay, pawnbrokers—the pink of Glasgow and Birmingham—men from Huddersfield and Exeter—and

All that beauty or that wealth e'er gave

to those pleasant retreats in the vicinity of Manchester—Alderley, Bowdon, and Staleybridge

As the day draws near the wealth intrusted to the Committee exceeds even the most eager expectation. Mr. Deane, in his most sanguine mood, could hardly have foreseen such an El Dorado as his wand and Manchester influence have brought together into a fairy palace standing on a site where, some nine months ago, the youth of Manchester played at cricket, and went in for long runs with all the zeal and activity of Lord Kilmurrey or the Earl of Stamford and Warrington. As we passed through Manchester on Thursday we were once and literally delighted with the appearance of the palace. The Committee-men have stripped to their work. Each man labours in this artistic factory at long factory hours. The Directors of the several departments toil in honourable emulation one with another. When Mr. Scharf is seen beaming with delight at the acquisition of a Luini or a Lucas van Leyden, Mr. Egg is equally radiant with a glow of satisfaction on obtaining a Reynolds or a Wilkie. The face of Mr. Holmes beams with renewed satisfaction over a rare Girtin, or a rarer Marc Antonio. Mr. Waring looks ten inches taller when Mr. Deane's whistle announces a banap or a crosier. Mr. Cunningham hurries from one end of the building to the other to welcome at the door, like a master of the ceremonies, a Cotterell or a Finett, a Duchess of Cleveland or a Nell Gwyn; Mr. Redford (a lighter weight) runs much more nimbly to receive a rich hanging, or a rarer cabinet; and Mr. Dudley (the youngest of the Directors) assists in carrying a marble Venus or Euphrosyne with the enthusiasm of a Townley and the strength of a pocket Hercules. Nor were these pleasant assurances of success all that was noteworthy on Thursday last. The Marquis of Hertford's Collection will find a fitting retreat of its own, so oppressed is Mr. Scharf with early Italian and German examples. The Dutch school is so amply and importantly represented that it has demanded, as a necessity, a separate gallery for itself. The Canalettis are so fine and numerous that they, too, are hung by themselves. The miniatures almost defy enumeration, as they will defy, in the first instance, anything like cataloguing. Mr. Colnaghi, an early and a late worker, was never so hard worked before; and as for Mr. John Scott, honourably known in all matters of art, he has toiled with the useful activity of ten enthusiasts.

The new numbers of the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly* are both good—that is, both readable. We like particularly the *Edinburgh* article on the Dilettanti Society, written with the knowledge of an inquiring member, and a hearty relish for the days of Sir Francis Dashwood and Viscount Galway. The picture it presents is not to be found elsewhere: the points are worth telling, and they are told well. All, however, is not told: these are days of delicacy; and the Dilettanti—whatever it is now—were not, when first established, a very delicate society. There was a touch of Medmenham Abbey in all its doings.

Book collectors in England and America will read with regret that old Mr. Evans of Pall-mall, the well-informed auctioneer of books—whose intelligent hammer dispersed many a fine library at high prices—was gathered to his fathers of the hammer—Langford, Cock, Paterson, and Leigh—on the 25th of last month, in the eightieth year of his age. He was the son—to give his parentage in a few words—of Evans's "Old Ballads"—that Evans who gave us a very agreeable supplement, in four volumes, to Percy's admirable "Reliques." Our clever portly little friend was full of information on matters of book lore worth preserving. He could have talked in less than a summer week an admirable volume of "Notes" worth preserving. He knew many people of name, and told a story well. For fifty years he filled an auctioneer's pulpit, and wielded in a winning way an auctioneer's hammer. He has a right to mention also as an author; he did good service in revising a second edition of his father's old ballads; and the valuable "Explanatory Description of Gilray's Caricatures," published by Mr. Bohn, came from his pen. We have seen him in friendly converse with Heber and Mackintosh. There are others happily alive who have seen him exchanging information with Ritson and Duke of Roxburgh. Inferior to Rodd in wide and accurate knowledge of the contents of books, he was not surpassed by any other old bookseller, or literary auctioneer, of the last half-century. We express, we believe, the general opinion of his brethren of the hammer.

The electric wires from Manchester carried the other day an order from Mr. Agnew to buy Mr. Millais's smaller picture, in the approaching Royal Academy Exhibition, for a thousand guineas. Wires from London said it was worth that amount, and Mr. Agnew, without seeing the picture, replied, "Buy and sign a cheque for the amount."

PHOTOGRAPHY.—This truly delightful art is ever achieving new wonders, as we now see in specimens before us, where Nature, in all her momentary aspects, is arrested in her very smiles and frowns. The studies of clouds and country scenery, by Mr. Scott Archer, Mr. Fenton, Mr. De la Motte, and other artists, afford charming illustrations of this. Again, in Mr. Sharp's process, we have the successful application of photographic drawing upon that hitherto stubborn material, wood. Quite a rage appears to have set in for the publication of portraiture of literary and other eminent public men. Messrs. Mudl and Blyblank are, if possible, more happy than ever in their portraits just published of Mr. George Cruikshank, and our great post-office reformer, Rowland Hill. Such portraits show d be preserved in the portfolios of every collector. They are published at a remarkably small price, which places them within the reach of all. Mr. Mayall and Mr. Watkins announce portraits of our statesmen at prices which will command a large sale. We sincerely regret to add that one to whom photography owes much for having so successfully applied his discovery of the collodion medium to the art, Mr. Frederick Scott Archer, is stricken down with a malady that his friends greatly fear will prove mortal. We trust that all photographers will rally round him in the hour of need, and that the long-talked-of testimonial he will live to receive at their hands.

THE installation of Cardinal Morlot as the fourteenth Archbishop of Paris took place at Notre Dame last week.

## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Shortly after two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, Earl of Harrowby, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Earl Spencer, the Commissioners appointed to open the new Parliament, took their seats on the woo sack immediately in front of the throne. The only other Peers present at the time were Earl Beauchamp, Lord Penmure, the Marquis of Huntly, Lord Belper, Lord Godolphin, and the Bishop of Gloucester. Sir A. Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, being commanded to summon the Commons, several members of that House a few minutes afterwards appeared at the bar, amongst whom were Sir G. Grey, Sir C. Wood, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. Fitzroy, Sir R. Peel, &c.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the writ for directing the Commons to retire for the purpose of being sworn in, and then to proceed to elect a Speaker, and who is to be presented at the bar of the House to-morrow, at two o'clock.

The members of the House of Commons having then retired, the Lord Chancellor and the other Peers present were sworn in. Some other noble Lords were afterwards sworn, and the House adjourned to two o'clock next day.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The members began to assemble shortly after one o'clock, and the next hour was spent in congratulations of old members to new members, and new members to old. Lord Palmerston entered the House at half-past two o'clock, and was received with loud cheers. Sir Denis Le Marchant, the Chief Clerk, presided at the table.

Lord HARRY VANE said that, in conformity with the instructions contained in the commission which they had just heard read, he presented himself to the House for the purpose of proposing a Speaker for the present Parliament. Members of that House had been so long acquainted with the name of Mr. Charles Shaw Lefevre as Speaker of that House that it was difficult to proceed to the election of his successor. The noble Lord passed a high eulogium upon Mr. Lefevre, now Viscount Eversley, and then pointed out briefly what were the duties and the indispensable qualifications of a Speaker. These he found in Mr. J. Evelyn Denison, the member for North Nottinghamshire; and he, therefore, proposed him as the future Speaker of that House.

Mr. THORNELY briefly seconded the motion.

There being no other candidate proposed, Mr. Denison's election was declared.

Mr. J. E. DENISON returned thanks to the gentleman who had proposed him, and offered his respectful acknowledgments to the House for the manner in which his name had been received.

The new Speaker was then introduced by Lord Harry Vane and Mr. Thornely, and took his seat in the chair, from which he again thanked the House for the honour conferred on him.

Lord PALMERSTON congratulated the Speaker on his election.

Mr. WALPOLE also congratulated the new Speaker.

The House adjourned at three o'clock.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

THE authorities at the War Department have sanctioned the issue of 6d. per diem by the relieving officers of parishes to all those soldiers' wives, married with leave, who have been left behind on the occasion of their husbands embarking with their regiments for special service in China.

THE 2nd Battalion Military Train, under the command of Major Robertson, embarked for Hong Kong on Tuesday last. The battalion consisted of Major Robertson, Captain Clark, Captain Ingledeld, Lieutenant Blake, Ensign Bodkin, Adjutant Thompson, Paymaster James, Surgeon M'Arthur, one quartermaster, and 262 non-commissioned officers and men.

OWING to the large number of men who have recently received their discharge from the Royal Marines, at the Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Woolwich divisions, that branch of the service is now much below its prescribed strength: an order has been issued for recruiting parties to be sent out immediately, and the Lords of the Admiralty have reduced the standard for recruits to 5 ft. 6½ in.

A NEW steam screw-corvett, of 22 guns, and of 1470 tons burden, to be called the *Orpheus*, is ordered to be laid down at Chatham Dockyard, on the slip from which the *Racoon*, 22, was recently launched. She will be constructed from the designs of Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B. A large 91-gun screw-steamer, to be called the *Atlas*, with engines of 1000-horse power, is also to be laid down at Chatham; with another vessel of equally large dimensions and tonnage.

ALL the disposable vessels of the Mediterranean squadron are on their way to England, the gun-boats having first landed their heavy armament to strengthen the fortifications.

MR. WATKIN, M.P.—We have received from Mr. Watkin the following, in correction of the statement copied from the *Yarmouth Free Press*, in our Journal of last week:—It seems that the Hon. Mr. Vereker, late Lieut. of Lord Gort, was employed at Euston station, *not* by the London and North-Western Company. Mr. Watkin, admiring his courage and devotion under reverse of fortune, afterwards exerted himself to obtain a more suitable appointment, but, in the interim, Mr. Vereker obtained a Majority in a militia regiment. Since then he has received an important railway appointment abroad, and Mr. Watkin wishes him every success. Mr. Watkin is not aware in what relation the hon. gentleman stands to Colonel Vereker, the defeated candidate for Yarmouth.

AN IMITATION OF COUNT MONTE CHRISTO.—The *Persiero* of Oneglia, in Piedmont, relates the following anecdote:—"A few days ago one of the prisoners in our penitentiary died. One of his companions, being particularly desirous of exchanging the confined air of the cell for the purer atmosphere of the fields, resolved to purchase liberty by substituting himself for the deceased. He accordingly secreted the body under the straw, and occupied its place. His stratagem was very near succeeding, for he was carried out of the cell in due form, and had a fair chance of effecting his escape, when he was seized with a violent fit of coughing, at which the men who were carrying him ran away in a fright; but the turnkeys who witnessed the scene were less superstitious, and took him back to prison." The above account resembles exceedingly that narrated in the first volume of "Monte Christo," with the difference of the failure.

## SINGAPORE.

At the entrance of the Chinese Sea, and at the southern extremity of the Malacca peninsula, is situated the beautiful island of Singapore. Although thickly wooded and swampy, it is healthy, and the population do not suffer from the diseases which usually rage in tropical climates. In the accompanying Sketch may be noticed the Chinese junks, which are chiefly engaged in the importation of dried and salted provisions from Siam. Meat and vegetables are brought from Malacca. Fruits generally are scarce, and coffee, rice, and cotton do not thrive. The cultivation of the island is carried on by the Chinese. Pepper, gambier, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, nutmegs, and gambir-bushes, are grown to a large extent by them. Sago and sugar are manufactured in some abundance: the former is made out of the raw sago by a simple and ingenious process, through which about 30 per cent of clear sugar is obtained for exportation. The Tahiti and indigenous canes together produce the sugar. It might be supposed that the temperature would be high and the heat somewhat excessive, from the vegetation of the locality. Such, however, is moderated in a measure by winds from the China Sea. Since September, 1851, Singapore has been united with the Prince of Wales Island: and Malacca, under a separate Presidency, with full powers of administration, which had previously been vested in the Bengal Government. The financial statement always shows a deficit, which funds is called upon to make up. This policy may appear erroneous; but it is more than counterbalanced by the advantages arising out of a system of free-trade. The trade has expanded wonderfully, the island has thriven well, and the commerce has been crowned with prosperity. One reason alone can be assigned for the success of Singapore in this direction, and that is, its unrestricted policy. In this country similar steps have been taken, and loads have been and rates are diminished, a still more rapid increase in trade may be anticipated. It is not a little remarkable that such an enlightened and wise system of government should have been advocated for so extended a period in an island in the Chinese Sea. What influence the present state of affairs in that part of the world may have upon the prosperity and well being of Singapore it is not difficult to foresee. With the enlightenment and growth of civilisation of the Empire of China, which the existing crisis may precede, the trade and commerce of the whole region will, undoubtedly, be augmented. The town of Singapore is on the south-east coast of the island. It is laid out in regular streets, having a population of about 26,000. It is divided into three sections—the Chinese, Malay, and European quarters. It has been remarked that this "small island will in all probability govern, at some future period, the whole of the Malayan peninsula, and in course of time be one of the points from which they are destined to receive the arts and civilisation of Europe."

SINGAPORE.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## TOMBS OF THE CHINESE EMPERORS AT NINGPO.

In the neighbourhood of several of the cities in China it has been customary for many centuries to pile up the mortal remains of the inhabitants. Near Ningpo is a necropolis of this description. The coffin used resembles a trunk of a tree, and varies in expense according to the condition of the family. Sometimes the body is not interred, but retained for a protracted period in a portion of the house set apart for the purpose, which is daily scented with spices.* There are several strange and superstitious ceremonies performed, and ideas entertained as to the destiny of the soul after death. The bewailings of the women in the presence of the corpse, and the belief in the transmigration of souls, are a sufficient exemplification. When the coffin is lowered into the grave a tombstone with a rounded head is reared over it, on which is inscribed a simple epitaph. The dynasty is always noted. In the case of the tombs of the Emperors, at Ningpo, in the Engraving, the Ming dynasty was reigning at the time of the decease of the persons there buried; and to that family the illustrious men belonged whose resting-place is portrayed. The Ming (that is Bright) dynasty descended from Hungwu, as Chu Yuenchang was called, on his assumption of power. It endured for 276 years, terminating in 1643. The last Emperor of this race, Hwai-tsung, having lost Pekin, and becoming disliked by his subjects, brought the ancestral line to a close by the murder of his daughter and by suicide. Ningpo-fu (Peaceful Wave City) is well situated for trade and commerce, at the point of confluence of three streams, which, united, become one river, named the Tatsieh. It is next in importance to Hangchau, in Chekiang. The climate is preferable to that of Shanghai, on account of the hills in the vicinity. This city lies in a plain stretching from the base of hills on one side, to the shore of the ocean on the other. In looking around, the attention is arrested by monasteries, temples, and family tombs. Several missionaries have visited the locality from time to time. Trade was attempted here in 1701, but four years afterwards it ceased, in consequence of an affray between the English and the Malays. In 1842 the former took Ningpo, with Amoy, Chinhai, and Tinghai. And a few years have brought with them a renewal of hostilities between the same two nations—between Christianity and Heathenism, between light and darkness, between enlightment and ignorance, between bold intellectual development and the pitiable remnants of still more miserable superstitions. It may be fully anticipated that as inroad after inroad is made into the exclusive territory of China, the strong tide of civilisation will set in with such force that every effort on the part of the people, and on the part of the rulers of the people, will not avail to prevent the beams of the light of its adversary from shining with continually-increasing radiating power into the very heart of the empire.

THE TOMBS OF THE CHINESE EMPERORS AT NINGPO.

MR. W. BROWN, M.P., LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE LIVERPOOL FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

## NEW FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM AT LIVERPOOL.

IN the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for April 18 we recorded the very interesting proceedings at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Free Library and Museum to be erected at the sole expense of Mr. W. Brown, M.P. for South Lancashire, at Shaw's-brow, near St. George's-hall and the North-Western Railway terminus. We now engrave the ceremony from a photograph, together with a view of the elevation of the edifice. "The event (says the *Liverpool Mercury*), being one which must ever form a prominent feature in our local history, excited considerable interest amongst all classes of the inhabitants. Such an institution, while it commemorates the progress of the age, must ever remain an enduring monument of the munificence of one of our merchant princes."

After the presentation of several addresses to Mr. Brown a procession was formed from the Townhall to the site of the intended building, where a substantial gallery had been erected around the cavity of the stone for the accommodation of about 700 persons.

Mr. Alderman Holme (in the absence of the Mayor through indisposition), in presenting to Mr. Brown the trowel, addressed that gentleman upon his munificent gift.

The stone having been lowered, Mr. Brown adjusted it amidst the most hearty cheering; and a photograph of the scene was taken by Mr. Keith, photographic artist, of Castle-street, and Mr. Berry, who had their cameras erected on the ground and took views of various portions of the proceedings.

The articles deposited in the stone were inclosed in a glass vase, hermetically sealed. They consisted of a ticket of the banquet, a copy of the *Liverpool Mercury* and other papers of the day, the current coins of her Majesty's realm, from a sovereign to a penny piece, the coins of France and Turkey, and a medal to commemorate the alliance with France. The vase, having been deposited in the stone, was covered with a brass plate bearing the following inscription:—

This first stone of a building for the Free Public Library and Museum of the Borough of Liverpool was set on the 16th of April, 1857, by WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., M.P. for South Lancashire, at whose sole cost the building was erected, and by him presented as a free gift to his fellow-townsmen

FRANCIS SHAND, Esq., Mayor.
J. A. PICTON, Chairman of the Library and Museum Committee.
JOHN WEIGHTMAN, Surveyor to the Corporation, Architect.
WILLIAM SHUTTLEWORTH, Town Clerk.

The trowel, which was manufactured by Mr. Mayer, is of oval-bladed form, with a handle composed of wreaths of laurel entwining it, and at the hilt are three circular medallions with alto-relievo busts of Homer, Virgil, and Shakspeare, and the blade of the trowel has a medallion, also in relief, representing Mr. Brown, clothed as a senator, and presenting a model of the new building to the Genius of Liverpool: and rising up between the two figures is the Genius of Fame, who gracefully places on the head of Mr. Brown a wreath of laurels. The background is filled in with a view of the Custom House and shipping; beneath is the following inscription:—

Presented by the Corporation of Liverpool to William Brown, Esq., M.P., on the occasion of his laying the first stone of the new building for the Free Public Library and Museum, erected at his individual cost, as a free gift to his fellow-townsmen. April 16, 1857. F. Shand, Esq., Mayor

Accompanying the trowel was a mason's mallet, made of lignum-vitæ, with an ivory handle, and bearing an inscription similar to the trowel.

Mr. Alderman Holme having read the inscription, the Lord Bishop of Chester offered an impressive prayer.

A number of guns placed on the east side of St. George's-hall announced the laying of the stone by several salvos, under the direction of Captain Campbell and Captain Middleton.

Mr. Brown now ascended the platform and addressed the assembly and was followed by Lord Stanley, Sir John Pakington, Mr. William Ewart, Major-General Sir Harry Smith, Mr. J. C. Ewart, M.P., &c.; and the proceedings terminated by the band playing "God Save the Queen," and three cheers being given for her Majesty and the Royal Princess.

The most imposing stage of the ceremony is described in the *Liverpool Mercury* to have been the moment at which Alderman Holme, having concluded his speech, handed the trowel to Mr. Brown.—"On the platform, sufficiently elevated to be seen by all, stood the Deputy Mayor; before him the good old man whose liberality had called forth the display—pale, apparently agitated, yet wonderfully calm, all things considered, he received the gift. And then arose the ringing cheers from the vast assembly. All classes of the country were here represented, and right lustily did they cheer at the mention of the name of the munificent merchant. 'Grim-visaged war' was here represented by that valiant and daring warrior, General Sir Harry Smith. By his side stood the heir to the house of Derby, whose enlightened and liberal views give indications of future excellence

THE FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, LIVERPOOL.

close by was Sir John Pakington; and next stood one whose name is more familiar than his person to the English people—Nathaniel Hawthorne. On the gallery were hundreds of ladies elegantly dressed, accompanied by gentlemen. Higher still, on the roofs of houses platforms were filled with spectators. On the roofs of houses further off still stood groups of swarthy mechanics, about the strength of whose lungs there could be no doubt. Around the stone and the cavity prepared for it stood magistrates, ministers, town-councillors, select vestrymen, active and renowned electioneering tacticians,—all, all joined in the loud and long "Hurra." Noble Lords and wealthy Commoners waved their hats and mingled their cheers in celebrating an event that will perpetuate Liverpool's fame and England's glory.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 3.—3rd Sunday after Easter. Jamaica discovered, 1495.
MONDAY, 4.—Seringapatam taken, 1799.
TUESDAY, 5.—Emperor Napoleon I died, 1821.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—St. John the Evangelist. Battle of Prague, 1757.
THURSDAY, 7.—Invasion of Turkey by the Russians, 1828.
FRIDAY, 8.—Easter Term ends. Half Quarter day.
SATURDAY, 9.—Corporation and Test Acts repealed, 1828.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 9, 1857.

| Sunday. | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. h. m. 10 0 | A. h. m. 10 35 | M. h. m. 11 0 | A. h. m. 11 42 | M. h. m. -- | A. h. m. 0 8 | M. h. m. 0 30 |
| A. h. m. 0 0 | M. h. m. 0 56 | A. h. m. 1 7 | M. h. m. 1 23 | A. h. m. 1 40 | M. h. m. 1 58 | A. h. m. 2 15 |
| M. h. m. 2 30 | | | | | | |

SINGING.—Mrs. PLUMMER (PUPIL of CRIVELLI, and Professor of Singing at Queen's College, Tufnell-park) TEACHES, at her own or Pupil's Residence, ENGLISH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, and ITALIAN SINGING, on MODERATE TERMS. Mrs. Plummer is on that account particularly fitted for the profession, for besides the Orthodox and Development of the Voice and fine delivery of Solfeggi, a true art of Voice use and distinct enunciation of Words.—Address 7, Hat-and-cap-terrace (Gloucester gate, Regent's-park.

THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK BILL.—A Public Meeting of Trustees Managers, and Actuaries of the various Savings Banks in the United Kingdom, to consider the provisions of this Bill, will be held at the Vestry Hall, Clement Danes (opposite the Church, Strand), on Wednesday, the 6th day of May, 1857, at One o'clock p.m. York Buildings, Strand, 24th April, 1857.

By order of the Trustees and Managers of the St. Clement Danes Savings Bank
45, Norfolk-street, Strand, 23rd April, 1857. T. P. SCHNEIDER, Actuary.

PASSAGES to INDIA and AUSTRALIA by all first-class Ships and Steamers secured free of expense. Estimates for Outfits, and Agency Business. Old Broad street, Southampton-st., Queen-terrace. Insurances effected. Baggage and Parcels shipped and cleared Inwards.

INFORMATION WANTED of ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND, who departed from ZACATECAS Mexico in Eighteen Hundred and Forty Eight, and in company with Mr. George Penns and Mrs. Richard Mercer, and sailed from no Ship's name or Number known) for Liverpool, England more than three years since I have received no letter from her whereabouts. Should she fall herself, or any of her connexions or friends see this notice, they will by addressing me at Vacaville, Cal. Conf., confer a great kindness, which shall ever be remembered with great gratitude by her brother, George Sutherland.

COACHMAKER BY APPOINTMENT TO THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.

T. R. STAREY begs with confidence to submit his various IMPROVEMENTS in MODERN CARRIAGES (as shown at the Crystal Palace and his Manufactory, Nottingham) to carriage purchasers. Every style, from the ten-guinea Basket to the handsome and luxurious Brougham Carriage made on plans combining the substantial work-manship, and best materials of the ENGLISH, FRENCH, and AMERICAN builds with the new principles which Mr. Starey has carried by the international jury of the late Paris Exhibition, Mr. S. had the high honour of gaining one, the leading house in London obtaining the other.

He will have much pleasure in showing visitors to Nottingham over his manufactory, and feels confident from his improved machinery and many contrivances to assist skilled labour, he can offer at a very low cost, or first class work.

Mr. Starey having a Forwarding Agent of his own on the railways, will engage to deliver any part of the kingdom, Carriages of £80 value at half the regular railway charges.

Illustrated Price-list, and every information forwarded on application. Shippers' and Foreign orders executed on liberal terms.

T. R. STAREY, Coachmaker, Nottingham. Established 1736.

EXHIBITION of ART TREASURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, OPEN at MANCHESTER, MAY 5th, 1857.

Season Tickets, £2 2s. May be obtained at the Offices of the Exhibition, 193, Mosley-street, Manchester, also in London—W. H. Smith and Son, 186, Strand, Mr. Sams, Royal Library, 1, St. James's-street; Mr. Nicoll's Library, Regent-street, New Bond-street, Leeds and Co., 29, Oxford-street, Simpkin and Co., 147, Strand; and at Hall, Virtue and Co.'s, Paternoster-row.

Inquiries as to APARTMENTS may be made from Mr. Samuel Heron, Offices of the Exhibition, 193, Mosley-street, Manchester. THOMAS HAMILTON, Secretary.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—OPENING OF THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 16, will be published an EXTRA NUMBER, with a

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.*

THE real business of the Parliament that assembled on Thursday last will not lag for many days. Mr. Evelyn Denison having been unanimously elected as Speaker, the mere formalities necessary for the legal constitution of the new House will not last long; and on Thursday next the Royal Speech will be read by commission, and the floodgates of talk will be unloosened. But it is to be hoped that talk will not predominate. There is much work before the House; much that it ought to do;—and a great deal that it must do. Among the things which it ought to do, if time, and circumstances be favourable, and if its majority have sufficient energy and wisdom, are several of very high importance, which may be thus enumerated:—*First*, a Reform in Parliament, to supplement the inefficient and insufficient Reform Act of 1832; *second*, a codification of the laws of England, and a reform and simplification of the practice of the Equity and the Ecclesiastical Courts; *third*, the removal of the disabilities still afflicting the Jews; *fourth*, an extension of Education among the poorer classes of the people; *fifth*, an amendment of the still grossly-defective state of our Commercial Law—which should include easy, effective, and inexpensive means of bringing to punishment such offenders against the honour and morality of trade as the managers and directors of the Royal British Bank; and, *sixth*, a whole congeries of useful and well-considered measures, having for their objects the health, amenity, embellishment, and good government of London;—not merely of the ancient city of that name, but of the modern metropolis of Great Britain, with a population nearly as large as that of Scotland, and which is at once the richest and poorest, the cleanest and direst, city in the world. All these measures have long solicited the attention of the country and the Legislature, and have advanced to a maturity more or less complete. They are not likely to be undertaken, much less carried, during one Session; but, if the Ministry and the new Parliament do not show an honest determination to devote all possible attention to the most pressing of them, they will forfeit the confidence of the country. The list of the things which Parliament ought to do might be largely extended, but the six we have selected are the most obvious, and at the same time the most important. Discussions are certain to arise on all of them; and the tone of those discussions, and the part that may be taken in them by the one hundred and seventy gentlemen who have never sat in Parliament before will enable the country to judge whether the present Parliament is better, abler, and honester than the last, or whether it is hopeless to expect any great improvement in this respect under the present system of electing members to that assembly.

But, while these are the questions that may and ought to be debated, there is one question which we have not mentioned, which threatens to take precedence of them all. That question is the war with China. The Viceroy of Canton is still unapproachable and inaccessible—still savage and obstinate. The Emperor of China has made no sign of disavowing his policy; and the animosity of the Chinese towards Europeans in general, and towards the British more particularly, is rapidly increasing, and spreading into territories and districts where Yeh has no authority. In the mean time the British force is merely acting on the defensive. Admiral Seymour is unsupported; the necessary reinforcements are slow in arriving in the Canton river; and will be slower still if such abominable mismanagement as that which prevailed during the war in the Crimea—and which has been repeated in this instance in the case of the notorious steam-tub the *Transit*, with 800 men on board—is to be continued by the loggerheads, who (in spite of Lord Palmerston, we suppose), are still allowed to be at the head of the administrative departments of the Army and Navy of England. It is no longer a mere dispute with China, but a war. According to every present appearance it will not be either a short or a little war; but a long, a great, and, on the part of the Chinese, a savage and fanatical one. The country must go through with it, and the Government must not only use all possible energy and dispatch, but it must not run the remotest shadow of a risk of sacrificing the lives of brave men and the honour and reputation of the country by the appointment of inefficient commanders merely because they are highly born, and have powerful friends in Parliament, or among those who have influence enough to make members of Parliament for their pocket boroughs or pocket counties. There must be no "Dowbs" to be provided for in this business. There is hard work to be done; and the best men, whether of the Queen's or of the Indian army, are wanted for the purpose. The country requires such gallant and undaunted spirits at the seat of hostilities, as Sir James Brooke. Half an hour of a man like that is worth a whole month or year of some of the martinets who imperilled our fame in the Crimea. The war with China is the one grand and pressing object to which Parliament must immediately devote its energies. Its conduct on that question will settle its character for good or for evil. The reputation of the country is at stake. For forty years it throve upon the glory of Waterloo. That glory was not equalled in the Crimea in consequence of gross mismanagement in London—mismanagement which deprived the nation of the greater part of a most heroic army, and allowed the French army to snatch, if not all, nearly all, the honours of the final victory. Similar mismanagement in China would be productive of worse consequences. The eyes of Asia are upon us, and if we do not effectually humble the insolent pride of the Chinese; if we do not taken immediate possession of Canton and the approaches to Pekin, and then dictate terms of peace to the Emperor as well as to Yeh; if we do not open up that barbarous empire once and for all to proper intercourse with the rest of the world, we shall again lose caste and character in Europe, and—where it is more dangerous to lose them—in Asia. Should the Ministry, in the first place, and Parliament, in the second, act with promptitude and vigour in relation to China, both the Government and the Parliament will lengthen their existence, and inspire the nation with confidence in their future proceedings on matters of domestic and social importance. If they do not, they will begin badly; and, both as a Ministry and a Parliament, their powers of usefulness will be impaired, and neither of them will last. We do not, however, expect such a catastrophe. We have the utmost confidence in Lord Palmerston's energy and wisdom in all questions of war and foreign policy; and there is every probability that both the old and the new blood in Parliament will have the courage and the inclination to support him.

MORMONISM—the existence of which is, perhaps, the most extraordinary fact of the present age—is rapidly approaching the great crisis of its fortunes. How to treat it has long been a difficult problem for the American Government. Slavery itself has scarcely been a knottier point for skill to unravel or the strong arm to cut asunder. From time to time the inevitable conflict between the new religion on the one side—if it be not a misuse of language to apply the word to such a compound of fanaticism and knavery—and the law of the United States on the other, has been postponed, because the Mormons prudently retired from the probable scene of conflict and established their tents in the remote and "howling wilderness" of the Salt Lake, and not because Mormonism was tolerated by the American people. But the day of collision appears as if it were about to break, and this time there will be no means of escape for the Mormons. They have set at defiance not merely the opinion and moral sentiment, but the laws, of a great nation; and there being no Desert beyond the Desert in which they are now squatted to which they can fly *en masse*—as they did from Nauvoo—they must either yield, or bear the brunt of all the force which the United States' Government will bring against them. To yield, will be to renounce Mormonism—which the Mormon leaders, who are at present all-powerful within their own sphere, are not likely to allow the credulous people to do; while to brave the American Government will be but to court almost certain destruction. In either case, Mormonism as an institution and a fact is in a trying position, and will speedily afford the world a very singular spectacle. The immediate cause of the conflict is the resignation of Mr. Drummond, the Judge appointed by the Central Government of the United States to administer the laws of the territory of Utah, which the Mormons claim as their own. This functionary has found it impossible to enforce his decrees or decisions. The Mormons have a law of their own at variance with the laws of civilisation and Christianity; and, under the presidency of their spiritual and temporal chief, Mr. Brigham Young, who is both their Pope and their Emperor—their Samuel and their Saul—they refuse allegiance to and systematically break the laws of the United States. Mr. Drummond states his case, and leaves it for the decision of the Government of Washington. If the Mormons are obstinate, as may be expected from the fanaticism of the people, and the villany of their so-called spiritual chiefs, a civil war of a nature utterly unprecedented in modern history will be the result. The Mormons number upwards of one hundred thousand souls. They are located in a district remote but not inaccessible, for it is in the highway between New York and the thriving and populous State of California; and the contest will cost the United States much trouble, as well as much blood and treasure. It must not be supposed that this is a question of civil and religious liberty, as too many will represent it to be. To believe in Joe Smith, and to be allowed to have five, ten, fifteen, or fifty wives or concubines, is one thing; but to resist the execution of the laws of a great State is another. It is not for believing in Joe Smith, or for keeping harems after the fashion of Mahometans, that the Mormons will be invaded in their chosen territory, but for treason to the American Union. Their fate will excite no sympathy. A meaner and more beastly superstition than theirs never degraded civilisation. Such a system was only possible in a vast and thinly-peopled country; and in the progress of time, and with the growth of population, was certain to come into violent collision with the common sense, the decent propriety, and the established laws of mankind. The Government of the United States will find, however, that a much larger force will be necessary to bring these people to subjection than the one they have resolved to dispatch. Two thousand five hundred men will be no match for the exasperated Mormons.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### THE WAR IN CHINA.

The news from Hong-Kong by the last mail comes down to March 15th. No occurrence of importance had taken place on the river. The Chinese fired rockets into the Teetotum Fort, at long range, without effect. Rumours were rife of some great movement against the English.

Another catastrophe is reported as having taken place on board of the *Queen*, a passenger steamer. That vessel left Hong-Kong for Macao at about 10 a.m. on the 13th February. The people on board, besides the captain, the engineer, and two sailors of the vessel, were passengers—two Europeans, some Portuguese and Chinese women, and about ten first-class and twenty second-class Chinese. There was no restriction on the first-class Chinese. When near Macao these men got possession of the chest with arms while the captain and others were at dinner, and the first intimation that anything was wrong was a volley being fired into the cabin. One of the passengers, Mr. O. Cleverly, made a good but ineffectual resistance, and with a revolver wounded several of the Chinese. The captain was wounded, and jumped overboard, as also did the engineer and a European passenger. These have not since been heard of. Mr. Cleverly had his thigh fractured by a ball, but got overboard, and, after being some time in the water, succeeded in reaching a lorcha, and was taken to Macao. The other passengers were taken up the river in the *Queen*, and most of them have since arrived in Macao. They report the steamer to have been burnt. She had a valuable cargo on board at the time of the capture. The attack was conducted by Mandarin soldiers and pirates, who were on board for the purpose. The Hon. Company's steamer *Auckland* and a small chartered steamer *Eaglet* went out to cruise on the 14th February. On the 16th, at Toong-Chung, they fell in with four heavily-armed Mandarin boats. The *Auckland* could not go into the bay where they were; but the *Bogle* and the boats from the *Auckland* went in and destroyed the junks. A battery on the shore, mounting sixteen guns, was captured and the guns spiked. The casualties on our side consisted of one killed and four wounded of the *Auckland*'s men.

The letters received by the *Peyo* from the China station state that the Mandarins continue to stimulate the evil sentiments of the people by official proclamations and other less justifiable means. On the 6th of March, the Mandarin Governor of Whampoa sentenced three Chinese merchants to death for having carried out commercial relations with the English, contrary to his commands.

Pekin *Gazettes* come down to the 11th February. They contain reports of some successes of the Imperial troops over the insurgents. There is still no mention made of the state of matters at Canton.

From Shanghai we learn that a band of rebels had burnt Hohow, in a great tea district in the province of Kiangse, and fifteen chops of congou were lost.

Along the coast all was quiet.

### THE INSURRECTION AT SARAWAK.

The *Straits Times* of March 21 supplies a complete narrative of the rising of the Chinese at Sarawak, and of the retribution exacted by Sir James Brooke. Although rumours had been current that the Kungsi people contemplated resisting the authority of the local Government, the latter appear to have treated the matter with indifference. Suddenly, however, a large body, numbering about 200 Chinese, came down the river on and before the 17th February, and at midnight commenced a most determined attack on the Government people and property. They first secured possession of the two forts, one below and the other above the town of Kuchin (the seat of Rajah Brooke's authority), which were only garrisoned by twelve men, and, having furnished themselves with all the arms and ammunition in the forts, they proceeded to the work of destruction upon which they had ventured. This was at midnight, when all were asleep. One party made an attack on the residence of Sir James Brooke, whilst the remainder assailed the houses of Mr. Crookshank (the magistrate) and Mr. Middleton (also a Government official).

A letter from Sir James Brooke, addressed to a personal friend, has appeared in the *Times*. In the following passage from it he gives a thrilling account of the insurrection:—

BALIDAH, March 15.

I may now relate more circumstantially the events of the last few weeks. Sarawak was as peaceful as it had ever been, and there was no cause to excite dissatisfaction among the Chinese or raise suspicion in our minds of any hostile designs; yet a conspiracy had been formed which had its ramifications in Singapore and in China. A follower of Tien-Te, the rebel chief, had arrived in Sarawak, and some criminals, who had been banished the country, secretly returned from Singapore. I had been unwell for some days, and on the night of the 18th retired early to bed. My servant was sleeping in a room near mine, and Mr. Steel and Nicholets occupied a small bungalow close by. Between twelve and one o'clock I was awakened by yells and shots, and, seizing my sword and revolver, I opened a window and saw that the house was surrounded. The noise told me it was by Chinese. I opened door by

door in the hope of finding means for escape, but in vain. I told Penty [his native servant] that our deaths were at hand, and, as the last hope, went down to the bathing-room, which was under repair. The door was not fastened. I opened it gently, and, seeing the way clear, ran across the lawn to the creek on the right hand of the house, and took the water close under the bows of the boat which had brought the murderers to their bloody work. I carried my sword and pistol across with me. Glad was I to touch ground on the far side, though not above thirty yards. I struggled through the deep mud, and lay down exhausted and panting in the road. Recovering breath, I got to the nearest house, and, launching a canoe, pulled up to the Datoo Bandars compong. All was in confusion. I was too exhausted to do much, and Hercules himself could not have restored courage or order to such a panic-stricken crowd. Here Crookshank joined me bleeding from a severe swordcut in the arm. He believed his wife to be dead, and was much apprehended that the massacre would be general. Finding all hope of restoring affairs at the Bandars gone, I pulled to the kampongs above, and persuaded the people to secure their women and valuables in prahus, and to cross to the opposite or left bank of the river, so as to prevent the assailants from attacking them by land. My house, Arthur's, and Middleton's were long before this in flames. We got the women and children across the river, and Arthur, Crookshank, and myself retired to the same side, to the house of Nakodah Bryak. Here Crymble joined us, with the intelligence that after an hour's defence our fort or palisade had been taken, and with it all our guns, small arms, ammunition, &c. It had been defended by Crymble, with four men and two prisoners; three of the defenders were killed, one or two wounded, and Crymble himself had been grazed by a spear in his side. Middleton, Steel, Ruppell, and Penty dropped in one after another. The night fires went out, and the dull morning broke at length, but only disclosing to us the hopeless state of our affairs. We remained at Nakodah Bryak's, doing what we could to animate the natives, and to prepare for such a defence as our means allowed, should we be attacked. I may here relate the fate and misfortunes of our fellow-sufferers. Poor Harry Fenwicke was murdered on the grass, trying to reach my house. Crookshank and his wife escaped by their bath-room door. She ran first, and he protected her retreat with a spear in his hand; but, in passing the stable, one of these villains rushed from the opposite side and cut her down. Her husband jobbed his spear into the miscreant's back; but with a twist of his body he wrenched it out, and, seizing the shaft, he struggled to get the spear. Suddenly, however, letting go with his right hand, in which he held a short sword, he cut Crookshank across the fleshy part of the arm. Both staggered; both let go the spear; and Crookshank, weak with loss of blood, and believing his wife dead, staggered away and reached me. She, young and beautiful, lay for twelve hours weltering in her blood, conscious and calm in this extremity. One fiend hacked at her head till he cut off the long tresses which protected it; another tore her rings from her fingers; a third—for the sake of our common nature let it be told—gave her water to drink. By this time the remainder of the Europeans had been assured of protection; but when the Bishop asked the leader's permission to carry her to his house, he was told that she should be left to perish. At length the boon was granted, and she was relieved and tended, and is now, God be praised, recovering. Middleton's house was attacked at the same time and in the same manner as the others. He escaped with difficulty. His poor little wife had in a bakery till the burning rafters fell about her, and from her concealment, saw the assailants kicking about the head of her eldest child. The mother was paralysed; she wished she said, to rush out, but could not move. The youngest child was murdered, and thrown into the flames, where poor Wellington's remains were likewise consumed, his head being cut off in triumph alone attesting his previous murder. The day broke, as I said, and shortly after I heard that the Chinese had assured the survivors of safety; that they had communicated with the Bishop, and sent for Helms and Ruppell. I then, hopeless of doing good, started for the Siole, a small stream which has its outlet far below the town: it was a wild walk: we swam the stream, washed out every track of our footsteps in the mud, and took refuge in a mangrove swamp as dark came on. By eight o'clock two small boats came to carry us away, and in an hour afterwards I was in Abong Buyon's prahu, manned by forty men, with six smaller boats in company.

Sir James Brooke, having received intelligence of the withdrawal of the Chinese, resolved to return to the Sarawak river; but before he could land the Chinese had a second time come down the river in force. Fortunately the steamer *Sir James Brooke*, from Singapore, hove in sight. The Rajah and his party proceeded in her to Kuchin, and soon succeeded in driving the invaders out of the town.

The native chiefs having let loose the Dyaks on the Chinese, the latter suffered great slaughter. According to the *Straits Times* of March 23, at least 1000 Chinese have been killed at the various places, while all the flourishing settlements of the Chinese (except at Kuchin) have been destroyed. The exact number of Chinese who have perished during the retreat it is impossible to say; it must be considerable, out of a population of 4000 to 5000 Chinese belonging to the Kungsi, not more than 2000 escaped the late retribution, including women and children. On inquiry amongst the chieftains who acted against the Chinese, it was found that their loss did not exceed twelve Malays and Dyaks. The Chinese chiefs at Kuchin were completely restored to confidence when the steamer left, and had reopened their shops.

## AMERICA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Arcis*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, we have intelligence from New York to the 15th ult.; and by the *Ariel*, the first of the Vanderbilt line of steamers which arrived at Southampton on Thursday morning, we have intelligence from New York to the 16th ult.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, writing on the 13th ult. says:—

> The army order just issued is of great importance, as disposing of the absurd story that the troops were to be withdrawn from Kansas. There is a total increase of troops there of seven thousand men, consisting of the eight companies of the 10th Infantry, ordered thither from Minnesota. A column of about 1000 men, composed of cavalry and infantry, is ordered under Colonel Sumner, to proceed about the 10th of June against the Indians of the plain. In the early part of June there will be in Kansas, as estimated, between 3000 and 4000 troops, of which 1500 will be detached on special service as soon as the grass on the plains will admit of the movement of the animals.

The *Locompte* correspondent of the St Louis *Democrat* states that "the appointment of the Hon. Robert J. Walker as Governor of Kansas, gives great dissatisfaction. It is regarded as favourable to the formation of a Slave State. The instructions to carry out the Census rouses general indignation." The letter also says that a spirit of violence and reckless lawlessness is beginning to be exhibited.

With regard to the China question, we learn by the correspondence of the *Herald* from Washington that on Saturday, the 11th, the reply prepared by the Secretary of State, General Cass, to the proposition advanced by the British Government was transmitted to the British Minister, Lord Napier—

> The United States' Government declines the entangling policy of a military and political alliance with England and France in Chinese affairs. The reason assigned by General Cass in the premises rests upon the established policy of the country. He concurs in the opinion that no measures within the reach of diplomacy should be left untried to open the gates of China to the commercial and political intercourse of the world; but he declines a copartnership in a Chinese war as a contingent of the French and English policy. Our Government, independently, will use its best efforts with the Government of China, whether of Hien-fung or Tae-ping-wang, to the common ends proposed by the two great European Powers, and the fact that the Cushing Treaty will soon expire by limitation presents the direct occasion on our part for this movement for larger, more universal, and more permanent concessions.

A Committee of the Ohio Legislature has made an extended report upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, accompanied by a bill "to prevent slaveholding and kidnapping" in Ohio. The bill provides severe penalties for persons who shall attempt to hold slaves in the State, to seize or arrest fugitives from service, or to kidnap any person with intent to carry him or send the State for the purpose of enslaving him. The acts of marshals in the execution of legal process are expressly excepted from the operation of law. The composition of the Supreme Court is strongly denounced. Resolutions have also been reported in the Legislature appropriating 100,000 dollars for the protection of Ohio citizens in Kansas.

In Utah the state of affairs is far from satisfactory. It has not yet transpired who is to receive the appointment of Governor of the territory of Utah, but it is said to be the determination of the Administration to put a speedy end to the anarchical despotism which reigns there. A letter from Mr. Drummond, who has resigned the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah to Attorney-General Black had been published in the American papers. The atrocities it reveals, unexampled as they are in our national history, are no blacker than might have been expected from the monster of iniquity who rules over the Mormons at Salt Lake City. The most fanatical clubs of Carbonari, with their oath-bound obligations to assassinate, to promote their ends, fall short of the hideous vows of the Mormon Danites of whom Brigham Young is the acknowledged leader and protector. Mr. Drummond accordingly, "after a careful and mature investigation," of having procured the murder of Capt. Gunnison and his eight associates. He says that his predecessor on the bench, the Hon. Leonidas Shave, met his death "by drinking poisonous liquors, given to him by the leading men of the Mormon Church, in Great Salt Lake City." The late Mr. Babbitt, Secretary of the Territory, was slaughtered. Mr. Drummond avers, "by a band of armed marauders under the particular and special order of Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and J. M. Grant." Mormon murderers have been pardoned by Young; while "five or six innocent men are now in the Penitentiary at Utah, without having violated any criminal law whatsoever of America." Federal officers who attempt to do their duty in the territory are insulted, harassed, and killed, without being able to accomplish any good, because they are unsupported by a sufficient military force. Since the day the Mormons made themselves a power in the politics of Illinois, no Administration has had the honesty or the courage to oppose them. Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet, however, are about to attempt a revolution among the Latter Day Saints. It is proposed to send to Utah a military force of twenty-five hundred men, officered by persons of character, who have families; and judges and executive officers of worth and high standing, who have families, are to be appointed in place of Brigham Young and his satellites. Whether such a force will be safe in the midst of a hundred thousand fanatics remains to be seen.

The news from Nicaragua is unfavourable as regards Walker. The story of the victory he had achieved is not confirmed. Colonel Lockridge had abandoned all hope of making his way to Walker by the river. He reached Castillo on the 26th of March, but the Costa Ricans were too strong for him, and he retreated without striking a blow.

## SETTLEMENT OF THE NEUFCHATEL QUARREL.

President Fornerod having recommended to the Federal Council the acceptance, pure and simple, of the propositions of the mediating Powers, the Federal Council unanimously decided, on Wednesday last, in favour of the signature of the treaty. The declaration of the Cantonal Government of Neufchatel was to the effect that, although they believed they had reason to be discontented with the propositions on three points, nevertheless they advised its acceptance in order to bring the affair to a settlement at once. There was little of opposition in the Swiss press, except that some journals demanded guarantees for the execution of the Convention. The sum to be paid by the Swiss Confederation is 1,000,000 francs.

## DEATH OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

(From a Supplement to the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, April 28.)

WHITEHALL, April 30.

This morning, at a quarter after five o'clock, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, aunt to her Most Gracious Majesty, departed this life at Gloucester House, to the great grief of her Majesty and of the Royal family.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE, April 30.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester expired, without suffering, at a quarter after five this morning.

FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D.
EDWARD H. HILLS.

In accordance with the desire of the late Duchess, the funeral proceedings will be conducted in a comparatively private manner. With the exception of the presence of a detachment of the Life Guards to escort the funeral cortège to the terminus of the Great Western, Paddington, nothing beyond the ordinary display observable at the funeral of a private individual will take place.

Orders were received this morning at Windsor for the opening of the Royal mausoleum in St. George's Chapel. The remains of the illustrious deceased will be placed by the side of her Royal husband.

The bell of the numerous churches in the metropolis tolled during the day, and at the Royal churches the bells rang muffled peals.

The tradesmen at the West-end had their shops partially closed out of respect to the memory of her late Royal Highness, whose private virtues and many charities endeared her to persons in every rank of life.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester and Edinburgh in the Peerage of Great Britain, and Countess of Connaught in that of Ireland, the fourth daughter of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, was born the 25th April, 1776. She was a lady of great personal attractions, clever, and most amiable. Miss Burney, in her famous Memoirs, speaks of her as "the lovely Princess Mary." The Princess was married, the 22nd July, 1816, to her first cousin, Prince William Frederick, second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and Earl of Connaught, a Field Marshal in the Army, who died on the 30th November, 1834, without issue, when his titles became extinct. The Duchess of Gloucester was appointed Ranger and Keeper of Richmond New Park, by letters patent, on the 30th October, 1850. The widowed Duchess, though latterly far advanced in years, still enjoyed and saw society, of which she had been a charm during her whole life. She was continually visited by her Royal niece and other illustrious relatives, and she may be said to have died in the very midst of her august and much-beloved kindred. The peerage of Gloucester arose thus:—Prince William Henry, third son of Frederick Prince of Wales, and brother of George III., was born the 25th of November, 1743, and was created by patent, dated 19th Nov., 1764, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh in Great Britain, and Earl of Connaught in Ireland. His Royal Highness married in 1766 Maria, Countess Dowager Waldegrave, natural daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., and granddaughter of Sir Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford, K.G., by which lady he had issue the Princess Sophia Matilda, who died the 29th November, 1844, the Princess Caroline, who died in infancy; and William Frederick, the late Duke of Gloucester. William Henry, first Duke of Gloucester, was a Knight of the Garter, Field Marshal of the King's Forces, Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, and Chancellor of the University of Dublin. He died on the 25th of August, 1805, and was succeeded by his only son, William Frederick, the second Duke. The Royal consort of the Duchess just deceased, was Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, a Field Marshal in the Army, and Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards. He had the title of Royal Highness (borne of right by the King's sons, daughters, brothers, and uncles) conferred by special warrant upon him in 1816.

Next week we shall Engrave a portrait of the lamented Duchess.

## THE COURT.

The Queen and the Royal infant continue perfectly well. On Saturday the Duchess of Kent paid a visit of congratulation to her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, on the occasion of the birthday of the Princess Royal. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Queen was again visited by her Royal mother; and on Thursday, after information of the demise of the Duchess of Gloucester, her Royal Highness went from Clarence House to the Palace, and remained some time with her Majesty.

The Prince Consort and the junior members of the Royal family have been out daily, generally calling at Gloucester House to inquire after the illustrious and venerable Duchess, whose dissolution has been hourly expected for some days. On Wednesday the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales went to Westminster Hall to inspect the plans and designs for the new Government offices.

Hic Hon. Lucy Kerr and the Hon. Mary Butteel have succeeded the Hon. Beatrice Byng and the Hon. Emily Catchcart as the Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

The Prince Lucien Buonaparte and his Excellency the Sardinian Minister were among the fashionable company attending the Royal Italian Opera on Saturday evening.

The Countess Granville will have an assembly on Wednesday, the 6th inst.

Viscountess Palmerston returned to town on Wednesday, from St. Leonard's-on-Sea. Her Ladyship has issued cards for assemblies at Cambridge House on the 2nd (to-day) and 9th inst.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

### THE TOLL REFORM MOVEMENT.

A meeting of gentlemen who are desirous of securing the abolition of toll-gates within a radius of six miles from Charing-cross was held at the Craven Hotel, Strand, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., presided; and was supported by Mr. Watkin, M.P.; Mr. Forster, late M.P.; Dr. Charles Mackay, Mr. Mark Lemon, Professor Spooner, Mr. Le Breton, barrister; Mr. J. Cumberland, &c.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed his regret that some more influential member of the House of Commons—one of the metropolitan members, for example—had not been called upon to preside. At the same time he assured the meeting that his heart was thoroughly in the work, for no one had a more thorough detestation of toll-bars than himself. Ever since they were nuisances that were constantly presenting themselves, in the morning, at noon, and particularly at night (Hear, hear). He believed that they were effectual bars to progress wherever they existed. It had been urged that, if toll-bars were done away with, people would have to pay for the roads who did not use them, and that in effect the poor would have to pay for what the rich used. He thought that that was a total misconception, for he was sure the abolition of toll-bars would be of very great advantages to the poor. At present they tended very materially to increase the price of food to the poor. It had been stated also that the rich people with carriages would reap the greatest amount of advantage by the abolition of the bars, but people who had carriages did not complain of the money they had to pay, but of the disgusting stoppages they continually met with in going from one place to another. It would be said that persons who were interested were promoting this movement. Of course they were. He (the chairman) was interested, and was most anxious to get rid of toll-bars, and he thought that when such a clear case had been made out against them they should have no hesitation in calling upon the general public for assistance (Hear, hear). It had been alleged that many persons had an interest in the tolls on account of the money they had advanced; but in the northern districts of the metropolis, where the tolls were most oppressive, all the bonds had been paid off, and the argument did not apply (Hear, hear). In such cases there could be no reason why the parishes should maintain their own roads. In the City the parishes maintained their own roads, and he could not understand why the same principle should not apply to the outskirts of the metropolis. That meeting was called for the purpose of considering the propriety of seeking the removal of toll-bars within six miles of Charing-cross, and that he thought was a most reasonable request. The only objection he had to it was that it did not go far enough, for he should like to see turnpikes abolished throughout the length and breadth of the country (Cheers). The people who defended the system chiefly the boroughmongers, who contended that they had a right to receive the full amount of their bonds. How were those bonds originally created? Landlords wanted good roads through their property, and they would have made them at their own cost if there had not been any other means at their command. They borrowed money to make the roads, and put up toll-gates to raise funds for the payment of the interest, and thus enhanced the receipt of the money. He (the Chairman) did not see that they had the same rights as mortgagees on land; but even if they had, they might take an average of the last three years, in order that upon that basis their rights might be secured. He trusted that the present meeting was the beginning of an agitation which would result in the abolition of the toll system throughout the country. In France there were no toll-bars; nor were there any in America, Sweden, Norway, the Isle of Man, or Dublin.

Dr Mackay: Nor in several counties of Scotland.

The Chairman: Nor in many parts of Scotland. In Wales, through the exertions of Rebecca and her daughters, they had been done away with. He hoped that in London they would be as successful as Rebecca and her daughters had, of course, without the same degree of violence (Laughter). There were at present no less than 117 toll-gates within six miles of Charing-cross. In the case of Rebecca they were all poor people who engaged in the riots; and if they had not felt the burden they would not have used the exertions they did. It was high time that legislative interference should take place in England, and that particularly the wretched system of the turnpikes should be abolished in a large metropolis like London (Cheers).

Mr. J. E. Bradfield, secretary of the Toll Reform Association, read a letter from Mr. Fagan, of Cupar, giving an account of the progress which had been made in reference to toll reform in Scotland, and said that in 1826 the same question arose in the metropolis as was now being discussed in that room. These gates were kept up not for the use or benefit of the public, but to enable an old and worn-out commission to expend money and to enjoy the sweets of office (Cheers).

Mr. Hadden, ex-M.P. for Berwick, moved the first resolution, which affirmed that in the opinion of the meeting all gates and toll-bars should be removed from within a six-mile rad us of Charing-cross, and that a committee should be formed for the purpose of carrying out that object.

Mr. Le Breton, barrister, seconded the resolution, which was carried without a dissentient voice.

Mr. Watkin, M.P., moved the next resolution, which provided that the public generally should be appealed to to contribute funds towards the accomplishment of the object in view. He could not help thinking that these toll-gates were a very great libel upon metropolitan civilisation. He thought it was the most odious tax that could be conceived, and he could not understand how Londoners could peaceably submit to the exactions of the tax-gatherers with whose appointments they had nothing to do, whose civility was specially doubtful, who were a public nuisance, and performed no public service (Hear, hear). As far as his services in the House of Commons could be of any avail, he should most heartily cooperate with the hon. member for Boston, who was in the chair, in endeavouring to sweep away the nuisance of which the metropolis had so much reason to complain (Cheers).

Mr J. Cumberland seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting, and agreed to.

A committee having been appointed in accordance with the first resolution, a subscription was entered into for the purpose of providing funds, when upwards of £350 was subscribed.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.—A microscopical *conversazione*, given in the fine old hall of this society, on Tuesday evening last, went off with great éclat. The walls were hung round with well executed diagrams and finished drawings of objects displayed under the hundred excellent microscopes placed on the tables beneath them. Doors open for the world's wonder, and visiting cards issued to the fashionable on Wednesday morning the rooms were again thrown open to the great delight of a most fashionable and gay assemblage of ladies.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week that ended on Saturday 1068 deaths were registered in London, a number which differs only in a small degree from those of the two previous weeks. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1046. But as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, the average, to admit of comparison, should be raised in proportion to the increase, in which case it will become 1153. Whatever be the standard, the number now returned is less by 85 than the deaths that would have occurred if the average rate of mortality had prevailed. Last week the births of 904 boys and 858 girls in all 1762 children were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1583.

## REVOLT OF CHINESE COOLIES, AND GREAT SLAUGHTER.

*(From the Singapore Straits Times of March 21.)*

A boat arrived at Singapore yesterday morning, having on board nine of the crew of the Peruvian ship *Carmen*, which vessel left Swatow with 290 Chinese coolies for Callao. During the passage down the China Sea, some time at night, the coolies rose *en masse*, but were driven down below and the hatches closed. The Chinese coolies secured down below set fire to the ship, which was soon a mass of flames. The crew took to the boats. One of the boats arrived yesterday, but the men were so completely exhausted by privation and exposure (having been out nine days without food) that they were unable to work, and were towed into Singapore from Buddoo by a Malay sampan. Off Polo Tingi the boat was attacked by a pirate prahu manned by three men and a boy, who wounded some of the boat's crew with pears and knives. There were fire-arms in the boat, but no ammunition, and the men were too exhausted to fight.

The *Friend of China* contains the following account of another coolie horror:—

> On Wednesday, 11th inst., the *Guhara* left Swatow, with coolie passengers for Havannah. She rounded the Cape of Good Hope at 5 p.m., and then placed armed sentries fore and aft. Nothing occurred till At 7 15 a.m. on the following morning the coolies in a body attacked the third mate and sentry in the fore part of the ship. The chief officer was at the time talking to the interpreter, when the Chinese gave one of the most horrible yells possible to be conceived. The captain, officers, and crew immediately rushed out and rescued the third mate and sentry, who were seriously wounded. The coolies fought with fearful desperation, and in some instances were fairly cut to pieces before they were driven below; in fact, they returned the fire for some ten minutes with the muskets, firewood, &c. Finding they could not regain the deck, the coolies broke up their berths and set the ship on fire in the main, mizen, and poop and hatchways, but when the leaders in the incendiarism were shot down they immediately extinguished the fires. The third mate and sentry were the only two of the crew who were seriously wounded. Twenty-seven coolies were killed and wounded—ten killed, three drowned, and fourteen wounded. Some of them say a Mandarin came on board before they sailed in disguise and incited them to take the ship.

The Supreme Council of Denmark has adopted, by thirty-four votes to twenty, the bill relative to the employment of the indemnity for the abolition of the Sound dues.

THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION BUILDING, MANCHESTER: END VIEW.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY McLACHLAN.

## OPENING OF THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

THE following official programme of the opening ceremonial on Tuesday next, the 5th May, has been handed to us for publication:

Programme of the Ceremonial to be observed on the occasion of the Opening of the Exhibition of Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom, at Manchester, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, K.G., &c., on Tuesday, the 5th of May, 1857.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS'S PROGRESS TO THE BUILDING.

The Prince, accompanied by his suite, and escorted by a squadron of Dragoons, will leave Abney Hall, the residence of James Watts, Esq., the Mayor of Manchester, at one o'clock p.m. At Didsbury his Royal Highness will be met by the Right Hon. the Earl of Burlington, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, and Charles Towneley, Esq., High Sheriff. The Royal cortège will proceed at a rapid rate to the city boundary, where the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Manchester, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, Bart, G.C.B., commanding the Midland Districts, his Staff, and the municipal authorities, will join the procession, which, on arriving at Grosvenor-square, will move at a walking pace by the Stretford New-road to the Exhibition building. His Royal Highness will arrive at the building at two o'clock p.m., and will be received by a guard of honour.

On arriving at the building the Right Hon. the Lord Overstone, President of the General Council of the Exhibition, and the Chairman and members of the Executive Committee; J. C. Deane, Esq., the General Commissioner; and Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton, Secretary, will meet his Royal Highness, and conduct him to the state reception-room. On entering the building the Prince will be met by the Mayor of Manchester, in his robes of office, accompanied by such members of the Corporation as may be present, who will present an address at a dais near to the entrance, to which his Royal Highness will reply.

The Prince will then proceed up the Central Hall to the dais prepared for his reception in the Transept, accompanied by the Right Hon. the Lord Overstone, the chairman, and members of the Executive Committee, and those who attended upon his Royal Highness from the Mayor's residence. As the procession moves up the middle avenue of the Central Hall, the orchestra, conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, will perform the National Anthem (instrumentally). His Royal Highness having taken his place on the dais, the orchestra will perform the National Anthem (vocally). Upon the conclusion of the anthem, the address from the Executive Committee will be presented, to which his Royal Highness will reply. The orchestra will then perform "The heavens are telling," Haydn. After which the Lord Bishop of Manchester will offer up a prayer, invoking a blessing upon the undertaking. At the termination of the prayer the orchestra will perform the Hundredth Psalm.

A procession will be then marshalled in the following order:—

The Chief Constable of Manchester, Captain Palin.
Messrs. Young, Contractors. W. Dredge, Engineer to the Contractors.
E. Salomons, Architect to the Executive Committee. J. Grace, Director of the Decorations of the Building.
J. C. Deane, Esq., General Commissioner. Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, Secretary

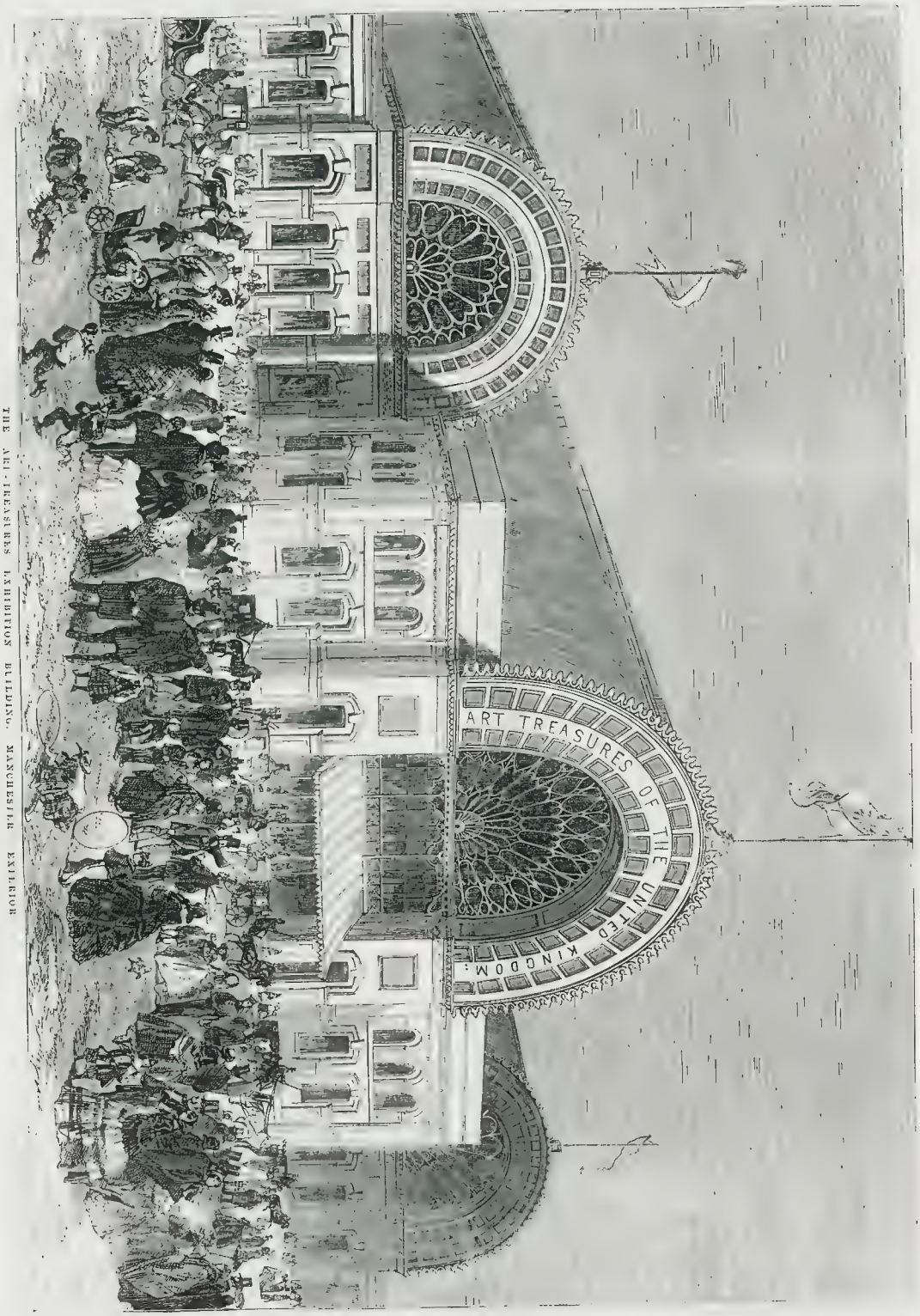
J. B. Waring, Esq., Director of the General M
Augustus Rye, Esq., A.R.A., Director of the Gallery of
Peter Cunningham, Esq., F.S.A., Director of the Portrait
Edward Holmes, Esq., M.A., Org
T. W. Keeble, Esq.,
or of the Oriental Court
or L. Garrick.
The Mayor of Salford

The General Commanding the Distri
The Lord Bishop of Manchester, and the Lord L
The High Sheriff
The Mayor of Manchester. W. Entwistle, Esq. Edmund Potter, Esq.,
Thomas Ashton, Esq. Joseph Heron, Esq. S. J. Stern, Esq.

Thomas Fairbairn, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, and
The Right Honourable Lord Overstone, Chairman of the Council of the Exhibition
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
The Members of his Royal
His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, K
Members of her Majesty's Ministry
Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers
The Heads of Learned and Artistic Societies, and others specially invited to take seat

The procession will move from the Transept to the right, entering the Gallery of the Ancient Masters at the western end, and will proceed through that gallery to the door leading to the southern division of the Museum of Art, and crossing the Main
During the progress of the procession
perform the march from "Athalie," and a
the Ode to St. Cecilia. "As from the power of sacred
solo, Mdme.
having returned to his plac on the dais, will declare the Exhibition open. After which the orchestra will perform the "Hallelujah" Chorus.

His Royal Highness will then proceed to inspect the Gallery of Ancient Masters. On leaving this gallery the barriers which separate it from the General Museum of Art will be removed, and the public will be permitted to circulate. Crossing the Central Hall, his Royal Highness will be conducted to the Gallery of Modern Paintings, on leaving which the barriers will likewise be removed for the admission of visitors. His Royal Highness will then be conducted through the Oriental Court, the Water-Colour Gallery, and the Court of Engravings.




THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION BUILDING, MANCHESTER. EXTERIOR.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE aged and venerable Duchess of Gloucester has been called to her rest. Her Royal Highness had for some days subsided into a state which precluded any idea of the event being long deferred, but "Time was not envious of that mild decay," to use a beautiful line of Talfourd's, and the amiable Duchess achieved the utmost that can be implied by the term, "a good old age."

Parliament met on Thursday for the formalities preliminary to a Session; and Mr. Evelyn Denison was unanimously elected Speaker.

The Overland Mail has brought news of a deeply-interesting character. The details of the attack upon Sir James Brooke's settlement, of its temporary success and of the tremendous vengeance which rer ded it, will be read with avidity, and not the less so that they contain, not merely an account of military operations, but a narrative of a sudden and treacherous rising, of cruel murder, and of almost miraculous escape. The Chinese, about whom jesuitism and maudlin philanthropy had combated so successfully as to throw the nation into a political crisis, to the delay of public business and the injury of private trade, have again shown how worthy they are of the distinguished patronage of the peacemongers. Not only did they concert an unprovoked and ungrateful rebellion, but they accompanied it with acts of fiendish cruelty; and, almost while Messrs. Cobden and Gladstone were talking of these civilised and pious people, an English husband was standing over the mangled body of his bride, seeking to protect her, until he was transfixed with a spear; and an English mother was gazing, in the paralysis of agony, while the Chinese were kicking the head of her elder child about the house, and casting the corpse of the younger one into the flames. Happily for humanity, Sir James Brooke is no peacemonger. Effecting his escape, he mustered his forces; and, aided by the good fortune which comes to the aid of brave men, he returned to execute a terrible revenge, which will make his name a fearful one to the Chinese savages for many a year to come. Letting loose their hereditary and relentless enemies (whom he formerly subdued) upon the murderers, and directing these wild avengers how to wage the most deadly conflict, Sir James almost extirpated the Chinese from the region they had defiled with blood. The remainder seem to have been driven into a jungle, whence those who come forth must come as abject suppliants for English mercy. In the operations to be carried on against the same nation in its own capitals we trust that the effect of Sir James Brooke's startling blow will not be weakened by feebler action. There is but one course with the wily and cruel savages with whom England has now to deal.

Our French neighbours have their attention fixed, just now, upon the Grand Duke Constantine, who, with the gallant Todtleben, is making himself acquainted with the military and naval resources of the empire. The sight of the Crimean trophies, which meet him at every turn, he appears to bear with somewhat less philosophy than might be expected; and, if reports be true, he permits his irritation to escape him on occasional sentences of no very great amenity. The French officials, with their habitual politeness, caused some of the objects in question to be covered up; but the curiosity of the Admiral compelled their exhibition. His taunt to the French, that in the Chinese matter they were again going to get the chestnuts out of the fire for England, did not seem to produce much effect upon the auditors. The Grand Duke, notwithstanding his ill opinion of us, would be welcomed in England, as we always welcome a brave stranger, and Woolwich and Portsmouth would be thrown open to his strictest scrutiny. The better that rivals are made acquainted with each other's strength, the less chance there is of such strength being called into action. Had not the Aberdeen and Manchester party deceived Russia, the Pruth would never have been crossed.

The preparation of the cable which is, if fortunate, to unite England and America, is being hastened forward on both sides of the Atlantic, and vessels are in readiness to carry out the line. The *Niagara* from the United States and the *Terrible* from England will be the active agents; while our *Agamemnon* will attend the meeting in the mid-ocean, to render such service as may be needed. The process of making the cable, and that by which it will be sought to place it in position, have been fully explained, both verbally and by delineation in these columns; and the public will watch with intelligent curiosity the progress of the boldest and noblest experiment by which science has endeavoured to annihilate time and space. We trust that the present undertaking will succeed; but, whether it do so or not, the ultimate victory of intellect and mechanical resource is certain. A struggle with nature is less a battle than something like the friendly strife in which a parent seeks to develop the strength and courage of his child who rises with increased spirits and energies from each contest.

A banquet to the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn by his old supporters at Southampton gave that accomplished orator an opportunity of expressing his regret that he had no longer the power of serving his country in Parliament, and must content himself with doing so on the bench of justice. We do not believe that there was the slightest affectation in these expressions. The energetic temperament of the Chief Justice, and the signal success of his Parliamentary career, must unite to make the passionless position which he now occupies temporarily distasteful. Sir A. Cockburn is a man of far too much sterling ability ever to sink into a commonplace Judge: it may take some of the "maturing" to which his colleague, Baron Bramwell, alluded, to render him the perfect judicial machine which some people desire to see on the bench. We confess to have been gratified at the elevation of Sir Alexander, not only because he was a most able lawyer, but because he was more than a lawyer, and one whose fearless utterances seemed to threaten divers conventionalities afflicting to suitors and common sense. From the moment when we heard him, in explaining a law bill, call upon the country gentlemen in the House of Commons to consider it for themselves, adding, "if any man tells you that any proposed law can be understood by lawyers only, rely upon it he is a humbug" (or words to that effect), we looked forward with pleasure to the speaker obtaining a place where he might constantly act up to the spirit of that wholesome declaration.

Mr. Humphrey Brown, late M.P. for Tewkesbury, has come before the Commissioner in Bankruptcy, touching the British Bank, and has received "testimonials" of a character unmistakably different from that of the demonstrations with which it was thought expedient to try to embellish his career a short time ago. "Hisses" from the audience rewarded his admission that he has no intention of keeping his engagement to register his vessels in the port of London, and he "declined to answer" the question whether there was any chance of his meeting his debt to the bank. Mr. Linklater was "happy to say" that he had done with Mr. Brown. The scrupulous conscience that would not permit Mr. Brown to explain matters at an earlier date seems to cling to him still.

The large picture of Rubens, representing "Vulcan and Venus," which was sold at the Fatureau sale for 11,200*l*., was purchased by the Belgian Government for the Museum at Brussels.

## *MUSIC.*

MADEMOISELLE ORTOLANI, the last of the new stars announced by Mr Lumley in the prospectus of his season, has appeared at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. On Tuesday she performed the part of *Elvira* in the "Puritani," along with Giuglini, who was the *Arturo*. She has considerable Continental reputation, and is certainly entitled to hold a high place, though not a pre-eminent one, on the boards of a great opera-house. She has great merits, qualified by great defects. She is, in the first place, young and handsome—an excellent thing in woman—with a light and elegant figure, and a face prepossessing from the intelligence and refinement which it indicates. Her features, however, are too small to be powerful; and the delicate, evanescent shades of feeling which she can so finely render are lost in the expanse of a vast theatre. Thus it happened that her acting was not what is called effective: it lacked the strong colouring thrown by Grisi into the impassioned scenes of the piece. Her voice is thin, and seems almost worn. This cannot be the effect of time: she is too young for that. But we suspect that it has suffered from the necessity to which all singers on the Italian stage must now submit—of screaming the voice-destroying music of Verdi. Her voice was a large compass, and the high notes are powerful, but it is tremulous and incapable of sustaining with firmness a long-drawn note. Hence she has recourse to an inordinate use of the *staccato* and a profusion of florid ornaments with which she covers and disguises the phrases of plain melody written by the composer, which had much better be left in their natives simplicity. These feats of vocal agility, however, seemed to please the audience, if we may judge by the applause bestowed on them, while passages sung by her more purely and chastely—much better in every respect—passed almost unnoticed. But the approbation of a whole audience is not to be measured by the loudness of the applause proceeding from a section of it. Giuglini with every successive appearance rises higher and higher in the public favour. His *Arturo* was the finest of his part we have yet witnessed. In person and bearing he looked the noble young cavalier admirably; and his acting was full of spirit, energy, and passion. His song, in most beautifully. Bellini's sweet, flowing, and purely Italian music he sing perfectly suited to show his finest qualities as a vocal artist. His "A te, O cara" was especially charming. In that fine effusion of tenderness he delighted the ear as much as he moved the feelings. It was the high artistic finish of the Rubini school a school of which few ventures are to be found among the tenors of the present day. Belletti was the *Riccardo*, and the best representative of the character since Tamburini, to whom, indeed, he can scarcely be deemed inferior. Beneventano, who was the *Giorgio*, sang extremely well, but failed to bring out, as Lablache used to do, the genial features of the tender father and the "fine old English gentleman." This beautiful opera, in its *ensemble*, was got up with a completeness and richness worthy of Her Majesty's Theatre.

On the same evening, at the LYCEUM, Grisi and Mario appeared together, for the first time this season, as *Leonora* and *Fernando*, in "La Favorita." Their joint performance in this opera is one of the greatest achievements of this gifted pair. In their hands the mingled rapture and agony of the closing scene scarcely yields to the great scene in the "Huguenots," where a similar conflict of passions is exhibited with such transcendent beauty by the same performers. They are in full possession of their powers, which certainly at present betray no signs of decay.

THE NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S second concert of the season, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday evening, was a good and successful performance. It presented no novelty; the Society, on this occasion, having wisely contented themselves with a selection of well-known masterpieces of the great classical composers. These were Beethoven's Symphony in A; Mozart's pianoforte Concerto in C minor, performed by Miss Arabella Goddard; the same composer's Concertante, for violin and tenor, the solo parts played by M. Sainton and Mr. H. Blagrove; and the Overtures to "Coriolanus" and the "Freischütz." Our young pianist played charmingly, as usual, and was applauded to the echo. The vocal pieces were Beethoven's grand scena, "Ah perfido!" sung by Madame Rudersdorff with great vocal power and dramatic expression; Meyerbeer's somewhat hackneyed air, "Va, dit-elle," sung by the same lady; and Handel's air from "Armida" (or Jason), "Che si piange," sung with simplicity and feeling by a Mdlle. Solari, a young vocalist of great merit.

THERE was a concert on Tuesday evening at the Hanover-square Rooms in aid of the funds of St. Mary's Hospital, Cambridge-place, Paddington—a most valuable establishment, of immense use to the crowded population of that district. During the last year it had nearly 4000 in and out patients, and gave relief to above 3000 cases of casualties. Its regular income, arising from annual subscriptions, is far below the amount of its expenditure; and it therefore stands in need of additional support from the public. This concert was got up with this purpose, and was, independently of its object, a very excellent entertainment—many of our greatest vocal and instrumental performers—including Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Dolby, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Sloper, M. Sainton-Dolby, Stabich, and Mdme. Gassier—having given their assistance. The room was fully and fashionably attended.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES has brought to a close her long and triumphant engagement in Dublin. Her farewell performance at the Theatre Royal took place on Saturday last, and was a scene of genuine Irish enthusiasm. She performed *Lucrezia Borgia*, one of her best parts. The Lord Lieutenant was present, as he has been during almost every one of her appearances; and the house was densely crowded from the floor to the ceiling. The Irish are proud of their fair and gifted countrywoman, and they may well be so. We understand that Miss Hayes will arrive in London towards the end of this month.

HANDEL STATUE TO BE ERECTED AT HALLE IN 1859.—The Queen and Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to grant their patronage to this undertaking; and Sir George Smart, the President of the Committee in London, has had the honour to receive the very liberal subscriptions of £50 from her Majesty and £25 from his Royal Highness.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

THE racing on Monday was marked by the reappearance of Bartholomew (who is never likely to ride less than 8st. 12lb. again) in the saddle, and the easy defeat of Melissa for the second time this year, which looks as if she had lost all form during the winter. We seldom remember a more interesting Two Thousand, as Vedette with a whole host of firm Yorkshire believers, Anton with the confidence of owners at his back, and Kent the admiration of a multitude of the touts and Newmarket trainers, were, along with Loyola, who was very strong in the betting at last, immensely fancied. Twelve came to the post in all, and Turbit, after making the running till nearly the bottom of The Bushes Hill, was passed by Anton, followed by Loyola, both of whom died away to Vedette, who made his effort some fifty or sixty yards from the chair, and won cleverly by three-parts of a length. Loyola being beat a head from Anton for second money, and Sydney, a very good-looking compact horse, who showed no temper, and requires a distance, a good length from Loyola. Kent cut up wretchedly, and was so ill-tempered before starting that they were unable to take one of his boots off. He is a most unracing-looking giant, with scarcely a good point about him, and seems to have most effectually defeated nearly the whole of Newmarket. His 3000 h. ft. match with Anton in the spring looks a foregone conclusion; and they are, strange to say, backing the latter for the Derby, though his performance was quite that of a mere miler. Mr. Jackson's £15,000, and Mr. Davis a great amount. The former gentleman has backed Skirmisher heavily for the Derby; and it is quite thought that his own Saunterer will not start. John Osborne was telegraphed for to Middleham on Monday, when it was found that Aldcroft would be claimed for Lord Glasgow, and that Job Marston did not appear to ride Vedette very steadily, and will most probably have the Skirmisher mount in the Derby. There is not a more honest lad breathing, and he well deserves his luck. The fact of four such horses as Fandango, Ignoramus, Vedette, and Skirmisher being in one stable is something quite unparalleled. The winner—who was rather lame when he pulled up—was bred by a farmer in Durham, and was first called West Hartlepool. He is a low, black horse, with beautiful action, and very like his sire (Voltigeur) about the head and neck.

The Ascot Cup has a very magnificent entry of thirty-three, which makes the value of cup and stakes £880. Poodle, Winkfield, Fandange, Fisherman, Melissa, Lance, Pretty Boy, Tasmania, Saunterer, and Skirmisher are all in it: but the American trio hold aloof. By way either of raising the fooling ways of his countrymen or hoodwinking the British, their trainer reserved us of them on Feb. 18th. He has had a suspicious antipathy to Len Lott ever since the latter's stable, which is no worse now, but, being a heavy horse, the chances are against his standing. Prior was also complaining in one foot of thrush, but has long since recovered. Mr. Payne occasionally on a frosty morning has a stringhalt, and will run "no foot high enough to step over a yellow day." We know not what is the hurdling satire in this last expression; but we believe they will appear in the Goodwood Cup, where they have a 14-lb. allowance for being bred in America.

Save and excepting the Handicap Hunt, on Thursday, the Tavistock Steeplechases, on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Wask North Tyne, on Friday, all the sporting interest of the week centres on Chester. Bel Esperanza (2 lb. extra) is in the Palatine, with Zaiden and Arta (3 lb. allowed), and Commotion, Loyola, Zuyder Zee, Bimk Bonny, Wardermarsh, Tormunent, and Adamas all figure in the Dee. Out of 188 horses 118 are left in for the Cup, on which speculation has been hitherto of the most lifeless kind. Rozerthorpe (7 st. 9 lb.) and Pantomime (7 st. 8 lb.) are well in, and so is One Act (7 st. 5 lb.), the last year's winner, but they do not back her. The Adamas party seem thinking of their horse's Derby chance so good that they do not intend, it is said, to break him here with 9 st. 9 lb.

The sale of the horses and hounds of Mr. Henley Greaves, who will, we hear, be succeeded in the Essex country by Mr. Arkwright, brother to the master of the Oakley, was well attended, on Saturday, by five or six masters of hounds (including Lords Suffield and Macclesfield), nearly a dozen huntsmen, and several of the Essex gentry. Twenty-two horses, many of them up to the enormous weight of three lace-garter, averaged 109 guineas as sold; the premier being Marlborough, 300 guineas, while Mr. Morrell, who is no feather, bought Columpus for 270 guineas. Only five hounds out of the seventy-two couple put up for sale produced no bids, and 1291 guineas—or about 18 guineas a couple—was the amount realised by the remainder. For a single hound, Rachel, 25 guineas was the highest offer, and Charles Payne bore her off to the Pytchley. The two most extensive lots (four couples each) of entered hounds were bought by Lord Suffield for 100 guineas each, and Mr. Garth gave 51 guineas for the best lot of unentered. Among the other hound purchasers were Lord Macclesfield, Mr. Jocelyn, Mr. Baker, Mr. Arkwright, Mr. A. Duncombe, Mr. Villiers, Mr. Lacy, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Morrell, and Mr. Stratton; and, including everything, the sale realised about 3520 guineas.

The thirty Cottesmore horses will be sold at Tattersall's on Thursday; and Mr. Borrow's celebrated kennel of twenty-two greyhounds at Aldridge's on Saturday. The latter is one mass of winners, of the old Blue Bugle and Streamer bloods.

### NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Cruanda, 1. Spinet, 2.
£50 Plate.—Eupatoria, 1. Hegira, 2.
Spring Oatlands.—Admiral Lyons 1. Evening Star c., 2.
Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—Membrosma walked over.
Hand.cap Plate.—Renown, 1. Aster, 2.
Match; 200 sovs.—Pampa, 1. The Blacksmith, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Mary, 1. Melissa 2

### TUESDAY

Handicap Plate.—Saraband, 1. Kestrel, 2
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Tom Thumb, 1. Nougat, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. Moonshine colt walked over.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Hegira, 1. Scharus, 2
Two Hacks and Guineas Stakes.—Vestris, 1. Anton, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Miss Whip, 1. Tasmania, 2.

### WEDNESDAY

Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Comquet, 1. Aster, 2.
Selling Handicap 200 sovs.—Pistolet, 1. Miss Nightingale, 1. Azimuth c., 2.
Match, £500, 200 ft.—Harpsicord, 1. Alfonso, 2.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Barbara 1. Schoolboy, 2.
Plate of £50.—Sir Colin, 1. Delusion, 2.
Jockey Club Plate. Middleton walked over.

### THURSDAY

One Thousand Guineas.—Impudence, 1. Tasmania, 2.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Sir Colin, 1. Nougat, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Saxe Weimar, 1. Evening Star c., 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Spinet, 1. Delusion, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Newcastle-Willows, 1. Kestrel, 2.
Two-year-old Plate.—Flying Duke, 1. Happy Land, 2.

## THE WEATHER.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 28, 1857

| Day | Mean Height of the Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr. | Mean Temperature of the Air. | Mean Temperature of Evaporation. | Mean Dew Point Temperature. | Mean Elastic Force or Tension of Vapour. | Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air. | Mean Degree of Humidity. (Complete Saturation = 1.000.) | Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M. | Direction of the Wind at 3 P.M. | Amount of Cloud. (0–10.) | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 22 | 29.882 | 46.4 | 36.5 | 30.3 | .141 | 4.05 | .851 | N | NE | 8 | 0.000 |
| ,, 23 | 29.787 | 44.4 | 39.6 | 37.9 | .214 | 4.05 | .815 | NE | NE | 10 | 0.000 |
| ,, 24 | 29.787 | 48.5 | 41.6 | 39.4 | .245 | 4.05 | .819 | NE | E | 10 | 0.018 |
| ,, 25 | 29.833 | 42.2 | 39.4 | 36.3 | .214 | 4.06 | .864 | ENE | ENE | 10 | 0.067 |
| ,, 26 | 29.861 | 42.9 | 39.0 | 37.5 | .221 | 4.06 | .847 | N. | N. | 9 | 0.005 |
| ,, 27 | 30.067 | 45.8 | 42.1 | 42.0 | .265 | 4.07 | .902 | N | N | 8 | 0.003 |
| ,, 28 | 30.081 | 48.2 | 46.2 | 46.5 | .319 | 4.07 | .945 | N. | N. | 10 | 0.004 |
| Means | 29.929 | 45.7 | 41.2 | 41.1 | .247 | 4.06 | .864 | | | | 0.037 |

The range of temperature during the week was 26 degrees.

Hoar-frost covered the ground at midnight of the 23rd, and at 8h. a.m. of the 25th; on the latter occasion the ground appeared as white as if snow had fallen. Frequent showers of rain have occurred, but they have generally been very slight, and a little hail has occasionally fallen. The wind has been blowing keenly from the northerly and easterly quarters, and has been occasionally rather high.

The sky has been much overcast, but cleared up suddenly on the night of the 25th, and continued clear between 8h. p.m. of the 26th and 8h. a.m. of the 28th.

J. BREEN.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 45″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | | | | | | | RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 9 A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | THERMOMETER. | | | | | | | WIND. | | | | |
| | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Elastic Force or Tension of Vapour. | Maximum in Sun. | Minimum on Grass. | General Direction. | Miles per Hour. | Mean Amount of Cloud. | Mean Amount of Rain. | |
| | Inches. | ° | ° | | | ° | ° | | | 0–10 | ° | Inches. |
| April 22 | 29.920 | 48.7 | 44.2 | .72 | .256 | 54.6 | 51.4 | W NE. | | 9 | 45.6 | .201 |
| ,, 23 | 29.787 | 49.1 | 31.8 | .74 | .214 | 56.4 | 46.4 | N NE. | | 9 | 30.3 | .178 |
| ,, 24 | 29.856 | 49.4 | 31.6 | .78 | .209 | 56.3 | 45.8 | N NE. | | 10 | 30.9 | .211 |
| ,, 25 | 29.985 | 41.0 | 32.3 | .74 | .188 | 57.2 | 46.8 | SE. E. | | 10 | 31.7 | .318 |
| ,, 26 | 29.921 | 39.5 | 32.6 | .76 | .183 | 54.1 | 41.4 | NE. | | 10 | 31.5 | .474 |
| ,, 27 | 30.061 | 48.8 | 30.4 | .74 | .163 | 56.3 | 43.6 | N. | | 10 | 36.1 | .351 |
| ,, 28 | 30.062 | 39.7 | 28.5 | .70 | .142 | 57.2 | 41.3 | NE N E | | 10 | 32.2 | .185 |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h. 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The correction for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer. The amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

DEATH OF MR. MACGREGOR.—John Macgregor, Esq., late M.P. for Glasgow, died on the 23rd ult. at Boulogne. Mr. Macgregor, whose name will be unhappily known of late so familiar to the public in connection with the disasters and ruin of the Royal British Bank, was born at Stornoway, in Ross-shire, in 1787. He was in early life placed in a mercantile house in the Canadas, where he remained several years. He was afterwards High Sheriff of Prince Edward Island, and a member of the Colonial Legislature. During Lord Melbourne's Administration he was employed by Government in commercial missions to Germany, Austria, Paris, and Naples, and was eventually made Secretary to the Board of Trade, which office he resigned to become M.P. for Glasgow in 1841. He continued to represent that city until very lately, when, in consequence of the failure of the British Bank, of which he had been the original Governor, and his own ill health, he vacated his seat. Amongst Mr. Macgregor's literary productions were "The History, Geography, and Resources of British America from the Discovery by Columbus to the year 1847," "Commercial Statistics," and "The History of the British Empire from the Accession of James I."

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Prince Alfred left Geneva last week, on his way through Switzerland to Gotha, where he is going to spend a few weeks on a visit to his uncle, the reigning Duke. On leaving Geneva he presented the hospita with 2500f.

The Empress Dowager of Russia landed at Civita Vecchia on the 22nd inst., and set out on Rome the following day.

The King of Naples has prohibited country students from enrolling themselves in the Naples University. The measure has excited immense dissatisfaction.

Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has received the Order of the Golden Fleece from the Queen of Spain.

On the invitation of a deputation from Birmingham—consisting of the Mayor, ex-Mayor, and several of the Aldermen—the Duke of Cambridge has consented to take part in the inauguration of the public Park, presented to the borough by Lord Calthorpe.

The religious marriage of young M. Pereire, son of M. Isaac Pereire, with Mdlle. Fould, daughter of the notary, took place last week, at the Jews' synagogue, in the Rue Notre-Dame de Nazareth.

Mr. Bright has arrived at Verona from Venice, whence he intends to proceed to Milan, Turin, and thence to Switzerland, visiting on his way the Lakes of Como and Maggiore. The *Manchester Examiner* states that Mr. Bright is expected to return to England about midsummer, and that his health continues steadily to improve.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria are to leave Vienna for Pesth in the Imperial steam-yacht *Adler* on the 4th inst. Their suite and a detachment of the Guard are to precede them on the 30th, and about one hundred horses amongst them the eight cream-coloured ones employed on State occasions. Their Majesties are to make a solemn entrance into Pesth.

Letters from Trincomalee, of March 10, published in the *Ceylon Observer*, report the arrival at that port of his excellency Sir Henry Ward at that place, on the 6th of that month. We regret to learn that Sir Henry was not in the enjoyment of good health

The members of the military commission sent by the Emperor of Russia to visit the military establishments and fortresses in France are now in Paris. The commissioners are Lieutenant-Colonel von Behrens, of the Staff; Colonel Aulkoff, of the Engineers; and Lieutenant-Colonel Alibaski, of the Artillery. They have been authorised by the Emperor to visit Algeria, whither they will proceed after concluding their mission in France.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. F. Peel, Mr. Massey, the new member for Salford, will move the Army Estimates in his stead; and will, in all probability, be his successor as Secretary at War

The Archduke Maximilian, the new Governor-General of Lombardy, arrived at Milan on the afternoon of the 19th ult., and intends remaining there four or five weeks. His Imperial Highness was received at the railway station by the principal authorities and the municipality and he proceeded at once to the palace by the Great Corso, which was lined on both sides by the troops of the garrison. All the windows were decked with flags, &c., and a large crowd assembled to witness the cortège.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister and Mdme. Moreira entertained at dinner, on Monday last, at their residence in Cavendish-square, his Royal Highness Don Juan Carlos de Bourbon of Spain, the Earl and Countess of Desart, the Ministers of Sweden, Greece, and Mexico, their ladies, and a select circle of the diplomatic corps.

Captain Gordon, the defeated Tory candidate at the late election for Berwick, who is a perfect stranger to the place, has just offered to erect a new church without the walls of the town, at his sole expense!

The Russian Ambassador at Paris has authorised the Consul-General of Russia, who resides at the hotel of the Embassy, for the future to viser foreign passports for Russia, on the payment of a fee equal to that which foreign Consulates or Legations impose on Russian passports.

Professor La Harpe, of Geneva, has been deputed by the Geneva Evangelical Society to be a representative to the approaching missionary anniversaries and other meetings in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

On Tuesday last the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, and a party from Trentham, visited the Art-Treasures Exhibition, and after going through the galleries and courts, and surveying the great hall, its nave and aisles expressed themselves much gratified with the edifice, and its fitness for its great purpose.

The *Iberia*, contradicting the *Epoca*, which had designated M. Martinez de la Rosa as the new Premier President of the Cortes, says that that post will be confided to M. Bravo Murillo.

On Monday last a statue of Grattan was taken into St. Stephen's-hall, of the new Houses of Parliament, for the purpose of being raised upon the pedestal at present for it, next to that of Chatham, and directly opposite to that of Fox.

The review which is to take place on the 6th inst., in honour of the Grand Duke Constantine, will comprise all the troops of the guard and the army of Paris, or, in infantry and cavalry, 50,000.

A royal decree has commuted the punishment of four persons condemned to death in Sicily for political causes into eighteen years' imprisonment in irons. Other acts of grace have been accorded on the same authority.

The Danish Ministry still remains unconstituted. Baron Scheel-Plessen has been invited to take the office of Minister for Holstein, vacated by M. Scheele; but refused unless the affair of the Duchies were first settled.

Mr. G. Romaine, who has been appointed Second Secretary to the Admiralty, vice Phinn, was the late Deputy Judge Advocate to the Forces in the East, and recently unsuccessfully contested the borough of Chatham.

Among the distinguished Russians now in France is the Chancellor of state, Prince George Wladimir Lyof, an *attaché* of the Russian Minister of Marine, who arrived at Toulon on the 26th ult., with the object of studying the military system of France in the maritime ports.

It has been determined that the intended memorial of the late Joseph Sotheron, Esq., M.P. for Salford, shall consist of a monument over his tomb, in the Salford Cemetery, at New Barn, and of a bronze statue in the Peel Park, Salford. The commission for the statue has been given to Mr. Matthew Noble, and its cost will be 1000 guineas.

The Hague journals say that the Netherlands Minister at Paris is instructed to negotiate a treaty of commerce and political relations with Ferouk Khan on the same basis as regards sundry points as that concluded with England.

The *Restauracion*, a Carlist journal, states that Count de Montemolin is about to publish a manifesto, in which he will make important declarations respecting his position and views.

The *Courrier de Paris* says that M. de Morny is positively expected in Paris at the beginning of this month.

Mr. Henry Dunn, formerly secretary to the British and Foreign School society, has retired, and is succeeded by Mr. Wilkes, who for the last ten years has represented the society in the north of England.

The death of the Duchess of Reggio, which was announced by the French journals a few days since, is contradicted. She is, however, seriously ill.

The friends and supporters of Mr. Wynne declare it to be the intention of that gentleman to petition against the return of Mr. Somers for Sligo. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., has been retained on his behalf.

Count Arnim, Ambassador of Prussia at Vienna, has returned to Berlin, on leave of absence, and will attend the sittings in the Upper House.

M. De Lesseps is busily engaged in visiting different members of the mercantile community in Liverpool in reference to the Isthmus of Suez Canal scheme.

The courier bearing the Anglo-Persian treaty arrived at Bagdad on the 27th of March, on his way to Teheran.

Marshal Serrano, the Spanish Ambassador, has left Paris for Madrid, to take his seat in the Senate.

The Diet of Gotha have petitioned for a complete union with Coburg; but it was believed the Coburg Diet would oppose the plan.

A Railway Literary Institute has been founded at Worcester for the benefit of the persons employed on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway. A banquet, attended by about 300 persons, took place last week in celebration of its foundation.

By the last advices from China we learn that the shipments of tea were 51,500 000 lb. against 58,800,000 lb. last year to this date; and of silk 60,600 bales, against 32,432 last year.

The Ottoman Government has issued an order by which English, French, and Austrian mail-steamers will be allowed to pass the Dardanelles at any time of the day or night.

A conducta, with £474,000 in silver, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 11th March; of which the greater portion, it is thought, would be immediately shipped for England.

SALE OF THE ROYAL PANOPTICON.—Much interest was excited on Thursday, at the Auction Mart, on this property being subjected to public competition. There was a large attendance, but it was some time before a bidding was made, when Mr. E. T. Smith commenced with an offer of £5000. The biddings progressed in five hundreds to £10.000, and eventually the property was knocked down at the reserve price fixed by the Master in Chancery, viz., £11,600, to Mr. E. T. Smith, the enterprising manager of Drury-lane Theatre. It is rumoured that Mr. Smith intends to take advantage of the present season and open the building as a Cirque Française.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed a law making the testimony of an Atheist a legal tender in the courts of that State.

Eleven bakers in the town of Mons have been suspended by the Prefect for not having a sufficient supply of flour in their shops.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE amount of money business transacted in National Stocks this week has been very moderate, and the operations for Time have continued limited. The demand for discount accommodation has considerably increased, and the Directors of the Bank of England have declined to make advances upon Stock for longer periods than seven days. This determination has led to very full rates, and in Lombard-street sixty days' paper has not been done under 4½ per cent; whilst four months' bills have been refused, except at 8½ to 6¾ per cent. This stringency in the Money Market may be partly traced to the introduction of the new Russian railway scheme into the Stock Exchange, and the prospect of a further drain in the minimum rate by the Bank of England.

Although the exchanges both from India and China are unfavourable, there has been very little inquiry for silver, owing, we presume, to the large supplies of that metal known to be on passage from Mexico. On Continental account scarcely any gold has been withdrawn from the Bank, but nearly £150,000 in silver has been imported from France and Belgium, in return for a portion of the gold shipped a short time since.

We understand that the Russian Government have removed the prohibition on the export of gold. The last exchanges show a large profit here; but our impression is that the measure—which may be speedily rescinded is a mere ruse to support the gigantic railway scheme.

The parliament of the bill for increasing the capital of the Bank of France have come to hand; and it now transpires that the £4,050,000 of new capital are to be handed over by the Bank to the Government in four equal quarterly instalments, within one year, the former receiving in exchange Three per Cent Rentes, which are to be transferred to it from the National Sinking Fund. The rate of interest to be paid by the State is 4 per cent; and the late advances made to the Government are to be renewed. This measure—which is justly viewed as a loan—has had a depressing influence upon the French Funds, and checks numerous operations in other quarters.

On the Continent money is comparatively scarce and dear. In Paris it is worth 6, and at Hamburg 7, per cent. At Amsterdam the rate is 4, in Belgium 3½, per cent. The latter, however, is not a speculative market.

We have to announce the stoppage of the bank of Messrs. Vallé and Co., of Paris and Havre, but the liabilities of the establishment are not heavy.

Much inactivity prevailed in the Corn Market on Monday, and the quotations were rather drooping. The Reduced Three per Cents marked 91⅝⅜; Three per Cent Consols, for Money, 92⅜; Ditto, for Account, 92 9/16⅜; New Three per Cents, 91⅝ 91⅜; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76¼; Long Annuities, 1885, 17 15-16; Exchequer Bills, 5s. dis. to par; Ditto, Bonds, 98⅛. Bank Stock was 213 to 214½; and India Stock, 220 to 222. Very little change took place in the value of Stocks on Tuesday; but the market generally was flat. Bank Stock was 213 and 215. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 91⅝⅜ ⅛; Three per Cent Consols, for Account, 92 92⅛⅜; New Three per Cents, 91⅛ ⅛⅜⅜; Long Annuities, 1859, 2¼ 3-16; Ditto, 1860, 2⅛; India Bonds, 48. to 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 3s. 5s. dis. to par; Ditto, for Account, 91⅝⅜; Prices on Wednesday were barely supported, and the market continued heavy. Bank Stock marked 213; the Reduced Three per Cents were 91⅝ ⅛ to 91⅛; Consols for Money, 92⅛⅜; and for the Ditto for Account, 92⅛⅜; New Three per Cents, 91⅛⅜ ⅛; Long Annuities, 1860, 2 7-16; Ditto, 1859, 2 3-16; India Bonds, 4s. to 2s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98⅛⅜. Thursday was "pay day" in the Stock Exchange, and rather a large failure was reported. The transactions in Home Stocks were only moderate, yet prices ruled somewhat firmer, especially towards the close. The Three per Cents, for Money, were 92⅛⅜; for the Account, 92⅛⅜; the Reduced were 91⅛⅜; and the New Three per Cents, 91⅛⅜; Long Annuities, March 24, dis. to 25, prem.; and India Stock, 2½ to 3½ dis.; Bank Stock, 213⅛ to 214. On Friday the Stock Exchange was closed; consequently, no business was transacted in it.

The Peruvian Government have issued a notification to the effect that an additional 5 per cent has been assigned to the sinking fund of the Anglo-Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Debt, to take effect from next year. Extraordinary redemptions are promised, provided the state of the country will permit them. The business doing in most Foreign Securities this week has been moderate; in the quotations, however, we have no material change to notice. Four per Cents have marked 80⅜ to 80⅝; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98⅜; Ecuador Provisional Land Warrant, 4; Granada Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent Deferred, 22½; Guatemala Five per Cents, 66 ⅜; Mexican Three per Cents, 21; Peru, 6¼; Guatemala Five per Cents, 66 ⅜; Mexican Three per Cents, 21; Peru, 6¼; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 76¼; Peruvian Three per Cents, 54⅜; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91; Spanish Three per Cents, 41; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44⅜; Ditto, Half per Cents, 19½; Consols for Six per Cents, 85¾; Turkish Four per Cent Debt, 100⅛; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65; Dutch Four per Cents, 97⅜; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 88; Danish Three per Cents, 89⅜; Ditto, Five per Cents, 104⅜.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have sold as follows:—Australasia, 89; Bank of London, 83; London and Country, 30; London Joint-Stock, 30⅜; London and Westminster, 40; National Provincial of England, 19; Oriental, 40⅜; Ottoman, 14⅜; Union of Australia, 55½; and Union of London, 25⅜.

Most Miscellaneous Securities have ruled dull. In the general quotations, however, very little change has taken place. Canada Company's Bonds have been done at 121; Crystal Palace, 2⅜; Ditto, Preference, 5½; Electric Telegraph, 63½; General Steam Navigation, 2⅜; London General Omnibus, 4; National Discount Company, 4⅜; Netherlands Land, Eight per Cent Preference, 4½; North of Europe Steam, 10; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 87½; Royal Mail Steam, 64 ex all; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅞; London Docks, 102; Berlin Waterworks, 4¼; East London, 107; Ditto, Four per Cent Preference, 25½; Grand Junction, 73; Ditto, New, 31; Kent, 93; Lambeth, 95; Hungerford Bridge, 8.

Considerable flatness has been observed in the Railway Share Market, and prices have had a downward tendency. The "calls" for the present month are heavy—viz., £1,044,845. Annexed are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 63½; East Anglian, 1⅜; Eastern Counties, 12; Eastern Union, 6; Hull & Stock, 37½; East Lancashire, 94½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 33. Great Northern, A Stock, 85; Ditto, B Stock, 122; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104; Great Western, 61; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 107; London and Brighton, 109; London and North-Western, 101; Ditto, Eighths, 2½; London and South-Western, 101; Midland, 93½; North British, 42½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 8½; Ditto to 9. Preference, 2½ dis.; Ditto, Loans, 10; Ditto, Part, 6½; Scottish Central, 1½; Scottish North-Eastern, 2; South Eastern, 91½; South Yorkshire and Dearne and Dove Canal, 110; Stockton and Hartlepool, 8½; Vale of Neath and Merthyr, 12½; Waterford, Limerick, and Western, 2; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 61½; York and North Midland, 48½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101; Ditto, Five per Cent, 61½; Great Western Four per Cent, 85; Ditto, Five per Cent, 101; Midland Consolidated, 132; North British, 101; North-Eastern Berwick Four per Cent, 91; South-Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 99; South Wales, 8.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Buffalo and Lake Huron, 19½; East Indian, 105½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 65; Great Western of Canada, 34½; Ditto, New, 11⅜.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7½; Dutch Rhenish, 12½; Eastern of France, 31½; Northern of France, 37½; Paris and Lyons, 45; Paris and Strasbourg, 45½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 8½; Southern of France, 31½.

Mining Shares have continued dull. Alfred Consols have marked 20½; Great Wheal Alfred, 6½; North Wheal Basset, 21½; Wheal Mary Ann, 46½; General, 14½; Linares, 7; and United Mexican, 3½.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, April 27.—The show of English wheat samples in to-day's market was rather moderate, and the demand for all kinds ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of 1s. per quarter. Foreign wheat, the supply of which was somewhat limited, sold at fully previous rates. Barley was in good request, at full quotations. Malt sold, to a moderate extent, on former terms. We were seasonably well supplied with oats, in which a good business was passing, at 1s. per quarter more money. Both beans and peas were in good request, at an improvement in value of 1s. per quarter. The flour trade ruled steady, and country marks were rather dearer.

April 29.—The trade generally was slow, on Monday; prices

*English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47s to 52s; ditto, white, 48s. to 57s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s. to 52s.; 1792, 52s to 56s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 38s.; malting ditto, 40s. to 42s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s to 75s.; brown ditto, 42s to 43s.; malting ditto, 40s. to 42s.; Chevalier 77s to 78s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire to 62s.; Kingston and Ware, 50s. to 70s.; Longtail and Cork, black, 25s. to 31s.; dark feed oats, 20s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 23s to 26s.; grey peas, 36s to 37s.; maple, 36s. to 39s.; white, 36s. to 37s.; tick beans, 34s. to 35s.; grey peas, 36s to 37s.; maple, 36s. to 39s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; h lters 39s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s. to 52s.; Suffolk, 39s. to 41s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s. to 42s. per 280 lb. American flour, 26s. to 32s. per barrel.

*Scotch.*—Fine clover seed moves off steadily, at very full prices, but inferior parcels rule dull. Canary is considerably dearer In other seeds, as well as cakes, only a limited business is passing.

Linseed, English crushing, 69s. to 70s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 67s. to 69s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Coriander, 22s. to 24s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; ditto, white, 10s to 12s.; tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 26s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 10s to 12s.; tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 26s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 10s to 12s.; tares, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed, 26s. to 27s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. 60s. to 61s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £5 10s to £10 0s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £10 10s; rape cakes £5 0s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 54s. to 58s. per quarter

*Bread.*—The mean of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7½d. per 4lb. loaf.

*Imperial Weekly Averages.*—Wheat, 53s. 8d.; barley, 43s. 7d.; oats, 22s. 9d.; rye, 36s. 0d.; beans, 39s. 8d.; peas, 39s. 3d.

*The 6lbs Bread Averages.*—Wheat, 9½d.; barley, 7½d.; oats, 3½d.; rye, 6d.; beans, 6½d.; peas, 6½d.

*Imperial Grain Sold last week.*—Wheat, 95,313; barley, 20,600; oats, 11,634; rye, 81; beans, 253; peas, 666 quarters.

*Sugar.*—Although the decrease in the shipments of tea from China, compared with last year, amounts to 16,200,000 lbs. our market is well supplied with samples, and the demand rules heavy. Refined goods are dull, and work 4 to 4½. Common sound congou is quoted at 12½d. to 13½d. per lb.

*Coffee.*—Nearly all raw sugars continue in good request, and in some instances prices have advanced 6d. per cwt. Purchasers have sold at 55s. to 58s.; Demerara, 53s 6d. to 60s.; advanced 6d. per cwt. Purchasers have sold at 55s. to 58s.; Demerara, 53s 6d. to 60s.; Jamaica, 52s to 57s.; St. Vincent's, 51s. to 52s 6d.; Grenada, 52s. to 53s 6d.; Barbadoes, 53s to 56s 6d.; Mauritius, 51s to 52s 6d.; Bengal, 50s. to 53s 6d.; Manilla, 50s. to 51s 6d.; Native Madras, 42s to 43s 6d.; and Havannah, 51s. to 53s per cwt. Refined goods move off steadily, at 52s. to 58s. per cwt.

*Tea.*—Most descriptions have sold steadily, at full quotations. Good and native Ceylon is worth 1s. per lb. per cwt.

*Rice.*—Our market is flat but we have no change to notice in the quotations. The stock is about 41,000 tons.

*Provisions.*—The sale for Irish butter is slow, and late rates are barely supported. Foreign is in good supply and lower enquiry, at 4s to 10s. per cwt. less money. English qualities have given way to 80s. per cwt with a heavy market. There is a moderate demand for bacon, at about stationary prices In other provisions we have no change to report.

*Oils.*—The linseed oil market is firm, and the value is well supported. P V C on the spot, 36s. 3d. Apples is 2ds. 3d. Rapeseed is heavy, at 34s per cwt.

*Oils.*—Linseed oil moves off rather heavily, at 34s. 3d. to 35s. 6d. per cwt. Most other oils rule about stationary. Turpentine is rather dearer. American spirits, 41s.; English, 40s.; rough, 34s. per cwt.

*Spirits.*—There is a moderate demand for rum, and prices are supported. Brandy is held for more money, and the finest old parcels are held at 7s. 6d. per gallon. Corn spirits remained.

*Hops and Straw.*—Meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 4s.; clover, ditto, £3 0s. to £3 0s.; and straw, £1 5s to £1 8s. per load.

*Coals.*—Hartlepool Moor, 19s; Riddell, 19s. 6d.; Eden Main, 16s. 6d.; Belmont, 15s. 3d.; Russell's Hetton, 19s. 6d.; South Hetton, 17s 9d.; Stewart's, 19s.; Caradoc, 16s.; Hough Hall, 15s. 6d.; Keller, 15s 6d. per ton.

*Hides.*—The sales of last year's growth are in fair request, at full quotations; but all other kinds ruled dull.

*Wool.*—The public sales of Colonial wool have commenced slowly. In the private contract market very little is doing, at almost nominal quotations.

*Potatoes.*—The best samples are in request, at from 120s. to 180s. per ton. Other kinds move off slowly, at 80s. to 115s. The supplies continue moderate.

*Metropolitan Cattle Market.*—The supplies of beasts on sale at Smithfield-market have been on the increase this week, and the trade generally has ruled less active, as follows:—

Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, in the wool, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; lamb, 10d. to 6s. 6d.; veal 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; pork 3s. 8d to 5s. per 8lbs. to sink the offal.

*Newgate and Leadenhall.*—The meat markets have ruled inactive, at barely last week's prices.

Beef, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d., lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 3d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lbs. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.
WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 24.

55th Foot: Ensign F. S. Terry to be Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTS.

T. GAGE, Coldwaltham, Sussex, corn dealer and sheep and cattle salesman.—H. C. JOHNSON, Kingston-upon-Hull, corn, wine, and spirit merchant.—T. BENNETT, Oldbury, Worcestershire, and West Bromwich, Staffordshire, iron and coal master.—W. WALSH, Bradshaw Island, Derbyshire, and Little Allington-street, Westminster, wool and tile maker.—J. HARDY, Nottingham, miller.—S. and R. HUNTER, Hartlepool, Durham, anchor manufacturers.—G. DERRICK, Southampton, provision dealer, grocer and provision dealer.—H. CALDWELL, Nesting-hill, scrivener.—W. NASH, St. John-street, Smithfield-bars, dairy, Yorkshire, potato merchant.—J. and R. BAKER, Bond-street, coal dealer.—C. H. RICHES, Cardiff, General and bank-agent.—R. BARKER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer and provision dealer.—E. STEPHENSON, Daventry, Northamptonshire, iron and brass founder.

TUESDAY, APRIL 28.
BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

T. OWEN, Liverpool, joiner

BANKRUPTS.

F. S. SMALL, Football place, Elephant-road, plumber.—J. BRUCE, Tarrocash, Isle of Wight, grocer.—T. HARRISON Hartlepool and Marleburn, Kent coal merchant.—W. E. WALSH, Bradshaw Island, Derbyshire, and Little Allington-street, Westminster, wool and tile maker.—J. HARDY, Nottingham, miller.—S. and R. HUNTER, Hartlepool, Durham, anchor manufacturers.—G. DERRICK, Southampton, provision dealer, grocer and provision dealer.—H. CALDWELL, Nesting-hill, scrivener.—W. NASH, St. John-street, Smithfield-bars, dairy, Yorkshire, potato merchant.—J. and R. BAKER, Bond-street, coal dealer.—C. H. RICHES, Cardiff, General and bank-agent.—R. BARKER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer and provision dealer.—E. STEPHENSON, Daventry, Northamptonshire, iron and brass founder.

W. CRAIG, Glasgow, wine merchant.—R. MARSHALL, Whitehill, Lanarkshire, farmer.—P. BALFOUR, Dundee, manufacturer.

## BIRTHS.

On the 26th ult., at Penn Hall, near Wolverhampton, the wife of Henry John Marten, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 14th of March, at Hoshangabad, East Indies, the wife of Lieut. Douglas Steuben, of the 86 N. I., of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., in Jersy, co. Wicklow, the wife of Joseph Busck, Esq., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Crown-court, London, by the Rev. Charles Gordon, Minister of the parish of Lonmay, James Wilkinson Gordon, Esq., of Carnousie, Aberdeenshire, to Alexandrina Jane, daughter of the late Charles Gordon, Esq., of Haddo-House, Aberdeenshire.

On the 23rd April, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. R. Roberts, William Singleton Copley, Esq., of Liverpool, to Ellen Adelaide Gibson, youngest daughter of John Gibson, Esq., Port View, Egremont, Cumberland.

On the 25th ult., at Trent Church, East Barnet, by the Rev. Mesac Thomas, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Clairmont Skrine B.A., Alexander Mitchell, Esq., of Glasgow, to Isabella Jane Graham, youngest daughter of the late James Macfarlane, Esq., M.D., of Kingston Jamaica.

On the 30th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Mr. Sugden, Alfred Bailey Castle, Esq., of Wimbledon, Surrey, to Rosina, second daughter of Thomas King, Esq., of Park-villa, Avenue-road, St. John's-wood.

## DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at 4, Edward-street, Lauriston-road, in his 80th year, R. W. Evans, Esq., late of Russell-square, London, where he was extensively known and respected for more than fifty years as a book auctioneer, and for his extensive knowledge of old and scarce books.

On the 19th of March, being killed by a railway accident in Canada West, Arthur Henry Godfrey, Esq.

## GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL.

THE election of the Grand Master of the Freemasons takes place in March, and his installation on the last Wednesday in April; on the last day he appoints his officers and invests them with their characteristic badges. This grand festival took place on Wednesday last, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; and, after the election the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; and, after the election the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; and, after the election

LIFE-BOAT OF THE "TAGUS" TAKING A ROPE TO THE WRECK OF THE "MARTIN LUTHER" EMIGRANT SHIP.

## WRECK OF "THE MARTIN LUTHER" EMIGRANT SHIP.

OF the total wreck of this vessel, and the providential rescue of the passengers, some particulars appeared in our Journal of last week. We are now enabled to illustrate the scene, from a Sketch by Lieutenant Cartwright, of the *Tagus*, who was mainly instrumental in the rescue. The accompanying details are abridged from the *Plymouth and Devonport Weekly Journal*.—"The *Martin Luther* was a vessel of 1240 tons register, belonging to Mr. Duncan Gibbs, of Liverpool, and was commanded by Thomas J. Gordon. She left Liverpool for Quebec on Thursday, the 9th of April, at about noon, having on board 498 men, women, and children, as passengers. Her crew numbered forty. The wind was about south, with a light breeze. On Friday afternoon the vessel got a nice breeze from the north, which carried her fairly into the Channel. On Saturday the wind increased to a gale, and the ship rolled heavily in a heavy sea. When in lat. 8 deg. N., long. 49 deg. W. the wind being still northerly, squalls came on, and hail and sleet fell. On Sunday she was under double-reefed topsails and reefed foresail; and at eight o'clock p.m., through the rolling of the ship, she lost her fore and maintopgallant masts. Sail was reduced during the night, and on Monday morning she was under a single close-reefed topsail, when, the weather yardarm of the foresail getting adrift, the boatswain, John Westwood, and seven seamen, were sent aloft to secure the sail. While they were so engaged, they continued and increased rolling of the ship caused her to carry away the main and fore topmast and foreyard, the boatswain and four of the seamen being carried overboard with the wreck. This was at five o'clock on Monday morning, when the ship was drifting so fast to leeward that no assistance could be rendered the poor fellows. They were seen for some minutes battling with the waves, and then all was over. The mainmast had then to be cut away, the mizenmast going at the same time; and, in fact, all her gear had to be cut away to get clear of the wreck. She may be said to have been at this time a dismantled vessel, for the foremast was now alone standing. The vessel continued to drift rapidly to leeward, and efforts were made by the captain and crew to get up jury staysails and foresail to keep the vessel under steerage way, but without avail. The only sail she could set was her fore staysail. Up to this time she lost two life-boats, and a third one was damaged.

"On Tuesday morning the condition of the ship was not at all improved. She was still drifting towards the coast of France, and in eight or ten hours more she must go on shore. The remaining boats on board were totally unfit to render them assistance in case she should go on shore, and the only hope now remaining was that some vessel might pick them up. At about the eleventh hour the Peninsular mail steamer *Tagus*, Captain Christian, bound for Southampton with the homeward mails, hove in sight. The *Martin Luther* had been descried by the *Tagus* on the port bow, and Captain Christian immediately made for her, and lowered the life-boat in charge of Lieut. Cartwright, R.N., of Plymouth, the Admiralty agent on board the *Tagus*, in charge of the mail-bags, who nobly volunteered to proceed to the rescue of the distressed ship. The sea was running so high that the boat could not go alongside the *Martin Luther* without endangering the lives of the crew, and life-buoys were thrown from the latter vessel; but, in consequence of the slowness of the ship's progress through the water, the life-buoys got under the dead water of the stern of the ship, and could not be got at. However, after considerable difficulty and danger, some small lines were thrown to the boat, and the vessel was taken in tow, and Captain Christian determined upon making for Plymouth. Mr. Johnson, the third officer of the *Tagus*, and six men, accompanied Lieutenant Cartwright in the life-boat, and their conduct was exceedingly good. Considerable danger was again experienced in hoisting the boat on board the *Tagus* after the *Martin Luther* was taken in tow. The *Tagus* arrived at Plymouth at about noon on Wednesday, and, after landing her mails, she proceeded to Southampton. The emigrants showed the greatest gratitude towards those who had rescued them; and on the *Tagus* leaving the port they heartily cheered her, which the crew of the *Tagus* returned, and dipped her colours.

"On Thursday evening a meeting of the passengers was held at the Brunswick Inn, on the Barbican, when Captain Gordon was presented with a handsome silver cup for his energetic and humane conduct, accompanied by an address, signed by the chairman and secretary of the meeting, on behalf of the other passengers."

Too much credit can scarcely be given to Lieutenant Cartwright, who, by getting a rope on board, and by his skill and conduct, at the hazard of his own life, was the main instrument, under Providence, of saving nearly 500 persons—men, women, and children—from almost inevitable destruction. Lieutenant Cartwright has received the thanks of the Admiralty, and was almost overwhelmed with the blessings and thanks of the rescued crew, among whom some have put up thanks to the Almighty in St. Andrew's Church at Plymouth.

It may be interesting to add that Lieutenant Cartwright (lately First Lieutenant of the *Orion*) is grandson of the inventor of the power-loom; and is great-nephew to Major Cartwright, the political Reformer, whose statue is placed in Burton-crescent.

REMAINS OF THE MILL AT WOLVERHAMPTON, AFTER THE LATE EXPLOSION.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY DODDS.

## FEARFUL BOILER EXPLOSION AT WOLVERHAMPTON.

THIS atal catastrophe took place on the 24th ult., shortly before four o'clock in the afternoon, in Wolverhampton, at a fire-iron manufactory in Walsall-street, by which four persons were instantaneously killed, two others seriously injured, and no less than nine others more or less hurt. The manufactory was situated at the rear of buildings extending to the length of forty or fifty feet, used as a malthouse. The boiler which exploded was fixed against the rear wall of the malthouse premises, which were of three stories, and substantially erected. It was an egg-shaped vertical boiler, used to work a small engine which furnished power not only for the fire-iron manufacture, but also for a grindery and a wood-turning establishment in the rear. At the time of the catastrophe most of the persons engaged in these various processes were on the premises.

So great was the force of the explosion that nearly all that remains of either the malthouse or the fire-iron manufactory, above the level of the earth, is a large chimney, against which the boiler was affixed, and whose massive strength protected a small portion of the malthouse premises from total destruction, and saved the life of a man who had [illegible] The [illegible] and some [illegible] The body of the engineman was carried over a range of buildings in the rear, and fell into an innyard. An arm of another man was picked up near the cattle-market, having been projected over several streets. A large portion of the boiler found a lodgment in the pit in which the malt was steeped. The buildings used for the grindery, and the wood-turning place, were greatly shattered, and the roofs blown off. The shock of the explosion was distinctly felt half a mile off, and produced the utmost consternation in the town.

The calamity, it is stated, was caused by the water in the boiler being allowed to get so low that, the metal becoming red hot, a supply of cold water was poured in, and the explosion took place.

The accompanying Illustration, showing the remains of the workshops, and the site of the steam-engine, is from a photograph by Mr W. H. Dodds, Wolverhampton.

MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S ENTERTAINMENT OF "ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS," REGENT-STREET.

## MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS.

Mr. Henri Drayton, the proprietor of the novel and elegant entertainment bearing the above title, was educated at the Conservatoire de Musique et de Declamation de Paris, which he left with distinguished honours in the year 1848, and appeared successfully in the principal lyric theatres of France, Belgium, &c. He first visited England in 1850, and appeared with success at the St. James's Theatre, in conjunction with the French Opera, under the auspices of Mr. J. Mitchell.

Mr. Drayton's first appearance in English opera was at Drury Lane, in 1852, under the management of Mr. Bunn, in "Robert le Diable," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Fidelio," &c. Mr Drayton is essentially a dramatic vocalist, individualising himself with the characters he represents; whether in singing or acting, he becomes *Bertram*, the *Duke*, or *Rocco*.

Mrs. Henri Drayton (formerly Miss Susanna Lowe) commenced her popularity as a prima donna in London, under the distinguished management of Miss Romer, in 1853. Her first appearance in the "Somnambula," as *Amina*, stamped her as a lady possessing extraordinary histrionic and vocal ability; and this flattering verdict was more than verified by her débuts in the entire repertoire of English Opera and translations for five successive seasons. A pupil of Mr. Drayton, and subsequently of Signor Schira, she has fully sustained her position as prima donna at the St. James's and Theatres Royal Drury Lane and Covent Garden

Mr. Drayton's energy and enterprise have supplied in a great measure the void made by the non-existence of a national lyric stage; and while he, with his pen and the joint co-operation of his clever *spesa*, have made themselves a home (and, we think, a lucrative one) in their elegant drawing-room at the Regent Gallery, he has done more—he has given us a series of "Drawing-room Operas" (a sketch from one of the most effective of which, "Never Despair," we have engraved), with original *libretti* and original music of English composers. The songs, airs, duets, &c. are inimitably rendered by them, accompanied by their able pianist, Mr. W G. F. Beale.

## NEW STEAM SPORTING YACHT FOR PRINCE HALEM PACHA.

This beautiful miniature Steam Yacht, which has just been completed by Messrs. Westwood, Baillie, Campbell, and Co., of London-yard, Isle of Dogs, left their premises last week for Alexandria. She is intended to convey the Pacha and his suite up the shallow and intricate passages of the river Nile on pleasure and shooting excursions; consequently it is necessary that the draught of water, when loaded should not exceed eighteen inches, at the same time speed being required with a small horse-power. The vessel is constructed very flat in midships, but possesses fine lines in the bow and stern.

She was built from designs by Mr. T. Smith, naval architect, her dimensions being as follow:—Length between the perpendiculars, forty-five feet; beam, five feet six inches; depth, three feet five inches; burden in tons, Nos. 6 68-94; length over all, fifty-one feet; displacement, at eighteen inches, six tons two cwt.; weight of boat, fitted complete, three tons. The engines was made by Mr. Stewart, of the Blackwall Iron Works, Blackwall, and is a five-horse power oscillating condensing engine, with a cylinder of ten and a half inches diameter, and a stroke of fourteen inches. The engine and boiler occupy but little space, having the cylinder and air-pump placed directly under the shaft. The whole weight of engine and paddle-wheels is fifteen cwt; the weight of boiler, with water and coals, thirty-five cwt., making a total weight of fifty cwt; complete length of engine and boiler space, thirteen feet.

NEW SPORTING STEAM YACHT FOR PRINCE HALEM PACHA.

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. — Piccolomini Giuglini, Belletti, Vialetti, Porchile. THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 7, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR [illegible] Edgardo, Giuglini. LA SONNAMBULA [illegible] Amina, Piccolomini (her last appearance but three). [illegible] number of Boxes in the Half-circle [illegible] for the Pit is and may be had at [illegible] Theatre Colonnade, Haymarket; price 6s. [illegible] and a half each.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—The greatly-successful Burlesque of ATALANTA; or, the Three Golden Apples, EVERY EVENING, Commencing at 7 on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, with the BEAUX' STRATAGEM. Scenery, Mr. Buckstone. After which, Atalanta, and My Wife's Daughter. And on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, with THE KING'S GENIUS: Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Chippendale, Miss Reynolds, Miss M. Oliver, &c. With Atalanta, and A Wicked Wife.—For new arrangement of prices see small bills.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE. — On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakspeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD II. / King Richard II., by Mr. C. Kean; Queen, by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by A GAME OF ROMPS.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday and Tuesday, LIKE and UNLIKE; a FEARFUL TRAGEDY in the SEVEN DIALS; the ELVES. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, a new drama, called JOSEPH CHALLENOR; or, A FEARFUL TRAGEDY in the SEVEN DIALS; with WELCOME, LITTLE STRANGER.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, SHOREDITCH.—This magnificent theatre, capable of Accommodating 3000 persons, OPEN EVERY EVENING; with Mr. Phelps, the great tragedian, and Mr. Frederick Robinson, Miss Atkinson, and the Spanish Minstrels. Mr. FLEXMORE and Madame OSTALI will appear on Monday, May 11.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On MONDAY, MAY 4th, and during the week, the Entertainments commences at Seven o'Clock, with the new Grand Military Spectacle, entitled THE FRENCH IN ALGIERS; or, the Battle of Constantine. To be followed by a Grand Equestrian Fête in the Arena, introducing the talented Artistes of the Establishment including Miss Kate Cooke, the Cavalli Family, and many other Equestrian Entertainments.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mrs. ANDERSON, Pianiste to her Majesty the Queen, and instructress to Her Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, and the Young Highness the Prince Alfred, has the honour to inform her friends and friends that her ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place in Her Majesty's Theatre, MONDAY, MAY 18th, 1857, commencing at Half-past One o'clock, precisely; on which occasion, by an arrangement effected with the Directors, she will be supported by all the principal singers, and the orchestra and chorus of that establishment. Full particulars will be announced forthwith. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Box-Office at the Theatre; and at Mrs. Anderson's residence, 34, Nottingham-place, York-gate.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall. Conductor, Mr COSTA.—On WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 6, will be repeated Mendelssohn's FIRST and Twentieth Psalms, Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mrs. Lockey; Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss; with Orchestra of 250 Performers. Tickets, 5s., 3s., 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

MADAME CLARA SCHUMANN and Herr ERNST will make their First Appearance this Season at the MUSICAL UNION, on TUESDAY NEXT.

J. ELLA, Director.

MR. WILLERT BEALE begs to announce that he has secured him an arrangement with Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, the Special Correspondent of the "Times" with the British army in the Crimea, for the Delivery of a PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF THE GREAT CAMPAIGN of 1854-5-6, The Scenes and Operations of which Mr Russell was a spectator complete every event of importance from the departure of the Army to the evacuation of the Crimea, including The Battle of Alma—The Bombardment—The Battle of Balaklava—The Battle of Inkerpuan—The Winter Forties, the Tremendous Hurricane in the Crimea—The Expedition to Kertch—The Assaults on the 18th of June—The Battle of the Tchernaya—the Final Assault—and the Fall of Sebastopol.

Amid the scenes of daily excitement in which he was placed, obliged, as the Correspondent of a great public journal, to record at the instant his impressions of the more momentous and remarkable, Mr. Russell was compelled to note unnoticed many circumstances which appeared of less importance when they occurred, but as time is de rise the little world in which he lived, he knows who moved in it, but he has now the opportunity of recalling me a minor by the particulars of all he saw and heard to sketch on it were the private life and interior economy of the armies and of the camp, and to seize upon the characteristics of the men and the times. It would have been indelicious and unpolitic to have communicated to the world. The Narrative will form three distinct Parts, and will be delivered at WILLIS'S ROOMS on

MONDAY, MAY 11,
" THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 14,
" SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 16

To commence at half-past Eight each.

Subscription to the Series (to include Reserved Tickets), 15s. each. To be had at [illegible] Tickets, 7s. 6d. each. [illegible] Old Bond-street; and all the principal Librarians and Musicsellers.

THE ROYAL SURREY GARDENS WILL OPEN for the SEASON on MONDAY, MAY 11th, with a Grand Performance of Music [illegible] Mr. Weiss and Mr. Manns [illegible] Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes [illegible] Tickets, 2s. 6d.; Second Circle and Area, 1s.; Promenade, 6d.; Second Circle and Area will [illegible] Tickets and Programmes [illegible] Mr. Weiss and Mr. Manns's Concerts. Monday evening will be strictly confined to the [illegible] Tuesday). Arrangements have been made with the London General Omnibus Company for Omnibuses from Camden-town, Pentonville, and Tottenham-court-road and Westminster, at 4.45 and 6.45; from Highbury, at 5.45; from Kingsland-gate, at 5.45; and from Willesden, at 6.0 and 7.30, direct to the Gardens; returning after the Concert.

THE BROUSIL FAMILY will appear THIS DAY (Saturday), at the CRYSTAL PALACE; on Monday, May 4th, at Uxbridge; on Tuesday, May 5th, at Great Marlow; on Wednesday, May 6th, at Maidenhead; on Thursday, May 7th, at Windsor, on Friday, May 8th, at Reading. Vocalist, Miss Rosetal. All communications respecting Concerts to be addressed to Mr S. Wood Secretary, 25, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, London.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN ; the RHINE and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area 2s.; gallery 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily, between the hours of Ten and Five, without any extra charge.—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday at Three o'clock

MISS P. HORTON'S NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mr and Mrs GERMAN REED will resume their entirely NEW ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, every Evening (except Saturday), at 8.—Monday Performance on Saturdays, at 3.—Stalls, 3s., as Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street

GENERAL TOM THUMB'S FAREWELL LEVEES.—Hours Changed.—PRINCE of WALES BAZAAR, 209, Regent-street, previous to the Prince and Princess Royal's departure to Germany and Russia, and his final retirement to private life. This renowned Lilliputian Man in Miniature has not changed in features or stature since appearing three years before the Public, and exhibiting to 600,000 of the Nobility and Gentry in London (many of whom he visited at their residences). His Costumes, Imitations, Statues, Songs, Dances, and delightful Performance. His Engagements at Stoke Newington, Bermondsey, Woolwich, Deptford, Brentford, and elsewhere, do not interfere with his TWO Daily Performances at 209, Regent-street, from Eleven o'clock Three to Five, and Half-past Seven to Nine o'clock. He rides in his Miniature Chariot daily.—Admission, 1s. and 6d.

MARVELLOUS. — REGENT GALLERY, 62, QUADRANT.—WORLD-WONDERFUL EXHIBITION of Unnatural and Astounding Mysteries in the MAGIC ART. Every Night at 8; and Morning Performance on Saturday, Wednesday, and Saturdays, at 3. Tickets at Mr Mitchell's Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Gallery. Seats, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at ST. JAMES'S, MAY 6th; RINGLEY, 8th; MORLEY, 6th and 7th; RUDDERSFIELD, 9th.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with New Costumes and various Novelties, Vocal and Characteristic. EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight o'clock. Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private boxes and stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office.—Polygon Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross.—Admission to hall at the principal Musicsellers

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to Trafalgar-square), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The Fourth Annual EXHIBITION of PICTURES by MODERN ARTISTS of the FRENCH SCHOOL will OPEN to the PUBLIC on MONDAY the 4th MAY, at the FRENCH GALLERY, No. 121, Pall-mall (opposite the Opera Colonnade). Admission [illegible] Catalogue, 6d. each. Open from Ten to Six daily.

EDMUND SHARPE, Secretary.

A COLLECTION of WORKS of ART, made by a Gentleman in Italy, comprising choice Specimens of some of the [illegible] Pictures, and a beautiful Statue, by Pampaloni, each person, including Catalogue.—12, Pall-mall East (Second Floor).

EXHIBITION.—Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIES of PORTRAITS NOW OPEN. 114, New Bond-street. Admission, One Shilling.

FANCY BAZAAR AT THE HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS

In Aid of the Building Fund for the SAILORS' INSTITUTE

PATRONESSES.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

VICE PATRONESSES.

Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland
Her Grace the Duchess of Argyll
The Right Hon. the Countess of Derby
The Right Hon. the Countess of Radnor
The Right Hon. the Countess of Dudley
The Right Hon. the Countess of Shaftesbury
The Right Hon. the Countess of Clarendon
The Hon. Mrs. Charteris
The Hon. Mrs. Baptist W. Noel
The Hon. Mrs. Charteris M. Thompson
Lady Inglis (R.N.)
Mrs. Thomas Hankey
Mrs. Samuel Gurney
Mrs. Arbuthnot
Mrs. Robertson Gladstone

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE ON

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, MAY 8th and 9th, 1857 from 12 to 7 o'clock. A portion of the Band of the Coldstream Guards will be in attendance.

Tickets, 5s. each, Children, half-price) may be had of Messrs. Nisbet, 21, Berner's-street, Oxford-street; Messrs. Hatchard, 187, Piccadilly; Seeley, 34, Fleet-street, Ward, 27, Paternoster-row; Harding, 32, Upper Wimpole-street; at the Hanover-square Rooms; and at the Institute, Mercers'-street, Shadwell, of Thomas A. Fielding, Secretary.

SURREY DISPENSARY.—The Eighteenth ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this Charity will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of MAY next, at the BRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL, London-road, Southwark.

JOHN LABOUCHERE, Esq., the High Sheriff of Surrey, in the Chair.

STEWARDS.

Wolverley Attwood, Esq.
Charles James Bevan, Esq.
David Bevan, Esq.
G. R. Corner, Esq.
William D. Evans, Esq.
William Fish, Esq.
Thomas Hyde, Esq.
Henry Hyde, Esq.
William Tarn, Esq., M.D.
John Lee, Esq.
Samuel Lumley, Esq.
George Matthews, Esq.
A. N. Newman, Esq.
Ashley Pellatt, Esq.
J. Pigeon, Esq., V.P.
Robert Ray, Esq.
Wilson Rotsell, Esq., M.P.
Joseph Samuel, Esq.
Charles M. Smith, Esq.
John Vickers, Esq.
T. Wentworth, Esq.
Charles Florance Young, Esq., Treasurer.

Tickets, One Guinea, each, may be had at the Dispensary; of the Collector, Mr. Benjamin Marsland, 1, Edward-street, Penton-place, Walworth, S.; and of FREDERICK WILLMOTT, Secretary.
82, High-street, Southwark, S.E., 1st May, 1857.

EXHIBITION.—London Hotel, Bridge-street the best in MANCHESTER.

EPSOM GRAND STAND.—STALLS and PRIVATE BOXES may be engaged for the Derby Week.—For particulars apply to Mr. DORLING, Epsom.

TEN DAYS' TRIP to the RHINE—£7 (including Travelling and Hotel Expenses, Passports, &c.).—The Committee of the Royal Annual Excursion Society (limited to 100) have arranged their FOURTH TRIP for THIS PRESENT JUNE and JULY.

All particulars, in reply to post-paid applications, addressed Mr. Hy. Ibrahim, Hon. Sec., Dover Harp Hotel.—1st May, 1857.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, instituted 1823.—Office, 126, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—The assets of this Society exceed £1,000,000 sterling, while the annual income exceeds £200,000.

The profits will hereafter be divided at the end of every fifth year. Four-fifths of the profits are allotted to the assured.

In the fifteen years ending 31st December, 1855, have been made, reversionary bonuses, exceeding £1,800,000, have been added to the assured policies.

The next division of profits will be made up to 31st December, 1859, when all whole-life policy holders effected during the present year will participate, if then in force.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, &c., may be obtained on application at the Society's office, 126, Fleet-street, London.

March, 1857. WILLIAM SAMUEL BOWLES, Actuary

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK, 3, Sidney, Melbourne, Brisbane, West Maitland and Armidale. LETTERS of CREDIT, BILLS of EXCHANGE, and DRAFTS may be obtained from or charge, by Messrs. HEYWOODS, KENNARDS, and CO.; 65, Cornhill-street. The agents of the Bank in London are authorised to negotiate approved bills at the current rates.

By order of the Court of Directors, the Australian Joint-Stock Bank, Sydney. EDWARD WILSON, Manager.

MONEY, on Personal Security, promptly ADVANCED to Gentlemen, heirs to entailed estates, or by mortgages on property derived under wills or settlements. Confidential applications may be made to Mr. HOWSE, 11, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, W.C.

A LADY, speaking both the English and French languages, is desirous of meeting with a Situation as COMPANION. No objection to travelling in Advance.—J. S. M., care of Le Feuvre, Bookseller, &c., St Heller's, Jersey.

MATHEMATICAL PUPILS.—A Wrangler of Cambridge, and able Mathematician, wishes for PUPILS. The highest references given.—Address, W. H. L. B., Shepperton Rectory, near Chertsey.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Gentleman occupied in Tuition, and possessing more than two vacant rooms to meet with an a gentleman at Xmas next, is desirous of meeting with a Gentleman of good position. He is associated to instruct Young Ladies, and could attend either in London or the vicinity.—Address, A. E., 24, Westbourne-park-terrace, Paddington.

To Capitalists and Others.—Bideford, North Devon.—Pilhead House and Premises, Quays and Wharf, and Two Lime Waterwood Farms

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by MESSRS. FURSE and the Proprietor, at the NEW INN, in BIDEFORD, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of MAY next, at two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, in the following or such other Lots as shall be determined on at the time of sale, the valuable and substantial Freehold and Leasehold Estates, Premises, and Hereditaments of the late Mr. Thomas Hooper, deceased, situate in the parishes of Bideford, Northam, and Westleigh, in the county of Devon, and comprising the Pilhead House, with the Dwelling-house, Counting-house, Warehouses, Granaries, Stores, Yard, and Premises thereto belonging, and the Quays and Wharf adjoining the River Torridge, and the Dwelling-house, Outbuildings, and Premises thereto belonging, situate in Bideford aforesaid, and now in the occupation of the said Thomas Hooper and his assigns; also the Dwelling-house, Outbuildings, and Premises thereto belonging, situate in the parish of Northam aforesaid, and now in the occupation of Mr. Richard Pippett; and also the Dwelling-house, Outbuildings, and Premises thereto belonging, situate in the parish of Westleigh aforesaid, and now in the occupation of Mr. Richard Pippett and his assigns. Also the Dwelling-house, Outbuildings, and Premises thereto belonging, situate in the parish of Northam

CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING.—An Illustrated Book of Estimates and Furniture Catalogue, containing 160 Designs and Prices of Fashionable and Superior Upholstery, Furniture &c., gratis on application. Persons furnishing, who study economy, combined with elegance and durability, should apply for this. VIEW-N CHAWCROSS and CO., Cabinet Manufacturers, 7, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge (2 doors west of Sloane-street). N.B. Country Orders carriage free.

LE MIROIR FACE ET NUQUE.—This new Patent Toilet Glass reflects the back of the head as perfectly as it does the face, and both in one glass at the same time, enabling a lady to arrange her back hair with the greatest ease and precision; it is the most unique and complete article ever introduced into the dressing-room. Prices 21s and upwards. The patent can also be affixed to any good table-glass. Drawings and prices sent free by post. To be seen only at the Patentees', Messrs. HEAL and SON, whose Warerooms also contain every variety of Toilet Glass that is manufactured as well as a general assortment of BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, and BED-ROOM FURNITURE. Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue sent free by post.—Heal and Son, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

WALNUT DRAWING ROOM SUITE of FURNITURE, in beautiful condition, only used a few months, of first-class manufacture, consisting of six superb easy chairs, spring-stuffed in fine and coarse chair, en suite, covered in rich silk and chintz loose covers, a very fine Cottage-wood Pier, table on carved pillar and claws, occasional table, a 5-ft. chiffonier, with marble slab, silvered plate-glass back and doors three, walnut and fancy wood and ornamental Mouldings in carved and gilt frame. The price of the above only 11 guineas. To be seen at Mr. SMITH'S, and CO'S, Upholsterers, 204, Oxford-street, nine doors west of Orchard-street

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the BEST ARTICLES, they are the CHEAPEST in the end.—DEANE, DAY and CO. Priced Furnishing List may be had gratuitously on application, or forwarded by post, free. This list ensures the leading articles being at the warerooms, disengagement of their employment, and is arranged to facilitate purchases in the selection of their goods. It comprises Table Cutlery—Electro-Plate—Lamps—Fenders and Fire-irons—Iron Bedsteads and Bedding—Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin, and Brass Goods—Culinary Utensils—Turnery—Brushes—Mats, &c.—Deane, Day, and Co. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

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FURNITURE, GLASS, PICTURES, &c. Removed by Railway or Road to or from any part of Town or Country at least the usual charge. Furniture Warehoused—Apply to E. SMITH, West London Furniture Depository, Bridge-road, Hammer smith, London

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BARLOW'S PATENT CASK-STAND.—By its means are its admirable and perfect action explained, price 10s.—JAMES BARLOW, Inventor, 14, King William-street, Strand-course, Lincoln's-inn-fields, or sent post-free.

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THE ANGLO-TURKEY CARPET, manufactured in one piece without seam, by C. HINDLEY and SONS, 31, Old Bailey, between Holborn-street and Old Bailey-chambers. It is unequalled for durability, and the most suitable carpet for the dining-room and library.

MARTIANA.—"The most graceful Mantle of the Season."—Queen.—"Very elegant and HIGHLY recommended."—Court Journal. "Deserves special attention."—The Times. "The most elegant and beautiful Opera Cloaks of the season."—Morning Post. "Most stylish."—Morning Herald. "Very elegant."—Morning Chronicle. "Very recherché."—Morning Advertiser. "Very elegant."—Observer. "Very stylish."—Sun. "Very elegant."—Globe. "Very elegant."—Standard. "Very elegant."—Evening Mail. "Very elegant."—Evening Standard. "Very elegant."—Evening Post. "Very elegant."—Evening Chronicle. "Very elegant."—Evening Herald. "Very elegant."—Evening Star. "Very elegant."—Evening Gazette. "Very elegant."—Evening Advertiser. "Very elegant."—Evening Observer. "Very elegant."—Evening Sun. "Very elegant."—Evening Globe

into the Order; and all the sons of that Monarch, save only the late Duke of Cambridge, were members, and took great interest in promoting it. At one period there were two Grand Lodges in England—one termed the Modern Masons, presided over by George, Prince of Wales; and the other the Athol Masons, presided over by Edward, Duke of Kent, the father of our present Sovereign. In 1813 was established a reunion of the two bodies, under the Duke of Sussex as Grand Master. His Royal Highness, who is said to have been well versed in the mysteries of the Order, was annually re-elected, and presided over it till his death, in 1843. The Earl of Zetland was chosen to succeed his Royal Highness, and has remained its Grand Master. We believe these are extraordinary exceptions to the rules of the fraternity, as no one can be the Master of a private lodge for more than two years consecutively. Many of our young nobility have, within the last three years, been admitted into the Order, (chiefly, we believe, at Oxford), who take great interest in the institution; and among others the Earls of Carnarvon, Cowper, Durham, and Lincoln; Lords Goderich, Leigh, Methuen, Skelmersdale, Andover, North, Valletort, and several other heirs to peerages. Hence it is expected that ere long the old custom of the three years' duration of the office of Grand Master will be returned to.

The Earl of Zetland has, we believe, given great satisfaction when presiding over this numerous and influential body; but, as he resides a great portion of the year on his estates, Aske Hall, and Upleasham, in Yorkshire, his attendance has not been so regular as the fraternity desire. When we consider that this body enrols among its members very many gentlemen of the learned professions—law, physic, and divinity—it requires no small amount of talent and ability in a chief to give perfect satisfaction; indeed, all allow that it would be difficult to find another to preside and govern so well as the Earl of Zetland. The Earl of Yarborough, who has been for many years the Deputy Grand Master, has, in consequence of long-continued ill health, resigned his office, to the regret of every member of the Order; his kindness, courtesy, and liberality having endeared him to all. Lord Panmure has been appointed to succeed him.

The Engraving is from an excellent full-length portrait, life-size, by Grant, which fills one of the spaces in the Freemasons' Hall. It has just been capitally engraved by Sheaton.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ZETLAND, GRAND MASTER OF THE FREEMASONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

## THE MAY QUEEN AND HER GARLAND, GLATTON, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

(FROM A DRAWING BY CUTHBERT BEDE.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that the "times are altered" from what they were in Goldsmith's day, and that "trade's unfeeling train" has "usurped the land," and put to flight many of the picturesque old customs that won for our country the name of "Merry England," yet the May-day festival is still observed in some of the nooks and corners of our isle. Its ceremonials vary according to local customs. In Cornwall it is the "dipping-day," when those who do not sport a piece of "May" in their hats or button-holes are squirted upon with syringes, or visited with an impromptu *douche* bath. In a few—a very few—villages they retain the true May-day merrymaking, so dear to poets and painters, and

Dance about the maypole, and in the hazel copse,
Till Charles's Wain comes out above the tall white chimney-tops.

Our Illustration represents May-day as it is observed in the village of Glatton, in Huntingdonshire, and depicts a veritable "Queen o' the May," together with her attendants and "garland." The drawing from which it is made was sketched from the life by Cuthbert Bede, who has given the following description of the Huntingdonshire May-day customs:—

"The garland, which in Norfolk is a hoop wreathed with flowers, is of a pyramidal shape, and in this respect resembles the old 'milkmaid's garland.' It is composed of crown-imperials, tulips, anemones, cowslips, kingcups, daffodils, meadow orchis, wall-flowers, primroses, lilacs, laburnums, and as many roses and bright flowers as the season may have produced. These, with the addition of green boughs, are made into a huge pyramidal nosegay, from the front of which a gaily-dressed doll stares vacantly at her admirers. This doll is intended to represent Flora. From the base of the nosegay hang ribbons, handkerchiefs, pieces of silk, and any other gay-coloured fabric that can be borrowed for the occasion. The garland is carried by the two maids of honour to the May Queen (her Majesty, in respect of a train, being like the old woman out shorter, of the nursery song), who place their hands beneath the nosegay and allow the gay-coloured streamers to fall towards the ground. The 'garland' is thus some six feet in height.

"The sovereignty of 'the Queen o' the May' is not hereditary, but elective; her Majesty being annually chosen by her schoolfellows on the morning of May-day, and dethroned in the evening. Her chief symbol of sovereignty is a parasol of the antiquated umbrella pattern, which she bears with grace and dignity. Moreover, she wears white gloves, and carrieth a bag in which a white pocket-handkerchief is displayed, and in which she will place all pecuniary donations. She has a white veil, too; in front of her dress is her bouquet, and around her bonnet is her crown a coronal of flowers. That Odd Fellow's ribbon and badge (the property of the village shoemaker) which now ornaments the 'garland,' last May-day was hung around her Majesty's neck the substitute for the ribbon of the Garter. You may be quite sure that her Majesty is dressed in her very best finery, and has put on that white frock for the first time since last summer. Observe, too, her white stockings and 'sandall'd shoon'. It is fortunate for her that it is a fine day, and dry under foot, for otherwise she would feel the need for the brogues of her every-day life. Let us hope that she will have as merry a day as had Tennyson's May Queen.

"Preceding the two maids of honour with their garland, and followed by her female attendants, her Majesty makes the tour of her native place, and, at the various houses of the gentle and simple, exhibits the charms of Flora and the garland. If, as is commonly the case, the Regal procession is composed of school children, they sing such songs as may have been taught them. It is then usual for those of her Majesty's subjects who do not wish their loyalty called in question to make a pecuniary present to the May Queen, who forthwith deposits it in her pocket-handkerchief bag of tribute, in order to meet the expenses of the coronation banquet. This feast will take place in the school-room, or in some large-roomed cottage, at the fashionable tea hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time her Majesty, who has been somewhat wearied with the morning's procession, will be graciously pleased to condescend to sit down in the midst of her loving subjects, and will probably quaff tea (at the least) of those cups that cheer but do not inebriate, and will consume plum-cake and bread-and-butter in proportion. If the votive offerings have been large, the tea-table delicacies are increased by the luxurious addition of peppermint-drops, brandy-balls, toffy, and other kinds of 'suck.' When her Majesty and suite have consumed as much of the tea, and cakes, and goodies, as human energies will permit, they pocket the relics of the sweets, and then proceed to disport themselves by 'Throwing at the Garland.'

"A cord has been drawn from chimney to chimney, or from tree to tree, across the village street. From the centre of the cord hangs a hoop of flowers, and in the centre of the hoop is suspended the doll Flora. Balls have been purchased with a portion of the morning's gifts, the boys are permitted to join in the sports, and, in the expressive language of pantomime, 'now the fun begins.' The balls are thrown backwards and forwards over the rope and garland, and, if Flora's nose should be damaged by a bad shot, why, it is no more than Flora might expect for exposing herself in the very heat of the fire. Games are then instituted: 'I spy,' 'Tick,' 'Here we go round the mulberry bush,' 'Thread the needle,' 'What have I appreticed my son to?' 'Blind man's buff,' &c.; in all of which her Majesty lays aside her crown (and bonnet), and cares of state, frolics the maddest, merriest of all. Perchance the village shoemaker (who is always a musician) may permit his household band to be in attendance, when 'the tuneless pipe,' or 'harsh-scraped violin,' will wind up the May-day sports with a dance, and send the Queen o' the May to bed, wearied out indeed, but happier than some Queens whose crowns have been of gold and jewels, and whose dominion has extended to the uttermost ends of the earth."

THE MAY QUEEN AND HER GARLAND, AT GLATTON, HUNTINGDONSHIRE

LAUNCH OF H.M. SCREW STEAM SHIP OF WAR THE "ROYAL SOVEREIGN," 121 GUNS, AT PORTSMOUTH. (SEE NEXT PAGE)

## LAUNCH OF THE "ROYAL SOVEREIGN."

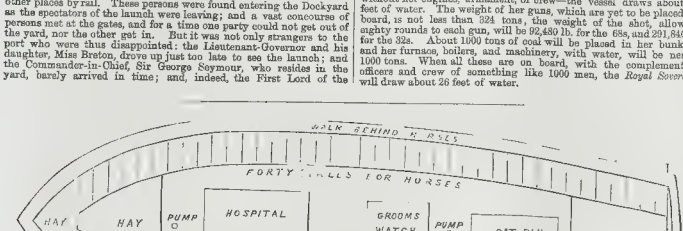
THE launch of the *Royal Sovereign*, 121, screw-ship, which took place at Portsmouth on Saturday last, was one of the most successful and beautiful that have ever taken place. It will be remembered that the last launch at that port of a ship of her class, that of the *Marlborough*, was not satisfactory. On that occasion her Majesty and the Royal family were present, and after the ship had gone half-way down the slip she hung up, and could by no means be got further till the return of the tide at midnight. A considerable sensation was created by this circumstance, and anxiety was naturally felt as to the result of last Saturday's launch. As is usual on such occasions, the *employés* had the day after nine o'clock in the morning, as a holiday, and at that hour the public began to take their places. A booth at the head of the slip had been erected, and some hundreds of tickets for the general public had been provided for many thousands of persons on both sides of the slipway. Upon the lofty heights of the middle deck ports of the *Queen*, 121, and the *Prince of Wales*, 131, on either side of the *Royal Sovereign*, galleries had been constructed, and these and every other available spot were crowded by spectators. At about five minutes past eleven the ceremony of naming the ship was performed by Miss Seymour, eldest daughter of the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour, and at ten minutes past eleven, the tide being favourable, owing to a south-west wind, a quarter of an hour sooner than was anticipated, the blocks and dog-shores which held the ship fast were knocked away, and, after receiving some pressure from the rams, she began to move, and glided into the water in the most beautiful manner, the assembled thousands enthusiastically cheering, and the band of the Royal Marines playing "Rule Britannia." On emerging from the shed the Royal standard, the Union-jack, and the Admiralty were hoisted, and the band played the National Anthem. The anchor being dropped, the noble ship rounded to it with the utmost ease.

The only thing that caused any regret whatever was the fact of the vessel going off the stocks a quarter of an hour sooner than was at first intended. Many persons were thus disappointed in seeing the launch, especially some thousands of those who went from London and other places by rail. These persons were found entering the Dockyard as the spectators of the launch were leaving; and a vast concourse of persons met at the gates, and for a time one party could not get out of the yard, nor the other get in. But it was not only strangers to the port who were thus disappointed: the Lieutenant-Governor and his daughter, Miss Breton, drove up just too late to see the launch; and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Seymour, who resides in the yard, barely arrived in time; and, indeed, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Charles Wood who had gone down to Ryde on purpose to see the launch, only did so by dint of great activity.

The following are the dimensions of the *Royal Sovereign*:—Length between perpendiculars, 247 feet; length of keel, 201½ feet; breadth extreme, 60½ feet; breadth for tonnage, 59 feet 2½ in.; depth in hold, 25 feet 4 in. Burden, 3765 tons; power of engines, 900 horses.

Bare figures, however, scarcely convey an adequate idea of the enormous power that slumbers in this colossal ship. The 131 guns which she carries will, at each discharge, inactive 7826 lbs. of shot, or one broadside would pour into its foe more than a ton weight of metal, and at half a mile distance this destructive discharge could be directed with certainty upon a space not more than twenty feet square; at treble the distance, or nearly 3000 yards, every shot would tell upon the hull of a frigate. During the late war these floating batteries sank somewhere in public estimation, not because their power had been proved to be less than was expected, but because they had no opportunity of putting forth their strength. If they stood inactive before Cronstadt or Sebastopol, it was because no one dared to accept their defiant challenge; if Napier or Dundas could not "get in," certainly the Russians could not "get out;" and for this bloodless victory no small share was due to the increased power and weight of metal with which our ships were armed.

As she lies in the water the *Royal Sovereign* presents a remarkably fine appearance. She is somewhat longer than the *Marlborough* and the *Wellington*, both of which lie within a few cables' length of her. The hull has a finer "entrance," and her lines are more pleasing than those of the other ships. The figure-head is a very excellent likeness of the Queen, and displays somewhat more of art than is usually to be found in works of this class. The stern is provided with spacious galleries, and the upper deck will afford one of the finest naval promenades. A walk of eight times round the upper deck will be within a few yards of a mile. Far down below the water-line is the immense hold, where the boiler and furnaces and motive power of the ship will be placed in her bunkers, and her furnace, boilers, and machinery, with water, will be nearly 1000 tons. When all these are on board, with the complement of officers and crew of something like 1000 men, the *Royal Sovereign* will draw about 26 feet of water.




THE SHIP "SOUTHAMPTON" FITTED FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF HOWE AND CUSHING'S STUD FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

## HOWE AND CUSHING'S TROUPE AND STUD.

A NOVEL artistic importation took place at Liverpool a few days since, when the large and commodious ship *Southampton* arrived, having on board the bulk of the properties belonging to Howe and Cushing's equestrian and gymnastic establishment at New York. The collection is a very attractive assemblage of wonders, natural and artificial—bipeds and quadrupeds, and works of luxury and ornament, and equally striking was the mode in which these items were packed or stowed away for the voyage. First was a corps of thirteen native Indians of the Snake tribe, two women and eleven men, including a chief, a mystery-man, and nine warriors, with their full complement of weapons, implements of the chase, and interesting native costumes. These members of the aboriginal American tribes take part, we understand, in the performances of the Circus, in which they introduce their war dance, council consultations, and music.

Next was the noble stud of horses by which the performances at the Circus are to be mainly carried on. These consist of forty-two cream-coloured horses of fine symmetry; twenty are superb ring-horses, of varied breeds. Among these are individual specimens of rare excellence, including the celebrated horse "Black Eagle."

The stud also includes two finely-trained and sagacious mules; and in addition to all these are several quadruped performers of rare accomplishments. The arrangements for the voyage were as follows:—The vessel, which cleared out on the 21st, did not leave New York till the 25th of March last; and, consequently, was only twenty-four days on the voyage; to provide against which forty days' provisions had been laid in, including twenty tons of compressed hay, 1000 bushels of oats, and 115 casks of water. Each horse was provided with a separate stall, and means were adopted to secure them slight exercise during the voyage; and the result of these preparations was the very small amount of loss sustained during the voyage, four only of all the animals having died during the voyage.

Besides the artistes and animals, this collection embraces also a large number of superb and gorgeous carriages, all of which are used in the various spectacles of the Circus. These include the gorgeously-decorated "Apollonicon," the characteristic "Indian carriage," and several other vehicles of great splendour.

The artistes bring with them their own house. The pavilion in which the performances take place is composed of canvas red, white, and blue—supported on forty-two poles, bearing the flags of all nations, the centre one being of great altitude, and having the national emblematic banner.

The Circus is covered with a rich velvet-pile carpet, and the seats with rich mosaic tapestry—supplied by Messrs. Jeffery, Morrish, and Co., at a cost exceeding £200.

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A FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE CHINESE EXPEDITION.—The *Pays* contains the following, which must be taken at least with considerable reserve:—"A private letter from London, of the 23rd instant, communicates to us several facts connected with the expedition against China. Recent intelligence had been received from Malta that the health of General Ashburnham had improved. It was hoped he would shortly be able to resume his sea voyage and proceed to his destination. It appears that the number of the expeditionary troops, now about 15,000 strong, is to be raised to 20,000, and that measures are being taken to fill up vacancies and keep the effective force of each regiment to its full complement. Should Chinese not come to terms, it is not thought that the operations of the war can be finished in one campaign. We are assured that the English intend seizing, in the first instance, on the island of Formosa, which is separated from the Chinese continent by the channel or strait of the same name. This island is a dependency of the Fo-kien province, which touches that of Kwang-Tung, of which Canton is the capital. The island of Formosa is 425 kilometres in length, by 160 in breadth. It is rich, fertile, and very healthy. Its chief town is Thai-wan. It has at times a garrison of about 12,000 men. It is a well-selected spot for establishing depôts, magazines, and hospitals of an army, by means of a few military arrangements judiciously corresponding with the advantageous configuration and position of the country. It is easy to form a strong establishment there. The Court of Pekin attaches great importance to the possession of Formosa, which during the second half of the seventeenth century was the scene of a severe contest, and was annexed to the empire in 1683 by a soldier chief of the Emperor Khang-Hi, as the result of the victories obtained by that great Prince."

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.—Madame Ristori, in her last appearance but one on the Vienna stage, astonished her audience by acting in an amusing scene, which, though it frequently occurs in Italy, is seldom if ever witnessed north of the Alps. The little comedy was entitled "Ciò che piace alla prima attrice"—that which is most agreeable to the prima pal actress). In this piece lively and witty conversation was carried on by Madame Ristori from the stage with different friends scattered through the pit; who in their turn conversed with other friends placed in the boxes, who again addressed the actress on the stage. Mdme Ristori talked easily, declaimed from the "Maid of Orleans," told anecdotes of her youth and of her early artistical career; and, after half an hour of the most complete and natural acting, and the brightest and most brilliant conversations, closed the piece by saying that the power of keeping the attention of the public chained so long, this it was "che piace alla prima attrice."

INTRIGUES IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The Phanariote Bishops of Bulgaria and Roumelia are the most bitter enemies of the Sclavonic elements, and the following circumstance testifies to their hostile dispositions. The Bishop of this district handed into the Divan a denunciation, in which he described the inhabitants of the town and district as revolutionists; he even asserted that they were meditating an insurrection. The Governor of Adrianople, Ismail Pacha, was ordered to proceed to Philippopol to examine the truth of this statement. On the Governor's arrival the Bishop denied that he had written to the Divan, but was confounded when the Pacha produced his very letter. The inquiry proved that the assertions of the Bishop were calumnies, and the latter then endeavoured to gain over Ismail Pacha to his cause by sending him a present of 20,000 piasters (about £200), and three fair cloaks, valued at 15,000 piasters. Ismail Pacha returned these presents, and departed for Constantinople to report the whole proceedings to the Divan, taking with him two delegates chosen by the district to represent the calumnies to which they have been subject.—*Augsburg Gazette*

A NEW KIND OF FORAGE.—Prince Schwartzenberg has lately made successful experiments in some of his farms for converting the leaves of the ash-tree into forage for cows. About 50 lb. of the leaves were, in October last, arranged in a tub with alternate layers of salt, and mixed with chopped rye-straw; and even in the cows. This new food appeared so palatable to them that they would select the leaves with the greatest avidity, leaving the straw untouched. The leaves were then given to them without any mixture, and were eaten with the same relish.

MIRAGE.—The curious phenomenon of mirage was lately witnessed at Simand, near Arad, in Hungary, when St. Martin, a village three miles distant, became distinctly visible to the astonished inhabitants of the former place, so distinctly, indeed, that not only the houses, but also the people walking in the streets, could be distinguished. All of colossal size. The inscriptions on the tombstones of the Jewish cemetery were perfectly legible. The apparition lasted about thirty-five minutes, and then faded away. The ignorant multitude interpreted it as a sign of the end of the world, which they confidently expect to take place on the 13th of June.

THE ELM DESTROYER.—This insect, known to naturalists under the name of *Scolytes destructor*, is a most dangerous enemy to the chief ornament of public walks. It is a small beetle, scarcely two lines in length, and is generated under the bark of the elm, working its way in a direction thus causing the death of the tree by intercepting in every direction thus causing the death of the tree by intercepting in every direction the circulation of the sap. Most of the fine elms of the Champs Elysées are ravaged by this insect, and means are now being resorted to in order to save them from certain destruction, by peeling off the old bark. Dr E Robert, has, by numerous experiments, ascertained that the whole vertical system may be regenerated by this method. The larvæ contained in the bark are thus removed, and the insects in their perfect state destroyed.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.—A fearful tragedy was enacted near Mount Washington, in Bullit County, on Thursday, April 2, at the residence of Mr. Julius Bukey, an old gentleman, with the first took the life of his daughter Bettie, and then his own. The particulars of this bloody deed, from what we can learn, are these: A young man named John Roby, a neighbour, had been paying his addresses to the daughter, who was partial to him, but the match was strenuously opposed by the father of the girl. He had an intimation or impression that they were about to elope to get married, and on the fatal evening the young lady, who was about seventeen years of age, told her father, who said but the moment before entered the room, that she would pay a visit to a neighbour, and refused to let her leave the house. Angry words ensued, and in the heat of passion the father drew a revolver and shot her twice, both shots taking effect, one through her head and the other in her back. The unfortunate girl fell dead at his feet, in the presence of the horror stricken wife and children. The murderer committed the deed, rushed from the house with the fatal weapon in his hand, pursued by a son, who had been hastily attracted to the scene by the report of the pistol. He tried to use his father's arm to prevent further bloodshed, and to wrench the pistol from him, but he eluded his grasp, and, after retreating a few steps, placed the pistol to his own head, and blew his brains out. Mr Bukey was a man of some property, and much respected by his neighbours, and was over fifty years of age.—*Louisville Courier*.

AN IN-GRAIN MILLIONAIRE.—A Chicago paper states that one of the grain and produce firms in that city handled within the last year, in their business, 12,500,000 dollars, their cheques on a single bank amounting to 8,000,000 dollars. 5,250,000 bushels of grain passed through their hands.

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## Memorabilia,

### LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### QUERIES.

LETTING IN THE NEW YEAR.—In Lancashire, and the north of England generally, a superstition prevails to the effect that it is extremely unlucky to admit a fair-complexioned person first across your threshold on the morning of the New Year. To guard against this contingency a relative or friend is engaged to demand admittance at about half-past twelve on New Year's Day, who, after an hour's customary compliments and partaking of cake and wine, retires home. Such is the apprehension of some that they interrogate from the first-floor window to avoid the imposture of a blood visitor. As many wealthy and educated families firmly adhere to this practice, on the 31st of December last I inserted a satire upon the custom in one of our daily journals, and received numerous communications in reply. It was also subsequently noticed in a humorous manner by *Punch*, the writer evidently being unacquainted with the customary. Can any of your readers enlighten me as to its origin, or whether there is a kindred belief in any other part of the country respecting the virtues of a dark complexion?—W. LEIGH SHARPE, Manchester.

HOME-GROWN TOBACCO.—How many acres of land would it take to grow tobacco for home consumption, calculating on the duty paid to the Exchequer? In these days of "cheap glass" might not the same quantity be grown in this country in hothouses, &c.? The average quantity of the weed in England is sixteen ounces per head, but, owing to the adverse verdict of the *Lancet* (and all reasonable and sensible men must bow to the decision of the medical profession), the consumption for the future will be greatly diminished. I strongly recommend smokers to give me a fair trial; I am free from acro-narcotic qualities, &c.; and I can boast of soothing, tranquilizing properties, innocuous to Englishmen.—THE COMMON LETTUCE.

PORTRAIT OF RICHARD II.—I see mention made in your last Number of a picture of "Richard II.," supposed to be one of the earliest portraits in existence of an English King, and hence possessing great value. Can you tell me whether there are many portraits extant of Henry VI., and where any are to be seen? I lately became possessed of one painted on oak, and should be glad to compare it with others, or to show it to anyone who is able to decide upon its merits. The picture is about twenty inches by fourteen, and seems to be very old, and, though scratched here and there, is in tolerable preservation.—D. W.

### ANSWERS.

SHAKSPEAREAN RELICS.—A correspondent in "Memorabilia" asks whether the cup presented to Garrick by the Mayor and Corporation of Stratford-upon-Avon be that which was recently sold in Mr. Berry's sale? I answer *certainly not*. The latter cup once belonged to Thomas Hill, of peripatetic and Paul Pry memory, and its traditionary fame is that in times past John Kemble, Edmund Malone, and other disciples of "*sweet Willy*," drew from its concavity copious draughts of choice claret, believing it to be of the *true wood*, which had been all but worshipped by devoted pilgrims from every land. The "*fair goblet*" from which Garrick quaffed at the Stratford Jubilee was a far superior and better-authenticated relic than the one in question: being of a very chaste and classical form, delicately carved lined with silver-gilt, with a cover surmounted by a bunch of mulberry leaves and fruit also in silver-gilt. At the the death of Mrs. Garrick it was sold by Mr. Christie, and, after a spirited competition, Mr. Johnson, of Southampton-street, Strand, became its purchaser for £127 1s. On the 3rd of May, 1769, the freedom of Stratford-upon-Avon was presented to Garrick by the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, inclosed in a most beautiful cassolette or casket, made (as they express it) "*of that very mulberry-tree planted by Shakspeare's own hand.*" This casket is elaborately and exquisitely carved with bas-reliefs in front. The carver was T. Davis, "a celebrated artist of Birmingham." The price paid for carving it was £50. To this precious relic are attached the following unique and interesting documents. The freedom of Stratford, engrossed upon vellum, with the corporation seal in red and white wax; the Town Clerk's letter to Garrick (this letter produced at the Jubilee), asking him to present the Corporation with some "statue or picture of their immortal townsman, and of himself, to place in their Hall, just then (Dec. 9, 1768) built;" Francis Wheeler's letter accompanying the casket; Garrick's cuttings from the daily newspapers, relative to the Jubilee, with his autograph notes upon the same; the original bill of the performances during the Jubilee; Garrick's order to his banker to pay Mr. Ayre £84 for his music "to the Ode," with the Doctor's receipt, &c. These, with several curious drawings, prints, theatrical squibs, and playbills, were selected by me many years ago from the long-undisturbed and dusty archives of dainty Davy! To say nothing of the Shakspearean silver medal that he wore at the Jubilee, and a finely-carved octagonal tea-caddy and a cribbage-board, both of the mulberry-tree, the casket and its accompanying curiosities have long been *mine*. This day (April 23) is the anniversary of Shakspeare's birth, which might well be kept as a day of public thanksgiving to the Great Spirit for having sent such a light into the world the highest and the brightest of human intelligences.—GEORGE DANIEL, Canonbury.

UNLESMOTE.—A question is asked in your Paper, of April 11th, respecting the derivation of the term *vinewente*, now transformed into *woolmote*. The signification of both is the same. The old term for wool was *wlok*. In the Frisian, which the English language so much resembles, it is *wlle*. In Psalm cxlvii., 5, we have "Se seld snaw swa wes *wulle*" (who giveth snow like wool). So wag wulles (a way of wool). Unlesmote, probably, therefore, must have signified a woolmart or wool-meeting, the spelling having undergone gradual transformation.—H.

WHAT DOES THE DAY BEGIN?—Many years ago I remember reading a most clear and able explanation of this question in Captain Basil Hall's "Fragments of Voyages and Travels." I am unable to refer to the book at present; but, if my memory serves me, your correspondents will find an answer to their questions in one of the volumes of the series of that work. S. L. B.'s conjecture is right. The antipodes, or rather the 180th parallel of longitude, is chosen on board all British ships as the line in crossing which the name of the day is altered in the log. Whether the same line is adopted in foreign vessels I am not aware. The early circumnavigators, who sailed from E to W., on arriving at the Philippine Islands, which had been colonised from Europe by way of the Cape of Good Hope, found themselves exactly in the case which "A Mathematical Tutor" supposes. There was exactly twenty-four hours between the two calculations.—S. R. G., Bath.

VULGAR ERRORS.—With respect to the old newspaper cutting (reprinted in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of April 18), at least one of the "errors" had some foundation. In Hastings, in 1650, eight-pence was paid for two hedgehogs. The reward for a fox was one shilling. I am indebted for my information to the *Hastings News*.—J. G.

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### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

RECEIVED.—B. J. W., Godolphin, Salus populi est, &c.; Fera, Bacchus, C. D. I. B. J. A. P., J. M., A Subscriber, A Hemp-grower, A Brigham Graduate, Remy Dewar, Jan. 1, A Lambeth Boy, Mathematical Tutor, James Arthur, "C. W. T.," Photo, Francis Baker, Pipe, Geo. Tuck, A Constant Reader, W. W. Theodora Watts, H. D., Pandora, C. W. H. W. G. H., S. R. J., A Devonian, C. C. P. Carr, Rotherhithe, Honey C. B. H., Thomas Jones, Anonyme, Abchurch, A Constant Reader, William Cook, Cornelius, H. B. Bird, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Rev. Mr. Meadows, Tom Noddy, Fergus H., Rebus, R. Cumberland, Lancaster, J. C. W. H., Wm. White, A Constant Reader, Tom Moody, Jas. Mabbett, Francis Lewis, H. Callow, Alpha, Harrowensis, Wesleyan, Tyrtæus, T. C., William Beck, James Russell, B. B., Gustah, Zero, Ignoramus, I. S. P., S. Winstone, S. Arthur Edgell, T. F., Workman, E. W. W., Tantæ avidus, E. L., Eden Workman, Walter Lambert, C. P. P., W. C. (Liverpool), H. W. Williams, M. A. States, H. N., Caroline Myers Anglo-Indian, A Dreamer, T. W., W. North, Y. L., Count Collins, W. S. (Doncaster), Ironwatha, L. L., Catherine Freeman, J. B., Owlet, W. G. H., A Constant Reader (Cambridge), Rienzi, John Pike, A Constant Subscriber (Manchester), Anne Hale, R. A., Thos. Wilder, J. Jones, D. M., A. K. M., W. (a country reader), H. C. Stuart, A. L., Rebus, Mark Ayre, L., Cuth. Armytage, A rushcutter, A. L. L., Dalrymple, W., Hazer, W. King, A. C. R., Randal Leslie, A Constant Reader, Florence, J. W. H. E., Cornelius, Rev. J. C. J. W. Gooch, S. T. J. Brett, C. J. A., Thomas, James Bevan, and Denis M'Gil predy.

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE personal constitution of the new Parliament has been very naturally the subject of much consideration and a great deal of conjecture. There has been a somewhat exaggerated view taken of the changes in the representation, as involving an infusion of untried men, and which in some quarters has created alarm. Very desolating pictures have been drawn of an undisciplined mob of unpractised legislators, under the unpractised guidance of a new Speaker, resolving the House of Commons into something no better than is presented to the world by a local legislature in a recent annexation of the United States. Now, in the first place, the number of members returned to the coming Parliament who had no seats in the last is one hundred and ninety, and of these between thirty and forty have formerly been in Parliament, and some of them are really what may be called old hands. In the next place, a large proportion of the new members are men of mature years, of business habits and experience in various callings in life, and can have little to learn in the way of order, regularity, and diligence; while the young and inexperienced are at least gentlemen, who, either by themselves or their friends, have been entered in the lists of the House of Commons as the best training-school for a man who means to do his work in the world. In all but a very few instances the choice of such a career indicates a consciousness of the possession of the intellect and the purpose for its requirements. It has been a fashion to say that it takes at least two Sessions to acquire a member to the moral atmosphere of the House; but in examining the moral atmosphere of the House; but in examining down that axiom too little weight is given to the influence of the genius of the place. It is, besides, reversing the order of things to suppose that some hundred and twenty or thirty neophytes could leaven the old mass instead of being speedily absorbed in it; even admitting that the merchants, barristers, railway directors, and men who have been directing the business of their own localities, who constitute the majority of recently-elected members, are a set of impracticable greenhorns. Let it be given that the new members possess, individually, the ordinary qualifications; that they have tolerably strong and enduring "physiques" (a property by no means to be overlooked); that they are moderately gifted with brains, and not wholly divested of worldly tact; and if they will, for a very short time, study and conciliate the requirements of a busy assembly bent, not upon theorising or oratorising, but solely on practical government, there is no reason to doubt but that in a month the most experienced observer of Parliament will find it difficult to detect any deficiencies or to note any material difference betweenthe old House and the new—except in the matter of faces and voices.

In estimating probabilities with regard to the more or less rapidity with which new membership may be adapted into shape, it should be noted that the elections, however they have resulted in changes of men, have wrought no difference in the class from which members have been selected. There are but three tradesmen proper—that is men who start from their shops to go to the House—among them, and one of them has had a seat in Parliament before; while it need hardly be said of the working class, strictly so called, there has not been the slightest infusion. The material to work upon is therefore the same as ever; and if in past times a short apprenticeship has been found sufficient, after every general election, to bring the House up, we will not say to the mark, but to a certain standard of efficiency, there is little fear of our being now troubled with a plague of Parliamentary mediocrity.

A word or two on the new members or at least on some of the more prominent among them, may not just now be out of place. Of the aristocracy proper, that is scions of the Peerage, there are about twenty among the new members. First on the list is Lord Aldhorp, who has succeeded in ousting a Conservative from the representation of South Northamptonshire. A host of associations naturally arise at the mention of that name, which was once the rallying-point of a great party in the State when borne by a man who, without genius, without even any striking ability, and who could not speak two consecutive words without stammering, by the mere force of high character and good sense led the House of Commons during one of the greatest political struggles which have occurred since the Revolution. The present Lord Althorp is the son and nephew of Lord Grey's Chancellor of the Exchequer, being a son of the present Earl Spencer, Lord Steward of the Household. He is yet very young, having been born in 1832. He enters Parliament with all the prestige that can attach to a name, and his career will probably be watched. The new member for Hull has also a hereditary name to sustain, for people will be apt to expect something from a Lord Ashley. Running down the list, there is little to be said of the other Lords and Honourables on whom the eye falls in succession, except that the Hon. Captain Annesley has been in the Crimea; and so has Lord Dunkellin, where he was taken prisoner; besides which he is now with the Persian expedition; has been up in a balloon from Vauxhall; and will be Marquis of Clanricarde in due time. The return of Lord Ingestre for Stafford is noteworthy, inasmuch as this young nobleman, while a subaltern in the Life Guards, acquired a reputation as a student of political and social questions which bid fair to fit him for a careful and energetic public life. Merely naming the Earl of Lincoln and Lord Worsley as the sons of well-known public men, we may pass over the Bathursts, and Burys, and Cavendishes, and Denisons, and Hays, and Curzons, whose sounding names do luckily the roll of new members, and come to the next class in dignity. The Baronets figure in the new list to the number of seventeen or eighteen. Three of them namely, Sir Edward Burton, Sir Edward Colebrooke, and Sir Harry Verney—have sat in previous Parliaments. Of the rest, the only one whom it is necessary to distinguish is Sir Arthur Elton, member for Bath. This gentleman has for some little time been an active member of that out-of-door congress of politicians which is always more or less in operation in this country; and has signalised himself as an advanced Liberal, of great breadth of view and as a thoughtful exponent of certain politico-economic and social questions. The order of Knighthood is but poorly represented. Sir John Potter (famous for supplanting Mr Bright at Manchester and Sir Frederic Smith, an eminent military engineer, who sat for a short time in the last Parliament for Chatham, but was unseated on petition) comprising the list. In the table of precedence the learned professions are entitled to the next *pas*; and so it may be stated that there are eight or ten barristers recruited to the legal ranks of the House; but, as no less than eleven of that profession were ousted from their seats at the election, they can hardly be called an addition. First in rank and standing in the profession is Mr Bolt, ex-Attorney-General; Mr. Bovill, and Mr. K. Macaulay, are names of eminence in Westminster Hall; while Mr. A. W. Kinglake has a world-wide literary fame as the author of "Eothen." There are two Aldermen of the Corporation of London among the newly-elected members; namely, Alderman Copeland, a Parliamentary representative of many years' standing, who has regained his seat for Stoke-upon-Trent, and Sir Robert Carden, who has had the honour to defeat a member of the Government at Gloucester. There are some twenty officers of the Army who are now for the first time representatives of the people. The only really noticeable personages among them are General Windham, popularly called the "hero of the Redan," and General Thompson, the veteran Reformer, whose laurels have been for many years won in the field of politics rather than in those of warfare. The number of naval officers is small, and when and has mentioned Lord Clarence Paget, who rather distinguished himself before Sebastopol, the chronicle of more or less notabilities is exhausted.

In the last Parliament there were two Quakers, Mr. Bright and Mr. James Bell. Those gentlemen are among the rejected, but the sect is still represented by Mr. Charles Gilpin and Mr. Henry Pease. The traditional obstinacy of Quakerism has in many respects been compelled to yield to the conventionalities of the House of Commons. Mr. Bright is understood to have gladly availed himself of the opportunity afforded by his membership to drop the "thee" and the "thou" of his persuasion; and if he still adhered to the "coat" it was in a modified form, and in no other respect could one have traced in him any mark of the peculiarities of the Society of Friends. Long admixture with political life out of Parliament has worked similar effects on Mr. Charles Gilpin; and, certainly, any one who saw him appear on the hustings at Northampton, would not have recognised, either in his costume or his phraseology, the slightest approach to Quakerism. Mr. Pease has a family right to mention, inasmuch as his brother was the first Quaker who sat in Parliament. He was one of the famous Peace Embassy to St. Petersburg in 1854.

A general review of the list of new members, apart from the above classification, does not afford much scope for remark. There is to be sure Mr. Caird, now member for Dartmouth, whose fame as an agriculturist and statistician has long been unquestioned. Mr. Cuninghame, who has gained a seat for Brighton, acquired some notoriety for having contested Westminster at the general election of 1852; but he has been still more signalised for his attacks on the system pursued in the conduct of the National Gallery of Pictures. Mr. Hanbury, as the successful candidate in a contest for Middlesex, may be entitled to mention on that account; but he has also acquired some notice from the fact that he is the third of an eminent firm of brewers whom constituencies have sent to the new Parliament, which has been thus generously supplied with Hanbury, Buxton, and Co.'s entire. Although not, strictly speaking, a new member, as he has sat in former Parliaments, Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope is a recruit of the election of 1857; and, for want of better, he may be placed among the number of notabilities, inasmuch as he is a shining light of Puseyism, and has proved his devotion to opinions by setting aside a large sum from his annual income for the building and endowment of a church in which the principles of his sect are carried out in their fullest integrity. Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh, who has been, after several attempts, at length returned for Yarmouth, is not a Parliamentary novice; for as member for Youghal, some years ago, he strove hard to make himself a prominent personage in the House. During his enforced secession from Parliament it is understood that he has applied himself to amateur journalism with remarkable success. Among the new members who are old Parliamentarians may be mentioned Mr. Stanley, Mr. J. P. Somers, and Sir J. S. Trelawney. Each of these was distinguished in his way. Mr. Stanley was well known as an earnest and philanthropic advocate for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes; Sir J. S. Trelawney was an advanced philosophic Radical; while Mr. J. P. Somers was a striking and unimpeachable specimen of a class of Irish members, now nearly, if not altogether, extinct, under the combined influence of Father Mathew and the Encumbered Estates Court.

It will be seen that, considered as a whole, the new men, who have replaced some great, some most able, and many useful and efficient members of the last Parliament, are not of those who have been accustomed to fill the public eye, or of whom it can be confidently predicted that they will evolve high qualities as statesmen or legislators. Nevertheless, there at least is hope left with regard to those who are not known; and, however defective in many respects the constituencies of this country may be in the discharge of their duties, they are yet not altogether unworthy of so much faith as would induce us to believe that in substituting for nearly two hundred of their representatives other men they will not at least have supplied the Legislature on the average with an equal amount of good sense, good intention, and good character as that which they have withdrawn from it.

But, for good or for evil, in a few days the new Parliament will assemble for the dispatch of business. The early proceedings on such an occasion are uniform and simple. On the day appointed the House of Commons assembles, in a confused and uncertain manner, indicative of their being like sheep without a shepherd, and anxiously await a summons to the Upper House. There the Lord Chancellor, and other Peers are appointed a Royal Commission; and in a short address they signify the pleasure of her Majesty that the Lords spiritual and temporal and her faithful Commons should forthwith proceed to the business of the nation, and to this end they desire that the representatives of the people should retire to their own House and choose a Speaker, without whom no regular communication can take place between the Throne, or the Upper House, and the House of Commons.

Long before this it has been known who is to be the choice of the House, and the gentleman in question usually takes his place in the first seat on the front bench below the gangway, doing his utmost to look serene and unconscious of his coming honours. The Clerk of the House presides on this occasion, and it is to him that the mover and seconder of the nomination of the Speaker address themselves. Supposing that there is no contest for the office—which it is anticipated will be the case on the present occasion the speaking is in the first instance confined to the mover and seconder, and as soon as the vote of the House is taken they place themselves on each side of the chair of the Speaker, walk him up to the chair, and place him finally into the chair. The leader on the Ministerial side then makes a laudatory speech on behalf of the new chief officer of the House, and if the selection is unanimous the leader of the Opposition is equally gracious. The Speaker then returns thanks, and for that day the proceedings terminate. On the following day the Speaker appears in a Court costume, but without robes, and in a short wig; and in this guise he heads a procession of the House to the bar of the Chamber of Peers, where the Royal Commissioners are informed by him of the choice which the House has made of a Speaker, and he claims on their behalf all their ancient rights and privileges, especially including freedom of speech and exemption from arrest. The Lord Chancellor, in courteous terms, confirms, on the part of the Crown, the choice of the Commons, and again both Houses adjourn. For the next four or five days the Speaker sits from two to four o'clock to swear in the members. This is a tedious and dispiriting operation. The House is dull and quiet to a degree the stillness only interrupted occasionally by a call from the Speaker of "Members to be sworn, please to come to the table," when a sufficiently large batch has been got together to make the ceremony as imposing as possible, which is not much after all. At length, when all the members who have not signified their inability to attend have been sworn, there comes a day when, shortly before two o'clock, the Speaker, having for the first time assumed his full dress of state robes, is summoned to conduct the Commons once more to the Upper House, where the Speech from the Throne is delivered in the usual manner; the business of the Session then actually begins, and, all the extraordinary observances of a new Parliament having terminated, its individuality is lost, and the reign of routine once more begins.

SIR JOSHUA ROWE.—The Jamaica Legislative Council has unanimously passed a series of resolutions in record of its appreciation of the character and abilities of Sir Joshua Rowe, K.C.B., late Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor of the island, who has returned to England after nearly a quarter of a century's service in the colony. A portion of this time comprised a season of remarkable excitement and administrative difficulty; for Sir J. Rowe took office immediately after the abolition, and presided during the transition periods when negro slavery became apprenticeship, and when the latter was succeeded by emancipation. The retiring Chief Justice has won golden opinions from the colonists, and his departure has been attended by their regrets.

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY SCHEME.—The public allotment of the shares of the Russian Railways, states the *Nord*, was fixed to take place at St. Petersburg and other capitals on the 24th ult. The systematic and unjustified hostility of speculators and newspapers to the Russian Railway scheme (continues the Brussels organ of St. Petersburg) has hitherto had no other effect than to show more clearly than ever the evidence and the advantages the shareholders, as well as Europe and Russia, will derive from that vast enterprise. The shares are everywhere so much in demand that it is to be expected that the applications for them will be far from being satisfied. Even in Austria, in spite of the tactics of the Austrian press, public opinion is favourable to the undertaking. The journals of Prague, and a letter from Vienna, in the *Cologne Gazette* state that large sums have been subscribed in all the Austrian Empire, and particularly at Vienna. The *Ostdeutsche Post*, which attacks the enterprise with some bitterness, and menaces the shareholders with the miasma of the Putrid Sea, forgets that Russia is not Austria. If Russia, with the immense fertility of her soil, is even now, when the benefits of capital and the spirit of enterprise are unknown to her, the most productive country of Europe, what will she be when capital and enterprise shall have accomplished for her the miracles they have effected elsewhere?

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES.

IN presenting our readers with a series of portraits and biographical notices of Members and Associates of the Royal Academy just before the opening of the Annual Exhibition, we are anxious to state that we do not consider the present list in any way complete, or even the selection fully representative of the body from which our portraits are taken. Our readers will perhaps, therefore, understand that we give the present selection *en attendant*, hoping that later we shall be able to give another series. We are happy in having a large proportion of the class of Associates, inasmuch as, being the "rising men," greater curiosity is felt respecting them precisely as they are less known.

### JOHN GIBSON, R.A.

This strictly classical, yet original, sculptor was born in 1790. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker in Liverpool, and, like Chantrey, worked at that trade till, of his own entreaty, he was allowed to become a wood-carver. A visit to the works of Messrs. Francis, statuaries, elevated his ambition to be a sculptor; and the excellence of a model in wax which he executed when in his eighteenth year induced this firm to purchase his indentures and employ him themselves. He was now fortunate in obtaining the friendly interest of Roscoe, and at the expiration of his apprenticeship a subscription was raised sufficiently large to send him to Rome and support him there two years. In Rome he placed himself under Canova, and subsequently under Thorwaldsen, and the influence of both is apparent in his works. The great attractions and facilities in Rome for the study of plastic art have proved sufficient to retain him there almost throughout his professional career. Commencing with the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, and not long after that of Louis, King of Bavaria, he has enjoyed a rapid succession of commissions for ideal subjects. The Royal Academy elected him A.R.A. in 1833, and R.A. in 1836. We have no space to enumerate his poetical productions, but the following may be mentioned as among the more remarkable: "Mars and Venus," "Cupid Disguised as a Shepherd Boy," "Hebe," "Sleeping Shepherd," "Sappho," "Proserpine," and "Aurora." The monumental statue of the Queen, with allegorical figures, and the Parliamentary statue of Sir Robert Peel have been recently erected—the first in the Prince's Chamber, in the new Houses of Parliament; and the second in Westminster Abbey. In his latest works Mr. Gibson has, following the precedent afforded by classic art—not to mention the thick coats of paint of Mediæval art—introduced a slight tinge of colour, but the practice is not adopted by his brother sculptors, and as a question of esthetics is open to many objections.

### PATRICK MACDOWELL, R.A.

We take the few following facts in the life of this highly poetical sculptor from a very interesting autobiography which appeared in the *Art Journal* for 1850. Mr. Macdowell was born at Belfast in 1799. Losses sustained in business caused his father's death prematurely, and his wife and only child were left in a great measure unprovided for. As early as eight years of age the schoolmaster of the boy-artist discovered him drawing on his slate; but fortunately this gentleman was also an engraver, and instead of chastisement gave him encouragement. When twelve years of age his mother brought him to England, and after two more years' schooling he was apprenticed to a coachbuilder, from whom he was released at the end of four years by the bankruptcy of his master. Mr. Macdowell now happened to take a room in the house of a French sculptor named Cheuu, from whom he learnt the rudiments of his art so successfully that he soon ventured upon taking a small studio of his own. He now competed successfully for a commission for a monument to Major Cartwright, but the funds proved inadequate for its execution. He was, however, intrusted with work in marble shortly afterwards; and this, the "Girl Reading," and some large works executed for Mr. W. Beaumont, greatly enhanced his reputation, and secured him the rank of A.R.A. The generosity of Mr. Beaumont enabled him to visit Italy. At the end of eight months he returned, and completed his "Love Triumphant." To this succeeded "A Girl at Prayer," "Cupid," "Early Sorrow," "Psyche," "The Death of Virginia," and "Eve." The merit of these rendered them very prominent among the sculpture in the Great Exhibition of 1851, where they were all exhibited. In 1846 he was elected R.A. The genius of Mr. Macdowell, like that of Mr. Bailey, has certainly not met with due recognition, through the mismanagement which has denied nearly all the commissions and competitions for our public works.

### SIR WILLIAM CHARLES ROSS, R.A.

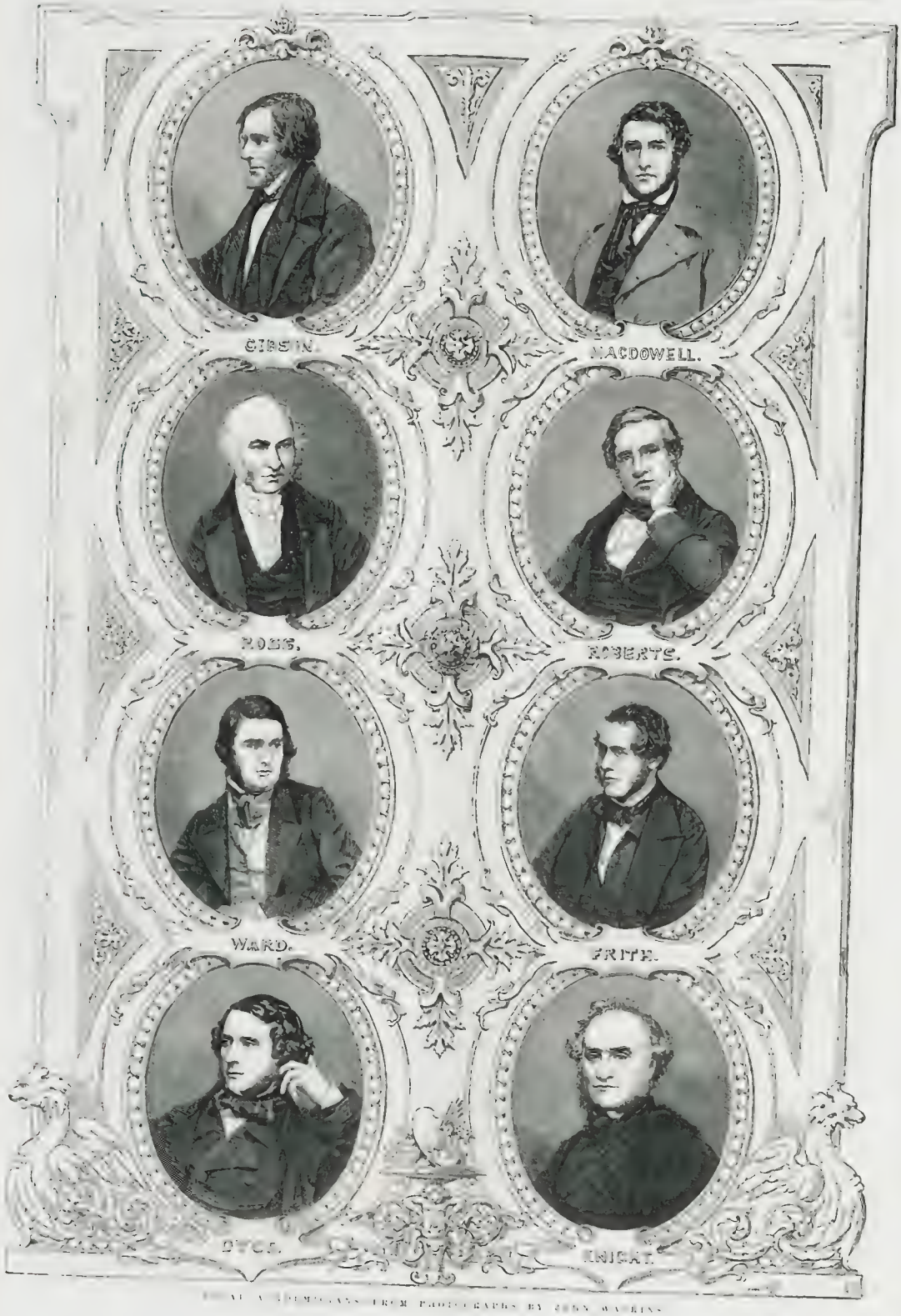
This courtly and exquisite miniature-painter was born in London, in 1794. The fact that his father was a miniature-painter and his mother an artist was favourable to the early development of his genius, and we consequently find him, displaying remarkable precocity, at the age of nine years, entered the Royal Academy as a student and gained in successive years various prizes from the Society of Arts and ultimately the gold medal of the Academy. Hilton being one of the unsuccessful competitors. For some time he worked in water-colours and subsequently in oil on a large scale, and to this may be attributed the unusually excellent cast the drawing of his miniatures. For as Hilton said: "When a man who draws in large forms is put into little, he compresses his knowledge, but a man who draws on little, when he paints on large, only enlarges his ign rance." Sir W. Ross, with a fondness of both unknown to the older masters, has worthily supported a branch of the arts in which we distinguished ourselves long before we could say anything of most of the others; and which the Japanese and Chinese could not at any other; but which the Egyptians and Assyrians were still pre-eminent. Sir W. Ross's portraits are most truthful in resemblance refined in feeling and expression and very broad and transparent in colour. The miniatures of Thurburn have more power and depth, but there is a question whether the qualities do not more legitimately belong to painting in oil. The career of Sir W. Ross has been as prosperous as that of Lawrence and he has painted a great portion of the Royal and aristocratic personages of this and other country. He was elected Associate in 1838, Academician in 1842, and was Knighted the same year.

### DAVID ROBERTS, R.A.

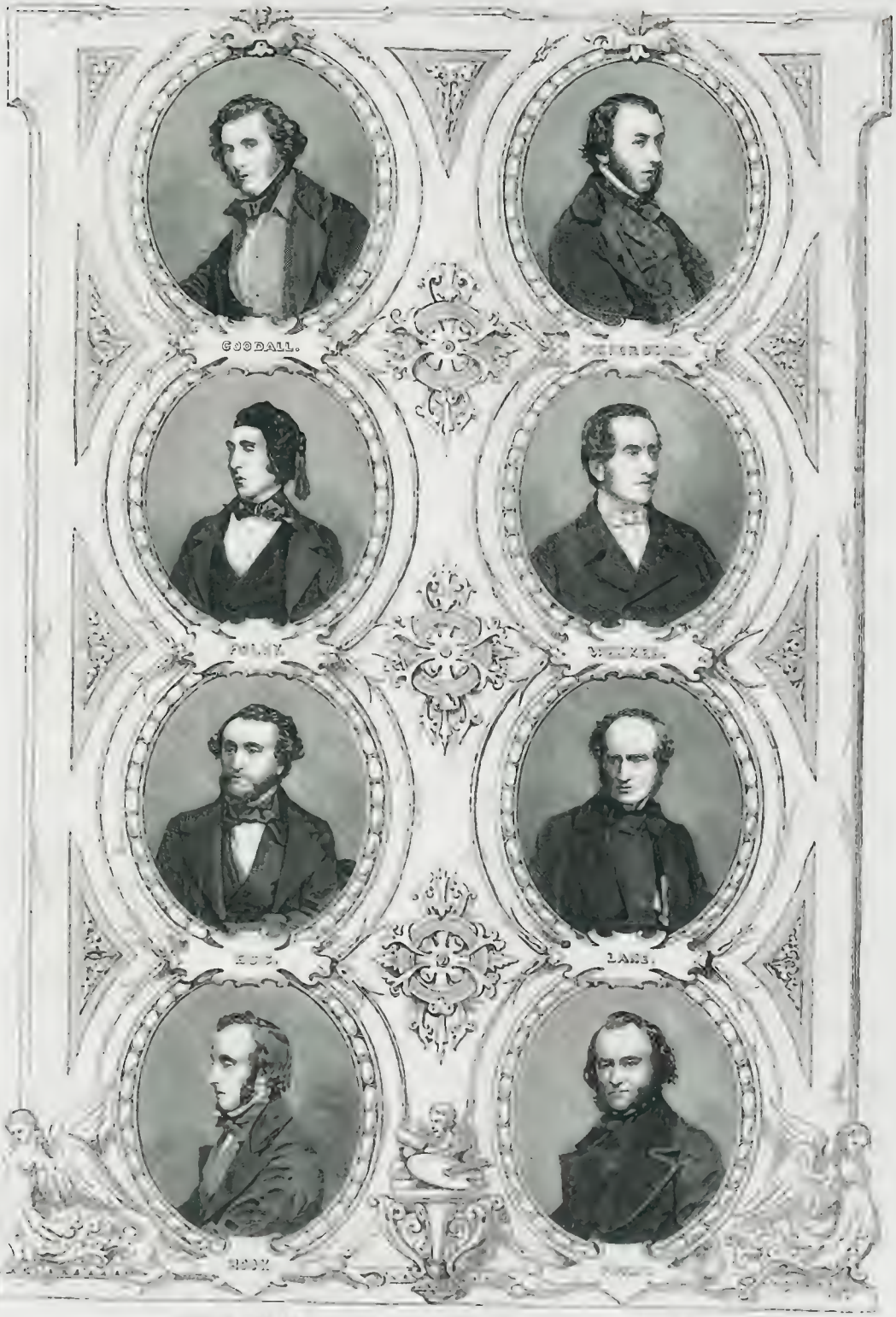
This cosmopolitan painter was born in Edinburgh, in 1796. He served his time along with Mr. D. R. Hay (the writer on theories of design and colour), to a house-painter. His first instruction in art he derived from the Trustees' Academy. In 1822 Mr. Roberts came to London, and we find him along with Mr. Stanfield painting scenes at Drury-lane Theatre. Subsequently, like Stanfield, he was for several years a member, and part of the time Vice-President, of the Society of British Artists. In 1839,he was elected by the Academy A.R.A., and in 1841, to the full honours. Besides an extensive series of views in Scotland, he has visited Spain and large and noble oil-pictures from an immense number of sketches taken in France, Spain, and the Netherlands, in which the architecture, especially of the several countries, is most successfully treated. In proof of which, these works have been re-engraved in those countries, and are the only views of the kind known. The work which has, however, given him more than European reputation, is his "Sketches in the Holy Land, Egypt, &c.," lithographed by Louis Haghe, described by Dr. Croly, and published by Virtue, Hume, and Virtue. It occupied the artist and engraver eight years, and is probably the largest work of the kind, produced by private enterprise, ever published. The magnificent "Interior of St. Peter's" at Rome, exhibited last year, was only one of a long series of equally imposing works.

### EDWARD MATTHEW WARD, R.A.

By his original choice of subjects, in which the social life of the past is represented more often than the political, this popular painter has enlarged the boundaries of historical painting. Born in 1816; at eighteen he was admitted student of the Royal Academy, and two years after was successful, and it was only in this year that the favourable notice taken of his "Dr. Johnson reading the MS. of the Vicar of Wakefield," confirmed him in his present style. "Dr. Johnson in the ante-room of Lord Chesterfield," painted in 1845, at once gave Mr. Ward the reputation he has since so ably supported by such works as the following:—"The Fall of Clarendon," "The South-Sea Bubble," "Highgate Fields During the Great Fire," "James II. Receiving Tidings of the Landing of the Prince of Orange," "The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple," "Charlotte Corday Led to Execution; and the "The Last Parting of Marie Antoinette and her Son," exhibited last year. In 1852 he was commissioned to paint eight pictures in oil for the corridor of the New House of Commons. Two o




PORTRAITS OF ARTISTS, FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOHN WATKINS.




ROYAL ACADEMY.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY

these "The Procession of Modern Art" and "The Last Sleep of Arthur" are already finished. Mr. Wyndham Cargill also to paint the "Installation of the Garter" in commemoration of the visit of Louis Napoleon), and "Queen Victoria at the Tomb of Napoleon." He is married to a lady of the same name as daughter of James Ward, the eldest living Academician herself an excellent artist. Mr. Ward received his diploma of A.R.A. in 1846, and that of R.A. in 1855.

### WILLIAM POWELL FRITH, R.A.

Although *genre* painting is so much cultivated in England, no artist has become so familiar with the public than Mr Frith. Like most of the artists we have to notice, he was originally a landscape painter, and exhibited his first picture, which was not unfavourably received by the critics, at the Academy in 1840, when he was but nineteen years old. He exhibited but little at the Academy until 1845, in which year his works have been more progressive in merit, and his pencil more free and prosperity has followed, seeing he has scarcely yet reached the prime of life. Some excellent works followed, and in 1847, the "Village Pastor from the play of "Deserted Village" engraved by Holl, gained him his Associateship. In 1850 succeeded "The Return from Labour, and came from the Boccaccio Gentilhomme." Malvolio and Maria" displayed her husband at the dinner he gave the Belle Marque. In 1852 Mr Frith greatly extended his reputation by his "English Merry Making a Hundred Years Ago." This was followed by "An Old Woman accused of having Bewitched a Peasant Girl in the Presence of Lord Hopton" the most original works another scene from the Bourgeois Gentilhomme that in which M Jourdain requests the Marquise to take a little to enable him to accomplish the third bow which is wanting according to the instructions of his dancing master. "The Coming of Age" and "Charity Mr. Hills engraving). "Sancho Tells a Tale to prove Hunger is the Best Sauce at the Bottom of the Table," "Honeymood introduces the Bailiffs to Miss Richland as his Friends coming into the "Good-natured Man," &c. In 1852 Mr. Frith was elected R.A. Up to this time we find him, like Mr. Leslie, drawing his subjects from Shakspeare, Scott, Cervantes, Goldsmith, and Molière. In 1851 however, he exhibited a work in which he dealt, like Hogarth and Wilkie, most successfully with the actualities of contemporary life; we allude to his admirable "Life at the Sea-side—the most important picture was "Many Happy Returns of the Day" exhibited last year.

### WILLIAM DYCE, R.A.

According to Dr. Waagen this able artist of the *severe* school is, by the excellence of his fresco painting eminently entitled to be the foundation of a monumental school of art in England. His early years were spent painting portraits in his native Scotland, and he was elected an Associate of the Scottish Academy in 1827. In 1811 his first sent a picture to the Royal Academy, but he has ever since been a very sparing contributor. The following year, indeed, almost the only works he has exhibited "The Descent of Venus," "Madonna and Child." "St. Dunstan Separating Edwy and Egiva," "Design for the Façade of a Chapel in the Style of Giotto's Scholars," and to illustrate the polychromatic execution of the end of the fourteenth century" (which indicated his knowledge of decorative art), Titian and Francesca da Sellemberg—in the Madonna and Child." Cenan Vanuccio." "The Meeting of Jacob and Rachel." "Lear in the Storm," "Joash Shooting the Arrow of Deliverance," and "Christabel." His critical and historical knowledge of art gained his appointment in 1844 to the Head-mastership of the School of Design, which had been just instituted at Somerset-house. His knowledge of the technicalities of art was, however, fully displayed by his acquaintance with the almost forgotten processes and manipulation of fresco-painting, and upon his return of the "Baptism of Ethelbert," in the House of Lords, his fame chiefly rests. In 1847 he was elected Associate of the Academy, and, in 1848 R.A.

### JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A.

We regret that want of space prevents our transcribing a very amusing and characteristic autobiography of this eminent painter (of portraits chiefly), from the *Art Journal* of 1849. We may, however, here at least our facts from such an authentic source. Mr. Knight was born at Stafford in 1803. His father was the celebrated "Birth" Knight, the comedian. The theatrical taste of his father brought him to the London boards when a mere boy of our sketch was sufficiently old to be placed as a junior clerk with a West India merchant. The merchant's bankruptcy, however, soon released our embryo artist, and we cannot refrain from allowing Mr Knight to tell himself how the burst from his chrysalis state. "Out of these depressed I took to drawing, to the great amusement of the family, who all believed I can that way they were rather pleased to encourage my poor efforts. He went on in this state of things—lent on until my father was upon the point of leaving way, but one evening, being late alone, I determined upon making one effort more, and so, opening a large illustrated Bible, I made a copy from West's head of Elisha mocking my production on the sapper-table, went to bed and began to face the raillery of my merry judges. He announced on the next morning full of apprehension, that during his performance placed in a prominent part of the room, and received encouragement from his father, who was a practical lover of art. His encouragements were repeated, and he applied himself with renewed and immense energy to the study. His progress was enormous, and his pecuniary matters, though under George Clint. Mr. Knight's progress were however, suddenly clouded by the loss at once of "patron and resource" in the death of his father. Still he did not despair, but devoted himself to his art with the greatest difficulties, with undaunted self-reliance, and so successfully that his two first pictures, which were exhibited at the British Institution, were sold on the day of opening, and were very warmly praised by Stanfield, Collins, and many other eminent artists. Other pictures and portraits followed, by which, steadily increasing his reputation, he acquired his Associateship in 1836 and the higher honour of R.A. in 1844. Before he had been member of the Council the term of two years he was appointed secretary of the Royal Academy. Mr Knight's private have much of the higher qualities of portraiture, and are therefore even more appreciated by his brother artists than by the general public. They are faithful in resemblance, and full of character, and powerful in colour and impasto—and there is more than a touch of Sir Joshua in the handling that should put to the blush much of the flimsy spoon-meats of many of our fashionable portrait-painters.

### FREDERICK GOODALL, A.R.A.

Mr. Edward Goodall, the eminent engraver, boasts a family of artists, among whom are his son, Frederick is the most distinguished. This son, the subject of our present notice was born in 1822, and as he says himself in his confessions never had any but his father as instructor. His father was also a painter. His mother was very early produced most promising fruit. When but seventeen he exhibited at the Academy a picture, the materials for which were supplied by a visit to Normandy. From the same sources, and also Brittany, North Wales, and Ireland, he subsequently collected fresh materials for several works which were very remarkable, considering the extreme youth of the artist. "The Fiery Furnace" now in the Vernon Gallery, was painted when he was only twenty. "The Village Festival (engraved in this journal in 1847, the year of its exhibition), was also purchased by Mr. Vernon and established his reputation. The works which succeeded were generally upon the bright side of human life. "The Wedding Morning," "Reading the Will," "The Gipsy Encampment," "The Village Doctor," "Home," "The Slipper," "The Postboy," "Rising the Maypole," "The Swing," and "Charles I. and his Family," all display extraordinary composition, tasteful in colour, charmingly natural, and carefully finished. In his "Cranmer at the Traitors' Gate," exhibited last year, he attempted the difficult task of concentrating the interest of a picture in the subtle expression of emotion in the faces, with what partial success to justify renewed efforts in this direction; although it had, from the critics of the hour, scarcely so much praise awarded it as was bestowed on his previous works. In 1852 he was elected A.R.A.

### FREDERICK RICHARD PICKERSGILL, A.R.A.

The distinguished historical painter of the legitimate school (as born Frederick Richmond) was born in London, in 1820. He is a nephew of H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., the portrait-painter; and nephew, also, on the mother's side, to another R.A.—Witherington, the landscape-painter. In the competition at Westminster-hall, in 1844, his cartoon, "The Death of Lear," obtained one of the additional premiums of £100. Mr. Pickersgill confesses himself, however, to have been unsuccessful in the fresco process, as shown in Lear, specimen of the following year. In 1847 Mr. Pickersgill achieved the grand success of his life, the "Judas Iscariot-pleading the Burial of Harold." This great work, in the Westminster-hall competition obtained one of the three first-class premiums of £300. It is now placed in the New Houses of Parliament, the Commissioners having purchased it for a second sum of £500. This noble performance secured his election as A.R.A. in the same year. Mr Pickersgill has subsequently exhibited several pictures of cabinet size, with poetical subjects from Spenser, Shakspeare, Italian history, and other sources. But although sound judgment and good taste are displayed in the choice of the subjects of these works; their treatment characterised by delicacy of feeling and purity of expression; the colouring rich and brilliant; and the style orthodox and correct they still do not equal another very remarkable picture, in the "grand style," exhibited in 1851, "Samson Betrayed by Dalila." A scene from "Love's Labour's Lost," exhibited last year, had the questionable honour of some apparently-favourable criticism (at least, as nearly as could be judged from its peculiar ambiguity) at the hands of Mr Ruskin.

### JOHN HENRY FOLEY, A.R.A.

Although sculpture is so little understood and appreciated in this country, we may still point to veteran sculptors of world-wide reputation, and to younger men like Mr. Foley who have only to be true to themselves to worthily supply their place. This artist was born in Dublin in 1818. When only thirteen, under the encouragement of his grandfather, a sculptor of that city, he commenced drawing and modelling. In 1834 he came to London, and henceforward devoted himself entirely to sculpture. He became a student of the Royal Academy the following year, and exhibited, for the first time, the "Death of Abel" and the model of "Innocence," in 1839. The next year, being only twenty-two, and having never visited Italy, Mr. Foley became at once famous by the model for his "Ino and the Infant Bacchus." It was executed in marble for the Earl of Ellesmere, and the symmetry and originality of its composition, its grace, sentiment, and beauty of form, render it not only by far the most remarkable sculpture in Bridgewater House, but one of the greatest achievements of English plastic art. The "Houseless Wanderer" was the next work from his chisel. In 1844 he produced his "Youth at a Stream," and exhibited it together with his "Ino and Bacchus" in the sculpture competition of that year in Westminster-hall. These gained him the commission for the statue of "Hampden," to form the companion to Mr. Bell's "Falkland," in St. Stephen's-hall, new Houses of Parliament. In has been well remarked, "these works display a true and spiritual portrait-character which stands to the costume; the motives and the execution of the details are in a correct plastic style." Mr. Foley was elected Associate in 1849, and with the exception of the "Egeria" erected in the Egyptian-hall at the Mansion-house, has these last few years allowed himself to be fully engaged on portrait-bust, monument, and *repiche*.

### HENRY WEEKES, A.R.A.

This highly-esteemed sculptor was born at Canterbury, in 1807 As is almost always to be remarked in the history of successful artists the imitative faculty very early manifested itself, and Mr Weekes's father had the good sense to encourage the decided bias of his son. In 1822 the young neophyte in the temple of the arts was articled for five years to Behnes, and at the expiration of this period he at once engaged himself to Chantrey, with whom he remained for several years, eventually becoming his principal modeller. During this time Mr. Weekes did not neglect to exhibit some of his own works at the Academy. The death of Chantrey throwing the artist entirely on his own resources, instead of being prejudicial to the merit of his works, had its legitimate consequence in their increased originality. This being recognised by the Marquis of Wellesley, procured for Mr. Weekes the execution of the statue of that eminent statesman now in the East India House. Her Majesty also sat to him about this time for her bust. A series of commissions followed his success in Leadenhall-street for large and important statues and monuments for India. The chief works by which Mr. Weekes is known at home are the statues of Dr. Goodall, at Eton, and Lord Bacon, in Trinity College, Cambridge, and the monument to Shelley, erected at Christchurch, Hampshire. It may be said, however, that his reputation rests chiefly on the truth of character, and delicacy of expression of his portrait-busts. He is also particularly successful in posthumous works of this class. Not unfrequently Mr. Weekes exhibits ideal works of great sweetness and purity, and a "Shepherd" by him, in the Paris Exposition, was honourably mentioned. His Associateship was conferred upon him in 1852

### AUGUSTUS LEOPOLD EGG, A.R.A.

This *spiritual* painter of *tableaux de genre* and semi-historical pictures was born in London, and first exhibited at the Academy in 1838. He has generally inclined to the humorous in his choice of subjects—such, for instance, as are affirmed by the lighter scenes of Shakspeare, and the humorous incidents recorded by the many authors of what have since been termed *memoirs pour servir*. Mr Egg's illustrations of Sir Walter Scott have been partly felicitous witness the clever colloquy in the second from "Lady Bellenden." The Victim in the Vernon Collection, and "Old Mortality Reading with Lamil" an exchange which proved the Old Bible in respect to gems, as the Duc de Lerme afterwards ironically says, "*Ce n'est pas parlementaire, et surtout en famille*." In 1848 Mr. Egg was elected A.R.A. In 1850 was exhibited the very remarkable picture, "Peter the Great Sees Catharine, his Future Empress, for the First Time." The Last Day and Death of Buckingham" (1853) proved in the striking antithesis of the "Death" (although historically incorrect) that is our "point a moral" as well as "adorn a tale." Here we may remark that the ethical influence of art is too often forgotten by artists, judging from the frivolous themes so generally chosen.

### RICHARD JAMES LANE, A.R.A.

This distinguished engraver and unequalled lithographer was born with the century. Mr. Lane's family connections are interesting. He is the second son of the Rev. Dr. Lane, Prebendary of Hereford, who was a nephew of Gainsborough; and a younger brother is Mr. E. W. Lane, the well known Orientalist, author of "Modern Egyptians," and translator of the "Thousand and One Nights." The subject of our notice was made an articled pupil of Charles Heath, the line engraver, in 1816. The rapid diminution, in our time, of the encouragement given to line engraving, or the "high art" of the profession, and its having long been almost superseded by more rapid though less artistic methods of manipulation have had the same necessary effect upon the practice of Mr Lane as well as upon that of his confrères in the department of mezzotint engraving of Mr Cousins, the present head Academician. We are not surprised, therefore, that Mr. Lane should, after having in 1831, made a few essays in lithography so successfully that they presented him a rapid influx of commissions to allow himself to be entirely wanted to the walk of his profession in which there is, unhappily, far less remunerative liberty, than is to be gained. Mr. Lane's new success, however, which, being his own, do him much honour—was induced, with deep regret, and after a struggle of some six or eight years, to give away his engraving tools." When only twenty-seven he was elected to the title of Associate Engraver. Mr. Lane is also appointed lithographer to the Queen and Prince Albert.

### JAMES CLARKE HOOK, A.R.A.

Most of our artists have a *specialité*, and few excel, like this painter, equally in landscape and figure subjects. Mr. Hook entered the schools of the Royal Academy at an early age, and gained, in 1843, two silver medals, and, in 1846, the gold medal for the best historical painting in oil. He began to exhibit as early as 1839; and in 1845 a work of his of much merit, "The Song of the Olden Time," appeared on the walls of the Academy. A series of pictures followed, treating—with a few exceptions, Venetian subjects, taken either directly from the history of Venice, or from poets who have invested with such deep interest her heroes, her cavaliers, her gondolas, palaces, and canals. Some scenes were, however, drawn from the artist's own imagination. All these works glowed with true Venetian splendour of colour; and their merit being of the kind to be recognised by the Academy, his rank of A.R.A. was conferred upon him in 1850. The picture entitled "Time of the Persecution of the Christian Reformers in Paris," one of Mr. Hook's best works appeared in 1854; and with it two pictures which not a little surprised the art-world by the total change in styles of subject they indicated and heralded. The somewhat conventional splendours of his Venetian pictures were, and have been since, entirely forgotten in the simplicity of Nature, and the homeliness of English landscape. Few, we think, will regret a change in an artist's practice which evinces very considerable power.

### WILLIAM EDWARD FROST, A.R.A.

This refined painter of the semi-nude was born in 1810. When fifteen he was introduced by his father to Etty, the great colourist, who advised the course which the young student followed in his studies. Like most artists who have afterwards arrived at distinction, Mr. Frost commenced his career as a portrait-painter, and continued its practice for fourteen years. Before, however, finally forsaking this branch of his profession he gained the gold medal, given as a prize for the best historical painting at the Academy. In 1843 his cartoon of "Una Alarmed by Fauns" gained one of the third-class prizes for £100 given after the competition at Westminster-hall, and in the same year an Art-Union prizeholder selected his "Christ Crowned with Thorns" from the Exhibition of the Royal Academy. From this time portrait-painting was abandoned, and the series of pictures we commenced which have allied Mr. Frost's name with that of his brother-artist Egg—totype, Etty. Mr. Frost, however, inclines more to allegory, and, as a writer in the *Art-Journal* justly observes, "though less ambitious than Etty, appears as a great colourist, less lavish of his pigments, and less daring in their application, he is not less true to nature; while in drawing, in delicacy of feeling, in purity of feminine expression, and, we may add, in finish and modelling, "he is far superior." We enumerate a few of his more remarkable works in the order of their exhibition:—"A Bacchanalian Dance," "Nymphs Dancing," "Sabrina" (since engraved by the Art-Union), and "Diana and Actæon." The last secured his Associateship the same year, 1851. Then followed "Una and the Wood Nymphs" (purchased by her Majesty), "Euphrosyne," "Disarming of Cupid," "Wood Nymphs," "May Morning, and "Chastity" (1854).

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

DEATH OF MR. STAUNTON.—We regret to announce that another temple has fallen! Another of our warriors has departed! Staunton was for twenty years has occupied a high place as a player of these Masters of Chess, and last made his last move in June 1838 when this eminent player paid his first visit to Paris and London with the gallant purpose of encountering those champions of real and British on their own soil he remained been a household word in Chess society. He may be acquired at this period with the contests with the great Frenchmen, with St. Amant and Bonconi, with Lewis, with Popert, Sloan, Walker, and other living men of London, was largely answered by the brilliant issue of the Match with Mr. Horwitz, which Staunton more visited this country, and though time had somewhat impaired his powers, he still victoriously in most of the combats in which he was engaged. Staunton's [illegible] were correspondent. Mr. Staunton being the armour upon the wall, and spite on rare occasions has been attempted to put him in rest; but to the last we are informed, he retained all his early love for the "princely exercise," and much of his early skill.

RUDDERED RED CHESS-MEN.—We are sorry to be unacquainted that we must delay the notice of this gathering to our next week.

W. Your first problem is clever, and shall appear. The second is too easy.

J. Edmonds.—Impracticable if Black for his second move play, *P takes K B*

J. S. Z.—Satisfactory.

H. White.—Declined with thanks.

A. Hill.—Is receiving attention and shall appear.

A. A. Lewis.—The position of Mr Morgan's game would be learnt of the publishers, Messrs. Wm. Allen and Co. Paternoster Row.

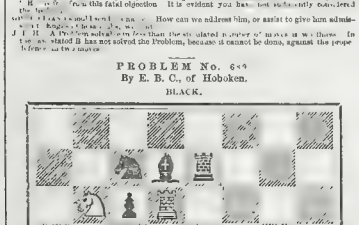
A Lover of Order.—The change you propose, of placing the [illegible] at the end of the volume, would be to subvert the principles of the [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] with this fatal objection. It is evident you have not thoroughly considered the [illegible]

[illegible] How can we address him, or assist to give him admission?

J. H. A.—Problem solved in less than the stated number of moves in which time. In two we stated it has not solved the Problem, because it cannot be done, against the proper defence of the moves.

### PROBLEM No. 644
By E. B. C., of Hoboken.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play first, and mate in four moves.

### CHESS IN GERMANY
*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*)*

The following game now pending between Alex. a-Chapelle and Elberfeld is not sent as a sample of profound Chess strategy, but merely as offering on the 16th move a position remarkable for interesting variations.

*(Irregular Opening.)*

| BLACK | WHITE | BLACK | WHITE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alex-la Chapelle | Elberfeld. | Alex. la Chapelle | Elberfeld. |
| 1. P to Q 4th | P to K 4th | 16. Q to K 6th | |
| 2. P to Q B 4th | P to K B 4th | It was here that I took the liberty of showing the Committee, in my variations, to prove that Elberfeld could (as they did) advantageously sacrifice a Kt. For example:— | |
| At this point of the game some members of the Alexander Committee requested me to see it, whereupon I laid before him a line of play as analysed by Mr Staunton in his "Handbook," which is as follows:— | | 16. | Kt takes K P |
| | | 17. P take s Kt | P to Q 6th (ch) |
| | | 18. K to his 2nd | Kt to B 7th (ch) |
| | | 19. K to Q sq | Kt takes Q Kt P (ch), and wins. |
| 1. P to Q 4th | P to K B 4th | | |
| 2. P to Q B 4th | P to K 3rd | Again— | |
| 3. P to Q Kt 3rd | P to Q Kt 3rd | 16. | Kt takes K P |
| 4. Q Kt to B 3rd | K B to K 2nd | 17. K to his 2nd | Kt takes K B P (ch) |
| 5. P to K B 3rd | P to Q 4th | 18. K takes R | Q takes Kt (ch) |
| 6. P takes P | P take s P | | |
| 7. Q B to K B 4th | Castles | And wins. | |
| | | Again— | |
| I paid game, | | 16. | K Kt takes K P |
| and strenuously recommended the move 1 P to Q 4th, but the Alexander amateurs declined it, on the ground that it was lost time, and only led to an even game. Upon this I left them alone in their glory. The game went apace: the old members were all security, the young ones full of fire and fun:— | | 17. Q takes K Kt | Kt to Q 6th (ch) |
| | | 18. K to his sq | Here a leading member of the Committee gravely proposed to move King to Q sq, to tempt White to take the K B P, but we intimated the probability of Elberfeld playing K Kt to K sq, &c. &c. |
| 3. P to K 3rd | P to Q Kt 3rd | 19. K to Q sq | R to K B 7th (ch) |
| 4. P to Q 4th | P to K B 4th | 20. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q R to K B sq |
| 5. Q B to Q 2nd | P to K 3rd | 21. K Kt to Q sq | Kt takes Q K P (ch) |
| 6. Q Kt to B 3rd | P to Q 4th | 22. K to Q B sq | Kt to Q B 6th |
| 7. Q to K 2nd | Castles | 23. Q to her 3rd | B K takes Kt, and wins. |
| 8. P to K R 4th | P to Q R 4th | | |
| 9. P takes K B P | P to Q Kt 5th | We will now proceed with the game as actually played — | |
| 10. P takes Q B P | Q Kt P takes P | 16. | K Kt takes K P |
| 11. P takes K P | Q B takes P | 17. Q takes Q Kt | B takes Q B 7th (ch) |
| 12. Q B P takes P | B takes P | 18. K to Q sq | Kt takes Q R |
| 13. B to Q B 4th | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 19. K to Q B sq | Q R to Q Kt sq |
| 14. P to Q R 3rd | Q Kt to K 4th | 20. K to Q B sq | |
| 15. B takes B ch | K R takes B | And Elberfeld has to play. | |

Yours obediently, VOX.

P.S. I will send the terminating moves when the game is over.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1030. By G. M.

*White.* K at K Kt sq, Q at Q B 4th, Rs at K sq and Q sq, Kts at K R 5th and Q R 7th, Ps at K B 6th and K 2nd.
*Black.* K at K B 4th, Q at K B 2nd, Rs at Q 4th and Q 2nd, Bs at Q B 3rd and Q Kt sq, Kts at Q B sq and Q R 4th, Ps at K R 3rd and Q Kt 2nd
White to play and mate in five moves.

No. 1031. By CONRAD BAYER.

*White.* K at Q B sq, R at K R 2nd, Kts at Q B 6th and Q Kt 5th.
*Black:* K at Q R 8th, B at Q B sq, Ps at Q B 4th and Q B 6th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1032. By H. LICHTSTADT.

*White:* K at Q R 8th, R at Q 2nd, B at K B 2nd, Kt at Q B 7th; Ps at K 3rd, 4th, and 6th, Q B 5th, Q Kt 6th, and Q R 7th.
*Black.* K at Q B 3rd, P at Q Kt 2nd
White to play and mate in four moves.

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REFRESHMENTS will be provided on an extensive scale at moderate charges. A tariff of prices for dinners and lighter refreshments, approved by the Committee, will be affixed in conspicuous parts of the Palace. The Refreshment Rooms communicate with the Palace, and adjoin the Botanical Gardens and the railway station. No refreshments will be allowed to be carried into the Palace the arrangements are adapted to the suitable supply of the wants of all classes

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS The Executive Committee give notice of the following General Arrangements for the information of visitors — The EXHIBITION will be OPENED on TUESDAY, the 5th MAY, on which day none but the proprietors of £2 2s. season tickets will be admitted PRICES OF ADMISSION.—From the 6th to 16th May (both days inclusive), 2s. 6d. for each person. On and after Monday, the 18th May, is for each person, except on Thursday in each week, when the charge will be 2s. 6d. for each person. N.B. There will be also certain days (not exceeding eight in all, SPECIALLY RESERVED for proprietors of £2 2s. season tickets at which days notice will be given in public advertisements at least seven days beforehand SEASON TICKET.—£2 2s. entitles the proprietors to admission on all occasions when the Exhibition is open to the public, ticket-s. £1 1s. entitles to admission on all but the "reserved days." The tickets may be procured at the Exhibition Building; or at the offices, 106, Mosley-street Season Tickets are NOT TRANSFERABLE and must be SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE of the Doorkeepers before they are admitted at the entrance of the Palace, where a book will be kept in which the proprietor will be required to write his or her name when they proceed to do so by the officers of the committee HOURS OF EXHIBITION.—The doors will be open daily at ten o'clock, and will be closed at nine A bell will be rung half an hour before closing CATALOGUES.—A General Catalogue, price 1s., will be sold in the Palace. A more full and explanatory catalogue will be subsequently published in the Illustrated Times price 1d. BATH CHAIRS will be provided at a moderate charge for the use of ladies on entering the Palace. BATH-CLASSES will be on Sale or Hire in the Palace REFRESHMENTS in any part of the Palace at strictly prohibited NO PARCELS, SPIKES, OR UMBRELLAS will be allowed to pass the doors, but may be left in charge of a proper officer at a charge of one penny NO CHANGE will be given at the doors. NO RETURN TICKETS will be given to any one leaving the Palace, and passing out beyond the barriers where the turnstiles are fixed N B. These limits include the Refreshment Rooms, but not the Botanic Gardens CARRIAGES.—All drivers will be required to obey the directions given to them by the police on duty at the approaches VISITORS ON FOOT are requested to keep the path to the north side of the carriage drive Arrangements are being made with the various Railway Companies for EXCURSION TRAINS, and also to enable all visitors to purchase both the railway ticket and the admission ticket to the Palace by a single payment THOMAS HAMILTON, Secretary Offices, 100, Mosley-street

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1857.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 857.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1857. [TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE.


## THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

Of the many Exhibitions of Art and Industry which have followed the Great International Exhibiton of 1851, that which was inaugurated at Manchester on Tuesday last promises to be the most successful. The great deficiency of the Hyde Park Exhibition was in pictures, which were purposely excluded, as inconsistent with the design of the promoters. The Manchester Exhibition, as its name imports, is pre-eminently and exclusively a display of Art, and of its ancient and modern masterpieces. Such a collection was never before brought together; and, until very recent times, would have been impossible. It needed the adaptation of glass and iron to the purposes of architecture, and the invention, in fact, of a new kind of architecture, before the possessors of such rare and costly treasures could be induced to part with them. The result is in the highest degree satisfactory. The collection, in its marvellous richness and beauty, shows that, although the State and the Legislature of this country have done but little to encourage Art, and that, although the people generally have been far behind the other nations of Europe in the enjoyment or appreciation of painting or sculpture, and in their knowledge of the principles of Art in its higher branches, the wealthy and educated classes have not been deficient either in taste or in liberality. Whatever the State has done, or attempted to do, in the matter of Art has been either ill done in itself, or its pecuniary arrangements have been so niggardly as to defeat all useful purpose; and the people, having no good examples before them, have remained almost as ignorant of Art as the Esquimaux or the Kaffirs. Our National Gallery is but small and ill provided, and its best pictures are due to private munificence. Our public statues are a disgrace, hideous and monstrous. There are scarcely three of them in the metropolis that ought not to be sent to the melting-pot or the stone-breaker And whether they be good or bad, it has been necessary to cast them in enduring bronze—to place them high out of reach —or to surround them with iron railings, to protect them from mutilation at the hands of the multitude. The lowest classes of the people in this respect offer a very humiliating contrast with the same classes on the Continent, and, instead of respecting Art, but too commonly take a brutal pleasure in destroying or defacing it. The railings in front of the great entrance to St. Paul's Cathedral bear witness at this moment to the vandalism of the crowd. The Dean and Chapter who granted the privilege or passage through the paved area, where stands the statue of Queen Anne, offer a reward for the discovery of the person or persons who, in abuse of the privilege, mutilated a work of Art, which for Art's sake, if not for the sake of decency and the rights of property, ought to have been respected. But, whatever may be the amount of public ignorance, there are amongst us many wealthy Peers and Commoners, and men who have grown rich in trade or in the professions, who have rescued the national character from the reproach which, but for them, might have been levelled both against the Government and the people; and who have enriched their houses with the choicest specimens, not simply of foreign or ancient masters, but of their living countrymen. With a liberality worthy of all praise they have freely given up these treasures for the purposes of the Manchester Exhibition, and have thus aided a very great and much-needed educational movement.

The Prince Consort, deprived by his peculiar position in the State from interference in those great political questions which stir the passions, sharpen the intellects, and direct the ambition of the most distinguished subjects of the Queen, renders good service to his adopted country by devoting his fine taste and the energies of his mind to questions of Art. Much has been done of late years, and especially since the Great Exhibition of 1851, to direct and improve the public education in these matters; and no small portion of the result is due to the part taken by his Royal Highness in lending the powerful influence of his name, station, and character to the movement. But much more remains to be done to make Art popular; to familiarise the public with its masterpieces, and so to imbue the mind of the nation with the shapes and images of beauty as to cause respect for Art in the first place, and emulation in the second.

EXHIBITION OF THE DESIGNS FOR THE NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES, WESTMINSTER HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

When this point shall have been attained, an improvement in the arts of manufacture in tissues, in metals, and other materials will assuredly follow, to the increase of remunerative employment among all classes, and the consequent increase of the general wealth of the nation. When the mutilators of the statue of Queen Anne shall be discovered—as we trust they will be—it will, we venture to predict, be ascertained that they had no acquaintance with the interior of the National Gallery or the British Museum, and that they never joined the pleasant parties of working people who club their pence together to drive to Hampton Court, and visit its suggestive and well-filled picture-galleries. We are as yet but at the beginning. The appreciation, love, and knowledge of Art is but one of the branches of national education; and perhaps the only one in which a personage so highly placed as the Prince Consort can with propriety interfere. Painting, Sculpture, and the Fine Arts generally, have no necessary alliance with questions of creed or of politics; and the husband of the Queen can safely and gracefully mark out for himself a career in connection with them which may be highly creditable to himself and useful to the country. But a temporary show, like that at Manchester, noble as it is, will not extend an influence deep and wide enough among the masses to be of any great utility to those who most need to be instructed. It has been suggested that the Exhibition should be peripatetic, and that it should go to Birmingham, to Liverpool, to Glasgow, to Dublin, and to other large towns and cities. It would be asking too much from private munificence to expect at its hands the transference of its treasures from place to place. But it would certainly tend to the education of the people if the National Gallery were sent on its travels. It is very little seen in London; and if Manchester, or Glasgow, or any other large city or town, would build a convenient palace of glass and iron for the reception of the pictures for three months, we do not see why the nation should not grant them for such a purpose with as much cheerfulness and good will as the noblemen and gentlemen have displayed who have lent their pictures and statues to the men of Manchester. At all events, we throw out the hint for the consideration of those who take an interest in the subject, and who would like to see the bulk of their countrymen as refined in their tastes as they are industrious in their habits, and who would strew some flowers on the pathway of industry, and wean it from amusements which are often degrading, and too commonly unwholesome.

## EXHIBITION OF THE PLANS FOR THE NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.

WESTMINSTER HALL has been during the past week the resort of a crowd of amateurs of architecture, and of a more general public, curious to see the result of a competition for the proposed new *Ministeria* to be erected on the space immediately to the north of Great George-street, which is now occupied by so many obscure lanes, although the site be one of the most precious in London.

Once for all we offer Viscount Palmerston and Sir Benjamin Hall our sincere and hearty acknowledgments for the comprehensive manner in which this large question has been dealt with. We are happy to find that there is to be no repetition of Buckingham House measures—beginning a vast edifice without money and without a definite plan, the upshot of which could be nothing but bungling. Great Britain is the richest empire on the globe: she has one imperial metropolis, and one small quarter of the general capital devoted to her public offices; if, therefore, there are any ten acres on the globe that ought to be covered with externally imposing and conveniently constructed public edifices, they are those adjoining Whitehall.

Nor was Sir Benjamin Hall's summons confined to architectural elevations. Whatever improvements in the quarter appeared feasible to the competitors were to be included in their plans. On this point we will only say that we consider Charing-cross and not the present Westminster-bridge street as the proper point that ought for the sake of general traffic to be connected with the Surrey side by the proposed bridge. Many block plans have been given in accordance with Sir Benjamin Hall's conditions of competition. We do not as yet feel competent to pass an opinion on those plans which have been the result of many an anxious day's and night's cogitation to the competitors; we may, however, be permitted to say that we have great doubts of the feasibility of those that indulge in the luxury of double lines of traffic from Pall-mall and Trafalgar-square, entitled "Royal Way," &c., or those with semicircular sweeps and luxuriant Regent's-park-looking architecture. We have a prejudice in favour of rectangular masses, and of Whitehall remaining as it is, excepting, of course, the widening of Parliament-street.

How far the inventors of the elevations have complied with Sir Benjamin Hall's conditions with reference to construction is a point on which we can offer no opinion on the strength of a single morning spent in the Exhibition; we can only apply at a first examination the general laws of beauty in proportion. In this respect we unhesitatingly give the first place to No. 147, with the motto "England expects every man to do his duty." It is of renaissance architecture, and unites great distinctness of demarcation (a quality much wanted in extended frontages) with harmony of masses and exceeding elegance of details, without crowding so as to create eyesore, or without an expenditure of elaboration of detail useless and incommensurate with normal optical powers. We believe that few or none of our leading architects have competed; if, therefore, No. 147's talent for construction be equal to his eye for elevation, we congratulate the country on a new rising architectural talent.

The south elevation of No. 23 is exceedingly noble and simple, the style Italian. But why are the lateral pilasters of the two first-floor centre widows hidden by the tall columns, when a single clustered window would have saved this inelegance? In other respects the central pavilion is magnificent in the felicity of its relation to the other lines of the elevation.

Some designs, evidently by French architects, remind us of the Hôtel de Ville, old Le Raincy, the Tuileries, &c. In a picturesque line of roof no man, modern or ancient, ever matched dear old Philibert Delorme, and that his school is not extinct may be seen in No. 89. Here the ridge line is both practical and picturesque, and the skylights excellent. But, surely, those masses of banded pillars are unnecessarily heavy.

Worthy of honourable mention are also No. 18, a noble Italian structure, but the cupolas crush the façade; No. 19, also Italian, and of great elegance, but the central entresol pilasters *do trop*; No. 22, full of elegance, but defective in climax or saliency; No. 42, a grand Inigo Jones sort of composition, but too gorgeous a dream ever to be realised, except at a prodigious cost; No. 136, the War-office, elevation most unexceptionable; Nos. 148 and 149, worthy of much attention, but, we think, not equal by a long way to their neighbour, the already-mentioned beautiful No. 147.

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PROGRESS OF FREE-TRADE IN ITALY.—The Pontifical Government has just enlarged and completed that reform by introducing a tariff of charges on a great number of articles of consumption. It reduces upon silks, linen and cotton goods, on which a duty of 25 per cent is now levied, has been reduced to half. On the importation of goods weighing 50 kilogrammes, which used to pay 50 francs per cwt. as import duty, will now have to pay only half the sum. The duties on cotton cloths, which stood at 6 baj., are reduced to 3 baj., and those on articles of fashionable attire, in which France possesses the entire trade, have been lowered one-half, from 40pc to 20pc. Such a reduction is an evidence of the advantages secured to the Papal Treasury by all first experiments in this direction.—*Letter from Rome.*

## OVER THE WATER.

DUKE CONSTANTINE, in Paris, is making the usual tour. Of course, he is particularly interested in everything; but more especially, we are assured, in the Musée de Souverains at the LOUVRE. Here his Imperial eyes have fallen upon the old St. Helena hat, and the ragged boots of poor Marie Antoinette. But undoubtedly the subject of conversation in Parisian *salons* during the week has been the death of poor Alfred de Musset—a warning, let it be noted, to absinthe-drinkers. He is a great loss to modern letters in France: may the dust lie lightly upon his grave! He will soon be forgotten; for in giddy Paris who is long remembered? A sentiment—cards of condolence—perhaps a tea—and lastly a speech—and all is past. The Boulevards claim the mourners. "The whirligig of time" is so fierce a whirligig now-a-days! From the author who is dead, to the living worker, the world turns rapidly. The gossip lightly turns to Halévy and his new opera, "La Magicienne:" the libretto by M. St. George; principal vocalists, Mesdames Lauters and Borghi-Mamo. The scenery is to be all that the artists of the Grand Opera can do in their most inspired moments; the costumes are to dazzle even the Parisians. If the preparations for the "Magicienne" occupy the serious attention of the cafés, that of a novel theatre for the Rhine, by a M. Weiss, amuses them. Already they are speculating on the manager's chances of success; while the comic journals are making suggestions. The theatre will, of course, be admirably adapted for marine pieces. Its playbills will announce that it will anchor off Mayence on Thursday, and Cologne on Sunday; that the performances will begin at seven—wind and weather permitting. The theatre's crew can also be turned to account as supernumeraries; having let the anchor fall they can become Tyrolean peasants. More; if the speculation become desperate, it has been suggested that M. Weiss may afford his audience the recreation of fishing between the acts. Then the Russian Director-General of Theatres is on his way to Paris, possibly to offer thousands to the stars of the Variétés and the Grand Opera. Great excitement; but still the *Presse* writes on the Anglo-French alliance.

It is whispered—but that is, it is gossipped loudly enough in cafés—that the Russian Duke is not very pleased with his visit; and that he and Prince Napoleon (who does not care to conceal his anti-Muscovite ideas) are at variance; while the Emperor is striving, in the interests of the nation, to be friends with everybody. But this gossip simply fills the gap in news under which all Europe appears to be labouring at the present moment. The proposed changes in the Bank of France, and the accord between old antagonists like M. Emile Pereire and Baron James de Rothschild, at the recent meetings in the Palace of the Tuileries, have been excitedly canvassed, of course, on the Place de la Bourse and in the Chaussée d'Antin; and sufficient evidence has been given, it is believed, to lead to a considerable modification of the original bill. The floating debt of France must be reduced. Still the light comedy that floats ever about the Boulevards soon turns men from the consideration of even the gravest subjects—from floating debts and bloody revolutions to the ankle of the last danseuse, or the latest absurdity of a favourite of the public; or else some wonderful dinner, or some curiously-turned thought, goes the length of the Boulevards, and wanders afterwards even to the students' hotels, round about the Panthéon, where Triboulet and his kindred contemporaries are in high renown.

Of these essentially Parisian anecdotes take the following as a recent specimen. Two friends are dining. Some melon is produced. The friends, not being blessed with unfathomable conversational resources, proceed to discuss the question whether a melon is a fruit or a vegetable. The argument grows warm, so warm that a bet is offered and accepted. Then an umpire must be chosen. Well, the waiter is perhaps the fairest. He is forthwith summoned. The more confident of the disputants turns to the chosen umpire, and blandly asks the important question—"Waiter, is the melon a fruit or a vegetable?" "Monsieur," replies the learned naturalist, "the melon is a *hors d'œuvre*."

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French art is making its way across the water. It is reaching England and making its stand. We have French exhibitions, and we have collectors in England who are beginning to recognise the genius of Decamps and Meissonnier. Liverpool, too, is Jeannon's chief patron. Then at Manchester, in the Art-Treasures Exhibition, amid the treasures sent, in the Hertford Gallery are a fine Decamps, with one of his wonderful white walls; "Landscape and Cattle," by Rosa Bonheur; "Napoleon Crossing the Alps," by Paul Delaroche; a "Camp Scene," by Horace Vernet; a specimen of Troyon's landscape; "Landscape and Cattle," by Auguste Bonheur; a "Painter of Louis XIV.'s Time," by Meissonnier; and fine samples of Ary Scheuffer. There is only one point to urge in connection with this visit of foreign artists in their works, viz., that they shall be fair towards English painters, and welcome them, in *their* works, to Paris. The French insist that England produces no art worthy their regard, but they speak in ignorance—even after the Exhibition of 1855—or with prejudice. We shall be glad to learn, next year, that many of our artists have found their position in the *salons* over the water.

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In the notice of the opera "Adriana Lecouvreur" in our Journal of the 25th ult., the composer's name was misprinted Pera: it should have been M. Vera.

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THE WAR IN CIRCASSIA.—Private letters from Russia bring accounts of the war in the Caucasus. In addition to the movements already mentioned on the part of the Trans-Kubanian tribes, a resumption of hostilities had taken place on the right wing of the line of the Caucasus. About 100 montagnards crossed the Kouban, which was frozen over. They were followed by 1000 cavalry and infantry. Their first attack was on a picket of Russian cavalry, which would have been overpowered had not reinforcements come up in time, and the Tcherkesses were compelled to retreat with loss. General Dehn had made an expedition against the tribe attached to Mehemed Amine. He commenced by concentrating five battalions of infantry, 800 Cossacks, and ten pieces of artillery, and with this force he crossed the Laba. In twenty-four hours he arrived at the Aouels-Koutschouts-Khabel, situated in the midst of woods and swamps. The Tcherkesses, thinking their position unapproachable, felt secure, when they were suddenly attacked by the Russians and, in spite of an obstinate resistance, defeated, and a great number of prisoners taken, and also several killed. Their stronghold was destroyed, and all their cattle driven off. The Russians went through immense fatigue to accomplish this successful *coup-de-main*.

THE SLAVE POWER IN NEW YORK.—A prospectus has been issued for a new weekly paper in New York, to be called the *Southern Herald*, and to be devoted to the furnishing of information "concerning the politics of New York merchants." The following paragraph from the prospectus indicates the spirit in which it is to be conducted:—"We acknowledge no fellowship or equality with Abolitionists, and our whole energies will be directed against them, both in a *social* and *business* point of view." A Kentucky paper, in noticing this sheet, says that those "who feel more interested in learning whether or not New York merchants are sound upon the negro question than they do in ascertaining where they can get the best goods, and get them cheapest, will find it much to their advantage to subscribe to this new sheet."

THE REV. C. NASH, the founder of the Westminster Reformatory, has died in New Zealand, to which he recently went out. An account of his philanthropic exertions in Westminster, with views of the Reformatory, and Mr. Nash's portrait, will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Jan. 28, 1854.

The Russian squadron commanded by Admiral Behrens is expected at Algiers towards the end of May.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### THE WAR IN PERSIA.—CAPTURE OF MOHAMMERAH.

The following telegraph despatch has been received from Sir James Outram, dated

CAMP BEFORE MOHAMMERAH, March 28.

Mohammerah was captured by the British on the 26th inst. The enemy lost 200 killed and wounded, among whom was Asberlaf Brigadier, besides seventeen guns, and a vast amount of ammunition and military stores.

The Persian army, under the Shah Zadah, retreated towards Ahwaz and Shuster in great disorder.

The British forces are encamped near Mohammerah.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about ten.

The Arab tribes are friendly, and are sending in their submission.

The following further telegraphic message has been received from Sir James Outram through Constantinopla—

The flying expedition to Ahwaz returned to Mohammerah on the 4th inst. (April) completely successful.

The large Persian army retired from their position, and retreated rapidly towards Dizful before a British force not 400 strong.

One gun was captured, and extensive military stores were seized and destroyed.

### THE EAST.

The *Journal de Constantinople* of the 27th ult. announces that the tribes had recognised the authority of Schamyl, and were preparing to break the truce made with Russia and join the Circassians. The Sultan has sent the order of the Medjidié to the King of Prussia. Accounts from Athens of the 20th state that the discussion of the budget is advancing; that of the Minister of Public Instruction has been adopted unanimously. The Minister of Finance has presented a customs tariff, based on that of the principal countries in Europe.

### THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Borsenhalle* of Hamburg announces that the representatives of all the Powers which signed the Treaty of Paris assembled on the 21st ult., at Constantinople, to deliberate on the memoir drawn up by the commission charged to present to the Conference the report on the Principalities. The elections of members of the Divan are adjourned to the 16th June.

The following strange piece of intelligence is transmitted to the *Cologne Gazette* by a Vienna correspondent:—"The Kaimacam of Moldavia, M. Vogorides, has discovered an original method of putting down political agitation. He has ordained that any man meddling in an illegal manner in internal politics shall be punished by the loss of his mustachios and whiskers."

### AUSTRALIA.—CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

The most interesting item of political news received by the last arrival from Australia is the report of a change of Ministry in Victoria. The following account of the new Administration is from the *Melbourne Age* of the 14th of March:—

On Tuesday last the As-embly met, after the adjournment consequent on the Ministerial defeat, to hear the explanatory statement of the new Premier. Mr. O'Shanassy, in a speech of considerable length, entered into a detail of the various steps he had taken towards the formation of a Cabinet. Ultimately, he had been able to secure the services of the following gentlemen:—

H. S. Chapman, Esq., Attorney-General.
J. V. F. Foster, Esq., Colonial Treasurer.
C G Duffy, Esq., Commissioner of Public Works.
A. F. A. Greeves, Esq., Commissioner of Trade and Customs.
G. S. W. Horne, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey.
J. D. Wood, Esq., Solicitor-General.

These gentlemen, with Mr O'Shanassy himself as Chief Secretary, form the new Administration.

Mr. Chapman was formerly Chief Justice of New Zealand, and more recently Colonial Secretary of Tasmania. Mr. Foster was formerly Colonial Secretary of this colony, and at one time, indeed, acting Governor. Mr. Duffy is too well known to our English readers to require description. Dr. Greeves was one of the leaders in the old Legislature, in which he sat as member for the city. Mr. Horne is a legal gentleman of high character and respectability, brother to the present Chief Justice of Tasmania. Mr. Wood is one of our ablest lawyers, and was offered the Solicitor-Generalship a fortnight before, by Mr. Haines, and refused. It will thus be seen, with respect to social position, as well as ability, the new Ministry is a vast improvement upon the old.

Since our last summary the markets have been glutted by excessive arrivals from England, and the prices have been inordinately depressed.

### AMERICA.

By the Royal mail steam-ship *Niagara*, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday morning, we have news from New York to the 21st ult.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington, at Boston, states that instructions had been sent by the *George Law* for the United States' troops at the Isthmus to hold itself in readiness for any emergency that might arise. It was understood that the United States' steamers in the West Indies would also proceed at once to join the forces at the Isthmus.

It was said Government would make one more effort to arrange the pending difficulties by negotiation; but, failing this, the United States will proceed to take possession of both sides of the Isthmus.

Diplomatic relations had been suspended with the Granadian Government. The British and foreign Ministers at Washington had been informed of the intended demonstration by the American Government.

A despatch, received in Washington from New Orleans, but not credited at the Mexican Legation, stated that President Comonfort had accepted the Tehuantepec route.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* states that it had not been decided whether the newly-appointed Minister to China, William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, would proceed directly to the scene of his labours by sea, or go via London and Paris, and thence by the overland route.

A policeman named L. P. Hardenbrook, of the Ninth Ward, New York, was assassinated on the 15th ult. by one of two burglars whom he had arrested, they having broken into a clothing-store at No. 395, West-street. The assassins succeeded in effecting their escape. The board of councilmen on Wednesday evening adopted resolutions requesting the Mayor to offer a reward of 1000 dols. for the apprehension of the murderer, and directing inquiry as to what relief from the Treasury should be extended to the widow and orphan of the deceased.

The steam-ship *Black Warrior*, from New Orleans and Havannah, arrived at New York on the 19th ult. A number of outrages, committed by negroes during Lent, are mentioned. The United States' ship *Saratoga* was in port. A Spanish war vessel, in practising with ball, drove a few of the missiles into the deck of the British cruiser *Mariner*. An investigation was ordered. It was said that the troops expected from Spain would not operate against Mexico, but go to aid Costa Rica in her struggle against Walker and Anglo-Saxonism.

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THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—The public announcement of the measures taken by Lady Franklin for the equipment of an expedition at her own cost to ascertain the fate of her husband and his party was made on Monday evening to the Royal Geographical Society, by the President, Sir Roderick Murchison. The Admiralty have declined giving any assistance to this noble undertaking (even the loan of the *Resolute* has been denied), the sole noble and personal friends of Lady Franklin have openly come forward with the subject of their names and subscriptions, in testimony of their sense of the necessity of the step she has resolved upon, and for the honour of the nation. Lady Franklin has completed the purchase of the *Fox*, a very fine, large, steam-yacht, built at Aberdeen, and is now completing her, for the voyage. This vessel belonged to the late Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., and was intended for the fiords of Norway, but was scarcely completed at the moment of his death. She is strongly built, her outer timbers being of teak, and will carry a crew of thirty men, with abundant stores, provisions, and fuel. The command of the expedition has been accepted by Captain M'Clintock, whose name as an Arctic navigator is foremost in the search for Sir John Franklin's expedition. Captain M'Clintock has become a most important part in every enormous extent of coast line has been traversed, and he therefore richly deserves the opportunity of achieving the crowning result of his former toils and perils. Captain M'Clintock's past history and acknowledgments are the best guarantee to Lady Franklin that the costly sacrifice she now makes of that fortune which would have enabled her to spend the remainder of her days in the enjoyment of that ease and those luxuries which belong to her position will not be made in vain.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE decease of the amiable Duchess of Gloucester is an event in recognition of which, in other days, Court etiquette would have demanded the sacrifice of any arrangements in which the mere people were concerned. But a wiser and larger policy now prevails, and the Prince Consort has not only seen fit to attend at Manchester for the inauguration of the Art-Treasury during the interval between the demise and the funeral of the Duchess, but has abstained from passing the fact *sub silentio*, and has made specific allusion to it, and to his conviction that, in so attending, he was fulfilling what would have been the wish of the deceased lady herself. Straightforward good sense has characterised the whole proceeding, and it will be no unkindly remembrance of the departure of the venerable Princess that will blend with the people's reminiscence of the Manchester inauguration. The proceedings at that ceremonial will be noticed with the utmost interest, as will the subsequent attendance of the Prince at Salford to witness the unveiling of a fine statue of the Queen, erected by the joint subscriptions of the public, and of the 80,000 school children whom her Majesty met at her visit to Salford a few years ago.

Parliament, after the Commons had elected their Speaker, passed a week in the usual preliminaries, and met for business on Thursday, when the Royal Speech was delivered by Commissi on. It will be found in another part of our columns. Not much more than two months, after deducting the Whitsuntide recess, remains to the probable Session, and it is earnestly to be hoped that business will be at once taken up in business-like fashion, and that as little speechification as possible may interfere with legitimate debating. Mr. Thornely, in seconding the Speaker, was plaintive on this head, and remonstrated against orations that kept members out of their beds at unreasonable hours. Such plaints remind us of a character in one of Mr. Disraeli's novels, who is rather contemptuous at the effeminate and go-to-bed habits of modern legislators. "In my time," he said, "we used to have few adjourned debates; we used to fight the matter out, like gentlemen who had been accustomed to sit up late; and we used to go and sup at Watier's afterwards." But in those days Government had not artfully contrived to turn the members of Parliament into unpaid public officers, and keep them at hard work all day in committee-rooms, doing work much of which would more legitimately fall upon paid officials.

We are continuing to ratify our peace with Persia in the same remarkable way as heretofore. The British have taken Mohammerah with a loss of 200 to the Persians, seventeen guns, and a vast amount of ammunition and stores; our own loss in killed and wounded not exceeding ten. The large Persian army retreated rapidly before a handful of English. All this, though curious in presence of the fact that a treaty of peace has been actually signed, is far from undesirable, and will leave a powerful impression as to the strength and determination of England where hitherto she has only been known through the interested representations of Russia.

The Grand Duke Constantine is at the Tuileries, being feted by the Emperor. Prince Napoleon maintains his hostility to the Admiral, and justifies all that was said by the press, and subsequently contradicted by authority, touching the refusal of the Prince to be employed in receiving the illustrious stranger. It is not often that distinguished persons permit their likings and hatings to be palpable to the outside world. The little speeches of the Grand Duke are assiduously collected. The last recorded is his saying to Marshal Pelissier that when the Duke heard that he had taken the command of the French army before Sebastopol, and had selected the Malakoff as the point of attack, the fall of the place was regarded as certain, and it was only a question of time. When the Grand Duke honours us with his presence, we trust he will have something equally polite to say to General Codrington.

A noteworthy case has been heard before the Queen's Bench on a writ of error. A murderer, named Mansell, was sentenced to death at the last winter assizes, but there having been no chance of saving him on the merits, a technical objection was raised, and the argument brought into the Queen's Bench. Maidstone is unfortunately infested with a number of persons who conceive themselves entitled to alter by their own act the law which consigns a murderer to the scaffold, and the prosecuting counsel seems to have been determined that none of these personages should serve—one of them, who frankly intimated his opinions, being actually told by the Judge himself that as he could not "do his duty" he had better stand by. The chief point raised was as to the right of the Crown to challenge, *i.e.*, object to jurors, without at once assigning the reason. Lord Campbell delivered an elaborate judgment, at the outset putting all doubt aside, by deciding that none of the objections raised on behalf of the prisoner were tenable, and Mansell is remitted for execution on Monday week. The result is what those who desire to see a due administration of the law must be satisfied with; and the fair and patient investigation which has been accorded to such a case is in itself matter upon which an Englishman may congratulate himself. A criminal trial, and the discussion of incidental points therein, are among the things which they do *not* manage better elsewhere—as witness the indecent method in which the miscreant priest Verger was prevented from calling witnesses who might scandalise the Church.

Another case that has excited interest has been disposed of—an election case, in which a clergyman was accused of intimidating certain voters—bakers—by the threat to withdraw his custom and that of a charity over which he presided. The affidavits in reply, though not so precise as they ought to have been, satisfied the Court that the charges were made unfairly, and with misrepresentation, but Lord Campbell would not give costs, because the charity had evidently, in his mind, been used to a certain extent as an influence. The question whether you may, after an election, punish a voter who has offended you—punish him, that is, by withholding your custom—seems to be raised by the discussion on the Intimidation Act; but one has not much fear that the common sense of English people will allow an act intended for a beneficial purpose to be converted into an engine of inquisition and persecution.

"The Napiers," of course, can hardly be out of some squabble or other for a consecutive fortnight. At present we find Sir Charles, the Grand Duke's friend, in disfavour with the great cat's interest, on account of some misunderstanding connected with his recent election; while Sir William, ("Lieutenant-General" as he would, no doubt, think it necessary to sign himself in a lady's album, or at the free-list of the Opera), is refusing to give explanation of charges made in the life of the Napier of Scinde against Mr. Willoughby, M.P., whose polite request for fair play is met by an insolent letter, which convinces the public that, if Sir William had anything else to say, he would have said it. There is fine stuff in the Napier composition, but it is sadly alloyed, especially in the surviving representatives of the family.

The services of both the sons of the great Sir Robert Peel are for the present withdrawn from the Government. The elder, Sir Robert, resigns his Lordship of the Admiralty for reasons not promulgated; the second, Mr. Frederick Peel, not having secured a seat in the House, ceases to be Under Secretary for War, and is succeeded by Sir John Ramsden.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### SIR GEORGE WILLIAM DENYS, BART.

SIR GEORGE WILLIAM DENYS, Baronet, of Easton Neston, co. Northampton, was the only son of the late Peter Denys, Esq., of the Pavilion, Hans-place, Middlesex, by his wife, Charlotte, only daughter of George, second Earl of Pomfret. He was born on the 20th May, 1788; and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He married, the 5th December, 1809, Eliza, eldest daughter of Edward George Lind, Esq., of Stratford-place, London, and Burton, Westmorland, by which lady (who died the 29th June, 1850), he had four sons (of whom three survive him) and four daughters. He served in Parliament as member for Kingston-upon-Hull in 1812, and for a long period was Equerry to the late Duke of Sussex. He was also a magistrate for the counties of Northampton and Essex, and a Deputy Lieutenant. He was created a Baronet the 23rd November, 1818. Sir George Denys is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, George William, late an officer in the 68th Light Infantry, of Draycott Hall, near Richmond, Yorkshire, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding, who was born the 11th December, 1815, and who married Catherine Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Michael Henry Perceval, Esq., and has issue. Two of the daughters of the Baronet just deceased are married -viz., the second daughter, Juliana Louisa, to Arthur Montague, Esq.; and the third, Ellen, to the Rev. Frederick Robertson.

### THE REV. DR. HOLLAND.

THE REV. SAMUEL HOLLAND, A.M. and M.D., Oxon, Precentor and Prebendary of Chichester, and Rector of Beaudesert, Warwickshire, died at his residence, Regency-square, Brighton, on the 16th ult. The Rev. Doctor was a scion of the ancient family of Holland, Dukes of Exeter and Surrey, and was the son of a clergyman who was Rector of Stifford, and of Mucking, Essex. Dr. Holland was born in 1771, and commenced his education at St. Paul's School, which he quitted with an exhibition for Oxford, where he was elected Scholar and Fellow of Worcester College. He was at first intended for holy orders; but, there appearing no practicable opening for him in the Church, he turned to the study of medicine, took the degree of M.D., and practised for a few years, with success, in London. He married, in 1802, Frances, eldest daughter of the great advocate the Hon. Thomas Erskine (which lady survives him); and when Mr. Erskine became Lord Chancellor, in 1806, Dr. Holland, resorting to his original choice, was ordained, and obtained from his Lordship the Rectory of Poyning, Sussex, where he chiefly resided until 1849, in which year he was allowed by the then Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, to cede it to the elder of his two sons, the Rev. Thomas Agar Holland, who is the present incumbent. Dr. Holland's second son, the Rev. Erskine William Holland, is Rector of Dunsfold, Surrey. In 1817 the Bishop of Chichester (Dr. Buckner) conferred upon Dr. Holland a Prebendal Stall in his Cathedral, and in 1825 the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Sutton) appointed him to the Precentorship of the same. Dr. Holland was the author of several excellent clerical publications. He was generally and greatly regarded and esteemed as a learned and accomplished divine, and a worthy, amiable, and high-minded gentleman.

### THE BISHOP OF ABERDEEN.

THE RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM SKINNER, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen, and Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, was born at Aberdeen in 1778, and was educated at Waltham College, Oxford. He received Deacon's orders from the hands of Bishop Horsley, of St. Asaph's, by whom, in 1802, he was ordained a Priest. In the same year he began to officiate as Curate or assistant to his father in St. Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, of which he was soon afterwards appointed joint Incumbent. He was consecrated Bishop of Aberdeen in 1816, took his degree of Doctor in Divinity at Oxford in 1819, and in 1841 was elected Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland. The right reverend prelate enjoyed a very large measure of esteem and respect in the Church over which he presided, and was held in general regard by all ranks and classes of the inhabitants of Aberdeen, in the management of whose charitable and benevolent institutions he ever took an active part. His died at his residence, 1, Golden-square, Aberdeen, on the 16th ult.

### LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR R. G. HARE CLARGES.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR R. GODDARD HARE CLARGES, K.C.B., who expired on the 18th ult. at his country seat, Hurstbourne Park, Hampshire, was the son of the Rev. J. Hare; but on inheriting a few years ago, in right of his mother, the daughter of Mr. Christopher Clarges, a younger son of Sir William Clarges, Bart.—he took that name in addition to his patronymic. Sir Richard was educated at Rugby, and shortly after leaving the school he entered the army in 1796. He saw considerable service in the Peninsular War, where he acted as Assistant Adjutant-General of a Division of the army under the Duke of Wellington, and took part in many of the struggles with the enemy, having received the silver medal and eight clasps for Corunna, Busaco, Barossa, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Pyrenees, and St. Sebastian; and also received the gold medal and a clasp for the battles of Nivelle and Nive. In July, 1852, he was appointed Colonel of the 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment, and last year was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

### ROBERT BICKERSTETH, ESQ.

THE distinguished surgeon, Robert Bickersteth, Esq., who died at his residence in Rodney-street, Liverpool, on the 16th ult., was born at Kirkby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, in 1787. His father, Mr. Henry John Bickersteth, was a medical man there, in extensive practice, and greatly respected. Mr. Robert Bickersteth studied at Edinburgh and London, and he was also an apprentice to the late Mr. Minshull. For nearly fifty years he was in active practice in Liverpool. At the age of twenty-three he was elected Surgeon to the Liverpool Infirmary, which appointment he held for forty years. He then resigned, in consequence of a resolution of the committee limiting the length of service of those afterwards to be appointed. Mr. Bickersteth held a strong opinion that the duties of medical men in hospitals should not be limited to any fixed period, considering that every year of hospital experience increased the value of the surgeon to the public. On his resignation he was made Consulting Surgeon, which office he retained till death. His son, Mr. Edward Bickersteth, now holds the honorary post of Surgeon to the Liverpool Infirmary. Throughout his professional career, Mr. Bickersteth was in the habit of seeing poor people gratuitously every morning. He was, indeed, remarkable as much for unostentatious benevolence and philanthropy as for talent. Mr. Bickersteth married Katharine youngest daughter of the late John Pares, Esq., of Broomhill House, Barnsley, and Sir Kirby Frith, Leicestershire, by whom he has had a family. Mr. Bickersteth's brothers were the Rev. J. Bickersteth, Rector of Sapcote; the late Master of the Rolls, Lord Langdale, and the Rev. E. Bickersteth, of Watton. The present Bishop of Ripon and the Ven. Edward Bickersteth, Archdeacon of Bucks, are his nephews. Mr. Bickersteth's funeral took place on the 22nd ult., at St. James's Cemetery, Liverpool. It was the intention of the members of the medical profession in Liverpool to join the procession in Rodney-street; but, as the family of the deceased were averse to any public demonstration, this project was abandoned. The pall-bearers at the funeral were the Ven. Archdeacon Bickersteth, the Bishop of Ripon. Archdeacon Hill, and Archdeacon Jones.

### COULTHARD HEYSHAM, ESQ.

COULTHARD HEYSHAM, Esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Cumberland, died on the 6th ult., at Carlisle, aged sixty-five. He was a gentleman well known in the scientific world. He was the eldest son of John Heysham, Esq., M.D., and inherited in a large degree his father's distinguished talent and ability in the pursuit of natural history. His devotion to the study of entomology, ornithology, and botany was equalled by his sagacity and accuracy of observation; and his collections in those departments are most extensive.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

THE WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY FOR THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES held its ninth anniversary meeting on Thursday evening (last week) in the Lower Room, Exeter-hall, under the presidency of William Garlick, Esq., the treasurer. The report, which was read by Mr. Rowland Elliott, secretary, stated that during the past year the society had been the means of distributing among the working classes of England 1,060,761 copies of its publications, known as the "Weekly Tracts," making a total distributed since the society's formation in 1847 of 11,218,701. This work has been done chiefly by those persons who had become members of the society, by the payment of 1s. or upwards, and who were thereupon supplied every quarter with tracts for distribution to the extent of a half the sum contributed. The receipts were £1188 8s. 6d., and the expenditure £1184 5s. 10d., leaving a balance against the society of £14 6s. 4d. A resolution adopting the report was read, and addresses enforcing the claims of the society were also delivered by the Rev. S. March, and Mr. F. H. Goss, F.R.S.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIANS.—On Monday afternoon, at three o'clock, a very large meeting of persons interested in the knowledge of our relations with Persia and its inhabitants, in consequence of the recent war, took place in the theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, for the purpose of hearing a lecture on the present state of that country, by Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson. He presented a rather unfavourable picture of the Persian people and army. He represented the inhabitants to be treacherous, and the soldiers to be mutinous. He mentioned a case where, having poisoned their commander, his successor endeavoured to avoid a similar fate by partaking only of eggs; but his precautions were unavailing, and finally he also was made a victim. The regiment then revolted, but was subdued by a superior force and compelled to submit to authority. It was desirable that Europeans should understand the real strength of the Persian army, and the resources at its command; while it was equally desirable to consider the difficulties we should have to encounter in carrying on a war against Persia. For example, all our *materiel* and munitions of war, mules, &c., should be brought from Bombay. In such a campaign camels, which are easily sustained, would be useless; and the forage required for mules, as well as the food necessary for the entire army, should likewise be brought from Bombay before any attempt could be made to penetrate into the interior of the country. The valleys in Beloochistan and elsewhere by our forces afford no real indication of the difficulties to be surmounted. The passes through the mountains were most difficult of access to any army, and he was satisfied that we should encounter nothing would be likely to prove impracticable. The lecturer then referred to the social and political condition of the Persians, and concluded an interesting discourse amidst the applause of his audience.

MR. APSLEY PELLATT AND THE ELECTORS OF SOUTHWARK.—On Monday evening Mr. Apsley Pellatt, the late member for Southwark, was entertained at a soiree, held at the Lecture Hall, Fair-street, Horselydown, for the purpose of presenting that gentleman with a memorial expressive of the respect of his late constituents for his conduct in public and private life. Mr. W. Haward presided, and in opening the proceedings said that he had watched the career of Mr. Pellatt during the five years he had represented the borough in Parliament, and he was perfectly satisfied that Mr. Pellatt had been actuated throughout his attendance in Parliament by only one impulse and one principle, and that was to do the best he could, not only for their local interests but for the good of the whole community. He then presented Mr. Pellatt with the testimonial, which consisted of an address, conveying in earnest terms the strongest approval of the conduct of Mr. Pellatt both in and out of Parliament. Mr. Pellatt (who was cutinu-iastically received) acknowledged in grateful language this tribute, and said that, with reference to the last vote which he had given on the Chinese question, he was actuated only by conscientious motives (Hear, hear). He was not ashamed to go out of Parliament on that question with such men as Messrs. Cobden, Gibson, Miall, Fox, and the other gentlemen who had voted on the same side as himself. Several addresses having been delivered, reiterating the sentiments of confidence in, and approval of, Mr. Pellatt enunciated in the memorial, thanks were voted to the chairman, and the assemblage, which amounted to 400 persons, separated.

PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY.—This society held its anniversary meeting at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Tuesday: the President, Lord Calthorpe, in the chair. The attendance was far from numerous. The report detailed the operations of the society in London and the provinces, and stated that the work in which it was engaged was progressing satisfactorily. The financial account showed an income of £3,350 over 1855 of £715. Admiral Vernon Harcourt, the Rev. W. Robertson, the Rev. John Nash Griffin, and the Rev John Drury, in moving and seconding certain resolutions, delivered addresses in support of the society.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms; the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. During the past year 14,229 Bibles and 6573 Testaments had been issued. The receipts amounted to £2128, and the total to 2121; the liabilities to £227, and the stock in hand to £240. The Lords of the Admiralty had given a grant of £20. The Rev Mr. Gleig, the Chaplain-General, bore testimony to morality in the Army being promoted by this and similar societies.

MASSACRE OF FRENCHMEN IN NEW CALEDONIA.—By the *Black Dog*, which has arrived from Port de France, New Caledonia, we have received intelligence of an attack of the natives on one of the settlements, by which several lives have been sacrificed. The town of Ouarai is distant from Port de France about seven miles, at which place eleven Frenchmen and a number of natives from the Sandwich Islands were stationed for the purpose of obtaining sandalwood. About the 20th January the New Caledonian natives made an attack upon the settlement, and savagely murdered all the inhabitants. So terrible was the onslaught that not a single individual was left to tell the particulars of these dreadful murders. The bodies of eleven white men and fourteen or fifteen islanders were discovered accidentally by parties proceeding from the township. Among the victims of this savage attack is Mr. Bonnet, attached to the firm of Vial D'Aram and Co., of this city, and who has for some time been Commissary-General for the French settlements on the Pacific. The *Julia Percey* schooner passed by the scene of the disaster during the consummation of this fearful tragedy, and observed an unusual movement on shore, on approaching which the natives were seen to retire, but she was compelled to stand off again.—*Sydney Morning Herald*.

THE "EUROPEAN" IN SEBASTOPOL HARBOUR.—The *European*, which arrived from Melbourne with the passengers and mails of the *Oneida* the other day, was the first ship which entered Sebastopol harbour at the close of the late war. At that time she was chartered by the French Government for the conveyance of troops from Kamiesch Bay. When the captain (William Cubitt) was required to enter by the one passage which the Russians were supposed to have left between their sunken ships, he confined any such unheard-of navigation, unless the *European* were guaranteed against loss or injury. This having been arranged, the boats were sent a head to explore an apparent channel. The great steam-ship followed slowly. Looking down on either side, those on board saw easily, through the transparent water of the rocky harbour, masts, yards, and rigging, fathoms deep. Presently the whole hulls of the Czar's preserved navy. It was like passing across the Pool below London-bridge in a balloon. The *European* threaded her way safely to what a few weeks before had been the south part of the allied lines. She had paid a visit to the north side. The Russian officers welcomed the French transport and her company. They expressed their delight in particular at beholding some ladies in it, declaring that they had not seen a female face before for fifteen months.

THE MISSING AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.—News of the safety of the Australian steamer *Oneida* was telegraphed to all parts of the country on Saturday last, and must have delighted many families. How low the chances of her safety had been rated may be judged from the fact that thirty-two per cent has been underwritten for her gold. Many romanders, if placed in the situation of Captain Hyde, of the *Oneida*, when his ship had been blown, would have attempted to run in the direction of the prevailing winds in the latitude in which he was, and tried to make Mauritius. In so doing he might have been baffled, and all on board have been starved. It must have been a daring and splendid act of seamanship to take such a miserable sailer as the crippled *Oneida* back to Australia in the teeth of a head wind. The *Oneida* was taken on to Sydney, and the only place where it was likely she could get repaired, and probably she will be able to leave Australia in her turn, this month with the mail, and reach Suez about the 22nd of June.

Our Government has presented Captain Cavassa, of the Chilian ship *Orient*, with a gold medal, for having saved the lives of the crew of the British ship *Enterprise*.

The Governor of Bosnia, Mehemet Pacha, taking into consideration the religious sentiments of the Christians, has decided that the markets, which have hitherto been held in that province on Sundays, shall henceforth take place on Wednesdays. The Christian population has received the change with gratitude.

The new and commodious building w' ch has been constructed for the reception of the t- library at Birkenhead was opened last week for the admission of the public. The attendance was numerous, and general satisfaction was expressed with the arrangements of the building.

Two men were hung by mob law on the 11th ult. in Iowa. One of the unfortunate men was charged with murder in killi g a man named Ingales. The other victim was charged with murder and counterfeiting.

The close of the accounts of the Nightingale Fund has been postponed to the 20th of June.

THE "EAGLET" AND THE "AUCKLAND'S" BOATS DESTROYING MANDARIN JUNKS AT TOON-CHUNG.

## THE WAR IN CHINA.—DESTRUCTION OF PIRATICAL JUNKS.

By the latest accounts received from China, in a letter from Hong-Kong, we learn that the Hon. Company's steamer *Auckland* and small chartered steamer *Eaglet* went out to cruise on the 14th of February. On the 16th, at Toon-Chung, they fell in with four heavily-armed mandarin boats. The *Auckland* could not go into the bay where they were, but the *Eaglet* and the boats from the *Auckland* went in and destroyed the junks. A battery on the shore, mounting sixteen guns, was captured and the guns spiked. The casualties on our side consisted of one killed and four wounded of the *Auckland's* men. Her Majesty's steamer *Niger* was sent out on the 16th, and, in company with the *Auckland* and boats from her Majesty's ship *Calcutta*, captured seven piratical junks.

A Correspondent has favoured us with Sketches by an eye-witness of this action, of which we this week engrave two, showing the attack upon the junks, and the burning of the Chinese Commodore's vessel.

Our Correspondent at Hong-Kong states the action occurred on the 15th of February, and the return of the *Eaglet* to Hong-Kong was on the 14th. The *Eaglet's* was the first gun on the enemy before they had opened fire, the *Auckland* not being able to get nearer than the mouth of the harbour.

The first of the accompanying Sketches shows the moment when by a heavy cheer, and giving way as hard as we could pull, the Celestials thought that enough had been done for valour, and devoted their attention to discretion. The next Sketch shows the blowing up of one junk and burning of others. Almost all the guns that had been left loaded were going off as the flames reached them, causing, perhaps, the most dangerous firing experienced in the whole affair.

THE BLOWING UP OF THE CHINESE COMMODORE' JUNK, AND BURNING OF OTHERS, AT TOON-CHUNG.

## THE FRENCH EXHIBITION, PALL-MALL

A GREAT reaction has taken place in the mind of the British public with reference to French art of late years. The compositions of David and Guerin, and the portraits of Gerard, were executed on principles so different from those of the British school that they excited no sympathy. Even the greater life and bravura of Gros were expended in the illustration of events that were the objects of our positive antipathy. The Romantic school of France—which is partly the result of our own literature—has altered all this, and engendered, besides, a multitude of *genre* and landscape painters whose compositions, more cognate to those of the Dutch and British schools, find now as ready a market in this country as across the Channel.

The French Exhibition of 1857 has several interesting works, although the celebrated names of Ary Scheffer, Horace Vernet, and Decamps are, in our opinion, very feebly represented by Nos. 31, 142, and 182; the "Christ" of Ary Scheffer being positively disagreeable in colour, as if the picture were in bad condition; and the "Slave Dealer" of Decamps as well as the "Combat" of Horace Vernet being quite insignificant when we remember what these two men *can* do. On the other hand, we have to signalise a most charming portrait of Rosa Bonheur, by Dubufe—the lines of intellect given with a masterly effect, worthy of the subject; but we recommend to M. Dubufe greater unity in the light behind the head. In the "Brittany Fisherwomen" of M. Dubufe, sen. (Nos. 41 and 42), we have types of beauty which we suspect to be the exception and not the rule.

Rosa Bonheur comes out with all the force of her genius in No. 11, "Denizens of the Highlands," alias "stots," in a Scotch mist; the expression and technical finish of the brown one such as cannot be surpassed we doubt if equalled—by any living artist. No. 8, "Going to Market—a Scene in Duvergne," by M. Auguste Bonheur, shows, on a larger scale, a mastery of oak copse that reminds us of Rousseau. Both as regards subject and treatment this is one of the most pleasing pictures in the room.

Want of space prevents us from making more than a hasty mention of several high-class pictures. Meissonnier's "Chess-players" (No. 115), in expression, colour, tone, and finish, is as near perfection as any living man can attain in this line. Couture's "Minstrel" (No. 29) is an effort not unworthy of one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century. But is it not a solecism to make impressionable woman only wrapt in admiration, while the much less impressionable masculine nature is dissolved in tears? Troyon is also great in No. 156; so that it would be difficult to say whether we prefer the truthful cattle, or the watery landscape, with sombre, leaden sky.

## NEW MARKETS AT MANCHESTER.

THIS edifice, of tasteful design, is now in course of erection in Swan-street, Manchester. It will furnish an evidence, in connection with the numerous handsome and extensive ware houses and public buildings lately erected and now building, of the rapidly-increasing desire on the part of the city of Manchester to possess buildings of a superior architectural character.

The exterior will be built entirely of stone, the walling being of Yorkshire pierrepoints, while the roof, in which a very great amount of decoration is to be introduced, will be of iron, supported upon ornamental columns. A gallery will run round the whole of the inside, in which it is proposed to place stalls for the sale of light or fancy articles, and will be approached by flights of stone steps from the interior.

The view of the interior, from the peculiar form and construction of the roof, will be at once novel and effective. The new building will be erected in front of the Smithfield General Markets lately erected (one of the largest covered areas for market purposes in England), and will be a very great ornament to that part of the town.

MARBLE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, PEEL PARK, SALFORD. M. NOBLE, SCULPTOR.

The design is by Messrs. Isaac Holden and Son, of Manchester, who took the first prize in public competition. It is intended that the building shall be completed ready for use in October next.

## PEEL PARK, SALFORD.—STATUE OF HER MAJESTY.

THE addition of a new wing to the Peel Park Museum, and the erection of a Statue of her Majesty in that place of popular resort, excited much interest during the past week. Great preparations were made to give *éclat* to the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Albert on Wednesday. The inauguration of the statue of her Majesty by her Royal Consort proved an occurrence of a most interesting nature. The spot on which the ceremony was performed vividly recalled the event which the statue is intended to commemorate. The spectacle which was witnessed on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the Park in 1851 was of too striking a character to be soon forgotten. It was a sight that had never before gladdened the eyes of any Sovereign to gaze on an assemblage of 60,000 children, all Sunday scholars. It was worthy of an enduring memorial, and none more fitting could have been devised than a statue of the august personage whose visit was welcomed by so vast a body of her subjects. Equally appropriate was the manner in which the statue was inaugurated. Preparations on a large scale were made in the park for the accommodation of the Salford Corporation, the Sunday scholars, and the general public. The statue is placed directly in front of the new wing which has recently been added to the Library and Museum. It has been executed in Sicilian marble, by Mr. Matthew Noble, and is 8ft. 6 in. in height. It stands on a pedestal of marble of a similar colour, which is supported on a base of Aberdeen granite. A canopied platform, intended for his Royal Highness and his attendants, with the Mayor and other gentlemen, was erected a short distance to the west of the statue. To the left was the large platform which was filled by those of the public who had been so fortunate as to obtain "green" tickets. The Sunday scholars and their teachers, to the number of 2000, were accommodated on a platform to the east of the statue. The band of the 7th Dragoon Guards was stationed on a small platform erected between these two. The statue was thus surrounded by platforms on every side, except that facing the Library and Museum. This space was specially reserved, in order that an uninterrupted view might be obtained from the building. In the large room of the new wing, which will hereafter be devoted to engravings and models, an extensive stage was erected, commanding an excellent view of the ceremony, and this was occupied by ladies. Immediately outside the building a range of seats was also provided; but these were arranged so as not to interfere with the view of those within. It will thus be seen that the platform accommodation was most extensive; but a vast number of tickets had been issued in addition, available only for the Library and Museum, and for the portions of the Park beyond that in which the statue is located.

Before we describe the inauguration ceremony, it will be interesting to state a few particulars of the new wing of the Salford Museum, in which the Local Art Exhibition was opened by a soirée on the 22nd ult.

The collection of paintings (says the *Manchester Guardian*) includes not only selections from the works of living and deceased artists who have passed a life-residence in Manchester, but also those who are connected with it by the obligations of birth, or frequent sojourn; an arrangement which not only imparts a more vivid character to the display, but one which is considered absolutely necessary to the presentation of a complete view of the actual progress and patronage of art in this vicinity.

The Exhibition comprises more than 650 objects, all of great interest, which have been contributed by more than one hundred and forty individuals. The walls of several rooms are covered by the beautiful works of art there collected, and the committee have really succeeded in producing a splendid exhibition.

The Mayor explained the origin of the new wing, arising out of the insufficient accommodation afforded by the building before the addition. The local artists had taken advantage of the determination to build a new wing, and had resolved to have an exhibition of the works of art produced in the immediate neighbourhood. With what success they had succeeded the company would be able to judge in the course of the evening. In his opinion the exhibition was a very creditable display, and he anticipated from the gems they now saw that many years would not elapse before they found that they possessed in the district artists of no common celebrity.

The company were then addressed by other gentlemen upon

NEW MARKETS IN COURSE OF ERECTION, AT MANCHESTER.

the origin and success of the exhibition; and during the day the Prince of Oude, who had visited the collection in the morning, joined the party.

The details of the ceremony of the Inauguration are given at page 433.

ELECTION OF A PROFESSOR OF POETRY, OXFORD.—The election of a Professor of Poetry, in the room of the Rev. Thomas Legh Claughton, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, whose term of office had expired, took place in the Convocation House on Tuesday. The contest lay between Mr. Matthew Arnold, M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College, and the Rev. John Ernest Bode, M.A., late Student of Christchurch, both gentlemen of high standing in the University. Early in the day unusual signs of activity were manifest among the resident members of the University, and it soon became evident that the contest was one of great interest. members of Convocation from all parts of the country arriving by every train. The polling commenced at twelve o'clock, and continued—at times with such vigour as to remind us forcibly of the last contested University election—until five, when the poll closed. The result of the election was found to be as follows:—Arnold, 383; Bode, 278: majority in favour of Arnold, 85.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 10.—4th Sunday after Easter. Battle of Lodi, 1796.
MONDAY, 11.—Earl of Chatham died, 1778.
TUESDAY, 12.—Earl of Strafford beheaded, 1641.
WEDNESDAY, 13.—Old May Day.
THURSDAY, 14.—Vaccination first tried by Jenner, 1796.
FRIDAY, 15.—Cuvier died, 1832. Daniel O'Connell died, 1847.
SATURDAY, 16.—Titus Oates convicted of perjury, 1685.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 16, 1857.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. |
| 2 46 | 3 21 | 3 15 | 3 32 | 3 50 | 4 5 | 4 25 |
| A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. |
| 3 14 | 3 38 | 3 55 | 4 15 | 4 36 | 5 0 | 5 30 |
| M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. | M. h. m. |
| 3 15 | 3 45 | 4 15 | 4 46 | 5 16 | 5 51 | 6 37 |
| A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. | A. h. m. |
| 3 37 | 4 7 | 4 37 | 5 8 | 5 38 | 6 16 | 6 57 |

SIGNOR and MADAME FERRARI beg to announce that their ANNUAL CONCERT will take place, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY EVENING May 12th. To commence at Eight o'clock. Vocalists: Miss Dolby, Madame Ferrari, Sig. Ferrari, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Instrumentalists: Mons. Arabella Goddard, Herr Ries, Herr Lidel, and Sig. Guido Regondi. Accompanyist, Mr. W. G. Cusins. Tickets, 7s., to be had at the principal Musicsellers. Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d., to be had only at Sig. Ferrari's Residence, Devonshire Lodge, Portland-road, Portland-place.

PALL-MALL.—Important long Leasehold Estate, consisting of a noble pile of Building called SCHOMBERG HOUSE, capable of adaptation to the purposes of a Nobleman's Mansion, a Club House, Banking or Insurance Establishment, Club, Chambers, or Commercial Emporium.

MR. HEALY is Instructed to submit to public competition, at the AUCTION MART, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of MAY, 1857, at Twelve for One o'Clock, in One or more Lots (unless previously disposed of by private contract), all those three capital DWELLING-HOUSES, with Stabling, &c., the south side of, and being, Nos. 87, 88, and 89 PALL-MALL, presenting an imposing and handsome front to the west end of Messrs. Harding and Co.'s great Establishment, and to the commencement of the Parade of St. James's Park, and having a frontage of 60 feet, and a depth of 150 feet to Spring-gardens. The premises are now and have been for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Schomberg. The property is held on an unexpired lease of 99 years, at the low rent of £40 per annum, and is capable of great improvement, and of producing a much greater rental. The first and second floors are now in the occupation of Messrs. Schomberg. The ground floor is also occupied by them, with the exception of the [illegible] which is in the occupation of Sir John Litchfield, and it is estimated that the entire property is of the value of £1700 per annum. It is held by three Lives absent from the Crown, for an unexpired term of nearly ninety years, subject to [illegible]

Each of the said Lots (unoccupied portion excepted), and particulars and conditions of sale, may be had prior to the Sale, on the premises, of Messrs. Coombs and Beaumont, solicitors, 43, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Messrs. Brooks, Harris, and Bagshaw, solicitors, Manchester; Messrs. Bowen, Rowsell, and Bythe, solicitors, 42, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; at the York and Albany Tavern, Regent's-park; the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly; the Royal Oak Tavern, Paddington; the Auction Mart; and of Mr. Healy, auctioneer and valuer, No. 43, Bedford-row, London, W.C.

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The future Divisions of Profit will take place every Five Years.

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The Corporation affords to the Assured a liberal participation in Profits, with exemption from Royal Charter from the last risks of partnership: a rate of Bonus equal to the average returns of Mutual Societies, with the guarantee, not afforded by them, of large invested Capital-Stock—the advantages of modern practice, with the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a Century and a half.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons in the receipt of Life Incomes are reminded that the reduction of the Income-Tax on lives them to make a considerable provision for their families, without any effort or self-denial, to which they have not been accustomed to during the past two years.

JOHN A. HOLMAN, Actuary and Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1806

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TO COUNTRY MANAGERS.—THEATRICAL WOOD ENGRAVINGS for POSTERS, &c., suitable to all the popular Dramas of the day. The greatest variety in the world for Burlesque, Melodrama, National Drama, Tragedy, Comedy, and Pantomime. Sample Sheet, containing Lord Ernest Pelham, Sir Lytton, Thurlow, Jeffries, Miss Swanborough, &c., forwarded on receipt of 12 postage stamps. Wildeshaupt, by Post or electric telegraph, (accompanied by a Post-office Order, payable to Henry Fawcett), Whitefriars Branch, for the amount, instantly forwarded to any part of the Kingdom.

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INFORMATION WANTED of ELIZABETH SUTHERLAND, who departed from ZACATECAS, Mexico, in Eighteen Hundred and Forty Eight, and came to this City with Mr. George Penns and Mrs. Richard Merriman, and sailed from Mexico to New York, and thence to Liverpool, England, since which time I have received no tidings of her whereabouts. I could this fail beneath the eye of any of her acquaintance they will, by addressing me, at Nevada City, California, confer a great kindness, which shall ever be remembered with gratitude by her brother, George Sutherland.

ILKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and HOTEL.—This splendid Mansion is situate amidst mountain scenery, in the finest part of Yorkshire, enjoys the most exhilarating air, and affords an unrivalled resort for the Water Cure. Dr. Richmond. For Prospectus (with view) address Mr. STRACHAN, Ilkley Wells, near Otley.

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## OPENING OF THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER.

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Descriptive Notices of the Places represented; Personal Sketches of the Respective Members, their avowed Political Opinions, &c.,

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THE OPENING AND CONTENTS

OF THE

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1857.*

ALTHOUGH the speech from the Throne, on the opening of Parliament, will disappoint the ardent Reformers—if any such there be—who expected that the present Administration would take the initiative in a new Reform Bill, the speech of Lord Palmerston promising a Reform Bill for next year, will more than make amends for the omission. It might be desirable that the country should have a Minister more keenly impressed with the necessity of inaugurating reforms *propiro motu*; but, the case not being so, Lord Palmerston must be taken as he is, as the best, if not the only, Minister to be attained at the present moment. If he do not originate questions of reforms, he has shown that he will not oppose them, if the House, backed by the country, show an earnest desire either to amend the constitution of that assembly, or to extend the suffrage. Lord Palmerston's feeling—and that of a great number of people—seems to be, that notwithstanding the anomalies, absurdities, and defects of our Parliamentary system, its results—though attained in a clumsy and round about way—is a degree of popular freedom not enjoyed in any other country in the Old World or in the New. No one maintains the theoretical perfection of a system by which a new, a wealthy, and an increasing city like Manchester has no greater voice in Parliament than a stagnant village like Lymington, in Hampshire. No one maintains the justice of giving a man the right to vote in a borough because he inhabits a ten-pound house, and refusing a vote to another man equally independent, equally industrious, equally well informed, who lives in a house a mile beyond the limits of the borough, on the ground that he only pays £49 a year rental. But the quiet, easy-going Liberals—aided, of course, by the Conservatives—while admitting all this, and much more, ask of what utility would be an organic change in these or other respects when no change in the theory or system of representation could augment the existing liberty of the people? It is for the young blood in the House of Commons to stir the question. It is for the new men, either under new or old leaders, to organise a Reform party; and, when they have done so, Lord Palmerston will be their very obedient servant. In the mean time there is so much foreign work on hand that Lord Palmerston may be pardoned—seeing what his age and his antecedents are—if he look a little more to his foreign than to his domestic policy. Though we are at peace with all Europe, we are not at peace in Asia; and a Minister with a strong hand and a strong will is needed to carry to completion the work begun in China, and to read the world in that quarter as significant a lesson of British power and determination as has been read to the nations of Europe.

We need not go *seriatim* through the paragraphs of a speech which is vague collectively and vague in its several parts. Its vagueness, like Sir Roger de Coverley's, has a design in it. How for instance, could her Majesty express the real opinion of her Ministry on the shabby behaviour of the King of Prussia in reference to Neufchâtel? Or how could the Royal Speech enter into particulars as to the present state of the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States on the subject of Honduras? On the Chinese question the few words of the Speech are somewhat more emphatic. But, as strong words are thrown away upon the Chinese, it is to be hoped that the adequate naval and military force of which her Majesty speaks may reach China long before the news of the opening of Parliament, or even before Lord Elgin himself. Negotiations will be best carried on with the Chinese when the British shall have either destroyed or taken possession of Canton.

The Ministerial measures of domestic reform which are promised, during the present Session, branch into three divisions. One includes the consolidation and improvement of the law—by which we suppose its codification is intended. A second applies to the improvement of the laws relating to the testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction now exercised by those rusty and musty relics of antiquity—the Ecclesiastical Courts;—and the third includes the better prevention and speedier punishment of fraudulent breaches of trust—a net which we trust will be strong enough to catch such delinquents as those of the Royal British Bank. These measures do not make any great show in the Speech; but if they be carried during the short remaining period of the Session, Lord Palmerston and the present Parliament may perhaps get on very well together. But, as regards Reform, although Lord Palmerston has promised it, much depends on the new members. Until a division on some stirring and important subject shows us of "what stuff these are made of," it is not safe to speculate either on the character of the Parliament or that of the Administration.

Any ill feeling that may have existed in this country against Russia has passed away with the war which produced it. The animosities excited were personal, and not national; and when the Emperor Nicholas, whose ambition was the prime cause of the evil, was removed so suddenly and so awfully from the strife which he had provoked, the war lost its bitterness, and was conducted with a courtesy unknown in history. The peace afterwards made was felt to be premature, and the terms on which it was based were seen to be inadequate; but France, and not Russia, was held to blame for the result. The same feelings still exist. Russia is not considered by the people of this country to be a very terrible foe, nor France to be a very reliable friend; whilst the hope is very generally entertained that both of these great nations have had war enough to last them for a quarter of a century.

The Grand Duke Constantine, who during the lifetime of his father and the period between that event and the taking of Sebastopol, was considered the soul of the war party in Russia, is about to visit this country. In France his reception has been brilliant and cordial. We have no doubt that it will be equally cordial in England. As the taste of his Royal Highness is in ships our authorities will be enabled to show him some specimens which he may take a pleasure in examining, and from which he may gain some valuable knowledge, not only in the art of shipbuilding, but of the resources of this country. Our dockyards will be opened for his inspection and examination, with the confidence pervading all classes that the more he knows of us the more he will respect us. If her Majesty be in the humour to prepare a great naval review at Spithead for his gratification, which we hope will be the case, he will be a spectator of one of the grandest sights that the world can offer; a sight, moreover, which cannot but have peculiar attractions to the mind of one who is both a statesman and an Admiral. The Prince knows something of this country. He is said to be an accomplished English scholar, to possess a good library of English books,—and, what is more to his credit, as a man of taste and education—to have read them. Although, in a visit necessarily so short and hurried as that which he is about to make to our shores he will not have the time or the opportunity to study very intimately the character of our people and the working of our institutions, he will learn enough of our power and our resources to impress his mind very forcibly with the value of our friendship and the undesirableness of our enmity. We trust, however, that his visit will not be confined to our arsenals, our dockyards, and our military dépôts; but that, as he travels for instruction, he will be induced to make a tour in our manufacturing districts—to Staffordshire, with its iron and its potteries; to Birmingham and Sheffield, with their manufactures of metals; to Lancashire, with its cottons; and Yorkshire, with its woollens—and that he may see with his own eyes the marvellous wealth of industry which our country affords for the emulation of his own. There is no reason why the late war should sow estrangement between two nations which, in the arts of peace, could so beneficially work together. The Czar would not be compelled to come begging to England for money to make his railroads, if his predecessors had encouraged the mercantile rather than the warlike spirit of his people. Even now, if he would imitate the example set him and all other potentates, by this country, and relax the stringency of his protective, if not prohibitory tariff, he would find in Free-trade a prize better worth his having than the long-coveted provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, were they ten times as valuable as they are. On every account—political, social, and commercial—people will look with favour upon the visit of the Grand Duke to this country, confident as they are that the enemies of England are those who know her least. He will receive, we are certain, a respectful and, perhaps, a cordial reception wherever he goes—the respect due to the great nation which he represents, and the cordiality excited by the heartiness and honesty of his own personal character. He is the sort of Prince that Englishmen love, one that is not above the business of the profession which he has chosen;—a man who can both work and fight upon occasion, and who trusts to his own eyes rather than to the eyes of other people.

## *THE COURT.*

The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the younger members of the Royal family, left Buckingham Palace, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, for Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, where her Majesty purposes to sojourn for a short period previously to commencing the gaieties of the London season.

The Prince Consort came from Osborne to Windsor yesterday (Friday), in order to attend the funeral of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester; but returned to the Isle of Wight last evening.

The Queen held her first Privy Council since her accouchement on Wednesday evening, immediately upon her return to London from Osborne, who went to Marlborough-house on Monday to the purpose of congratulating the newly-married Princess Royal on that event. At the Council, John Evelyn Denison, Esq., Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B., and Frederick Peel, Esq., by command of the Queen, were sworn of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board. The Royal Speech to be delivered by the Lords Commissioners at the opening of Parliament on Thursday was submitted to the Queen in Council, and approved.

On Tuesday the ceremony of naming the Queen was performed in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, by the Hon. the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Marchioness of Ely were present.

Major-General Buckley and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby have relieved Lord Alfred Paget and Captain Du Plat in their duties as the Equeries in Waiting to the Queen and the Prince, and General Sir Edward Bowater has relieved the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West in his duties as the Groom in Waiting to the Queen, and Lord Wilton park is at present Lord in Waiting to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who left Geneva (where he has passed the winter) on the 11th April, arrived at Gotha on the 26th, on a visit to his uncle and aunt, he reigning Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and to his grandmother, the Dowager Duchess. After a stay of a fortnight at Gotha and Coburg his Royal Highness will continue his journey to England, where he is expected to arrive about the 20th inst.

FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER

The funeral of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester took place yesterday (Friday) in the mausoleum of the Gloucester family under St. George's Chapel. The Duchess of Athol attends as Chief Mourner on behalf of her Majesty. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge, were likewise present. The Duchess of Nassau, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary were also present at the mournful ceremonial. The remains were conveyed by the Great Western Railway to Slough, and escorted thence by the Royal Horse Guards to St. George's Chapel. The interna. fittings of the chapel were the same as on the occasion of the funeral of her late Majesty Queen Adelaide.

The Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Tuesday, at Clarence House, St. James's.

Viscount Palmerston gave a state dinner to a large party of members of the House of Commons, at Cambridge House, on Wednesday evening. Her Ladyship will "receive" on Saturday, the 16th inst., and on the following Saturday.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 440.)

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Shortly after two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Earl Spencer, in their robes of state, took their seats on a woolsack in front of the throne. Having been appointed Commissioners to read the Royal Speech. At that time the principal Peers present were Lord Panmure, the Earl of Albemarle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Duke of Montrose, Lord Wensleydale, Lord Lucan, the Earl of Harrington, Lord Minto, Lord Redesdale, Lord Ravensworth, &c. The third, fourth, and fifth benches on both sides of the House were occupied by ladies.

Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, having summoned the Commons, a large body of members, with the Speaker at their head, appeared at the bar; and the Lord Chancellor then read the Royal Speech, as follows —

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded to inform you that her Majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of having recourse to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the last Parliament; and her Majesty trusts that there will be found sufficient time during the present Session to enable you satisfactorily to deal with various important matters, some of which had occupied the attention of Parliament in the beginning of this year.

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that the general aspect of affairs in Europe affords a well-grounded confidence in the continuance of peace.

All the main stipulations of the Treaty of Paris have been carried into execution, and it is to be hoped that what remains to be done in regard to those matters will be speedily accomplished.

The negotiations upon the subject of the differences which had arisen between the King of Prussia and the Swiss Confederation, in regard to the affairs of Neufchâtel, are drawing to a close, and will, her Majesty trusts, be terminated by an arrangement honourable and satisfactory to all parties.

The negotiations in which her Majesty has been engaged with the Government of the United States and with the Government of Honduras, in regard to the affairs of Central America, have not yet been brought to a close.

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that a Treaty of Peace between her Majesty and the Shah of Persia was signed at Paris on the 4th of March, by her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, and by the Ambassador of the Shah; and her Majesty will give directions that this Treaty shall be laid before you as soon as the ratifications thereof shall have been duly exchanged.

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her regret that, at the date of the last advices from China, the differences which had arisen between the High Commissioner at Canton and her Majesty's civil and naval officers in China still remained unadjusted. But her Majesty has sent to China a Plenipotentiary fully instructed to deal with all matters of difference, and that Plenipotentiary will be supported by an adequate naval and military force, in the event of such assistance becoming necessary.

We are commanded to inform you that her Majesty, in conjunction with several other European Powers, has concluded a Treaty with the King of Denmark for the Redemption of the Sound Dues. This Treaty, together with a separate Convention between her Majesty and the King of Denmark, completing the arrangement, will be laid before you, and her Majesty will cause the measures necessary for fulfilling the engagements thereby contracted to be submitted for your consideration.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty has directed the Estimates for the present year to be laid before you.

They have been prepared with a careful attention to economy, and with a due regard to the efficiency of the departments of the public service to which they severally relate.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty commands us to recommend to your earnest consideration measures which will be proposed to you for the consolidation and improvement of the law.

Bills will be submitted to you for improving the laws relating to the Testamentary and Matrimonial Jurisdiction now exercised by the Ecclesiastical Courts, and also for checking fraudulent breaches of trust.

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her heartfelt gratification at witnessing the continued well-being and contentment of her people, and the progressive development of productive industry throughout her dominions.

Her Majesty confidently commits to your wisdom and care the great interests of her empire; and fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may be vouchsafed to your deliberations, and may lead you to conclusions conducive to the objects of her Majesty's constant solicitude—the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people.

The Queen's Speech having been read, the Commons bowed and retired. The swearing in of the Peers was then resumed. Amongst those who took the oaths were the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Minto, Lord Bonners, Lord Abinger, the Earl of Lucan, Lord Redesdale, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Earl of Effingham, and the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

The swearing was then suspended during pleasure.

The House resumed at five o'clock.

The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by the Marquis Townshend and seconded by the Earl of Portsmouth.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he was unwilling to disturb the unanimity of the House upon the Address to the Crown, and he should, therefore, abstain from any commentary upon the affairs of China, which he would reserve for a future occasion.

Earl GRANVILLE, in the course of some observations, stated that General Outram had received an intimation of the peace with Persia on the 5th of April.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE complained of the attacks made upon General Ashburnham by his brother and inferior officers.

Lord PANMURE defended the conduct of General Ashburnham.

Earl GREY also deprecated those attacks upon the General, which he thought were highly disgraceful to the service.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE expressed his regret at seeing no mention of Reform made in the Royal Speech.

After some further conversation, the Address was agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned a few minutes after seven o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter before four o'clock.

TRANSPORTATION.—MR. HAYTER, on the part of the Government, gave notice that the Secretary of State for the Home Department would on to-morrow bring forward a proposition to substitute other punishments for transportation; and that the Secretary for the Colonies would on the same day bring under consideration the question of the Territories under the government of the Hudson's Bay Company.

THE BANK ACTS.—MR. HAYTER also gave notice that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would on Monday next move for a Select Committee to take into consideration the Bank Act of 1844, and the Bank Acts relating to Ireland and Scotland. The said Committee would also on the same day move for leave to bring up a bill for the better regulation of banks, with a view to bring in a bill for their better regulation.

THE JEWS.—MR. HAYTER gave notice that on Thursday next Lord John Russell would move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the oaths taken by members of Parliament (Cheers).

BLEACHES OF TRUST.—MR. HAYTER further gave notice that on Friday, the 15th inst., the Attorney-General would move for leave to introduce a bill to make breaches of trust criminally liable.

INSURANCE AND MUTUAL COMPANIES.—MR. HAYTER likewise intimated that on the 14th inst. the Secretary to the Treasury would move for leave to bring in a Bill for the Incorporation of Insurance and Mutual Companies.

ASSAULTS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—MR. DILLWYN gave notice that on the 12th inst. he would call attention to the state of the law relating to aggravated assaults on women and children.

REFORM.—MR. ROEBUCK gave notice that on Thursday week he would submit a motion, to the effect that the representation of the people in that House was not satisfactory, and required that as soon as practicable a remedy should be applied.

THE SALE OF BEER.—MR. HARDY gave notice for an early day of his intention to ask leave to introduce a Bill to Regulate the Sale of Beer.

THE BALLOT.—MR. H. BERKELEY renewed his motion for the adoption of the Ballot at Elections.

THE FRANCHISE.—MR. LOCKE KING renewed his motion in relation to the Extension of the County Franchise.

### THE ADDRESS.

The Speech from the Throne having been read by the Speaker,

MR. DOBSON moved the Address in reply, defending the conduct pursued by the Government, regretting, however, that the difference with China had not been adjusted. He trusted that the course adopted of sending out a Plenipotentiary of such well-known ability and discretion as Lord Elgin, and supporting him by an adequate naval and military force, would be successful. In reference to the Estimates, he hoped that care had been taken to combine economy with efficiency.

MR. BUCHANAN, in seconding the Address, said he concurred in all the sentiments expressed by the mover. The noble Lord at the head of the Government had appealed to the country against the decision of the late Parliament upon the Chinese question, and the country had given a verdict against that decision by a great majority. The people of England, in fact, could not understand the reasoning of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cobden, and other gentlemen upon the question, and had sanctioned the course pursued by Government. He hoped that the inquiry into the Bank Acts would be a close and searching one.

General THOMPSON protested against the supposition that the verdict of the country had been given in favour of the Government on the Chinese question, and said that the feeling of the country would not be quieted.

Lord R. GROSVENOR said they all had come fresh from their constituents, and must, therefore, be aware of their feeling. For his own part he knew that among his constituents there was a strong feeling in favour of Parliamentary reform, or, in other words, an extension of the franchise. He had himself been the means of carrying two useful reforms the one the limitation of polling in counties to one day, and the other the putting an end to treating. He was, therefore, perhaps, not an unsafe guide, and would propose, if necessary, to abolish the payment for the conveyance of voters to the poll by candidates, and also the payment by candidates for the expenses of hustings. Various reforms were necessary, but he hoped the Government in the short Session before them would not enter upon such an important subject, which it would be detrimental to, if hastily considered. He hoped the Government would introduce a bill upon the subject of Church-rates, but if not he was prepared to introduce one himself to which he had given much consideration

MR. EWART enforced the necessity of reform in the representation, as well as other reforms.

Lord PALMERSTON said that there were a few points upon which it was necessary to say a few words upon the part of her Majesty's Government. The Government had under consideration arrangements for establishing a department of justice, in accordance with the purport of an address agreed to last Session, which he hoped soon to lay before the House. Considering the short period to which the present Session must necessarily be restricted, it would, he thought, be highly inexpedient to introduce any great measure of reform which could not be at once settled; but at the same time he hoped that the commencement of the next Session to introduce a measure to remedy the defects of the Reform Bill, and to give the franchise to a large class of persons who were now without it (Hear, hear). He hoped the House had sufficient confidence in her Majesty's Government to leave the matter in their hands until next Session without asking for promises and statements which might create great disappointment; but, if the House had not that confidence, it had better say so at once (Laughter). With regard to the question of Church-rates, it was under the consideration of the Government, and he hoped to propose a measure which would be satisfactory to all parties (Hear, hear).

MR. ROEBUCK accepted the noble Lord's pledge to bring in a bill upon the subject of Parliamentary Reform, and withdrew his notice of motion given at an earlier period of the evening.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House rose at a quarter past six o'clock.

## THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 6, 1857.

| Day. | Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb at 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb at 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind. | Amt of Cloud (0-10) | Rain in Inches |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches | ° | ° | ° | | | |
| April 30 | 30·153 | 49·1 | 52·0 | 46·8 | 44·2 | N. NE. | 10 | 0·000 |
| May 1 | 30·125 | 52·5 | 55·7 | 44·2 | 46·0 | 42·4 | 52·0 | 45·4 | N. | 6 | 0·000 |
| " 2 | 30·130 | 50·4 | 55·8 | 43·2 | 47·8 | 43·0 | 50·0 | 44·5 | N. NNE. | 6 | 0·000 |
| " 3 | 30·189 | 49·2 | 59·3 | 44·1 | 47·2 | 44·0 | 47·3 | 43·2 | N. NW | 10 | 0·000 |
| " 4 | 30·191 | 49·4 | 52·4 | 41·8 | 45·6 | 41·6 | 48·8 | 43·5 | N. NE. | 8 | 0·000 |
| " 5 | 30·270 | 50·6 | 57·5 | 40·6 | 44·2 | 41·2 | 49·5 | 44·2 | N. | 6 | 0·000 |
| " 6 | 30·271 | 51·9 | 59·8 | 41·5 | 47·6 | 42·0 | 51·7 | 46·6 | NE. | 4 | 0·145 |
| Means | 30·183 | 50·4 | 51·9 | 41·9 | 45·3 | 42·3 | 49·7 | 44·6 | | | 0·145 |

The range of temperature during the week was 25 degrees

Hoar frost occurred on the ground on the nights of May 2 and May 4. Mist lay about the fields on the mornings of April 30 and May 3. A very heavy shower of hail and rain occurred between 8h and 9h a.m. of the 4th. A bright appearance of auroral light was noticed in the N.N.E. on the nights of May 2 and 3.

The sky has been considerably overcast, and the weather continues bleak and wintry. It was clear for a short time on the night of May 1, and remained clear on the nights of May 2, 4, 5, and 6.

J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| Day | DAILY MEANS OF THERMOMETER | | | | | | | WIND | | RAIN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dew-point | Relative Humidity | Solar Radiation | Terrestrial Radiation | Solar Minus Terrestrial | Mean Temperature | Mean Temperature corrected | General Direction | Travel in Miles | Fall in Inches |
| | Inches | | | | | | | | Miles | Inches |
| April 27 | 29·975 | 40·8 | 57·1 | 31·5 | 25·6 | 39·2 | 49·6 | NNE. | 189 | 0·0 |
| " 28 | 30·092 | 41·4 | 56·1 | 32·2 | 23·9 | 41·7 | 47·3 | ENE. | 163 | 0·0 |
| May 1 | 30·034 | 41·5 | 59·5 | 34·1 | 25·4 | 34·1 | 51·6 | SSE. | 156 | 0·0 |
| " 2 | 29·992 | 45·1 | 59·5 | 32·7 | 26·8 | 34·3 | 51·3 | E. | 147 | 0·0 |
| " 3 | 29·876 | 42·7 | 57·4 | 32·4 | 25·0 | 39·4 | 54·5 | NE. | 246 | 0·0 |
| " 4 | 30·010 | 42·1 | 57·4 | 32·1 | 25·3 | 39·3 | 51·3 | NNE | 167 | 0·0 |
| " 5 | 29·953 | 42·6 | 57·3 | 31·3 | 26·0 | 42·7 | 49·4 | ENE | 216 | 0·0 |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 18h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The amount of the wind is given by the Recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

Wm. THOMAS READ, Secretary.

The Rev. William Anthony S. Greene, F.M.[illegible] Rector of [illegible] and the personalty [illegible] Sworn Clerks, [illegible] Benjamin Hutton, Esq., [illegible] Lowndes Esq., of Chesham House, Somerset, £50,000. George Harrington, Esq., of Nymans, £80,000. Charles Kelsall, Esq., of Hyde, £60,000. James Oldham Oldham, Esq., of Belmount Hall, £40,000. Theophilus Russell Buckworth, Esq., of Norfolk, £35,000.

MR. FREDERICK SCOTT ARCHER, to whom the world is indebted for the perfection of photography, by his discovery of the collodion process, we regret to state, died on Saturday last at the early age of forty-five. His premature decease will be deeply regretted by all who are interested in the process of photography. It was while very young evinced great taste for fine art, having had the study of sculpture for his profession. Busts were in early request, and he received many commissions; but the delicate state of his health compelled him to abandon this profession, and to next turned his attention to the improvements of photography. After numerous experiments, he discovered the mode of rendering collodion sensitive and obedient to the photographic process, by means of which the most interesting objects in nature as well as art are now portrayed, not only with unerring correctness, but are also transfixed with the rapidity of lightning. Mr. Archer has left a wife and family to deplore the loss of a most affectionate parent and protector. He has died poor, for he threw his discovery open to the world, declining to patent an invention that would doubtless otherwise have placed him and his family in circumstances widely different to those in which they now find themselves.

PROFESSORSHIP OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, OXFORD.—The election of a Professor of Political Economy, in the room of Mr. George Kettilby Rickards, M.A., barrister-at-law, and late Fellow of Queen's College, whose term of office had expired, took place at three o'clock, in the Convocation House; the polling going on at the same time as that for the Poetry Professorship. The contest was between Mr. Charles Neate, M.A., Senior Fellow of Oriel College, the newly-elected M.P. for the city of Oxford; the Rev. J. E. T. Rogers, M.A. of Magdalen Hall; and Mr. Nassau William Senior, M.A. late Fellow of Magdalen College; the latter of whom has twice held the office viz., at its establishment in 1825 and in 1847. The three candidates were all first-class men. The respective numbers at the close of the poll were as follows:—Neate, 194; Rogers, 130; Senior, 124—majority in favour of Neate, 64. The Professorship is tenable for five years; no person to be re-elected until after the expiration of two years.

## THE NEW READING-ROOM AND LIBRARIES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

THE insufficiency of book-room and accommodation for readers in our great national museum of literature, science, and art, was for many years a public grievance, which it alike baffled the ingenuity of individuals and the "collective wisdom" of Parliament to provide a remedy. The Ministers of the day were successively puzzled with questions as to their intentions, and found little difficulty in evading the queries, now numbering upwards of half a million volumes, besides tracts, pamphlets, manuscripts, music, maps, and newspapers, to an almost incredible number. In the mean time the Museum was rebuilt in a style of stately grandeur, the work occupying nearly half a century; but the last fragment of Montague House was cleared away without the daily increasing demands for the library extension being supplied. The library presented to the nation by George IV., it is true, was magnificently housed; but the extension of the general library remained unprovided for. Various plans were suggested; the most satisfactory of which, proposed by Mr. Panizzi, had to be abandoned on the ground of expense and delay. He then proposed to the Trustees that a building should be erected in the inner quadrangle of the Museum. By this scheme the cost of purchase would be avoided. This proposal was accompanied by drawings, showing the ground plan, and a detail of the manner in which it was proposed that the interior arrangements for the accommodation of the readers and of books should be framed. The architect of the Trustees, Mr. Sydney Smirke, conferred with Mr. Panizzi on the details of this plan, and reported favourably upon it. In July, 1854, Parliament voted the sum of £61,000 "for the erection of a building within the interior quadrangle, for the purpose of affording increased accommodation." The first standard of the building was fixed in January, 1855, and in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for April 14, 1855, appeared an Engraving of the progress of the work to that period. The framework and scaffolding upon which the dome rested were removed on the 2nd of June following; and the entire dome was roofed in, and copper covering laid, in September, 1855.

The Reading-room contains ample and comfortable accommodation for 300 readers. Each person will have a separate table 4ft. 3in. long. He is screened from the opposite occupant by a longitudinal division, which is fitted with a hinged desk graduated on sloping racks, and a folding shelf for spare books

The framework of each table is of iron, forming air-distributing channels, which are contrived so that the air may be delivered at the top of the longitudinal screen division, above the level of the heads of the readers, or, if desired, only at each end pedestal of the tables, all the outlets being under the control of valves. A tubular footrail also passes from end to end of each table, which may have a current of warm water passed through at pleasure, and be used as a foot-warmer.

The catalogue-tables, with shelves under, and air-distributing tubes between, are ranged in two concentric circles around the central superintendent's inclosure or rostrum, the latter being fitted with tables, ticket-boxes, with dwarf partitions surmounted by glass screens, dividing a passage leading to the surrounding libraries. The pedestals of the tables form tubes communicating with the air-chamber below, which is six feet high, and occupies the whole area of the Reading-room. It is fitted with hot-water pipes, arranged in radiating lines. The supply of fresh air is obtained from a shaft sixty feet high, built on the north side of the north wing about 200 feet distant, communicating with a tunnel or subway, which has branches or "loop lines" fitted with valves for diverting the current either wholly through the heating apparatus, or through the cold-air flues, or partly through either, as occasion may require.

The new libraries are in arrangement equally remarkable and original as the other parts of this immense and ingenious structure. It is intended that they shall consist of seven galleries within the dome-room will contain 80,000 volumes. Two lifts are placed at convenient stations, for the purpose of raising the books to the level of the several gallery floors. The building contains three miles lineal of bookcases, and which in all the cases are eight feet high; assuming them all to be spaced for the averaged octavo book size, the entire ranges form twenty-five of shelves; assuming the shelves to be filled with books, of paper of average thickness, the leaves placed edge to edge would extend about 20,000 miles, or more than three times the diameter of the globe. The cost, about £150,000, includes the fittings and furniture.

The decoration of the interior dome is tasteful. The inner surface of the dome is divided into twenty compartments by moulded ribs, which are gilded, the soffites being in ornamental patterns, and the edges touching the adjoining margin fringed with a leaf-pattern sculptured edge. Each compartment contains a circular-headed window, 27 feet high and 12 feet wide, with three panels above, the centre one being medallion-shaped, the whole bordered with gilt mouldings and lines, and the field of the panels finished in encaustic azure blue, the surrounding margin being of a warm cream-colour. The details of the window are treated in like manner—the spandril panels blue; the enriched column and pilaster caps, the central flowers, the border moulding and lines being gilded, the margins cream-colour throughout upon the tops of the main ribs are the usual form of the lantern-light, which is gilded and overcoated to correspond, as 40 feet diameter. The sash is formed of gilt moulded ribs of a ruy-like pattern, emanating from a central medallion, in which the Royal monogram is interlaced with the Imperial crown.

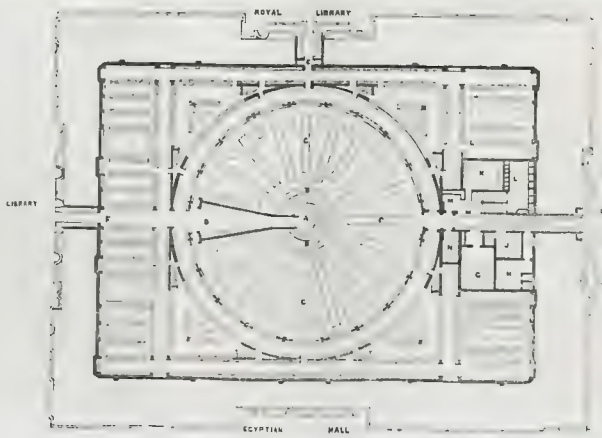
The under cornice, from which the dome springs, is suitably massive and almost wholly gilded, the fringe being formed into panels bounded by lines, terminating at the ends with a gilt fret ornament. Each compartment of the cornice is marked by a bold enriched gilt console, which forms at once the support of the main rib and a base for statuary. The feet of these ribs is designed for colossal marble statues.

Between the cornice and the floor the space is filled with the bookcases and galleries of access, the cornice, standards, and railings of which are wholly gilded, the panels of the soffites of the latter being blue, having gilded ornaments therein. The doors are covered with Kamptulicon.

The building is [illegible]. It does not occupy the entire [illegible] there being unoccupied a clear interval of from 27 to 30 feet around to give light and air to the [illegible] Range [illegible] Manuscript [illegible] Museum [illegible] Montague [illegible] Museum [illegible] Library [illegible] Reading-room [illegible] Entrance [illegible] Staircase [illegible] Gallery [illegible] Ceiling [illegible] Dome [illegible] Lantern [illegible] Height [illegible] Diameter [illegible] Floor [illegible] Rotunda [illegible] Bust [illegible] Statue [illegible] Column [illegible] Pillar [illegible] Arch [illegible] Vault [illegible] Roof [illegible] Window [illegible] Door [illegible] Wall [illegible] Foundation [illegible] Basement [illegible] Cellar [illegible] Subway [illegible] Tunnel [illegible] Shaft [illegible] Flue [illegible] Pipe [illegible] Valve [illegible] Lift

THE NEW READING-ROOM, BRITISH MUSEUM.

rounding libraries, 750,000. The building is constructed principally of iron, with brick arches between the main ribs, supported by 20 iron piers, having a sectional area of 10 superficial feet to each, including the brick casing, or 200 feet in all. This saving of space by the use of iron is remarkable, the piers of support on which our dome rests only thus occupying 200 feet; whereas the piers of the Pantheon of Rome fill 7477 feet of area, and those of the Tomb of Mahomet 5593. Upwards of 2000 tons of iron have been used in the construction. The weight of the materials used in the dome is about 4200 tons—viz., upwards of 200 tons on each pier. The roof is formed into two separate spherical and concentric air-chambers, extending over the whole surface; one between the external covering and brick vaulting, the object being the equalisation of temperature during extremes of heat and cold out of doors; the other chamber, between the brick vaulting and the internal visible surface, being intended to carry off the vitiated air from the reading-room. This ventilation is effected through apertures in the sashes of the windows, and partly by others at the top of the dome; the bad air passing through outlets provided around the lantern. In order to obviate the effects of condensation, all the skylights, lanterns, and windows throughout the building are double. The




GROUND-PLAN OF THE NEW READING-ROOM, ETC., BRITISH MUSEUM.

quantity of glass used amounts to about 60,000 superficial feet.

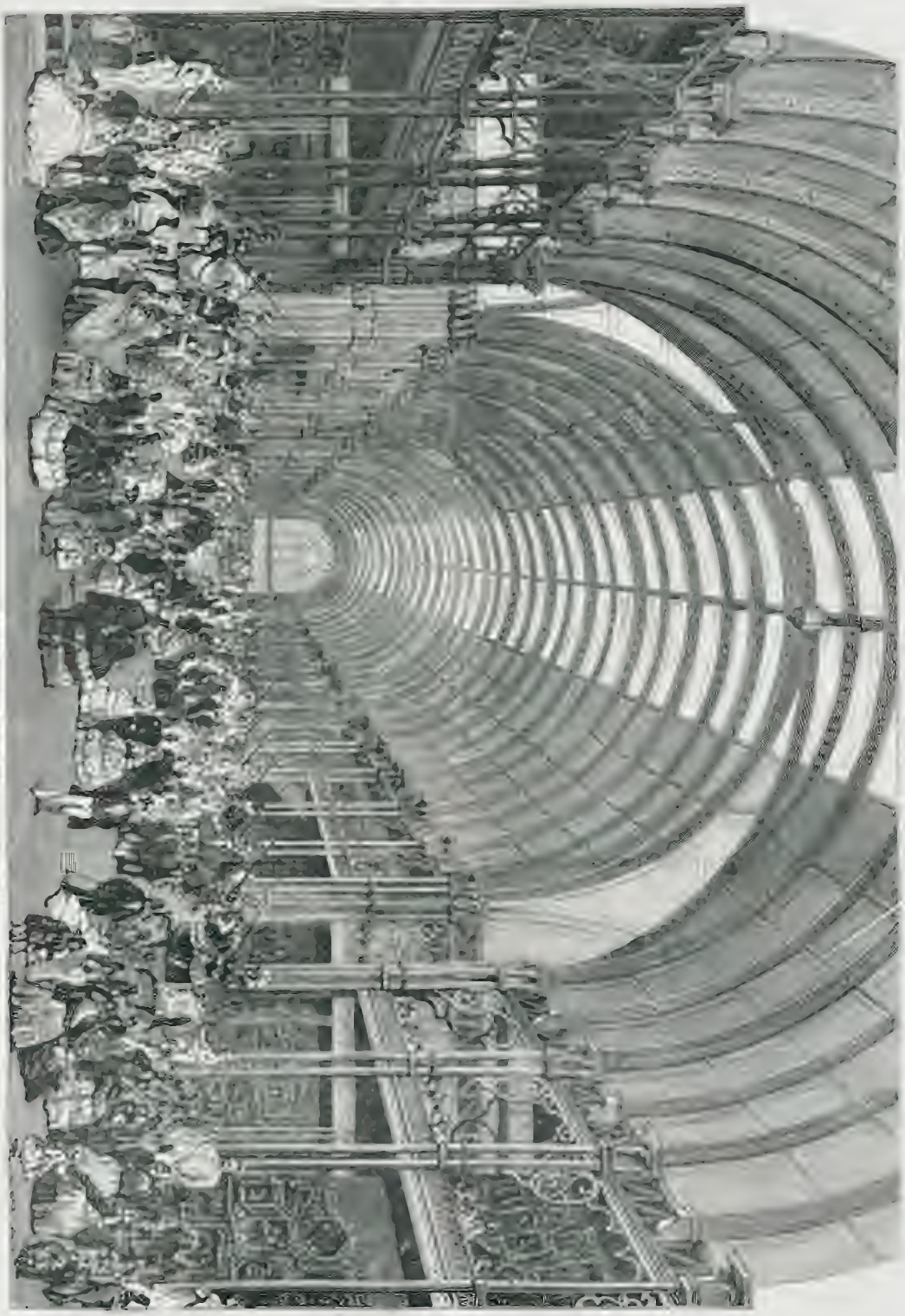
The main entrance into the new Reading-room is direct from the Great Hall, and there are secondary entrances via the King's Library and the Great Northern Library rooms.

To Mr Panizzi is due the merit of the first conception of a single and sufficient structure. His indefatigable industry and unwearying interest in the Museum have been devoted to the daily inspection of the works, and he has originated constant and valuable suggestions in the course of their progress.

The architect, Mr Sydney Smirke, has his merit in the preparation of the original and first designs. The contractors, Messrs. Baker and Fielder, share no common deserts in their professional labours. Indeed, the skill, perseverance, and ingenious resources of their managing partner, Mr. Fielder, have been beyond all praise. All worked together, we understand, without vanity or jealousy, to complete a public reading-room worthy the Museum and their country.

REFERENCES TO THE GROUND PLA

A Superintendent
B Catalogues
C Lavatories
D Access for Attendants
E Entrance from Royal Library
F Entrance from Northern Library
G For Readers on Photographs
H Ladies' Cloak-room
J Attendants' Rooms.
K Gentlemen's Cloak-room
L For Gentlemen
M Umbrella-room
N Assistants' Room



THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES [illegible] HALL.

# THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER.

*(From our Special Correspondent.)*

MANCHESTER, MAY 5.

"I DECLARE this Exhibition to be opened" were the words which, just uttered by Prince Albert, have given to Manchester—the first city in the empire in regard to its manufactures and commerce, and the second in respect to population—an exhibition of its own. Manchester is now placed on a footing of equality with London, with Cork, Dublin, New York, Paris, and other cities where industrial and art gatherings have been held: and the new-made city hurls back upon her detractors the charge that she is too deeply absorbed in the pursuit of material wealth to devote her energies to the finer arts. True it is that the staple industries of the city have but little kindred with the beautiful in art, and that labour, in its sternest, least inviting, and monotonous form, is the lot of Manchester; but the labour which stunts the growth, shortens the years, and hastens the decrepitude of age among the teeming population of the busy, gloomy Ancoats, is the source of that vast wealth which gives to the city its proud pre-eminence; and so sure as this industry and labour produce wealth, so does the accumulated capital seek employment in the encouragement of arts that elevate and refine the mind. The evidences of this appreciation of art are to be seen in various directions—in the almost palatial buildings which adorn the streets of the city, which are made the storerooms for materials which feed the commerce of nearly one-fourth of the civilised world; in the works of art which are to be met with in the elegant villas and splendid mansions of the opulent manufacturers; in the exertions which have been and are still made to promote education among all classes; and in that Art-Treasures Exhibition which to-day commenced its public career.

The opening of this unique and valuable Exhibition of Art-Treasures created, as may well be supposed, an intense excitement in Manchester, and the busy manufacturing towns which swarm around this great centre of wealth and commerce. Most of the huge mills and factories ceased for a portion of the day the whirl of their countless spindles; the tireless steam-engine rested for awhile; and from every squalid cellar and dingy street there came forth the hands and tens of thousands of men, women, and children, to swell the crowds that thronged the streets and join their voices to the shouts of greeting which welcomed the arrival of Prince Albert on his interesting mission. Villagers raised their rustic arches to welcome Prince Albert to the Art-Treasures," and with rough hands and untutored skill decorated their ivy-clad structures with pictures and symbols of those arts of painting and sculpture which even win a ready homage from the rudest minds. Everywhere "art" reigned supreme—art was busy with the huge omnibuses, for the trappings of the horses were newly decorated, and their conductors rejoiced in scarlet liveries; art was seen to have been engaged in the preparation of flags and banners, which waved in endless profusion from the houses; art announcements were on every wall and vacant space.

### ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALBERT AT ABNEY HALL.

The time fixed for the arrival of Prince Albert at the Exhibition building was two o'clock. His Royal Highness, having proceeded in the first instance from the Cheadle station of the London and North-Western Railway to Abney Hall, the seat of James Watts, Esq., the Mayor of Manchester, the Prince was accompanied to the Hall by the Mayor and the High Sheriff, and was received, on his arrival, by Mrs. Watts and her talented and accomplished daughter. The residence of the Mayor is charmingly situated in the pleasant road leading from Manchester to Cheadle, and affording a picturesque vale of meadow and arable land, through which the Mersey winds its tortuous way towards the crowded quays and busy wharves of Liverpool—marking, as it goes, the boundary between the counties of Lancaster and Chester.

### DEPARTURE FOR THE EXHIBITION.

His Royal Highness, after partaking of a luncheon, left the Hall at one o'clock, and, accompanied by his suite—consisting of the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Torrington, General Grey, General Ponsonby, and Colonel Seymour—proceeded in two of the State carriages, which had arrived the previous evening from London, to Old Trafford, with the Mayor and the Sheriffs preceded the Royal carriages in their private equipages, and an escort, formed of a troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards, followed the cortége. The pleasant road leading to Manchester, a distance of about six miles, was lined on both sides by groups of villagers, and made gay by the numerous flags and banners which in some parts were dispersed by the humbler class of cottagers, or in others by the churches. Triumphal arches—rustic in their style, and humble in their decoration—were placed along the road at distances of about a mile apart. On the confines of Cheadle an arch bore the inscription, "Welcome to Cheadle;" at Dudlows was another, with the words "Welcome, Prince Albert, to the Art-Treasures," at the little village of Witherington stood another simil r erection, with "Welcome, Prince Albert," and at Fallonfield a fourth arch bore the same inscription. On each of the arches were the initials of the Queen and Prince Albert, on some the words "God Save the Queen" and on all an humble attempt at artistic decoration, sometimes in the shape of a crown, or the Royal arms, or figures intended, I presume, to represent some personage associated in the minds of the villagers with either power wisdom, or evil acts. As the cortége with its bright liveries of the Royal servants, the scarlet uniform and glittering helmets of the escort, proceeded rapidly along the winding road "o'er the dun line of red appearing over the tops of the green hedges, or running with the light young foliage of the trees the flutter of flags of various colours, the motley columns of the roadside spectators; the groups of spectators in the small gardens; the country carts and vehicles of all kinds filled with country people, which followed as rapidly as their heavily-laden condition and jaded horses would permit, reminding one of a rural "Derby Day" on a small scale; and the hearty cheers of the people, produced a scene as interesting, from its hearty and picturesque character, as the more imposing one it immediately succeeded, and which continued until the Prince arrived at the building.

### ARRIVAL AT THE CITY BOUNDARY—OXFORD-ROAD.

The cortége, small in extent, and consisting of only four carriages on leaving Abney Hall, was increased on crossing the Mersey by the presence of the Earl of Burlington, the Lord Lieutenant, and the High Sheriff of the county of Lancaster. At the city boundary a further accession was made. Arriving at the Oxford-road, the cortége was met by the Aldermen of Manchester in their private carriages, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London in their gorgeous state carriages and bright-coloured liveries, and by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Mayor of Salford, and others. The procession was formed at this point in the following order:—

Troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards.
Alderman Neild in his carriage, with Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B.
Alderman Watkins in his carriage.
All [illegible] carriages
Alderman Nicholl in his carriage.
The Lord Mayor of Dublin in his state carriage.
The Lord Mayor of London in his state carriage, with Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., and
Mr Sheriff Mechi in his state carriage, with Sheriff Mr Alexander Ceriley
The Lord Bishop of Manchester [illegible] accompanied by
Stowell and the Rev. C. H [illegible] with his chaplains, the Rev Canon
[illegible]
The High Sheriff of [illegible]
Earl of Burlington,
Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster,
Gen. C. Grey, Colonel Seymour, and
Equerries [illegible] the Mayor of Manchester, and
[illegible]

General Sir Harry Smith, Colonel Griffin, Colonel Wilbraham, Adjutant General, Captain Payne, A.D.C., and Major Bond, also joined the procession on horseback. Here the crowd of spectators began to increase, and to assume somewhat of that dingy aspect which must be expected from a gathering of factory workers—relieved, however, at many points by the elegant dresses of the fair spectators who crowded the windows and balconies of the houses overlooking the procession. The state carriages of the Lord Mayors of London and Dublin were noticed in many places for those containing the Lord Mayors and their Lordships received an amount of enthusiastic cheering upon which they had probably not calculated. Along the Stretford-road the crowds of spectators were immense, and every available position was occupied by them.

### THE ART-TREASURES BUILDING.

At eleven o'clock the doors of the Exhibition Building were opened for the admission of visitors, and then commenced the rushing in of the impatient expectant tide of anxious season-ticket holders. There was, as there always will be in such cases, some slight confusion, for Englishmen deem it a duty to be first in a crowd; and ladies on such occasions appear to be perfectly aware that their dresses, though expansive, may sometimes require a very much smaller space. At length, when the barriers were passed, and the building in its fine proportions and delicate colours, the marble forms of sculpture of transparent whiteness, relieved by the dark backgrounds of maroon-coloured walls or the crimson-carpeted floor, the glittering treasures which filled the numerous spaces arranged along the nave, and the rich and sombre colouring of the old portraits that carried the mind back to earlier historic periods, burst upon the view, could not restrain an exclamation that the Art Treasures Exhibition was a great success. Gradually the building began to fill, forms of witching beauty and female loveliness moved gracefully amid the treasures of art. A short time previous to the opening the ranges of seats rising one above the other behind the dais began to fill with the female members of the chorus and the more sombre complexions and dark coats of the bass and tenor vocalists, who had assembled for a final rehearsal of the magnificent chorus in which they were to take part. Amid the silence which prevailed the organ suddenly burst forth, and the choir, with a hearty good will, well-trained throats, and Lancashire lungs, sang the National Anthem, "The heavens are telling," the Old Hundredth, and the sublime Hallelujah Chorus. The effect of this rehearsal in the comparatively untenanted building was magnificent. The strength of voice was enormous. It came pealing, sweeping in every direction right and left, above and below, till at length every available seat, in gallery and transept, was occupied. The front seats were occupied, with here and there a solitary exception, by ladies, whose rich toilets formed a parterre of colours of every tint and hue, and displayed every form in which fancy or fashion or refined taste could shape the gossamer thread of the worm, and the exquisitely-finished or embroidered product of the loom or the needle. Then came members of the military profession in scarlet costume, officers of the Exhibition in the blue and gold Court dresses, unchanged by time or fashion from the style in vogue when many of these historical portraits on the walls were painted, and the newer Orientals in their Eastern costume, torn from Babylon the splendid of whose names I will not attempt, and representatives from the Western Hemisphere—Mr. Dallas, of the Court of St. James, and Baron Danner, the sable representative of the empire of Hayti, separated from each other by the mere colour of their skins by a gulf broader and deeper than the seas which roll between the small island-empire of Soulouque and the colossal States of the American Union; and he with the white and flowing locks stepped aside from the the woolly-haired descendant of Ham, and placed the Minister of Belgium—a country of the Old World—between "the wind and his nobility."

At length a confused murmur passes through the building, the sound of trumpets is heard, all eyes are directed towards the entrance, for the Prince has arrived. There were there to receive his Royal Highness a goodly array of men famous in commerce, in science, in art, and in literature, and eminent in their private and official character. There were the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Overstone, with his suite, the Duke of Argyll; Earl Granville, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir Benjamin Hall President of the Board of Works, Lord Overstone, President of the General Council of the Exhibition; the members of the Executive Committee, Messrs. Watts, Esq., Chairman (ex officio), Messrs. T. Fairbairn, Chairman, Thomas Ashton, William Entwisle, Joseph Heron, Jd. Potter, and S. J. Stern, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Stafford, the Marquis of Chandos, Earl Fortescue, Earl of Yarborough, the Earl of Burlington, the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Ward, Lord Belhaven, Lord Ebrington, Lord Cavendish, M.P., Lord Broughton, Lord Belper, the Bishop of Manchester, accompanied by the Rev. Canon Stowell, and the Rev. G. H. G. Anson, his Lordship's chaplains; Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Smith, Bart., C.B., General in Command of the Northern and Midland Districts, Sir James Montgomery, Sir Benjamin Heywood, Sir Humphrey De Trafford; Aldermen Cubitt, Potter, M.P.; James Aspinall Turner, Esq., M.P.; Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P.; W. N. Massey, Esq., M.P.; John Cheetham, Esq., M.P.; R. N. Philips, Esq., M.P.; James Kershaw, Esq., M.P.; Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.; J. P. Browne Westhead, Esq., M.P.; E. W. Watkin, Esq., M.P.; J. P. Hope, Esq., M.P.; S. Heelis, Esq., Mayor of Salford; C. Towneley, Esq., High Sheriff of Lancashire; Wm. Atkinson, Esq., High Sheriff of Cheshire; Ald Finnis, Lord Mayor of London;—Atkinson, Esq., Lord Provost of Glasgow; Aldermen Salmons, Copeland, Cubitt, and Keats, and Mr. Sheriff Mechi, of London; Mrs. Ross Mangles, Chairman, Sir F. Currie Deputy Chairman, and Colonel Sykes ex-Chairman, of the East India Company, Rear-Admiral Maxsom, C.B.; the Hon. Captain Carnegie, C.B., R.N., Professor Owen, and Professor Simpson, Sir Charles Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy; Sir C. Lewis, President of the Society of Water-Colour Painters, Mr. Warren, President of the New Water-Colour Society; Messrs. T. Bazley, T. Tootal, and W. R. Callender, Deputy Lieutenants of the County; Messrs. W. Fairbairn, C.E., F.R.S., J. Whitworth, C.E., C. Barber, John Pender, and many other subscribers to the Guarantee Fund, and Colonel Hodge, 4th Dragoon Guards, wearing proudly the honours and decorations which he had won in the Crimea.

The bands outside the building gave forth the National Anthem and a field-battery fired a salute on the occasion. There is an *on-dit* respecting the said battery which curiously illustrates the power of very decided opinions on the Peace question. It was arranged that the salute should be fired in a field, at a short distance from the building, but the owner of the property was opposed to all military establishments, and he courageously barred the entrance against the six guns, and Capt. Frankland, who had not feared Russian artillery at Inkerman, retreated with his guns from that solitary member of the Peace Society.

Prince Albert entered the reception-room, which had been very tastefully decorated by Messrs. Jackson and Graham, and a description of which I forwarded last week, and, after remaining a few minutes, was conducted to a dais canopied with green silk, around which were assembled in their robes of office Aldermen Sir Elkanah Armitage, Bancroft, Barnes, Bowker, Heywood, Mackie, Neild, Nicholls, Sir John Potter, M.P. (in a Court dress), Shuttleworth, Watkins, and Willert; Councillors Williams, Gibson, Parnell, Joseph Lamb, Howard, Walker, Pratt, M'Gill, Worthington, Dyson, Newton, Hetherington, Curtis, Ellis, Mountcastle, King, Sharp, Goadsby, W. H. Lamb, Grave, Robinson, Fletcher, Ryder, M'Connell, Clark, Haworth, Crewdson, Cottrell, Rumney, Jones, Bennett, Bake, Neill, and some other members of the Corporation. The Town Clerk then advanced, and read an address from the Corporation.

The Mayor handed to his Royal Highness the beautifully-written, emblazoned, and mounted address; and his Royal Highness handing it to General Grey, received from him a copy of the following reply, which his Royal Highness read, in a clear and audible manner:—

"Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors—I have received with feelings of no ordinary gratification the address which you have presented to me, expressing such kindly feelings towards myself, and professing to represent the good wishes of the vast community which is collected in and around this city.

It will, I assure, be most pleasing to the Queen to receive, from the expressions contained in the address, a fresh assurance of the loyal interest taken by her people in all that concerns her happiness.

I most willingly attend here this day to assist at a ceremony which the inhabitants of Manchester may well witness with pride as its object is to [illegible] Exhibition conducted by the exertion of their enterprise and [illegible] and intended not for the amusement and gratification of the neighbourhood alone, but for the instruction and improvement of the nation at large.

You justly allude, in terms of gratitude, to that comprehensive and liberal spirit which has adorned the walls of this building with the choicest specimens of art from so many private galleries of the kingdom. It adds much to the pleasure with which I open the Queen and myself had [illegible] the application of works of art belonging to us, when we [illegible] are, in general, so readily intrusted by their owners to the care of others.

The Queen will, I am confident, be glad again to visit Manchester, not only to mark by her presence her approval of the object and successful execution of this great undertaking, which no large city but from a union of the public spirit and liberality exhibited when she had formerly an opportunity of visiting the great centre of industry [illegible]

The Prince then, accompanied by his suite and a number of the more distinguished visitors, proceeded to the dais in the Transept of the building, the band, under M. Hallé, meanwhile performing the National Anthem. The dais and the extreme end of the building to which the Prince was proceeding presented an imposing appearance. The gorgeous banners of the Queen and Prince Albert streaming down the tall masts on each side of the platform, the gallery fronts enlivened by the banners of various countries most noted in the history of art, and the banner and arms of Manchester crossing over the top of the organ with its elaborately-draped front of gold and silver pipes: the British flags at the ends of the Transepts, the well-filled orchestra and the crowded galleries combined to form a scene calculated to awaken pleasing emotions and to give strength and force to those expressions of loyalty and [illegible] from every part of the building. Arrived on the dais, Lord Overstone read an address to his Royal Highness, of which the following is a copy:—

### TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.

May it please your Royal Highness,—In the name of the General Council of the Executive Committee, and of the officers connected with the preparatory arrangements of this great undertaking, I approach your Royal Highness with the expression of our deep sense of obligation for the constant interest which your Royal Highness has taken in the success of the Exhibition now about to be opened for the gratification and instruction of the public.

Let me, however, on this occasion, be allowed to add, that we also approach your Royal Highness with feelings which cannot but bring sorrow to her Majesty's subjects, to your Royal Highness, and to the members of the Royal family, and which have long admired the virtues and respected the character of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

In the presence of your Royal Highness amongst us under these painful circumstances and the [illegible] Royal Highness not to suspend the consideration of the [illegible] would be to refuse a delicate consideration to which [illegible] would be to disappoint [illegible] which it would [illegible] Highness to desire to [illegible] in all other respects, in the strictest privacy.

On [illegible] behalf of the General Council.

His Royal Highness replied as follows:—

My Lord and Gentlemen—You are very kind in thinking at this moment of the bereavement which has befallen the Queen and her family.

In the Duchess of Gloucester we have all lost, not only the last of the [illegible] of good [illegible] who occupied the throne during sixty years, and carried her [illegible] unimpaired [illegible] through [illegible] to most [illegible] but we have also lost a [illegible] which it would [illegible] and thus the last personal link with [illegible] the respect and [illegible] virtues and qualities of the heart had [illegible] her.

If I have thought it my duty to attend here to-day, although her mortal [illegible] has been [illegible] to their last place of rest, my decision [illegible] by the [illegible] that [illegible] could her own opinions and wishes have been known [illegible] would, with that sense of duty and [illegible] which she belonged, have been [illegible] I should not on her account, or from private feelings, disturb an arrangement intended for the public good.

Mr. Thomas Fairbairn next read the address of the Executive Committee, which detailed the origin and progress of the Exhibition; to which his Royal Highness made the following reply:—

Gentlemen of the Executive Committee,—I thank you most sincerely for your kind address.

I have [illegible] expressions of loyalty and attachment to the Queen which it conveys will, I am certain, be most gratifying to her.

I have with pleasure accepted your invitation to preside at the inauguration of this undertaking which I have watched with the deepest interest from its first conception to the present moment.

I may now be allowed to congratulate you on the success which has attended your efforts.

The [illegible] which we assembled and the wonderful collection of [illegible] treasures of art, and [illegible] which it displays, reflect the highest credit upon you. [illegible] which the [illegible] with [illegible] and the [illegible] of enterprise of the [illegible] in the [illegible] of mutual confidence and a good understanding [illegible] which it affords so [illegible]

We have a fact which the rich, and those who have, set before those to whom fortune has denied the higher luxuries of life, bringing forth [illegible] treasures and intrusting them to your care, in order to [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of their private enjoyments to their choicest and [illegible] at large, and [illegible] to your care, in order to [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] and chronological [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the

which an army of waiters would not suffice to supply from the inexhaustible commissariat stores laid in by Mr. Donald.

We take this opportunity of stating, in correction of a former account, that the site of the Exhibition Building being chosen by the Executive Committee, after mature deliberation, the plans sent in by Messrs. C. D. Young and Co., of London and Edinburgh, were accepted, with some modification, for the spacious edifice of iron, wood, and glass (with a *facade* of red and yellow brick)—the design being that of Mr. William Dredge, C.E., engineer to Messrs. Young and Co., contractors for its erection, and the *façade* being designed by Mr. E Salomons, architect to the Committee

The success of the Art-Treasures Exhibition may be regarded as beyond all doubt, judging from the number of persons who visited the building on Wednesday. The admissions on payment amounted to 1095, and the admissions by season tickets were 6000.

## PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO SALFORD. INAUGURATION OF THE QUEEN'S STATUE.

*(From our Special Correspondent.)*

MANCHESTER, May 6.

TO-DAY busy, dingy, toiling Manchester has again sent forth the tens of thousands of its population on the occasion of a public ceremonial—more modest, it is true, in its character than the great event of yesterday, but scarcely second to it in its interesting and peaceful character. The inauguration of a Statue of her Majesty by her illustrious consort could hardly fail to be an attractive ceremony at any time; but the circumstances connected with the erection of the present statue, and the object it is designed to celebrate, gave additional interest to the proceedings. The statue of her Majesty is one erected almost exclusively by the pence and the small voluntary offerings of the Sunday-school teachers and scholars of Manchester, and it commemorates the visit of her Majesty in 1851, when not less than 80,000 of these scholars were assembled in Peel Park and joined the youthful voices in one vast chorus—such as the world had never before heard—in singing the National Anthem. The statue is erected in Peel Park, and close by it stands the spacious Library and Museum, and the Exhibition of Local Art, which Prince Albert visited at the same time. Here, then, were parks for the recreation, schools and museums for the instruction, and pictures and sculpture for the elevation and refinement of the tastes of the toiling population of the great city. The Sunday-schools—with which the statue is so closely connected—form one of the most interesting features of the social condition of Manchester. Confined by day to the dull monotony of factory life, immured by night in squalid courts and lanes, thousands of the factory-workers live only to tend the mules or the spinning-jenny or watch the ceaseless shuttles of the steam-driven looms. Little time have they for education, and the small earnings of the children cannot be sacrificed to provide the time necessary for instruction. Sunday is the only day of rest for the factory; and when the steam-engine ceases its labour the children may go to school. Hundreds of thousand who, but for the Sunday-school system would remain in the most complete ignorances, receive the rudiments of an education which fits them for the discharge of the advancing duties of life. Mayors and Aldermen and Common Councilmen—ay, and members of Parliament for these manufacturing districts—have owed to those Sunday-schools their earliest lessons in education. There is no organised union among the different schools; each religious body conducts its schools in its own way; but on the 10th of October, 1851, all minor differences were sunk, and the result was the extraordinary meeting of the 80,000 scholars to which I have referred. At the present time the number of scholars is about the same as in 1851; and they may be distributed in something like the following proportion:—Church of England, 25,000; Independents, 10,000; Wesleyans, 13,000; Wesleyan Association, 3800; Primitive Methodists, 2800; Baptists, 2500; New Connexion Methodists, 1100; Presbyterians, 1400; Unitarians, 600; Roman Catholics, 7500; various, 3000. The schools are supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and small fees paid by some of the scholars. The teachers give their services gratuitously, and the elementary education afforded is generally given in the buildings attached to the chapels or places of public worship. A majority of cases small libraries are attached to those schools, and additional week-day evening instruction is provided by some of the religious societies. Shortly after the visit of her Majesty a Memorial Committee was appointed: it recommended the erection at once of some monument as a lasting memorial of the event; suggesting at the same time that "whatever be the character of the monument it should be one in the erection of which the schools may themselves participate, as a means of impressing upon their recollection an event which, to the majority, will form one of the most important in their lives." The suggestion was adopted, and a commission was given to Mr. Noble to execute for the sum of 1000 guineas, a statue of her Majesty in marble. This it was that was to-day inaugurated by Prince Albert.

His Royal Highness left Abney Hall at nine o'clock this morning, and was met by the Mayor of Salford and the Town Clerk, at Albert-bridge, over the black and sewer-like Irwell, which forms the municipal boundary of the borough of Salford and city of Manchester. A deputation from the Borough Council, consisting of Aldermen Longworth, Kay, Higgins, Agnew, and Weston, also accompanied the cortège to the entrance of the Park. Chapel-street, leading up to the Park, was thronged with spectators, and the Prince had once more an opportunity of witnessing a real Manchester crowd. The assembling together were thousands of the fustian-clad, sallow-looking men, remarkable for a low average in stature; and women and girls, stunted and pale, dressed in dingy-coloured gowns, wearing no bonnets, and the head covered with shawls dark in colour, some from dirt and some from dye, attended by countless shoals of children of the most tender age. The immense majority of women and children in these public gatherings is one of the curious features of the place. Can it be that, among the wonderful mechanical appliances of this wonderful city, there are any which send out in a finished state these crowds of juvenile consumers of calico?

Upon his arrival at the Park his Royal Highness was conducted to the Library, where were also assembled some members of the Borough Council. This library was one of the first established under Mr. Ewart's Free Libraries Act, and was opened to the public gratuitously on the 7th of January, 1850. It has been since considerably enlarged, and at present contains about 20,000 volumes. A new wing has recently been added, which was opened to the public with an exhibition of works of local art about a fortnight since, and which is now in full view. Peel Park is one of three which Manchester now possesses. It consists of thirty-two acres, which were purchased by the Corporation for £10,000 from Mr. Garnett, the Sheriff of the county. It is pleasantly situated, and is about a mile from the Exchange in Manchester, and the Irwell forms its eastern boundary. The late Sir Robert Peel contributed £1000 towards the funds for the purchase of the Park. It now bears his name. A tastefully-fitted dais was erected in the library, and his Royal Highness having been conducted to it, T. Heelis, Esq., the Mayor of Salford, read a congratulatory address from the Corporation.

Prince Albert delivered the following reply to the address:—

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen, and Gentlemen,

I thank you, with all my heart, for the address you have presented, and for your warm expressions of attachment to the Queen. It must be very pleasing to her to find her subjects uniting with her, in joy and satisfaction, on any event which tends to increase her happiness and that of her family; and, on the other hand, sympathising with her in her sorrow when the inscrutable decrees of Providence have visited them with affliction. My presence here to-day may testify to you, in return, that any object which may be designed for the improvement of the prosperity and happiness of her people command her personal interest and solicitude thereon. I may be allowed to congratulate you upon the achievement of a work of such usefulness to this vast community as the completion of this part of the Library and museum, giving at once the means of healthful recreation and mental improvement to a population employed day after day without a relief in the monotonous labour of factory work. I congratulate you, however, particularly upon your success proving to your fellow-citizens that these means of information and improvement are worthy of their individual exertions, and in the fact that they themselves made the exertions which were necessary to secure the blessing of them, which they will doubly value as their own. The satisfaction to which you have referred, showing the number of persons who have availed themselves of the boon, amply testify that this is the case; and that any attempt to graft upon the Art-Treasures Exhibition, now attracting the attention of Europe to Manchester, a permanent institution, would be in accordance with the spirit of the people, and would probably succeed in furthering the objects, the benefit of which for their welfare they have learned to appreciate. It is with pleasure that I comply with your request to inaugurate the statue which you have erected in the spot where the Queen met for the first time your busy, in the presence of some children enjoying the blessings established by her, that they may grow up an ornament to the country and strength of their country—may always wish, and may succeeding generations seeing the Queen's statue in the midst of the park, find in its contemplation an assurance that, where loyalty and affection to the sovereign as the representative of the institutions of the country are linked to an ardent love of progress, founded upon self-culture and self-improvement, a country cannot fail to prosper under the favour of Divine Providence.

The Bishop of Manchester then came forward and presented an address from the Institutional Association of Lancashire and Cheshire.

An address was also presented by the committee of artists who have contributed to the Local Art Exhibition. Accompanied by the Mayor, Mr. Hammerton, and others, Prince Albert then proceeded through the museum and the collection of pictures.

While thus engaged in the interior of the building, an immense crowd was anxiously awaiting the appearance of his Royal Highness in that portion of the Park where the statue of her Majesty was, awaiting for the ceremony of the unveiling. Spacious platforms and ample accommodation were provided for the spectators, who were admitted by tickets; and a pavilion, neatly decorated with pink and blue drapery, was set up for the reception of the Prince and his suite. At length his Royal Highness, having completed his tour of inspection, proceeded to the pavilion, where Alderman Agnew, the chairman of the Sunday-school Memorial Committee, read an address to the Prince.

Mr. Agnew then handed to the Mayor a deed assigning the statue to the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses of the borough. On receiving this deed the Mayor, addressing the Prince, said:—

The statue which is before us, and which I have now the pleasure to ask your Royal Highness to inaugurate, was erected to commemorate the visit of her Majesty to this place in October, 1851, and her reception on that occasion by a concourse of Sunday-school teachers and scholars to the number of at least 80,000. Many of these are now here present; and I am sure they join with me in fervent prayer and cordial wishes that this may long remain a statue to our Sovereign's honour, living as she does in the hearts of her affectionate subjects; and that she may long continue to reign over a prosperous, united, and loyal people.

The unveiling of the Statue was marked by a Royal salute and the band of the 58th performing the National Anthem. The Prince and his suite, consisting of the Marquis of Abercorn, Viscount Torrington, General Grey, and Colonel Ponsonby, immediately after left the Park in the Royal carriages, and, passing over Blackfriars-bridge and by the Royal Exchange, drove to the London-road station, where an express train was in waiting to convey them to London. In his progress through Manchester Prince Albert received most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause, and, as at every other point, the streets were crowded and the windows of the houses filled with spectators.

The arrangements for the Special Train to Manchester on the London and North-Western Railway were admirable, and elicited the warm approbation of the Prince.

## *MUSIC.*

SINCE Mademoiselle Ortolani's début at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, in the character of *Elvira* in the "Puritani," she has performed that part a second and a third time, on Saturday and Tuesday last. On both occasions she was very favourably received; and, being less under the influence of timidity than at first, she both acted and sang with increased power. Some of her defects, very perceptible on that memorable her début, seem to have arisen, in part at least, from nervous agitation, for they have subsequently become less apparent. Her voice has lost much of its tremulousness, and she has acquired a firmer *portamento*; while, though she certainly carries the florid style to excess, her *fioriture*, varied and graceful in themselves, are executed with an air of ease and spontaneousness which greatly improves their effect. Her acting, too, doubtless from a similar cause, has gained in force and energy, though it still lacks the intensity of passion exhibited in some scenes of this opera demand. There are other pieces, we think, better suited to her powers, and in which she will be more completely successful than in the "Puritani." As to Giuglini's *Arturo*, we can only repeat that, both as a beautiful ancomended piece of acting, and as a specimen of Italian singing in all its purity and finish, it has not been surpassed—if, indeed, it has ever been equalled—by any performer who has appeared on our stage.

The woes and wrongs of the gentle Lucy Ashton, one of the numerous heroines for whom the Italian stage is indebted to the Scottish wizard, have been strangers to Her Majesty's Theatre for some years. The opera, abounding both in dramatic situation and in melody, is ever welcome, but the great parts in it are both very strong, and it is not easy to fill both in an adequate manner. Mr. Lumley has ever displayed too much respect for the art which he has so long and so admirably upheld, and for the public (which he never seems to have regarded as a mere abstraction) with a full purse, but as an old friend to be treated with one's best), to present a favourite work in an inefficient manner; but, having now at his disposal forces of no ordinary strength, he is enabled to give this very delightful opera with both a *Lucia* and an *Edgardo* worthy of the occasion. The pressure upon our space this week compels us to remain satisfied with simply recording the selection of this work for a new display of the talents of Mdlle. Piccolomini and of Signor Giuglini; but next week we hope to have the pleasure of detailing the triumph of both these admirable artistes in two of the most impressive *rôles* of the lyric drama. The charming Mdle. Pucchini continues to practise her resistless fascinations, as the heroine of Notre Dame. Mr. Lumley's speculation in discovering the stars of ballet is a recognised fact; and it only remains to say that he has seldom been more fortunate than in the present instance. Mdlle. Pocchini is a most fearless and most accomplished dancer, in not in the least afraid to think of difficulties, and is daring in the vanishing them. Had she been a General in the Crimea she would have stormed Sebastopol—as she is a charming artiste in London, she takes the Haymarket by storm; and as, according to Pope, all the honour lies in playing well your part, all honour to little Mademoiselle Pocchini.

The attractions for the forthcoming week are of great interest. Alboni will make her first appearance in the ever fresh "Barbière," on Tuesday; and the "Lucia," with Alboni and Giuglini, is to be repeated on Thursday. The "Trovatore," supported by Alboni, Spezia, Giuglini, and Violetti, is in preparation; and the utmost exertions are being made for the production of "Don Giovanni," in which al the members of the company have promised to lend their aid.

AT the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed on Saturday last for the first time this season, with Grisi as the heroine. This "Queen of the Lyric Stage" has lost none of her regal attributes. Her *Lucrezia* was as grand, as terrible, as profoundly affecting as ever. Mario, as usual, would have been the *Gennaro*, but was disabled by an attack of hoarseness, and his place was supplied by Neri Baraldi. This was a happy chance for the young tenor, for it gave him an unlooked for opportunity of showing his talents; and he did so to the entire satisfaction of a crowded audience. He sang beautifully; and, in the scene of agony and despair between the hapless son and the still more wretched mother, he completely, in stage phrase, "acted up to" Grisi, and divided with her the applause of the house. Ronconi's *Duke of Ferrara* was a display of dramatic power worthy of comparison with the *Othello* of Edmund Kean. What a pity that this great actor, whose greatness embraces the whole range of the drama, should be so defective in the vocal part of his performances! But his power of making his audience forget, for the time, the very existence of his vocal defects only shows the immense amount of his genius. Madame Didiée, as the young *Orsini*, acted and sang charmingly. Excepting only Alboni, this lady is the finest contralto now on the stage.

MR. GYE has resumed the OPERA CONCERTS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, set on foot by him last year, in order to provide the means of supporting his immense establishment, the receipts of the Lyceum Theatre being insufficient for that purpose. The expedient was very successful last season, and promises to be so again. The first concert took place on Friday last week), and, the weather having been favourable, drew a great concourse of visitors to Sydenham. The Central Transept of the building was turned into a vast music-hall, with a great orchestra, and capable of containing an assemblage of from three to four thousand persons. The entertainment was drawn entirely from the resources of the establishment—the principal singers, the orchestra, and the chorus. The music too, was wholly taken from the repertoire of the Royal Italian Opera; nothing being performed but pieces heard nightly in the operas at the Lyceum. To the somewhat *blasé* frequenters of the Opera such concerts are not very interesting; but to the great bulk of the audience the sweet strains of Grisi, Bosio, Didiée, Mario, and Gardoni, have all the charm of novelty and freshness. There is no doubt, therefore, that (as was the case last year) those concerts, which take place every Friday, will draw crowds to the end of the season.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S second concert took place on Monday last. The programme was as follows:—

PART I.

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| Sinfonia in D, No. 2 | .. | Mozart. |
| Aria, "O Salutaris hostia," Miss Lascelles | .. | Cherubini. |
| Concerto Pathétique Violin, M. Edmard Remenyi | .. | Ernst. |
| Aria, "Selva opaca," Madame Enderssohn (Guillaume Tell) | .. | Rossini. |
| Overture (Acis et Galatée) | .. | Mendelssohn. |

PART II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sinfonia in C Minor, No. 5 | .. | Beethoven. |
| Part Song, "Greeting," Miss Bella, Madame Enderssohn and Miss | | Macfarren. |
| Lascelles | .. | Rossini. |
| Cavatina, Contrabasso, Signor Bottesini | .. | Weber. |
| Overture (Ruler of the Spirits) | .. | |

Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett.

This, as every musician will at once perceive, was a fine selection, and the performance was worthy of the music. We never heard the great orchestral masterpieces of Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Weber, more superbly played, or listened to with warmer demonstrations of pleasure. Great interest was excited by the appearance of M. Remenyi, who played Ernst's concerto. He is a young Hungarian refugee, who has been some time in England, and holds the place of solo violin to the Queen, but he has scarcely ever been heard in public. He showed himself a great artist, equally remarkable for beauty of tone, command of the instrument, elevation of style, and strength of expression. His success was complete; and no one was warmer in expressions of admiration than the composer of the music, Ernst himself. Bottesini's solo on the contrabasso was a truly marvellous performance, and still more beautiful than surprising—a thing which cannot often be said of displays of instrumental execution. The vocal music, excellent in itself, was excellently sung. Madame Enderssohn is well known as one of the best of our native vocalists. Miss Lascelles is a young contralto singer, just rising into notice, who cannot fail to become a favourite of the public. Both were greatly applauded. The room was crowded.

THERE was also a crowded room at the concert of the MUSICAL UNION on Tuesday morning. It was an admirable entertainment, and derived peculiar interest from the presence of the renowned pianiste, Madame Clara Schumann, who has now paid her second visit to this country, where she will be sure to receive the honour she has paid to her last year. She played Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata," op. 57, a masterpiece of the illustrious author; and, we need scarcely add, played it divinely, and to the delight of a highly-musical audience. She also played several short pieces of Scarlatti—beautiful things, which show how much the modern composers for the pianoforte owe to this great old master. Two fine quartets of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, in which the first violin was played by Ernst, formed the rest of this concert.

MISS P. HORTON'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed are giving a new entertainment at the Gallery of Illustration, which promises to be as successful as that which (for the present only, we presume) has been laid aside. It is in two parts—"A Month in the Country" and "My Unfinished Opera." In the first Mr. and Mrs. Reed are represented as spending a month in a quiet country village, where Mr. Reed at the same time gives music-lessons in a lady's boarding-school. This framework admits the introduction of various originals in rural life; particularly the schoolmistress herself—a delightful creation, quaint and amusing, but full of genial kindness of heart, whose régime of love, not of fear, might prove a wholesome lesson to many of her professional brethren. There are some of her pupils, too, especially an inveterate dunce, whose *staiteries* are excessively ludicrous. There are also several pictures of the village population, all true to nature, and drawn with infinite spirit. The second part is continued from the previous entertainment. Mr. Reed is still engaged in the composition of his opera, and is interrupted, as before, by the intrusive visits of a succession of ridiculous personages. All these various characters are personated by Mrs. Reed, whose versatility of talent is made with a rapidity and success quite startling. Her acting, as usual, is intermixed with a great deal of singing—mostly comic, and sometimes serious and pathetic, but always beautiful.

## *THE THEATRES, &c.*

ADELPHI.—The management of this theatre has revived, and manifests its renewed life by the production and promise of novelties. On Monday a very sprightly farce was presented, under a terrible title—"Fearful Tragedy in the Seven Dials." The adapter has availed himself of a vaudeville by M. Labiche somewhat denominated—"L'Affaire de la Rue de Sourcine"—but the English version is much the merrier, and by far the more effective. The structure of the piece is peculiar and, we might say, philosophical, for in it "all things are made *double*, one over against the other." This dualism is accomplished through the medium of Mr. Paul Bedford and Mr. Wright, a pair of "social villagers," who have partaken of a festivity at Highbury, and after dinner wandered they cannot recollect where, and done they cannot recollect what. In the morning, however, both find themselves at the house of *Mr. Timothy Stumpington* (Mr. Wright), whose wife (Miss Arden) returns home from the country before her husband is up, and hears from a cousin a full account of the previous night's revel, and its consequences. She supplies breakfast to her erring spouse and unknown guest, and, in the course of it, reads an account from an old newspaper of a murder in Seven Dials, committed by two men on a woman who kept a coal-shed. A shoe, a cap, some false hair, and some pieces of coal, are found in the possession of the two unfortunate villagers, which they connect with this account of the murder, and, in the utter oblivion of what had really passed, naturally consider themselves the possible homicides. In the confusion their faces get blacked. To remove this evidence of their guilt, they vainly endeavour to wash in the same hand-basin, and resort to other contrivances, which provoke much laughter. At length matters become more serious. They plot to "suppress" the cousin, whose evidence against them might be fatal, by shutting him up in a room with a charcoal fire, and then furtively seek to "suppress" each other—one secretly arming himself with a boot jack and the other with the bellows. With this deadly idea in their minds they are preparing at the breakfast-table, each watching his opportunity. Then commences the grim fun, of which Mr. Wright has the best, Mr. Bedford making a stalwart contrast, depending rather on his size than his grimace. Happy for both it is when they discover that the newspaper from which the report had been read is six years old, and that the utmost amount of their delinquency was a contest with a barmaid, to whom the articles of female apparel belonged, and whom the guardian cousin had recompensed. Whether this "murder in jest" is a legitimate farcical incident is certainly disputable; not so the fact that the audience are excited to uproarious mirth by the curious exhibition of the two performers in a situation so extraordinary and ridiculous. We may add that Miss Arden, as *Mrs. Stumpington*, acted a part, not unimportant though subordinate, with judgment and effect, and thereby rendered the general action more probable than otherwise it might have appeared.

AN INDIAN FORTUNE.—HEIRS WANTED.—The *Greenock Telegraph* lately published a paragraph relative to the discovery of a fortune left unclaimed and a half having been left by a deceased Calcutta merchant, to be divided among all his relatives who could be traced out. The same paper now says:—"The parties who believed themselves concerned in the vast fortune, now supposed to be nearly double the sum we have stated, held a meeting in Glasgow last week, and have resolved to use every possible means of realising the golden prize. Upwards of a hundred applicants were present. The name of the nabob was M'Causland. He is said to have been born in the parish of Roseneath, Dumbartonshire not Rothesay, about ninety years ago, and had been absent from his native place for seventy years, although, from certain circumstances his name is still traditionally well known in the place. He has many relatives of the name of Campbell; and, as that is a public clan in the west of Scotland, a considerable number of the name are among the claimants. At the meeting there were representatives of ranged heirs from Greenock, Paisley, Glasgow, Garelochside, Dumbarton, Helensburgh, and various parts of Argyllshire and Stirlingshire; and an eminent London solicitor has been retained by the parties."—*Dumbarton Herald.*

## THE LATE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the death of this amiable Duchess; and gave a brief memoir of her Royal Highness.

It is stated in the *Court Journal* that the last hours of the Duchess were free from pain The immediate cause of dissolution was an entire decay of vital power; the proximate cause was, doubtless, the severe attack of spasms which prostrated the little remaining strength she had, and, though dropsy or water on the chest supervened, yet it was not that which proved fatal in its effects. The Royal Duchess was unable to make the least mark of recognition to any of the members of the Royal family.

But little can be added to the brief mortuary record of the late Princess' names and titles. From first to last hers was an amiable and a happy life. She was distinguished in early years for grace of person and elegance of taste, and was eminent in every female accomplishment. Her style of conversation, if not brilliant, was remarkable for facile and harmless wit, and kindness of feeling, yet cleverness of direction. Like all the children of that Royal family of George III.—of which England at one time used to be so proud—the Princess Mary was beautiful in youth and comely in after life.

The marriage of her Royal Highness did not take place until the ripe age of forty Yet we have to look back a ful. forty years to find July 23, 1816. It is a glimpse of another age to read of Louis Philippe and his Duchess as present at the ceremony, and that the 'persons invited were exactly those invited to the marriage of the Princess Charlotte, it being considered a private wedding" They consisted, in addition to the Royal family, "of the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, Mdlle. Orleans, the Duke de Bourbon, and several other foreigners of distinction, the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers with their ladies, the Lord Chancellor with the Cabinet Ministers and their ladies, the Deputy Earl Marshal of England, the great officers of State, and the household; the Kings, the Queen's, and those of the Windsor establishment; the suites of all the Royal Dukes, the Duchess of York, the Princess Charlotte, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, the Staff of the Duke of York (as Commander-in-Chief), the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and other law officers." Of all these great personages, not one survives but Prince Leopold and the Duchess of Orleans.

The Duke, of course, arrives. Then we have "the consent of the Regent in Council to the marriage, with the great seal of England affixed, produced to the Archbishop to enable him to proceed with the marriage, signed by the Lord Chancellor and other State officers."

Among the incidents of her Royal Highness' early life may be mentioned the romantic attachment entertained for her by Dr. Turton, a celebrated physician of the last century; but the statement of his having bequeathed property to the illustrious object of his affection is altogether untrue.

In the *Court Journal* it is stated that the late Duchess, besides a large sum of money, was possessed of much valuable property, and was especially rich in jewels, her diamonds being as fine as any possessed by the Royal family, the Queen alone excepted. Of laces, too, of that quality the art of making which, if not extinct, is certainly not now practised, the late Duchess had a large store, and of very great value; her collection is, perhaps, not to be surpassed in this country. The accumulation is easily accounted for. On the death of Queen Charlotte all her laces and jewels were publicly sold, and it was known that the choicest specimens were purchased by the Princesses, her daughters; and the same system has been pursued on the death of every female member of the family of George III., till the most beautiful specimens of each collection have centred in the possession of the last survivor the Duchess of Gloucester. Of the nature of the will her Royal Highness has left nothing is formally known; but it is supposed that the bulk of the jewels and the rarest of the laces will be inherited by the Princesses of Cambridge, especially by the Princess Mary, who was her godchild, and a great favourite of her venerable aunt.

From that day the life of the Princess Mary was one of tranquillity, undisturbed but by the death of her husband in 1834. She lived to be the "dear cousin and good aunt" to a new Royal family, whose devoted attachment her unvarying kindness and affection won for her.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

The Duchess of Gloucester died at Gloucester House, at the corner of Park-lane. We have engraved a View of the mansion, which was previously the Earl of Elgin's, and here were deposited the Elgin Marbles. Lord Byron calls Elgin House "a stone shop," and

general mart

For all the mutilated Blocks of art.—*E Bards and S. Reviewers.*

The marbles were next removed to Burlington House, and to the British Museum in 1816. Gloucester House was next taken for a term by the Duke of Gloucester, on his marriage with the Princess Mary. In the state drawing room is a needlework carpet, presented to the Duchess of Gloucester upon her birthday, by 34 ladies of the aristocracy, each having worked a compartment.

GLOUCESTER HOUSE, PICCADILLY, THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

THE ST. JOHN'S FOUNDATION SCHOOL, KILBURN.

## ST. JOHN'S FOUNDATION SCHOOL FOR SONS OF POOR CLERGYMEN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THIS edifice presents a striking object to the traveller by the London and North-Western Railway, it being situate to the right of the line, on the London side of the Kilburn station.

The St. John's School, designed to afford a sound education to the sons of clergymen of the Church of England of limited means without cost or charge of any kind, was originated about five years since, by some benevolent gentlemen resident in St. John's Wood and its neighbourhood. They had long seen and felt that, while many excellent societies afforded to *orphans* of clergymen the assistance of which they stood in need, there existed no institution to lend a helping hand to the labourer while still "bearing the burden and heat of the day." Such a person is too frequently unable from his narrow income to provide in a suitable manner for those dependent on him, much less to give them such education as may make them useful members of society.

There are in England and Wales nearly 400 benefices under £50 a year; and at the lowest estimate there are 3600 beneficed clergymen whose incomes do not amount to £150 per annum. Again, a large proportion of the clergy are stipendiary curates, whose average incomes are less than £100 per annum. These facts show most strongly the necessity which exists for such an institution as the above.

St. John's School has been recently enlarged, and is now emerging from the condition of a local school to that of one intended for the Church generally. There are already twenty-five scholars on the foundation—a small number in comparison with the many applicants for admission.

We trust that the anniversary festival of the foundation, to be celebrated on Monday next, the 11th inst., will be the means of adding largely to the funds, by many of the guests being induced to become donors and subscribers to this admirable institution.

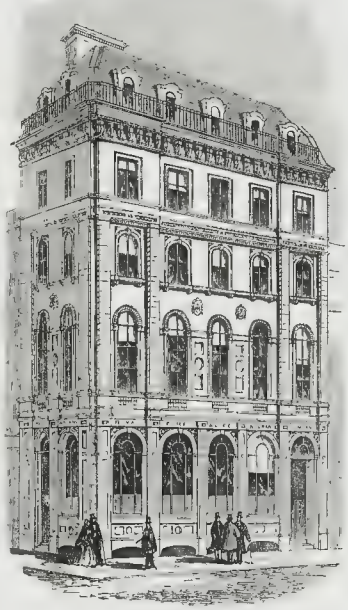
## LONDON STREET ARCHITECTURE.—LOMBARD-STREET.

AT the north-east corner of Lombard-street and Clement's lane the Royal Insurance Company have just erected a new office, which illustrates the tasteful advance which is being made in improving the architecture of the metropolis.

The building is from the designs of Mr. John Belcher, of Adelaide-place, London-bridge, architect. With the exception of a granite plinth, the edifice is entirely faced with Portland stone. The style adopted is the Renaissance, and displays in its execution great taste and elegance.

"The ground floor (says a writer in the *Land and Building News*) is composed externally of a series of semicircular-headed arches, separated from each other by panelled pilasters, over which is a cornice broken round them, enriched with dentils. On the projections of this cornice are dwarf pedestals, between which is open balustrading. The first-floor windows are also semicircular-headed, and have archivolts round them, in which are inserted guilloche ornaments. These archivolts rest on enriched capitals and panelled pilasters. The two pair windows have plain moulded architraves and archivolts, with enriched key-stones and spandrils. Above these is a string-course, composed of a Vitruvian scroll and dentils above its bed moulding. The upper windows are comparatively plain, over which, at the eaves, is a bold and effective cornice, the corona of which is supported by moulded trusses and modillions. The style appears to be well adapted to street architecture. On the ground floor of the interior of the edifice is a general-business room, at the south end of which is the staircase communicating with the upper apartments. At this end is also a mezzanine floor, occupying a space used as the secretary's-room. On the first floor is the board-room. Taken as a whole, and notwithstanding its contracted site, we consider this building one of the most successful specimens of street architecture which adorns the city of London."

Of the success of the Royal Insurance Company, and the extent of its business, we gather some idea from the *Times'* Money Article of 24th July last, relating to Fire Insurance Companies, in which it is stated that the transactions of the Royal have been "of a perfectly satisfactory character." The analysis of the company's returns for the three years ending 1855 showed the large total of £871,937 fire premiums in that period; and an amount of losses and expenses of £296,020; leaving a total surplus of £75,937 on the Fire branch alone in the three years. The rapid expansion of the company has continued since that time, as the fire premiums only in the past year reached the amount of £130,000—a revenue which, it is believed, only



NEW OFFICES OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LOMBARD-STREET.

three or four fire-offices in the kingdom can equal. Its Life branch appears to have been equally prosperous; the number of policies issued last year having exceeded 700—assuring about £340,000, and producing new premiums alone of more than £10,000. The total paid up capital and accumulated funds of this company are declared to amount to nearly half a million.

LORD ZETLAND'S "VEDETTE," THE WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES AT NEWMARKET.—DRAWN BY HARRY HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

## "VEDETTE," THE WINNER OF THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEA STAKES, AT NEWMARKET.

In our Journal of last week we described the very interesting "Two Thousand." We now engrave the Winner, from a drawing by Mr. Harry Hall, of Newmarket. Vedette is a dark-brown horse, standing fifteen hands two inches high; he is of great power, has a large though not coarse head, strong neck, good shoulders, well laid back, good barrel, back, and quarters, which droop a little; plenty of bone, wide hips, and is very muscular. His action is peculiar—like all the Voltigeurs, his head making an acute angle with his neck.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The wretched exhibition which Blink Bonny made of herself in the One Thousand proves that the rumours we recorded—as to her being very rough and blotchy in her coat, odd in her temper, and not the least improved, so far back as the early part of January—were only too well founded. This mare, for which 3000 sovs. is said, refused, is now not worth £600, if that, as it is evident, she cannot stay, and, if the jockeys are correct, is a "high-blower" into the bargain. Imperieuse, the winner, is a smart mare with good substance; but Tasmania is still far below her real form, and will not be so easily got rid of in the Oaks. Adamas, offered and paid both in the Chester Cup and The Dee, must not be lost sight of for the Derby, for which the Fitzmoltes have another local fancy, Sweet William, by Sweetmeat. The idea of Anton having been defeated in the Two Thousand, because there was only a poor pace, is an utter delusion. The bad pace was his best chance, and yet he had not the heart to climb the hill. When John Day can try a mare, like Mincepie, to stay a distance, we must distrust his calculations, and fancy that his long-race pioneer Rogerthorpe must have lost all form. For substance Anton is far below Highflyer Andover, and can have, like Loyola, no earthly chance for the Derby. Sydney's party complain sadly that not use enough was made of him on the Two Thousand, and he will prove over the Derby course that he is one of the staying order.

The defeat of Fisherman by Gemma di Vergy (which reversed the Warwick fiat), a third wretched performance on the part of Melissa, and the victory of Longrange, the first of the Longbows, marked the Tuesday of the Chester meeting. Leamington, 6st. 9lb., and ridden by D. Hughes, one of the most rising young jockeys of the day, won the Chester Cup cleverly by a neck; Drumour was still "a little off" when he went for the Two Thousand, running only 6 lb. for his year, and running him gamely home. Dulcamara was third, and Riseber, Lance, Gemma di Vergy, and Polestar well up, out of the remaining thirty-three. Leamington was kept with great tact to short distances last year, and hence his light weight, which caused him to be selected and kept as first favourite from the appearance of the weights till just before the race, when Commotion superseded him, and drove him to 5 to 1. Mr. Hibbert said, "It will be remembered, was second with Yellow Jack for this race last year; and first, in 1855, with Scythian, who is now located within a stone's throw of old Glencoe in Kentucky. Warlock and Mincepie, the St. Leger and Oaks winners of last year, made no sign in the race. It is rumoured that Ellington, the third of that very feeble trio, is only lent, not sold, to Baron Rothschild.

Mr. A. Johnstone's death will be a great loss to Doncaster, to whose course he was so stanch a friend, and of whose Thursday sale his lot of Charles the Twelfths, Verulams, and latterly Touchstones and Annandales have formed such a leading feature. He began to race in 1840, and won 3000 gs. for Charles XII., who won him, among other races, two Goodwood Cups and a thousand-guinea a-side match (arising out of the first of them) against Hyllus. He first brought out, so to speak, Job Marson (of whose appearance in the saddle in future there seems great doubt), and was still his first master when he died. Tom Dawson trained his horses; but, since Charles XII., Rowena, The General, and Rotherham have been almost his only winners. Annandale was his favourite sire, and he was so fond of the Touchstone blood that he purchased Launcelot when a rising twenty for 1000 gs. For many years he leased the celebrated Rufford from the late Mr. Plummer, and he died on the very day when his 1800-guinea yearling, Lord of the Hills, made such a wretched exhibition in the Two Thousand.

Shrewsbury (on Tuesday and Wednesday) and Ludlow (on Thursday and Friday) are the racing fixtures for next week; and we are glad to see that Mr. Trail goes so stoutly for the 9 st. raising system, which seems, unhappily, to find no favour in Yorkshire.

Hunter sales are very brisk at Tattersall's. Nineteen of the Bicester Hunt horses came to the hammer on the 13th, and thirteen of Mr. Craven's on the 21st of May; while the twelve Worcestershire Hunt horses will be sold at Bretherton's (Birmingham) on Thursday. Tom Dowdeswell, the first whip to Ben Morgan with Lord Middleton's hounds, has been engaged as huntsman to the South Berkshire, and received a handsome silver horn from the latter on leaving his country—a testimony of respect very rarely paid to a whip on promotion. Mr. Davis's testimonial has already more than 100 good names down to it, but nothing is as yet fixed as to the form of the presentation plate. The subscription-book is at Messrs. Bone's, of Piccadilly, and we trust that it will soon contain at least thrice as many names.

On Monday the Cambridge University eight-oared races commence: the Arundel Unity have their four-oared race from Putney to Barnes on the same day; and Tuesday is big with the fate of Kelly and Messenger, who row from Putney to Mortlake for £200 a side and the championship of the Thames.

### CHESTER SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Grosvenor Stakes.—Gemma di Vergy, 1. Drumour, 2.
Chesterfield Stakes. Special License, 1. Kennedy, 2.
Mostyn Stakes.—Longrange, 1. Jack Horner, 2
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Schneider, 1. Aleyone, 2.
Wynnstay Handicap. Mary, 1.
Palatine Stakes. Zaldee, 1. Janet, 2.

### WEDNESDAY.

Hilter-Skelter Handicap. Old Tom, 1. Master Bagot, 2.
First Year of the Seventh Triennial Produce Stakes.—East Langton, 1. Surplus, 2.
Chester Cup. Tradesman's Plate.—Leamington, 1. Drumour, 2.
Scramble Handicap. Aleyone, 1. Stormsail, 2.
City Plate.—Sir Colin, 1. Master Bagot, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate. Fisherman, 1. Sirius, 2.

### THURSDAY

Produce Stakes.—Sir Colin walked over
Marquess of Westminster's Plate. Mary, 1. Alcmbic, 2.
Dee Stand Cup. Early Bird, 1. Catharine Logie, 2.
Dee Stakes.—Strathnaver, 1. Wardermarske, 2
Sentry Handicap.—Cerrion, 1. Miss Nightingale, 2.

THE RUSSIAN CUP.—When the Emperor Nicholas visited England in 1844, he announced his intention of giving annually a sum of £200 sterling, to purchase a silver cup to be run for at the Ascot races, and the sum was given each year up to 1853. The Emperor Alexander has now decided that it shall no longer be given, and that the cup intended for that shall be run for at the races which are to take place this year at Moscow.—*Letter from St Petersburg.*

AN UNFULFILLED COMPLIMENT.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, revealed yesterday to his own church a little compliment which has at last unlocked for. At the termination of the morning service Mr Beecher had completed a reading of the closing hymn, a well-dressed man, about fifty years of age, and of very respectable appearance, arose from his seat in the far corner of the gallery, and standing erect, with his arms folded, addressed the rev. gentleman in a loud voice. All eyes were instantly turned upon the speaker, the house was perfectly silent, while the minister and congregation waited anxiously to hear what the interrupter of the ceremonies had to say. Having secured the attention of the audience, the latter individual again addressing the pulpit, made the following remark: "I only wished to say, Sir, that if your dinners are as good as your sermons, I should not object to dining with you some day. As Mr. Beecher did not extend the expected invitation, or vouch-safe to recite to the stranger his bill of fare for the day, there was nothing more to be said on that head, and at the conclusion of the services the unknown epicure departed, evidently in a state of great disgust.—*New York Tribune, April 13.*

Proposals have been issued by the Post-office department of the United States for carrying the entire letter mail from the Mississippi to San Francisco in four-horse coaches, semi-monthly, weekly, and semi-weekly.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Agamemnon*, 91, is fitting at Portsmouth to assist in laying down the Atlantic telegraph cable.

THE 7th Fusiliers, 883d Regiment, the 3rd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and another regiment, probably the 3rd battalion of the 60th Rifles, will proceed to India as soon as tonnage can be procured for their conveyance.

THE paddlewheel steam-frigate *Furious*, 16, and the screw steam store-ship *Hesper*, sailed from Plymouth on Monday afternoon for China, with two dispatch-boats and twelve gun-boats—viz., the *Surprise*, *Cormorant*, the *Algerine*, the *Lee*, the *Banterer*, the *Lorn*, the *Kestrel*, the *Drake*, the *Janus*, the *Firm*, the *Watchful*, the *Woodcock*, the *Stanch*, and the *Leven*

THE *Mersey*, 40, the large steam-frigate building at Chatham Dockyard, is progressing rapidly, and already some idea can be formed of her immense size. She will be the longest steam-frigate in the service, being considerably longer than the *Royal Sovereign*, 131 recently launched at Portsmouth.

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The following are the principal dimensions of the *Mersey*: Length over all, 336 ft.; length between perpendiculars, 300 ft.; length of keel for tonnage, 264 ft. 4 in.; extreme breadth, 52 ft.; breadth for tonnage, 51 ft. 3 in.; breadth moulded, 50 ft. 8 in.; depth of hold, 19 ft. 10 in. Burden, 3730 70-94 tons. Her engines will be of 1000-horse power.

THE POISONINGS IN HONG-KONG.—Professor Liebig has analysed the bread sent to him from Hong-Kong, and has found it to contain a quarter gramme of arsenic for every fifty grammes of bread, or more than sufficient to cause death. The arsenic was spread over the whole surface of the bread, which proved that the poison had been mixed up with the dough.—*Augsburg Gazette.*

THE LAST OF THE GLENGARRY ESTATES.—The extensive estate of Knoydart, bordering upon the wild Loch Hourn, in the West Highlands, is, we observe, announced for sale. The fact is interesting, for it is synonymous with the extinction in the Highlands of the old chiefs of Glengarry, who for many centuries held sway in this country. The Glengarry family were confirmed in their large estates by King Robert II., in 1373; but their history goes back to the days of Somerled, the King or Lord of the Isles, in the 11th century. In all the clan feuds and Jacobite risings of the West Highlands the Glengarry banner was conspicuous, and their war-cry, "Craggan an Phitish" ("The Rock of the Raven), was heard in many a bloody fight. The chief who died in 1828 attempted to revive the ancient importance of the clan, but the power was gone. The population had been chiefly transferred to Canada; part after part of the extensive possessions was sold—the principal portion is now the property of Lord Ward, and the Right Hon. Edward Ellice is also proprietor of a considerable part: and with the sale of Knoydart will depart the last of the estates held by this once powerful family.—*Inverness Courier.*

VACCINATION.—The following queries have been addressed on behalf of the General Board of Health to the French Government, and to various foreign medical societies and Continental physicians.—1. Whether vaccination, in most cases, protects from smallpox, and, at all events, prevents death thereby? 2. Whether individuals who have been vaccinated, and are consequently less liable to smallpox, become more susceptible to typhoid fever, and other zymotic diseases; or to scrofula and phthisis; or exhibit any other injurious consequences? 3. Whether in the lymph of a genuine Jennerian pustule the seed of syphilitic, scrofulous, or other constitutional disease can be conveyed and inoculated through vaccination; and whether a skilful physician can commit the error to take from a vaccinated arm any other morbid secretion than the vaccine lymph for further transmission? 4. Whether, if every necessary precaution for the proper performance of the operation be taken, and that in the individual case no reasons against it be present, the universal vaccination of children is to be recommended? *Translated from the Vienna "Medicinisches Doctenblatt."*

Persons in America directing letters for London should be careful to put the initial letters of the metropolitan district intended above the word "London," and not after it. A leading banker in New York having transmitted bills for £70,000 in a letter directed "London, W.C.," it was carried to London, Canada.

The *Courrier de Paris* states that Rossini has just composed six new melodies, which will be shortly published. The writer of the paragraph says he has not heard them, but has seen them, he having been one of a party to whom Madame Rossini showed the new compositions on the 1st of May.

The Washington correspondent of the *Exeter News-Letter* (New Hampshire), says that General Pierce has saved one-half his Presidential salary The Presidents have generally left the White House poorer than they entered it, but Mr. Pierce has practised New Hampshire economy and saved 50,000 dollars.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

NOTWITHSTANDING that there has been a good demand for money for commercial purposes, and that the Bank of France is still offering a premium of 12s. per £100 on gold, all National Stocks have been in somewhat active request this week, and prices have advanced nearly one per cent. This improvement in the quotations is attributed to the favourable nature of the Continental and American exchanges, the recommencement of bullion imports from the United States, the comparative ease in the value of money abroad, and the prospect of steady arrivals of gold from Australia during the next two or three weeks; besides, scarcely any bullion has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for export purposes, and about £100,000 in gold has been sent into that establishment. With all these features, however, money still continues dear, the lowest rate at the Lombard-street for 60 days and 3 months' paper being 6½ for 4 months', 6½.

The last packet from Mexico having brought a large supply of silver, the demand for that metal has fallen off, more especially as the inquiry for India and China is confined to comparatively small parcels. The next mail is expected to carry out under £500,000.

The subscription list for the Russian railway scheme has been closed. With the exception of those who have Russian connections, no subscribers' names have been handed in; indeed, the whole affair has turned out a much greater failure than was at first anticipated. We must remember that no statement will be made of the actual sums subscribed for in this country.

The £2,000,000 of Exchequer Bonds to be paid off this week are chiefly in the hands of the Commissioners of the Savings Banks, who will, we understand, convert the amount in Exchequer Bills. This will relieve the market of an uneven pressure, which has rendered the latter securities considerably below a floating point

Some changes have been suggested in the new charter of the Bank of France. The total amount of capital will, we understand, be raised to £12,000,000, one-third of which is to be invested in *Rentes*, and the remainder is to be employed in discounting commercial paper. We may add that the prohibition in reference to the Bank not charging more than 6 per cent for discount is likely to be rescinded.

There was a full average doing in Home Stocks on Monday, and prices were steadily on the advance:—Bank Stock marked 212 to 213; The Three per Cents Reduced were 91¾¾; Consols for Money, 92¾ to 93⅛, Ditto for Account, 93⅛ to 93⅜; New Three per Cents, 91¾ 92½; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 77¼; Long Annuities, 1859, 2-3-16; India Stock, 220; India Bonds, 10s. d.s; Exchequer Bills, 1s. prem. to 6s. dis.; Exchequer Stock, 99⅛. On Tuesday the market generally was very firm, and the quotations were again higher:—Bank Stock, 211 to 213; Three per Cents Reduced, 92½ to 92⅝; Consols, 93⅛; New Three per Cents, 92⅝; Long Annuities, 1860, 2 7-16; Ditto, 1859, 2⅛; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 6s. dis. There was increased firmness in the market on Wednesday, at improved quotations:—Bank Stock was 213; the Three per Cent Reduced were 92⅝ 92; Three per Cent Consols, 92⅝ ⅜; New Three per Cents, were 92⅝ ⅜; Long Annuities, 1860, 2⅛; Ditto, 1859, 2 3-16; Ditto 1885, 18; India Bonds, 220 to 221; India Bonds, 4s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. dis. to 3s. prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 99¾. In the early part of the day on Thursday higher rates prevailed; but, as the directors of the Bank of England gave notice that they had called in their loans upon Stock and had suspended the description of accommodation, subsequently the market became heavy, at drooping prices:—The Three per Cents, for Money were done at 92⅝, closing at 93 to 92½; for Account the same were 92⅝ to 92⅝. The New Three per Cents were 92⅝ ⅜; and the Reduced, 92⅝ ⅜. Exchequer Bills were March, 2s. dis. to 2s. prem.; June, 4s. to 1s. discount.

The following return of the net public income of the note circulation of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending April 11:—

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |

Compared with the previous month, the above statement shows an increase in the circulation equal to £[illegible].

The last Mexican packet brought very little over 5000 dollars on account of the dividends; nevertheless, Mexican Securities have ruled steady. Most other foreign bonds have been firm, and, in some instances, the quotations have had an upward tendency:—Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 99¾ to 100¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 23. Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 77¾; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96; Russian Small, 95; Ditto, Five per Cents, 103¼; Turkish Six per Cents, [illegible]; Turkish Four per Cents, 100½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 97¼; Spanish Three per Cents, 41¾; Spanish Committee's Certificate of Coupon, 6¾ per cent; Danish Three per Cents, [illegible]; Ecuador, 14 ex div

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been rather active, as follows:—Australasia, 88¾; Bank of Egypt, 16; Bank of London, 44; Commercial of London, 24; London Chartered of Australia, 17¾; Ditto, New, 17¾; London Joint-Stock, 20¼; London and Westminster, 47; New South Wales, 47.

There has been more passing in Miscellaneous Securities, and prices have had an upward tendency. Canada Company's Bonds 151, Crystal Palace, 2¾; Electric Telegraph, [illegible]; General Steam Navigation Company, 2¾; Van Diemen's Land, 11¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 68¾; Royal Mail Steam, 61 ex all. Ditto Waterworks, 4¾; East London, 107; Ditto, Four per Cent Preference; 25¾; Grand Junction, 73; Ditto, New, 31; Kent, 80; and Lambeth, 90.

On the whole, the Railway Share Market has been very firm, and prices have had an upward tendency. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 90; Caledonian, 69¾; Cornwall, 4¾; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 40¾; Eastern Counties, 11¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 66; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 32½; Great Northern, A Stock, 88½; Great Western, 64½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101¾; London and Blackwall, 6¾; London and Brighton, 110¾; London and North Western, 102; Ditto Preference 2¾; London and South-Western, 101; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Ditto, Four per Cent Preference; 25¾; Grand Junction, 73; Ditto, New, 31; Kent, 80; and Lambeth, 90.

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LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 92; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 102¾.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 12¾; Great Northern Five per Cent, 126¾; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103; Great Western Four per Cent, 86. Ditto, Five per Cent, 100; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 8. Ditto, Three and-a-Quarter per Cent, 66; Midland Consolidated, 8; Ditto, New Scrip, 4¼; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 111; Waterford and Kilkenny, 2¾

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 5¾; East India, 104¾; Gauging and Mediterranean, 6; Grand Trunk of Canada, 6¾. Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures 96; Great Western of Canada, 24¾; Ditto, New, 16¾. Madras, 104¾; Punjaub, 5 prem.

FOREIGN.—Eastern of France, 2¾; Namur and Liège, 4¾; Northern of France, 38¾; Paris and Lyons, 58¾. Receife and San Francisco, 6¾; Southern of France, 21¾; West Flanders, 5.

Mining Shares have been tolerably firm. On Thursday Alfred Consols were 20¾; Tin Croft, 4¾; Wheal Edward, 4¾; and Linares, 7¾.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, May 4.—About an average time-of-year supply of English wheat was on sale this morning's market, and its general quality can hold a slight improvement. In some cases a quarter more money was paid for good and fine samples; but other kinds moved off slowly, at last week's currency. The show of foreign wheat was good, and the trade ruled inactive, at late rates. [illegible] arrivals of grain were held at high rates. The malt trade was in a sluggish state, at last week's prices. For oats there was a fair demand, at 6d to 1s. 3d. per quarter. Beans and peas were in good request, at late currency. The flour trade was steady, at full quotations.

ENGLISH GRAIN.—The supplies of grain marketed were but moderate. The demand was steady, at full prices. [illegible] supplied with most kinds of grain.

Wheat, [illegible] to 42s; Ditto, white, 40s. to 47s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 42s; rye [illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Piccolomini and Gingelini. Belletti. Violetti—Last appearances of Fiochini—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. On THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 14—An Extra Night—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia, Piccolomini; Edgardo, Gingelini. LA ESMERALDA. La Esmeralda, Fiochini (her last appearance). For particulars see bills. A limited number of Boxes on the Half-circle Tier have been specially reserved for the Public, and may be had at the Box-office, at the Theatre Colonnade, Haymarket, price one guinea and one guinea and a half each.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—ATALANTA; or, the Three Golden Apples, a Burlesque Extravaganza, commencing on Monday and Tuesday with THE EVIL GENIUS. Atalanta, Mrs. Fox and Cox. On Wednesday and Thursday with She Stoops to Conquer, Atalanta, and Make Your Wills. On Friday and Saturday, A Life a Trial. Atalanta, and Land Me Five Shillings.—For new arrangement of prices see small bills.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented the Shakspere Tragedy of KING RICHARD II.: King Richard II., by Mr C. Kean. Queen, Mrs C. Kean. Preceded by a new Farce called AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOUSE IS HIS CASTLE.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—Great Attraction.—First week of the New and Original Drama of JOSEPH CHAVIGNI; or, Under the Thumb. Mr. R. Webster, his first appearance since Christmas; and Madame Celeste. Powerful tragedy in Seven Dials; and Welcome Little stranger: Wright and Bedford

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—This Week a attraction beyond all former announcement Mr. Farley, Mr. Frank Ick Robinson, and Miss Atalanta; and the celebrated Mr Ekemore and Madame Aurici, with the most powerful company in London, every evening

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—On MONDAY, MAY 11th, and following evenings, the Entertainments will commence at Seven o'Clock with (for the Last Time Nights) the Grand Military Spectacle, entitled THE FRENCH in ALGIERS; or, the Battle of Constantine To be followed by the Brilliant Scenes in the Arena, introducing Miss Kate Cooke. Concluding with a ridible Farce.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, HAYMARKET. Under the immediate Patronage of her most gracious Majesty the Queen and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. Mr. ANDERSON, Pianiste to her Majesty the Queen, and Instructress to their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena, and the Prince Alfred. ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT in Her Majesty's Theatre, MONDAY, MAY 18th, 1857, commencing at Half-past One o'clock precisely. With all the principal Artistes, also the Band and Chorus of that establishment. Conductor, Signor Costa. Principal Vocal Performers will include Mdlle Piccolomini, Mdlle. Maria Spezia, Madame Clara Novello, Mdlle. Jenny Ericsson, and Mdme. Alboni, Signor Antonio Gingiini, Mr. Charles Braham, Signor Ronconi, Signor Graziani, Signor Corsi, Signor Vialetti, and Signor Belletti. Instruments, Solo Performers—Pianoforte, Mrs. Anderson. Mrs. F. B. Jewson, and Mr W. G Cusins. Violin, M. Sainton; Solo Violin to her Majesty the Queen. Violoncello, Signor Piatti, first Violoncello of H.M.'s Theatre. Contrabasso, Signor Gabardini, first Contrabasso of H.M. Theatre. Further particulars will be duly announced.

| Prices of Admission | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boxes, Grand Tier | .. 4 4 0 | Stalls | .. 1 1 0 |
| ,, 2nd | .. 3 13 6 | Pit | .. 0 10 6 |
| ,, First | .. 3 3 0 | Amphitheatre Stalls | .. 0 5 0 |
| ,, Second | .. 2 2 0 | Gallery | .. 0 2 6 |
| ,, Third | .. 1 11 6 | | |

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Places to be made at the Box-office of her Majesty's Theatre; the principal Librarians and Music Pub sellers; or of Mrs. Anderson, 34, Nottingham-place, York-gate, Regent's-park

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.—Mr. BENEDICT has respectfully to announce that, in lieu of his Annual Concert he has made arrangements with the Direction to give THREE GRAND MUSICAL SOIREES DRAMATIQUES, Dramatic Classical, and Miscellaneous on WEDNESDAY MORNINGS JUNE 10, 24, and JULY 8, the Artistes will consist of Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Maria Spezia, Mdlle. Angiolina Cruvelli, and Madame Alboni; Signor Antonio Gingiini, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Charles Braham, Signor Belletti, Signor Bonconi, Signor Giovanni, Signor Graziani, and Signor Tamberlik, supported by the chorus and orchestra of that great musical establishment. The Concerts will be conducted by Signor Benedict, and another by Mr Benedict

Programme will include Mendelssohn's Posthumous Finale in B♭, Overture in C (performed for the first time in England on the stage), and other important works. Instrumental performers of the greatest eminence have been secured. Full particulars will be duly announced. The rent chances have been fixed to commence at Two and terminate at Five o'clock

| Subscription Tickets (Transferable) of the Three Concerts | Prices for each Single Concert | |
|---|---|---|
| Private Boxes to hold Four Persons. | Private Boxes to hold Four Persons | £ s. d. |
| Boxes—Pit Tier | .. 6 6 0 | Boxes—Pit Tier .. 3 3 0 |
| Grand Tier | .. 8 8 0 | First Tier .. 3 3 0 |
| First Tier | .. 6 6 0 | Grand Tier .. 4 4 0 |
| Dress Tier | .. 5 5 0 | Two Pair .. 2 2 0 |
| Two Pair | .. 4 4 0 | Upper Boxes .. 1 11 6 |
| Upper Boxes | .. 2 2 0 | Pit Stalls .. 1 1 0 |
| Pit Stalls | .. 2 2 0 | Pit .. 0 7 0 |
| Pit | .. 1 15 0 | Orchestra Stalls .. 1 1 0 |
| Gallery Stalls | .. 0 10 0 | Gallery .. 0 2 6 |
| Gallery | .. 0 5 0 | |

Application for Tickets may be made at all the principal Librarians and Music-sellers of Mr Benedict, 7, Manchester-square, and at the Box-office of the Theatre

EXETER-HALL, Wednesday Evening, May 27th, 1857. Madames MADELEINE GRAVES and HERR DOFFRICH'S GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT; when will appear Madame Clara Novello. Madame Carsacci Miss Dolby, Mdlle. de Wilhorst, and Herren Gouna from the Royal Opera, Stockholm; Herr Reichardt, Mr. Wells, Herr Ernst, Signor Bottesini. Madame Carsacci Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mdlle. de Wilhorst, Herr Gouna, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Wells, Herr Ernst, Signor Bottesini, and Herr Doffrich. Conductor, Mr. Julien. Stalls 10s. 6d. and 5s.; Tickets 2s. 6d.; 2s. 6d., and 1s. 6d.; may be had of Boosey and Sons, Holles-street; Keith and Prowse, Cheapside; and at the principal music warehouses

THE ROYAL SURREY GARDENS WILL OPEN for the SEASON on MONDAY, MAY 11th, with a Grand Performance of Mendelssohn's Sacred Oratorio of ST. PAUL, the principal parts by Miss Louisa Vinding, Madame Weiss, Miss Dolby Mr Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Sims Reeves, assisted by a Band and Chorus of One Thousand Performers. Conductor, Mr. Jullien. Chorus Master, Mr Land. Commence at Half-past Six o'clock precisely. In Col. Sibthorp's Circle, 2s.; Area and Upper Gallery, 1s.; Private Boxes for Four Persons, 10s. 6d. Tickets for Stalls, Dress Circle, and Private Boxes, may be obtained at Jullien and Co.'s, Regent-street, and at Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside. Stockholm Wharf, Hibernia-street, Hibernia-wharf, Stockholm-street, Commercial-road East. Prices from 2s. to 4s. per ton. Delivered free within the limits of the Docks. Apply at the Wharf, or at the Office, 3, Great Winchester-street-buildings, City.

MESSRS. R. BLAGROVE and HAROLD THOMAS'S THREE MATINEE MUSICALES, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, MONDAYS, MAY 11th, JUNE 8th, and JULY 6th. To commence each Night at Half-past Two o'clock. Artistes: Madame Wilhelmine Rockel, Mrs. Haynes, Miss Dolby, Signor Marras, Messrs. Charles Braham, Benson, Weiss; and the Orpheus Glee Union. Harp, Mr. Harold Thomas. Violin, Mr. R. Blagrove. Violoncello, Mr. G. Collins. Pianoforte, Mr. Lucas. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Family tickets (to admit three), 1 guinea; single tickets, half a guinea each, which may be had at the principal Music Warehouses; and of Lucas, Pianoforte-maker, 3 Grosvenor-place, Chelsea-square.

MR REDFEARN has the honour to announce that his THIRD and LAST SOIRÉE MUSICALE will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY next, MAY 13. Programme at half past 8 o'clock precisely. Vocalists, Mrs. Fauer and Mdlle. Sainton-Dolby. Instrumentalists—Messrs Pauer, Piercher, Paudon, Piatti, Pechter, Nicholson, Harper, Lazarus, and Severn. Family tickets (to admit three), 1 guinea; single tickets, half a guinea each, which may be had at the principal Music Warehouses; and of Lucas, Pianoforte-maker, 3 Grosvenor-place, Chelsea-square.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC ILLUSION, UP the RHINE, and PARIS is NOW OPEN every evening except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock

MISS P. HORTON'S NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mr and Mrs GERMAN REED will repeat their entirely new ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION IN regent-street, every Evening except Saturday, at 8, Saturday Mornings, at 3.—Admission, 3s. to 1s. Stalls may be secured in advance by a call at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street

MR. and MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS at REGENT GALLERY, QUADRANT Every Evening (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Saturday Morning at 3 o'clock. Admission, 3s., 2s., and 1s. Stalls, at the Gallery; and at Cadby's Music and Pianoforte Ware house, 24, New Bond-street.

MR. W. H. RUSSELL, the Special Correspondent of the "Times" during the Russian War will on MONDAY Evening deliver a PERSONAL NARRATIVE of the PRINCIPAL OCCURRENCES of that great Campaign, at WILLIS' ROOMS Part II. on THURSDAY; Part III. on Saturday To commence at Half-past Eight. Subscription for the Series, Two Guineas; Single Tickets, 10s. each.—Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

BARNUM ENGAGED.—GENERAL TOM THUMB and his BRIDE, the Lilliputian Lovers of the PRINCE OF WALES'S BAZAAR, 209, REGENT-STREET, previous to a brief provincial tour, the departure to Germany, Austria, and Russia, and his final retirement to private life is happy to announce that he has engaged his former guardian, the world-renowned P. T. BARNUM, to exhibit him at the Morning Entertainment. Hours of exhibition, 11 to 2 and 3 to 7 precisely. The General will perform in Berlin on Monday, Dresden, Wednesday, Vienna, Thursday, &c., as advertised.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with New Costumes and various Novelties. Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office.—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross.—Tickets may be had at the principal Musicsellers.

REGENT GALLERY, Quadrant.—The marvellous Herr WOHLGEMUTH'S MAGICAL ILLUSIONS and TRANSFORMATIONS EVERY EVENING at 8. Day performances Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 3. Admission, 1s. 2s., 3s. Children half-price. Tickets: at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Gallery.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The Fourth Annual EXHIBITION of PICTURES by MODERN ARTISTS of the FRENCH SCHOOL IS NOW OPEN at the FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall (Messrs. Colnaghi's). Admission, 1s.; catalogues, 6d. each. Open from 9 to 6 o'clock.

H. ROSENBERG, Secretary.

A COLLECTION of WORKS of ART, made by a Gentleman in Italy, comprising gems of every class of the greatest Italian Painters, and a beautiful Statue, by Pampaloni NOW EXHIBITING DAILY, from 10 to 6 o'clock. Admittance, 1s each, including Catalogue.—12, Pall-mall East (Second Floor).

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to Trafalgar-square, from 9 o'clock. Admission 1s.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary

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On Monday, the 25th of May, in the same place, the Advanced Minds of the so-called Spiritualists, Socialists, and Secularists are more especially invited to be present. The meetings will be held on both of these last-named days in the mornings at eleven and in the evenings at seven o'clock.

For a more detailed statement of the intended proceedings of each day's Congress see the full Published programme to the newspapers, or to be had at the printers and publishers', A. Grant Wallmisley, 164, Haymarket, W., and at all booksellers'. Price 1d., or by our hundred Sevenoaks April 30th, 1857. MORENT OWEN.

SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS.—On THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1857, the Anniversary Meeting will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will take the Chair at three o'clock p.m.

On TUESDAY MAY 19th, 1857, a Choral Festival will be celebrated in WESTMINSTER ABBEY. The Sermon will be preached by the Lord Bishop of

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The West Door will be opened at a quarter-past two o'clock, for the admission of persons having Tickets. Persons without Tickets will be admitted at three o'clock, at the South Door and the Poet's Corner Entrance only.

Tickets may be obtained at the Society's Office, 79 Pall-mall

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VOL. XXX.] MAY 9, 1857. [GRATIS.

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

In our last publication we gave a report of the first day's proceedings of the new Parliament. Since then the only business transacted up to Thursday was the swearing in of the members, which commenced on Friday.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY, MAY 2.

The Speaker, attired in his full robes, took the chair at twelve o'clock, and the swearing in of members was forthwith proceeded with. The members present in the House were sworn in batches of about thirty each, and the time occupied in taking the oaths, signing the official rolls, and in other forms, was generally half an hour for each full batch. Among the gentlemen elected for counties or boroughs in England who took the oaths during the earlier part of the day's sitting, and whose names are familiar to the public, may be mentioned Mr. Thornely, the seconder of the nomination of Mr. Evelyn Denison for Speaker of the House of Commons; Mr. C. Villiers, Sir W. Williams, the hero of Kars; and Mr. W. Williams, the member for Lambeth; Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Hadfield, the two members for Sheffield; Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Spooner, the political twins of North Warwickshire; Mr. Muntz, General Thompson, Sir R. Peel, Mr. B. Osborne; Mr. Akroyd, the successful competitor of Mr. Cobden at the Huddersfield election; and Sir C. Burrell, who dates his first appearance in Parliament half a century back.

Among the representatives of the other portions of the United Kingdom "sworn in" during the first half of the sitting were Mr. A. Dunlop, Lord Duncan, Mr. W. Fagan, Colonel French, and Mr. H. Herbert.

Among the members sworn later in the afternoon were Sir J. Graham, Mr. Hayter, Mr. Massey, Mr. Cowper, Lord Ashley, Sir William Jolliffe, Mr. S. Warren, Sir De Lacy Evans, Lord Cavendish, Mr. Sholefield, Lord Elcho, Sir J. S. Trelawney, Mr. Herbert Ingram; Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. H. Barkeley, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Kinglake, Mr. Locke King, Sir R. Carden, Mr. Rolt, and Sir Erskine Perry. More than 150 members took the oaths during the day. The House adjourned at four o'clock.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack a few minutes before four o'clock.

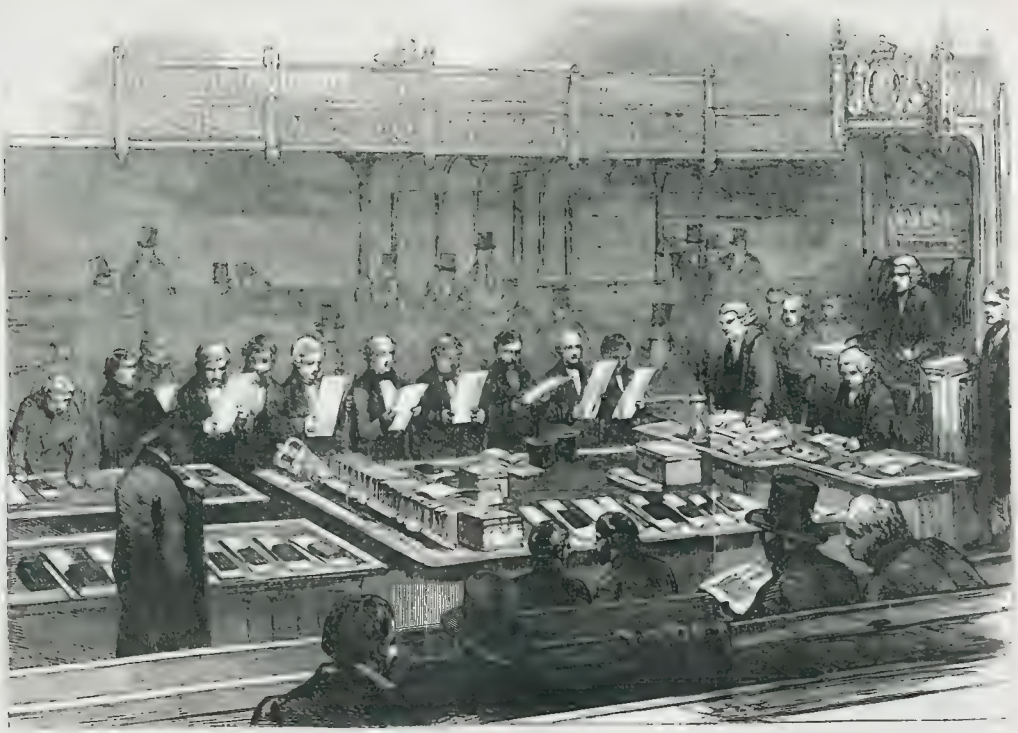
The swearing in of the Peers was then proceeded with.

Amongst those who took the oaths were the following:—The Archbishops of Canterbury and York; Bishops of Winchester, St. David's, St. Asaph, Bangor, and Carlisle; Lord Lyndhurst, Earl Grey; the Earls of Malmesbury, Tankerville, Aberdeen, Albemarle, and Eglinton; the Duke of Somerset, Lord Scudes, the Marquis of Donegall; the Lords Foley, De Ros, Colville; the Earls of Stradbroke, Carnarvon Mornington, Mayo, and Bradford.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House met at one; but some time was spent before a sufficient number mustered to enable it to proceed to the business of swearing in the members. A paper was sent up to the gallery for publication, expressing a hope that in future members would be more punctual and that so much time would not be lost in the tedious operation. As it was, the swearing was proceeded with in small batches—mostly of four or five, at last—with long intervals between each. The alphabetical list was finished on Saturday, and members were sworn as the arrived.

Ninety-one members were sworn on Monday. Amongst them were many of the Ministers—Sir G. Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer the Attorney-General, Mr. Labouchere, Sir B. Hall, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Fitzroy, and Mr. Lowe. On the other side, Sir J. Pakington, Lord Stanley, and Lord J. Manners took the oaths. Besides these Mr. Gladstone was sworn, as were Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. M. Milnes, Sir J. Paxton, Sir J. V. Shelley, Mr. Malins, Mr. J. Baring, Sir G. Pechell, Lord C. Lennox, Lord Ernest Bruce, Mr. Folk, Mr. R. Stephenson, Lord R. Clinton, Viscount Milton, Lord Curzon



THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—SWEARING IN MEMBERS.

Sir R. Bulkeley, Sir H. Meux, General Hall, Mr. Bramley Moore, and Sir C. Napier. The Attorney-General for Ireland and one or two other members were sworn apart, after the Roman Catholic formulary.

The House adjourned shortly after four till two o'clock next day.

The gentlemen who have been returned for the first time to Parliament will have a good many difficulties to encounter in connection with their conduct in the House of Commons, and must not be surprised if they are assailed with loud cries of "Order, order," when they are unwittingly violating Parliamentary etiquette. On Monday afternoon Mr. Roupell, the new member for Lambeth, entered the House enveloped in a capacious circular cloak, and wearing his hat. There is no Parliamentary law against the cloak, but it is a grave offence against House of Commons' good manners for a member to walk into the presence of the Speaker with his hat on. As soon as a member enters the House he is bound by custom to remove his hat, to make a respectful bow to the Speaker, and not restore his hat to its usual quarters until he has settled down in his seat. Mr. Roupell, who appeared to be unacquainted with these regulations, walked boldly into the House, failed to remove his hat, and took no notice of the Speaker. "Order, order," proceeded from a multitude of voices, when Mr. Roupell was informed by a friend that the remonstrances were addressed to him, and explained the circumstances which called them forth. By this time he was in his seat, but he took off his hat and placed it by his side, where it stood during the remainder of the time he was in the House, the honourable member not being aware that he enjoyed the privilege of wearing it while he was "in his place." Another new member made a *faux pas* of a different kind. There was some difficulty on Monday in getting together the forty members necessary to constitute "a House;" and twenty or thirty members sat for nearly half an hour in gloomy silence, anxiously awaiting new arrivals. An honourable member tired of the monotony, hastily rose from his seat, and was about beating a retreat, but he had not quite reached the door when he was informed by the Serjeant-at-Arms that, though he was free from arrest out of doors, that privilege did not apply to the space within the walls of Parliament, and that under the circumstances he could go no further, but must return to his seat. As soon as "a House" was made he would be at full liberty to retire, but not till then. The hon. gentleman returned to his seat, the gainer of an important piece of experience with regard to Parliamentary etiquette. A very common error into which new members fall is that of walking between the Speaker and the member who is addressing the House—an offence of a very high order, which invariably brings down thunders of indignant remonstrance from the more experienced senators. This breach of good manners the new members have not yet had much opportunity of committing.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at four o'clock.

About thirty Peers took the oaths, among whom were the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Clarendon, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Campbell, Lord Wensleydale, Viscount Falkland, the Marquis of Westmeath, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of London, and Lord Feltimore.

The Duke of Devonshire also took the oaths. His Grace, who walked with great difficulty, appeared to have lost the use of his right arm, and subscribed the rolls of Parliament with his left hand.

Their Lordships adjourned at five o'clock until next day.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a few minutes after two o'clock, and the ceremony of swearing in members returned to serve the new Parliament was resumed. Among those who presented themselves at the table and took the oaths during the earlier portion of the sitting were General Wyndham, Colonel Lowther, Sir F. Kelly, Colonel North, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Wyse, and the Right Hon. E. Ellice.

Lord J. Russell, Lord Ingestre, Mr. E. B. Denison, and Mr. Mackinnon were subsequently sworn in.

The House adjourned at four until next day.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at two o'clock.

The following were amongst the members who took the oaths during the day:—Viscount Palmerston, Sir C. Wood, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir John Ramsden, Mr. Baxter, Major-General Windham, Mr. Collier, Lord Sandon, Mr. Locke, Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh, Mr. Black, Mr. Caird, Sir F. Baring, Mr. Cairns, and Mr. Danby Seymour. Mr. Pease made the affirmation provided to be taken by members of the Society of Friends.

The House adjourned at four till next day.

THE MONUMENT TO EDMUND BURKE.—A lecture was delivered on the 21st ult., at the room of the Literary and Scientific Society, Beaconsfield, by Peter Burke, Esq. of the Inner Temple, on the "Life and Writings of Edmund Burke," whose remains lie interred in the parish church of Beaconsfield, and for the restoration of whose tomb there, and the erection of a suitable memorial to whom, a subscription is now on foot. This lecture, minute in detail, was interesting and instructive; and, while useful in point of education, it was not the less gratifying. Edmund Burke, as portrayed in the lecture, was at once a statesman, a philanthropist, a philosopher, a genius, and also an agreeable and amiable man in society; and, like the greatest men that have arisen at times, leaving behind them a name as enduring as the old oak, his grandeur took its rise from a comparatively low beginning. We mean, of course, the comparative station he set out with, contrasted with the lofty and dignified position he held at the close of life. The lecturer sketched graphically the whole course, private and political, of this orator and statesman, so widely known to fame, prominently marking out, as he went on, Edmund Burke's rise, meridian, and glorious setting. The lecture was listened to by a crowded audience with marked attention; and at the conclusion a vote of thanks proposed by Mr Sheppard, of Beaconsfield, and seconded by the Rev. Gould Ross) was conveyed to the lecturer by the chairman, the Rev. S. E. Majot.

THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER, Broughton-cum-Tilkey, Oxfordshire, was consecrated on Easter Tuesday, April 14th, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. The church is in the Early Decorated style consisting of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, terminated by an apse, from the designs of Mr. G. E. Street, of London, the diocesan architect. The sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOLS, BATTERSEA-PARK.—These schools, which stand fronting the open fields in a very fine situation adjoining the South-Western Railway, were opened on the 30th of April. They form a large and handsome pile of buildings, comprising three schools—for boys, girls, and infants, with three separate residences for the teachers—and are calculated for educating 600 children. They are built of white brick, with stone windows and copings. The roofs are open, with admirable provision for ventilation, and are covered with ornamental tiles. The scheme for erecting these schools originated in a vote of the vestry of a portion of certain funds which has been received by the parish in compensation from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests on forming the new park. This, however, formed but a small portion of the whole. The Government grant was large, and the site was very liberally given by the freeholder, the remainder of the funds being collected by private subscriptions. The architect of the schools was Mr. Joseph Peacock, and they will form a feature in this improving neighbourhood in which the park is making rapid progress toward completion.

INTERESTING TO THE INTEMPERATE CLASSES.—The New York State Legislature has passed an Act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, of a stringent character. It contains the following clauses:—No inn, tavern, or hotel keeper, who shall trust any person other than those who may be lodgers in his house for any sort of strong or spirituous liquors or wines, shall be capable of recovering the same by any suit. Licenses that may be granted (except to inn, tavern, or hotel keepers to sell strong or spirituous liquors or wines, in quantities less than five gallons, shall not be deemed to authorise the sale of any strong or spirituous liquor or wine to be drunk in the house or shop, outhouse, yard, or garden. [The sale of liquors "to be drunk on the premises" is, therefore, entirely prohibited.] Another section says:—It shall not be lawful to sell intoxicating liquors to any person guilty of habitual drunkenness, nor to any person against whom the seller may have been notified by parent, guardian, husband, or wife, not to sell intoxicating liquors. It shall be the duty of magistrates and overseers of the poor in any town or city, on complaint and satisfactory proof by a wife that her husband is an habitual drinker of intoxicating liquors, to issue written notices to all dealers in intoxicating liquors forbidding the sale or giving of such liquor to such husband for the term of six months from the date of the notice, under a penalty of 50 dollars.

REV. THEODORE PARKER.—At the annual meeting of the "Twenty-eighth Congregational Society" of Boston, held on the 8th of April, it was voted to increase the yearly salary of the Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Parker a vacation of six months, on account of his ill health, and to supply the pulpit during that time.

The vessels *Vesuvius* and *Morning*, of 1000 tons each, are preparing to join the naval divisions in the Chinese waters.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE can be but few persons who have not a tinge of that feeling which made Charles Lamb reluctant to part even from doubtful or disagreeable things which use had made familiar, and which caused change of any sort to discompose him. It may, perhaps, be some such sensation which induces those who have been accustomed to the *personnel* of the old House of Commons to look with dubious favour on that of the new one. When on the first day of their assembling the neophytes of the House of Commons wandered or stood in uneasy attitudes about the floor, timid as to their titles to seats, and conscious of being embarrassed with regard to their hats, there were not wanting observations little commendatory of their appearance *en masse*, and still less so as individual members were singled out for criticism in detail. There ought, however, to be some little consideration shown towards middle-aged Englishmen who, by nationality and temperament, are ill qualified to know exactly what to do with their limbs when introduced for the first time into a strange room and strange company. The old members did their best in the way of "chaperonage;" and, with a due recollection of the time when they had to blunder their own way to initiation, instructed, by precept and example, their weaker brethren in the art of being at home in their seats in that queer little room in which it has pleased Sir Charles Barry to locate the third estate of the realm. By-the-by, it may be said that the capabilities of that said room were severely tried on this occasion; and it proved to be by no means adequate to the requirements of the House of Commons when gathered in numbers, which neither casualties nor indifference were likely to thin.

A very natural curiosity was exhibited for an early and general inspection of the new Speaker; for, notwithstanding threats of Mr. Walpole, and hints of Mr. Baines, to be set up by Mr. Roebuck; as his first step in the way of Administrative reform, it was well known that Mr. Evelyn Denison was to be the man. But that gentleman contrived to shroud himself with some success in the crowd; and it was not until he rose after the slight pause which followed the speech of the seconder of the motion for his appointment that the uninitiated members were able to discover what manner of man he was. Then, however, they became aware that he was tall, slightly made, with a moderate stoop of the shoulders, a face long and large featured, an overhanging brow and deep-set eyes, the complexion pale and rather sallow, the head bald, and (a noteworthy circumstance in these barbate days) no whiskers or other capillary developments. His voice is clear, but not loud; his utterance most measured and precise, and his intonation marked. There is no alacrity in his movements; and his step is unsteady and swerving, preventing in that respect a marked contrast to the firm and stately march of Mr. Shaw Lefevre. All Mr. Evelyn Denison's personal merits and defects were severely tested on the day after his election, when he entered the House for the first time, accompanied by his train. It is, no doubt, a trying occasion. The form of the Speaker is developed in all its perfections or imperfections, as the case may be, by a rigidly exact Court dress, without the framework or background of a robe; while a short wig, of the pattern of that worn by barristers, completes a dress such as George III. delighted in. Sir Charles Grandison himself, although to some such costume almost born, and certainly bred, would have felt odd, if not abashed, at finding himself suddenly thrust in the midst of 400 or 500 gentlemen standing up to receive him in the loose dingy frocks and chimneypot hats of this day, all of them looking at him critically, some dubiously, and many with a strong sense of the ludicrous impressed upon their countenances. No wonder, then, that Mr. Evelyn Denison paused for a moment as he reached the bar, faltered, bowed twice instead of once, and looked anxiously for support to the Serjeant-at-Arms. Revived, probably, by a glance at the cognate habiliments of his chief henchmen, and impressed by the aspect of the mace—stern emblem of his authority—he recovered himself, and made his way towards the table; but still unsteadily, and without the authoritative directness of stride which becomes a Speaker. His nervousness was also exemplified by the manner in which for the first time he uttered the mystic words "Order! order!" which prefaced his statement of the approval of her Majesty of the choice of the House in his person; and it was only by the aid of the voices of the old members, who appointed themselves a sort of Parliamentary special constables for the moment, that his subdued appeal to the ears of the House was made to avail. With the assumption of his robes and full-bottomed wig on a subsequent day the new Speaker seemed to have also "assumed his state." His manner grew assured, his voice more steady and sonorous; and it would not be at all surprising if before another week he is in a condition to deal with refractory members (if one can suppose such a thing), even to the extent of resorting to that magical exercise of authority which is contained in the act of "naming them."

The process of swearing in the members of a new Parliament implies a week of depressing endurance on the part of those who are obliged to take a share in it, and in the present instance there is a want of alacrity on the part of honourable gentlemen to submit themselves to the process, which is unusual. In four days only as many hundreds were sworn in; and the delays which have arisen from the want of a sufficient number to make a House have been considerable. There have been moments when the functionaries—doomed to four hours of ambient silence and stillness in that strange chamber, which looks so chill and uncomfortable by daylight—have wished that Baron Rothschild would present himself to be sworn. The excitement of searching for an Old Testament—a book which Sir Robert Inglis once said he doubted whether the House of Commons possessed in their collection—would have been something; while the prospect of an ante-debate on Jewish disabilities might have brought back lingering members from the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, while it certainly would have thinned the Congress of M.P.-dom which the May meetings might have gathered at Exeter-hall. However, the weariest week, must come to an end; and, for the second time in this year, the ceremonial of a Royal Speech, delivered with "mained rites" by commission, and the moving and seconding of addresses in answer thereto, have been gone through, and the House of Commons is thoroughly constituted once more for the business of the nation. In a short time the new members will be absorbed in the old mass. They will begin to learn the lesson which all who enter the House of Commons must learn, namely, that that sin gular and original body is only to be approached, wooed, and won in one way by all sorts of persons. They will learn that it is a body without any prejudices, except against bores—that it is utterly indifferent to the antecedents, the country, and almost to the character, of the new man. He who comes to it with a good reputation has no better chance than he who besieges it with none, or even with a bad one. It rejects all pretensions it has not of itself justified, and all fame which it has not of itself conferred—judging most severely and critically those who have attained position independent of it, and of whom it consequently expects and exacts much in justification of that position. A man may be very rich or very poor—a millionaire or an adventurer—his chances are equal. This is not the common notion, but observation shows that it is the correct one; and that, indeed, in all its judgments the House of Commons is governed by the utmost impartiality, and even republican enlightenment. For every one of its members there is a fair field and no favour; so let the newly-elected take courage, and be bold to do their duty.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Prince Alfred arrived at Gotha on the 25th ult., and was received at the railway station by the Duke and by the resident Minister. The visit of the young Prince will be but short.

Prince Napoleon is expected in Berlin this week; thus returning the visit of Prince Frederick William to Paris. The Queen of Prussia has postponed her journey to Dresden.

The French Emperor visited the Grand Duke Constantine at one o'clock, on Monday last, in the suite of rooms prepared for him in the Tuileries, and invested him with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. The Grand Duke was afterwards present at a banquet given by the Emperor to all the Princes of the Imperial family, and other guests of the highest social position.

The Countess de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Clarence House, St. James's, on Tuesday.

On Sunday last Prince Adam Czartoryski presided at a meeting of Poles, held to celebrate the constitution of May 3.

Viscount Eversley (the late Speaker of the House of Commons) has been placed on the commission now sitting for inquiry into the present arrangements for transacting the judicial business of the superior courts of common law.

On the 25th ult. the Empress Dowager of Russia paid a visit to the Pope. Mgr. Borromeo, major domo to his Holiness, received her at the bottom of the grand staircase of the Vatican. The Pope advanced to the threshold of the drawing-room to receive her. After a long conversation her Majesty presented the ladies and gentlemen of her suite to his Holiness, and then took leave.

The new Speaker has appointed the Hon. George Waldegrave as his Secretary, the Rev. Thomas Garnier as his Chaplain, Mr. G. K. Dickards as his Counsel and Examiner of Election Recognisances, and Mr. Robert Raffy as his Train-bearer.

The *Cologne Gazette* announces that the marriage of the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian with the Princess Charlotte of Belgium will take place on the 22nd August.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany, accompanied by the Hereditary Archduke and the President of the Council of Ministers, has left Florence for the Maremma. The absence of his Imperial and Royal Highness will last, it is thought, about twenty days.

Lieutenant-General Ashburnham left Suez on the 21st ult., by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Ava*, on his way to China.

The King of Hanover went on the 25th ult. with a numerous suite to Brunswick to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the birth of the Duke, who was born on the 25th April, 1806.

It is said that the Emperor of the French, while on his way to the Castle of Arenenberg, will stop a few days at Stuttgard and Munich in the course of the summer, to visit the Kings of Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

A monument to the memory of General Guyon, one of the heroes of Kars, has been erected at Lyncombe Cemetery, Bath, in which city he was born in 1813. His sons are being educated at the expense of the Emperor Napoleon.

A bill has been presented to the French Legislative Assembly asking for a credit of 180,000 francs to purchase the tomb and habitation of the Emperor Napoleon I. at St. Helena.

American citizens in Paris have addressed an invitation to Mr. Senator Sumner to a public dinner during his sojourn in the French capital, which the latter declines, his health not being yet sufficiently recovered to enable him to bear the fatigue and excitement.

The *Times* announces that Sir Robert Peel has resigned his office of Junior Lord of the Admiralty. Our contemporary is in error in stating that Sir John Ramsden, Bart., has Under Secretary for War, will vacate his seat on accepting office, the Under Secretaryship not being an office conferred by the Crown.—*Globe*.

The Grand Duke Constantine is not required to return to Russia before the autumn. The *Cologne Gazette* says that his Imperial Highness has taken the Hôtel du Panorama, at Ems, from the commencement of June, and will be there joined by his consort and children.

In reply to the address of condolence and sympathy from the people of Kidderminster, Mr. Lowe assures his friends that no menace of organised violence will deter him from again solicitting the suffrages of the electors of Kidderminster when occasion requires him to do so.

Prince Christian, the heir to the throne, has left Copenhagen for Berlin, on a private mission from the King to the King of Prussia.

Vienna letters state that the Archduke Maximilian of Austria will pay a visit to Queen Victoria before his marriage to her cousin, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium.

Mr. Monsell, it is said, will leave the Government before long, inasmuch as his new department—the Board of Health—is to be abolished, and not renewed, after this year, and will in future form a branch of the Home-office, under the supervision of the Secretary of State.

Baron Gros is about to proceed to China as Minister Plenipotentiary of France. He takes his passage in the *Audacieuse* steamship.

The Princes Nicholas and Eugène Romanoff, sons of the late Duke de Leuchtenberg, arrived at Berlin, and have been received by the King.

A marriage will shortly take place between the Hon. Audrew Buchanan, our Minister at Copenhagen, and the Hon. Georgina Stuart, sister of the present Lord Blantyre.

It is said that Queen Amelie of Greece will visit Germany for her health in the course of May or June.

In addition to the Russian admirals and generals who accompanied Duke Constantine to Toulon, various Russian officers of distinction, dispersed over the baths of Germany, have arrived in Paris to await his suite. Jomini has also returned from the south of France, while Luders and Liprandi, both painting for the waters of Vichy, have remained in the capital on account of their wounds.

The French Minister of the Interior has just ordered the suppression of the visé of passports for all travellers, without exception, coming from England through the port of Calais, having for their destination either Paris or Belgium and Germany.

Ex-Governor Geary is preparing from his diary, faithfully kept during his administration, a summary of events in Kansas as they came under his own personal or official observation.

Sir Charles Napier, it was said, was offered the Devonport command by the Admiralty, but would not give up his Southwark constituency for it.

The French Emperor has given a proof of his sympathy for French literature by making a donation of 5000f. (£200) a year to the Société des Gens de Lettres, a body whose principal benefactor had hitherto been Dr. Veron.

The *Post* contradicts on authority the statement which has gone the rounds of the papers, to the effect that a large sum of money was left to her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester by Dr. Turton, formerly physician to King George III. Dr. Turton died possessed of a large fortune, but, with the exception of a few legacies, he left the whole of his property to his widow, and no member of the Royal family is even named in his will.

Prince Gregory Ghika, Aide de-Camp of the Prince Caimacan of Wallachia, has arrived in Paris on a political mission.

Mr. John Mayer, the chief of the banking-house of Stametz and Co., Vienna, died on the 1st inst. The property which he has left is said to be about £400,000 or £500,000 sterling.

The Pope having ordered a monument to be erected to the memory of Torquato Tasso, the necessary works are to commence immediately.

There is a report that Major-General Sir W. Williams, M.P., will have the Governorship of Malta, which will shortly be vacated by Sir William Reid. This would leave the seat for Calne open.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, has arrived at Little Holland House, from his seat, Farringford, Isle of Wight.

M. Alfred de Musset, one of the most celebrated poets of this century, died last week, aged forty-five. He has often been called the French Tompson. He was one of the youngest members of the Académie Française.

The wife of Horace Mann announces a new work, under the title of "Christianity in the Kitchen."

Ex-Mayor Haviland, of New Bedford (U.S.), has presented the amount of his salary, as Mayor for two years (1600 dols.), to the Free Public Library of the city.

A large supply of cotton seed, and exact instructions as to the course to be observed in order to ensure its successful cultivation, have been obtained from Georgia, and forwarded to Lieut.-Colonel Gray, to be distributed amongst the settlers in the Moreton Bay district.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### NOTES.

ATTEMPTS TO STEAL THE REGALIA.—Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby having courteously pronounced as "an interesting paper" some memoranda and data of mine about the discovery and disappearance of different porth us or the regalia, at various times, I am induced to subjoin what may be considered of some supplemental interest to that communication, namely, an epitome of the examination of Margaret Moore, at the Lambeth Police-office, in 1815, charged with attempting forcibly to remove the King's crown from the Tower. The following is the evidence of the Deputy Keeper of the Regalia, as appears in the original document. "Elizabeth Hall saith Stockings, deputy keeper of the Regalia in the Tower, deposed that she was at home About one o'clock in the afternoon of the day mentioned in the prisoner came and asked to see the Regalia—the usual charge made for such exhibition is eightpence; but the prisoner having offered a shilling, and she supposing her, from her appearance, to be a soldier's wife, consented to show it She proceeded to show her the Regalia in the usual way, until she came to the last article, the crown, this is contained in a case, and is never taken out, she opened the case, and held it with both hands, on the ledge of a table, except when she was obliged to disengage one hand to point out particular jewels. She had just disengage one hand to point out particular jewels. She had just disengage one hand to point out particular jewels. She had just

8. An Onyx Cameo, white on a dark ground, representing a Faun balancing and dancing a young Faun on his right foot; of the best period of Greek art.

THE BANDEAU.

9. A Ruby Intaglio, the head of a Faun crowned with vine; and

10. A Sapphire Intaglio, the head of the Emperor Augustus: both fine Greek gems.

11. An Emerald Cameo, a beautiful head of Medusa: the Roman carving in high relief.

12. Plasma or Root of Emerald, an Intaglio, the bust of Jupiter Serapis, the Egyptian deity, with the Modius on the head: a Roman gem.

13. A very beautiful Oriental Red Sard Intaglio, representing Diomed stealing the Palladium from the Temple of Minerva at Troy: the work of Dioscorides, whose name is engraved in Greek characters upon the gem.

14. A Plasma Intaglio, representing Minerva Victrix and Cupid: of Roman execution.

15. A Jacinth Cameo, face of Silenus: a Greek work of great merit, very spirited in execution, and in high relief.

16. A Sapphire Intaglio, head of a youth: a Roman gem.

17. A Ruby Intaglio, Venus and Cupid: a fine Greek gem, excellently engraved.

THE STOMACHER.

18. A Garnet Cameo, the head of Silenus.

19. A Jacinth Cameo, a finely-executed head of the Medusa: both fine Greek works.

20. A Plasma Intaglio, the head of Minerva: Roman.

21. A Jacinth Intaglio, Hercules strangling the giant Anteus: a Greek work of great merit.

22. A Lapis Lazuli Cameo, portrait of a lady: cinque cento.

23. A Cameo, white on a dark ground, a Roman Emperor, probably Tiberius, sitting on a throne by the side of a veiled female, presenting a sword to the warrior Drusus: of the highest merit, probably Greek

24. A Cameo, white on a transparent ground, the head of the Emperor Alexander: a fine Greek gem.

25. A Cameo, white on a dark ground, Europa carried off by Jupiter, metamorphosed into a bull, who is swimming in the sea, preceded and followed by Tritons, Dolphins, and Cupids: a cinque cento gem of considerable merit.

26. A Lapis Lazuli Intaglio, the figure of Mars, in his right hand a casket, in his left a sword, at his feet a lion: a Roman work.

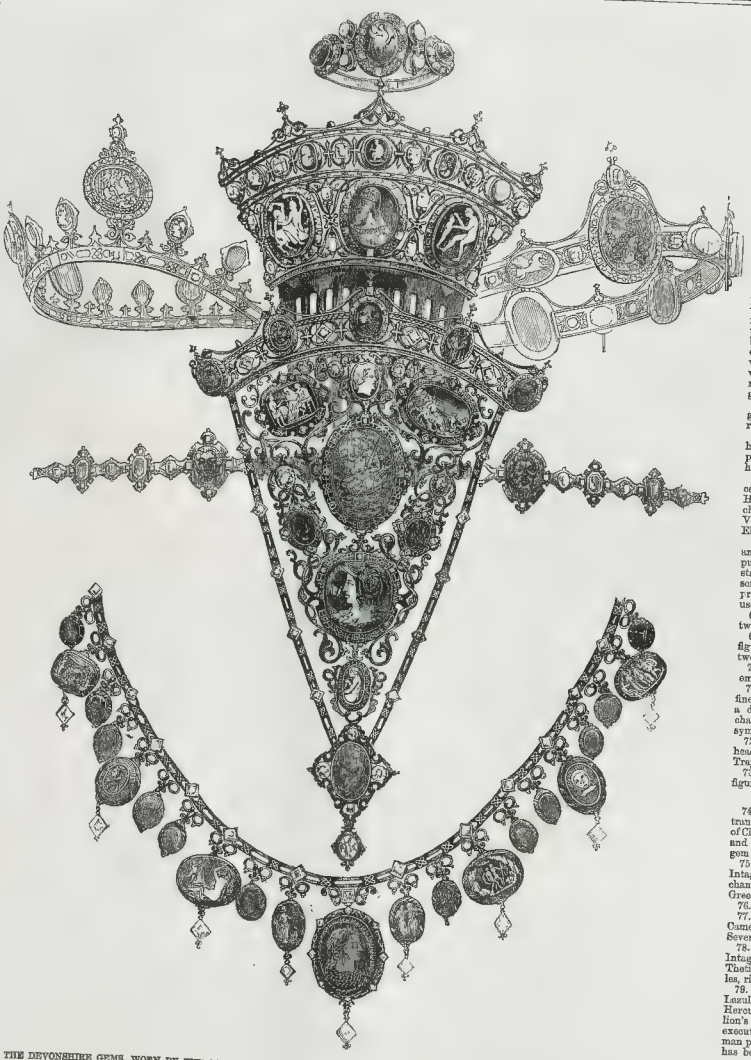
27. A Cornelian Intaglio, the head of a Bacchante: of Roman execution.

28. A Cornelian Intaglio, the head of Cupid: a fine Greek gem.

29. A Brown and White Onyx Cameo partly transparent, the head of Minerva: cinque cento.

30. A Cameo, white on a dark ground, a half-length figure of Clotho (with the distaff), the youngest of the three Fates: this is a very beautiful Greek Cameo, from the elegance of the attitude of the figure and the high relief.

31. A fine Red Sard Intaglio, representing Ganymede feeding an Eagle: Roman.



THE DEVONSHIRE GEMS, WORN BY THE COUNTESS GRANVILLE, AT THE RUSSIAN CORONATION:—BRACELET, COMB, DIADEM, CIRCLET, STOMACHER, BANDEAU, AND NECKLACE.

THE NECKLACE.

32. A Red Sard Intaglio, the head of Minerva: Roman.

33. An Onyx Cameo, white on a dark ground, a cinque-cento gem representing a Sacrifice to Hermes by Satyrs and Cupids.

34. Red Sard Intaglio, Dædalus working at his wings: a fine Greek gem.

35. Garnet Intaglio, the head of Æsculapius, the God of Medicine: Greek work.

36. A very beautiful Cinque-Cento Cameo of Queen Elizabeth, white on a dark ground, the hair, edges of the ruffe, and the ornaments upon the dress, are touched with brown: this is a very fine production by Coldera.

37. A Garnet Intaglio, the head of a Sassianian King, with curled hair and beard, a Bandeau on the head: Sassanian carving.

38. A Garnet Intaglio, the head of Julia Sabina, the wife of the Emperor Adrian: carving of the Roman period.

39. Cinque-Cento Cameo in high relief of Venus and Satyr.

40. A Red Sard Intaglio of Roman execution, the head of Ceres.

41. An exquisitely-carved Cameo, white on a dark ground, representing Venus Victrix, and Cupid presenting her with a helmet: a fine Greek gem.

42. A Cameo of the Emperor Tiberius: a fine Roman gem; outside the border is an inscription in Arabic of a subsequent period.

43. An Onyx Cameo, white on a dark ground, Cupid and Psyche: a carving of the Roman period.

44. A Red Sard Intaglio, the head of Galba, one of the Roman Emperors.

45. A Cameo, white on a dark ground, Venus and Adonis attended with dogs—a Cupid flying in the air carrying a crown: a cinque-cento carving.

46. A Red Sard Intaglio, the head of a Bacchante: a work of early Greek art, and exceedingly curious from its having been carved out with the point of a diamond.

47. A Red Sard Intaglio of Ceres: Roman engraving.

48. An excellent Cinque-Cento Cameo Portrait of Edward VI.; the reverse of this gem has an Intaglio of the same: a remarkably fine Sard Onyx.

49. A Red Sard Intaglio, the head of Mars; and

50. A Red Sard Intaglio, the head of Apollo: two fine Greek gems.

51. An Onyx Cinque-Cento Cameo, white on a dark ground: Mutius Scævola brought before Porsenna. The group consists of four persons—Porsenna, Scævola, and two warriors; the pose of the figures and details of the dress are very beautiful.

52. A Red Sard Intaglio, of Roman execution, the head of Hercules.

THE DIADEM.

53. A Black Onyx Intaglio, of Greek work, representing the Macedonian Soldier who fought in sight of the whole army of Alexander.

54. A Red Sard Intaglio, an excellent Greek gem: the Head of Socrates.

55 An Onyx Intaglio, the Roman Eagle: antique.

56. A Garnet Intaglio, Apollo with the Lyre: fine Greek work.

57. A Cameo, white on a dark ground, of Queen Elizabeth. This ornament is an old locket. It contains two water-colour miniatures, painted by Hilliard—Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Leicester. This ornament is said to have been worn by the Queen herself. The Cameo is undoubtedly the work of Valerio Vicintini, commonly called Valerio Belli; the mounting by Hilliard, who was artist and the Court jeweller at that period.

58. An Onyx Roman Intaglio, the Head of Socrates.

59. A Lapis Lazuli Intaglio, the Head of Claudius Cæsar.

60. An Onyx Cameo, a Lion, beautifully carved: a Crescent in the field: Roman work.

61. A Red Sard Intaglio of Roman production: Head of Socrates.

62. A Cameo, white on a dark ground, with the head of the Emperor Commodus.

63. A Double Cameo, forming the centre of the Diadem, which has been left in its original setting, of the cinquecento period, the same as the Cameo to the front, which is a very fine Greek gem, and represents a figure in a chariot with two horses; the execution is almost that of an engraved gem, the artist having produced the beauty of arrangement and colour very rarely to be met with. The cameo on the reverse is emblematical of the river Arno; this side of the gem is cinque cento.

64. A Cameo, a Roman gem; the head of the Emperor Commodus in his youth.

65. A Garnet Intaglio, head of Africa, with an elephant's skin covering the head: a Roman engraving.

66. A very fine cinquecento Cameo, representing Henry VIII. and his three children, afterwards Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth.

67. A Lapis Lazuli Intaglio, an Eagle sitting upon a Cippus; in the field are the stars and Julius Cæsar inscribed: a Roman engraving, probably a seal, such as was used by a citizen of Rome.

68. A Cinque-Cento Cameo, two heads in profile.

69. A fine Greek Cameo, a figure in a chariot drawn by two horses.

70. A Cameo, a Grecian female bust.

71. A Red Sard Intaglio, a fine Greek gem representing a dancing figure of a Bacchante, with drapery and symbols.

72. An Onyx Intaglio, the head of Matilda, wife of Trajan.

73 A Cameo: a reclining figure.

THE CORONET.

74. A Cameo, white on a transparent ground, the bust of Clytia, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys: a very beautiful gem of Greek art.

75 An Oriental Red Sard Intaglio, a dancing Bacchante: a very beautiful Greek Engraving.

76. A Cameo portrait

77. An Oriental Amethyst Cameo, bust of the Emperor Severus.

78. An Oriental Red Sard Intaglio, draped figure of Thetis, the mother of Achilles, riding upon a sea-horse.

79. A fine Oriental Lapis Lazuli Intaglio, the head of Hercules, covered with the Lion's skin: a very finely executed gem of the best Roman period. On the reverse has been engraved at a subsequent period (about A.D. 400), in Greek characters, the word Abaracse, together with a Scarabæus, or sacred Egyptian beetle. Antique gems were frequently engraved about this period upon the backs of scarabæi and worn as amulets.

80. A Jacinth Intaglio, of Roman execution: an equestrian warrior.

81. An Amethyst Intaglio, the head of Apollo: a fine Greek gem

82. A Cameo, head of Artemisa, daughter of Lygdamis, who reigned over Halicarnassus: copied from the coins of Syracuse.

83. A cinque cento Cameo, head of Sappho.

84. A Cameo of the head of Ceres.

85. A beautiful red Sard Intaglio, Achilles at the tomb of Patroclus: a fine Greek gem.

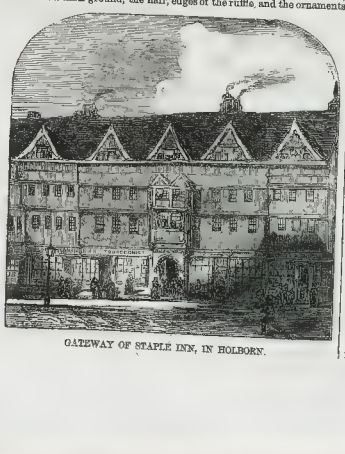
THE BRACELET.

86. A Carbuncle Cameo of the cinque cento period: a portrait unknown.

87. A Carbuncle Intaglio, Terpsichore tuning a lyre.

88. Red Sard Cameo of the cinque cento period: a portrait.

In the accompanying Illustration the Artist has grouped these exquisite works of classic art and modern workmanship in the following order.—At the top, in the centre, is the Bracelet; beneath is the Comb; on the right, the Diadem; and on the left is the Circlet. In the centre of the group is the Stomacher, in front of the Bandeau, and below is the Necklace.



GATEWAY OF STAPLE INN, IN HOLBORN.

NEW INN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

NEW CORN-HALL, EAST DEREHAM.

## THE NEW CORN-HALL, AT EAST DEREHAM, NORFOLK.

OWING the example of other towns in the extensive agricultural y of Norfolk, the inhabitants of Dereham have just erected a Hall e accommodation of the farmers and merchants who frequent its y market. The building is of elegant design, and in its arrange- for comfort, convenience, and general effect is at once a credit projectors, and indicates the public spirit of the town and dis

stylo of architecture adopted in this new Corn-Hall is Roman.

The east or principal front is composed of a colonnade of Corinthian columns, with a heavy projecting cornice, and surmounted by pilasters and cornice of the same order. The space forming the entrance lobby is inclosed by a pair of ornamental iron gates, and covered by an arch, which, while it forms a feature of the front, is also used to carry the appropriate base and statue of the late Earl of Leicester. The columns, pilasters, and archivalts are of Ancaster stone. The panels are of red brick. The internal dimensions of the Hall are eighty feet by fifty feet, and twenty-seven feet in height from the floor line to the glass ceiling. The whole area of the room is covered in by a wrought-iron roof in one span, with semicircular ribs and principals, which, although peculiarly light in appearance, are of great strength. The outside of the roof is covered with Hartley's patent rough plate-glass. An enriched panelled ceiling of obscured glass, of which the ribs are formed of the tie-beams, will in summer prevent the direct action of the sun's rays into the room, and will also adapt the Hall for a concert, ball, or lecture-room. The floor is of very hard and beautiful wood, and raised by a flight of stone steps from the front, this, with the natural fall of the ground at the west-end, gives sufficient depth to allow of excellent and convenient cellars.

The Hall will hold at least sixty merchants' stands, of which there are already fifty. They are of an original form and construction

THE VULCANIZE COURT IN THE BRITISH PALACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

being semicircular, on a plan which gives increased space for the merchants without curtailing the size of the room. These stands are nearly all occupied, and the attendance of the farmers and others is large.

Messrs. Gogge, of Swaffham, were the architects, and Mr. Hubbard, of Durham, the builder, of this new Hall. The former has exhibited much taste, and the latter performed his work efficiently and to the full satisfaction of all interested in the success of the undertaking.

A company has been formed, principally of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, including agriculturists of the neighbourhood, who, with a capital of £5000, have purchased a block of unsightly old buildings and some land, in a convenient part of the market-place, to complete this handsome Corn Hall.

Foremost among the promoters of this spirited public improvement Mr. Gidney is entitled to honourable mention.

## THE VULCANITE COURT AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE founders of the Crystal Palace are entitled to high praise for the artistic idea of placing that which is both interesting and capable of classification in a series of courts. An important addition to their number has lately been contributed by Mr. Goodyear, the discoverer of the vulcanization of indiarubber, who has constructed the "Vulcanite Court," the façade of which is engraved upon the preceding page. It is placed in the South Transept Gallery, upon the Terrace side; and whoever is anxious to obtain any just idea of the rapid progress of invention in that which relates to indiarubber, or its appliances, should witness what is here exhibited, more particularly if the desire is to have any conception of the present and future results of the discovery of the vulcanisation of indiarubber, and the apparently endless uses to which this material is already, and may be hereafter, applied. When the Vulcanite Court was yet unfinished and unfurnished, we alluded to the wide-spread benefits it was destined to confer upon the public. Already, so far as civilisation extends, there is hardly a nook so obscure, or a perspective so dark as not to have been in some degree benefited by it; and few who do not know something of the merits of one of almost the necessaries of life—the American indiarubber galoshe, one of the first articles to which the discovery was applied. The same remark is applicable to a vast number of other articles of vulcanised and vulcanite indiarubber. It needs but a glance for the visitor to discover that a far more extensive industry is now opened with this new material, vulcanite, which has grown out of only another phase of vulcanisation. This will not appear so strange to our readers who have not seen these displays if they consider that in this material there is found a substitute for ivory, whalebone, horn, and shell—possessing their valuable qualities without their defects, such as splitting, altering by change of temperature, waste in working, and expensiveness of carving, turning, &c.; when also they consider that these articles are worked without waste of material, and moulded in a soft state with all the facility of wax or dough.

It would occupy considerable space to detail the hundreds of articles exhibited, which, from the now well-known properties of this material, are proved to be unquestionably superior to the same articles heretofore made of ivory, buckhorn, bone, &c. We therefore pass to a brief description of the Court and the main features of the invention.

The Vulcanite Court is about sixty feet in length by eighteen feet in breadth. It is built for the most part, more particularly such portions as are the most ornamental and striking, of the vulcanite, the columns being inlaid in different colours of workmanship, and the signs, lettering, &c., being of the same material. The interior is divided into three compartments—drawing-room, bed-room, and dining-room. The are filled with exquisite works of ornament and utility. The drawing-room is elegantly furnished with all the articles usually found in the most fashionable mansions, added to which there are numbers of others of interest, and entirely new. The jewellery and carving and the entire requirements of both the gentleman's and lady's toilet are unexceptionable. The walls are decorated with choice engravings, worked upon vulcanite parchment; and the painting-materials and drawing-books are evidently from the hands of accomplished masters and are framed in polished or gilded vulcanite frames. In a word, everything that the accomplished resident might require is here found in its place; and while the *tout ensemble* is made simply to represent an elegant suite of apartments, the reflective mind cannot but view it as a complete volume in which are legibly written the proof that the ruling are unexceptionable. The walls are decorated with choice engravings, worked upon vulcanite parchment; and the painting-materials and drawing-books are evidently from the hands of accomplished masters and are framed in polished or gilded vulcanite frames. In a word, everything that the accomplished resident might require is here found in its place; and while the *tout ensemble* is made simply to represent an elegant suite of apartments, the reflective mind cannot but view it as a complete volume in which are legibly written the proof that unerring

And what an admirable foil to this is the fiendish grin of Mephistopheles! The background, with the old Leipsic buildings, is happily conceived. Indeed drawing, light and shade, colour, style—all are most masterly.

Mr. Topham has this year, by his increased fidelity to unsophisticated nature, made an advance which will render him a still greater favourite with the public. His faces are less idealised and generalised, and we forget the artist more in his works. "A Zouave's Story of the War" (26), for instance, is full of character, and is besides admirably composed. The fiery Zouave has returned to his native Brittany, and is relating to eagerly-listening family and friends, with an enthusiasm finely conveyed in his expression and the clutch of his right hand, some incident in the war in which he was evidently personally engaged. The same truthfulness is observable in his "Village Musicians—Brittany" (244).

It is a fashionable theory just now that there is a great deal of the wandering "vagabond" element in the artistic temperament. If so, Mr. Bailey, judging from his sympathies, must be largely endowed with that temperament, for nearly all his pictures represent Italian organ-boys or gipsy-girls. However this may be, the painter's works are artistic in treatment, whatever his temperament; witness that bright smile joined to the earnest entreaty conveyed in the words "Ah! Signora" (170) of that vagrant (in spite of beadsdom) hurdygurdy player. The other specimens of the same class are nearly as good. No. 227, though an entirely different subject, is pleasing and pretty, and No. 258, with the somewhat affected title of "Les Regrets," simple and natural

Mr Gilbert, in "The Duchess Reading 'Don Quixote'" (86), gives us an excellent specimen of his dashing bravura execution. The boldness with which opaque and transparent colours are applied almost indiscriminately will make less clever men stand aghast. The artist did not, of course, aim at conveying extreme subtlety of expression into the face as Leslie would have done, but what he did aim at he has achieved most successfully—viz, painting a pleasing lady with sufficient Spanish character, dressed in black (nicely set off by the dull red background), with some rich carving, &c., the whole forming a picturesque and masterly painting.

Mr. W. Goodall has made progress this year. There is less strain after prettiness, and he is altogether more original. The little boy weeping and dragging his satchel unwillingly after him in "Going to School" (8) is capital; and in "Caught by the Tide" (150) its vigorous action and its realisation of the scene show much dramatic power.

Mr Riviere, also, has made progress but from the opposite direction. That is to say his faces are more agreeable and natural. Nos. 38 and 104 by this artist, are both excellent.

Mr. Joseph Nash, in all his pictures, is romantic and picturesque, and devoted to the times of "cavalier and dame." His painting is remarkably solid and rich in effect, and finished in execution. A capital specimen of his style is "A Summer Afternoon's Diversion on the Terrace, Fernshill, Hants" (No. 186). The diversion consists in pairs of cavaliers successively fencing in shirt-sleeves, while other parties of both ladies and gentlemen lazily look on from different parts of the terrace.

Mr. Alfred Fripp, like Mr. Haag, has brought from Rome several excellent subjects, evidently painted on the spot.

The works of Miss Gillies with great merit, yet tend to overelaboration. The faces are worked up till the local flesh colour is lost, and till it becomes much too heavy in tone.

The great charm of the numerous excellent landscapes always found in this Exhibition would have claimed our consideration first, but that there is so remarkable an improvement in the figure department that we gave it the precedence which its superior difficulty claims. We shall return to the landscapes next week.

## EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THIS Exhibition opened, with that of the original society, on Monday week. The salient feature observable in this year's display is a marked improvement in the choice of subject. The commonplace and hackneyed themes generally chosen by English artists have render a change of this kind highly desirable. The absence of any restriction to his choice or fetters to his free will, such as the religious requirements of the Church threw around the old masters, should be esteemed by the modern artist as his noblest birthright, and ought to incite him to aim at the elevation and extension of the moral and intellectual influence of his art. There is no reason why an exhibition of pictures should not be as instructive as amusing, and an unrivalled means of improving time as well as of passing it. An artist may do this also by stooping. An economical stove is a good example of this is afforded by Mr. Wehnert in "A New Pupil for John Pounds." As, however, we purpose engraving this picture we shall have another opportunity of illustrating our meaning. Besides Mr. Wehnert, other artists show, as will be seen in our notice, the same effort at originality in different directions.

Mr. Corbould, in variety of "gifts and graces," is, we think, entitled to rank in this branch of art first among his compeers. His drawing is correct, firm, and bold; his finish is obtained by a most dexterous style of hatching; and his colour is variegated, yet harmonious—rich in hue, and intense in tone. In respect of subject his mind appears to be one vast storehouse of the most picturesque and romantic materials, which his ready, lively fancy can arrange and combine in admirable and varied ways for effect. His principal work exhibited this year proves, moreover, that he is almost as original in observation of every-day fact as he is in the flights of his poetical fancy. The subject of his picture, Scene at a Prisoner Fair—the Birthday of the King, Frederick William IV." (62). Our space will not permit an attempt at describing the motley and diver-sified groups assembled at the fair. Suffice it to say that the local and national characteristics some of which are very humorous, are faithfully preserved; and, though with less satire, and less powerful suggestiveness of mind and movement, it almost equals in inventive confusion Hogarth's "Southwark Fair," and his "March to Finchley." We may venture to hint, however, that a greater breadth and space of light thrown on some part of the picture would have increased its wonderful powers of local effect. "The Fatal Meeting" (8) from Rogers's "Italy," representing the revelation of Imelda to Paolo, is in Mr. Corbould's better-known style; the costumes and trappings are exceedingly rich. The fun and *agacerie* in the two clever pictures, "Who is it?" (316), and its companion and sequel, "Murder Found" (321) are very charming.

Mr. Louis Haghe is picturesque and rich in effect as ever, and, without the daintiness of handling, the fancy and refinement of colour, of Mr. Corbould, is rather more vigorous and masculine and has also great original color- artistic resources and appliances. His large work No. 71 is commended by its well-chosen subject. We read in A Midsummer Night's Dream that Edward Helpadrake that "Towards the end of the sixteenth century, the painter Cornelius de Vroom embarked for Spain with several of his pictures on board in the hope of disposing of them there. While carrying the Spanish coast the vessel was wrecked, but Vroom and the crew were enabled to reach a rock near the coast of Portugal. Parts of the wreck, with the works of Vroom, were driven on shore, and found by some monks whose convent was near the spot." The collecting of the monks in their cloisters to unpack and examine the pictures is the incident represented. There is much accident in the disposition of the monks, yet they seem many of them merely "posed," and somewhat lacking vitality. The light pouring through the low wide arch gives great breadth, and, at the same time, admirably relieves the group of monks. To complete the story—the monks concluded from these works that the crew of the unfortunate vessel must have been Christians, and not Moorish pirates; and thereupon sent a boat, which found and saved them. We may add also that Vroom found his way to Lisbon; and there he was engaged to paint the tempest he had witnessed, and succeeded so well that he afterwards applied himself entirely to painting sea-pieces and storms. Mr Haghe's next picture is very truthful in effect, and full of local character. It represents a public "Letter-writer at Rome" (97), in one of the arches of the lower story (or rather a portion of the arch, for they are half-buried in the street) of what was once the immense theatre built by Augustus, and dedicated to the young Marcellus. Of the noble portico Augustus added, and to which he gave the name of his sister Octavia, Mr. Haghe has also given us the remains in No. 196.

A large and remarkable picture by Mr. Henry Warren (the President of the Society) represents "A Street in Cairo, with a Marriage Procession" (218). The whole work has that Oriental *evanescence* for which this artist is well known—particularly for his rendering of the atmospheric phenomena of Eastern countries. Here, however, we may venture a remark which appears to us to apply to this fine performance. It will be observed that the whole of the narrow street, filled by the procession, is flooded, or rather suffused and permeated, with light, as if the rays proceeded from all directions—for a cast shadow is scarcely perceptible thrown at any angle. Now, without wishing to represent Mr. Warren as the "shadowless man," we know that in our own climate, and in all the west of Europe, the more brilliant the light the more cutting and decided the shadow. And in respect to the East, recent authorities, such as Hunt, Lewis, and Seddon authorities which travellers assure us should supersede all others—tell us that this effect is still more observable where the atmosphere is so much thinner. In Mr. Warren's picture we admit that the sun's rays are not actually represented, that the atmosphere being confined may be much more dense, and that there will be a great deal of reflected light from the white dresses; still we suspect that, for the sake of breadth, which is evidently aimed at by the introduction of the dark sides of the shop, which force this effect, there is a slight departure from nature in this diffusion of light.

"The Mermaiden's Well" (206), from Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor," proves Mr. Absolon has made a great advance in his figure-painting. We shall, however, engrave this work, and therefore have another opportunity of referring to it. There is a nameless charm and grace in "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow" (156). We might imagine the Vicar of Wakefield in the pulpit, and we think we could pick out his daughters. A "Peat Field, near Capel Arthog, North Wales" (92), even without the figures would be delightful. It is so clear, fresh, and bright. You might almost fancy you sniff the fragrant air. Its pure and unmuddled washes of floating colour contribute to this effect. But his very facility has tempted the artist to leave his work rather unfinished. Still there is no doubt that these flat washes show the true and proper capabilities of water-colour—its gaiety, its freshness its luminous power, and its pearly lights—more than any other method of manipulation.

Mr. Kearney, in "Love's Young Dream—an Incident in the Early Career of Van Dyke" (41), has, besides the colouring feeling, higher technical qualities, such as depth and richness of tone and unity of effect. The faces are, however, somewhat slighted.

We have to charge Mr. Mole with a little of this disregard of the face, but he may justly plead that his subjects are more simple and unambitious. Apart from this few artists are more versatile, for the general effect of his figures and their landscape background or rather accompaniments, for we scarcely know which is entitled to the most consideration—are equally meritorious. No. 249 is a good example of this artist, and we have the artist's permission to engrave No. 124.

"A Secret" (140), one little girl whispering another, by Miss Farmer, is beautiful in its pearly flesh tints, and has charming vivacity of light and expression. The sunniness of another picture (No. 289) by this lady fairly entitled it to a better place.

Mr. Lee gives us some honest, sturdy, tanned, and healthy country-folk. Here are no milkmaids from the drawing-room, nor rustics from the ballet. The brawny arms of that chubby milkmaid in "The Sudden Thought" (67) would be formidable to some of us Londoners of the sterner sex, were not her smile, though sly, full of good nature. No. 107 is equally natural.

"La Belle Jardinière" (32) is the best painting by Mr. Bonvier, and would figure well on a Sèvres vase. The stipple and softening off of the flesh is out of keeping with the more forcible treatment of the rest of the. The bright tone of the upper part is, however, very pleasing, and the face undeniably pretty, though insipid. By-the-by, where is Miss Setchell?—it is becoming a "Momentous Question."

The landscapes, &c., in this Exhibition we reserve the consideration of till next week.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—On Friday evening (last week) Captain John Grant made some observations on the application of heat to domestic purposes, and explained the plans recently contrived by himself for the application of heat to Military Cookery. The first portion of his subject was very briefly treated. Captain Grant exhibited a model of an open stove extensively used in Brittany, which projects from the fireplace, radiates heat from its sides and top, at the same time that it possesses the English requisite of presenting a cheerful looking fire. The stove has also the important advantage of preserving the chimney from smoking. An economical stove for the poor class of dwellings was exhibited, in which there is an arrangement for baking, boiling, and roasting. In one of a small fire inclosed in iron plates, the heat from which is carried by a flue round the top of the oven, instead of the bottom as usual; and by the introduction of a thick tile the heat is communicated to the bottom. The economical application of heat to military cookery was illustrated by several models of cooking apparatus, contrived by Capt. Grant, which have been practically applied with great advantage at Aldershott. The plan, in its rude form, as adapted for campaigning, is to dig a small trench about a foot wide, at one end of which a chimney may be constructed of sods of turf piled one upon another, with a hole in the centre. On the top of the trench iron plates are placed with holes, into which camp-kettles will fit, and the fire is lighted in the trench. By the top of which being covered by the camp kettles, there is a good draught established through the chimney. By this contrivance a number of camp kettles may be advantageously heated with a small consumption of fuel. At Aldershott this model principle is carried out in a more finished manner. There is a brick-work trench and moveable grid-bars and an ash-pit; and a well-constructed chimney of brick-work raises the draught to a sufficient height. Iron plates, with conically melted like lead. Captain Grant said that, with the cooking apparatus of three hundred men have been cooked with an expenditure of fuel of only half a pound to a man. By a recent contrivance, the kettles also been effected by placing them in the upper compartment of the chimney. And the most remarkable feature in Captain Grant's portable cooking cart-in, by means of which, with the aid of a small quantity of fuel, a sufficient quantity of meat and vegetables may be cooked in half an hour

## THE SPEAKER AND THE SPEAKERSHIP.

SINCE the year 1760, when Mr. Arthur Onslow resigned the Speakership which he had filled during the entire reign of King George II., in five successive Parliaments, embracing the unparalleled period of thirty-three years, down to the resignation of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, less than ten Speakers in succession have filled the chair of the House of Commons, all of whom, with the single exception of Mr. Cornewall, have been rewarded for their services with a Peerage. It will be seen by this, as there have been ten Speakers in the century, the average tenure of office has been as nearly as possible ten years apiece. The list is as follows—

1. Sir John Cust, M.P. for Grantham, elected in 1761, on the opening of the first Parliament of King George III., and reëlected in 1768. He resigned, on the ground of ill health, Jan. 17, 1770, and was rewarded with the dignity of Brownlow, which was conferred upon his eldest son in 1776.

2. Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart., M.P. for Guildford, chosen Jan. 31, 1770, and reëlected in the Parliament of 1774. He retired in 1780, and soon after was created Lord Grantley

3. Mr. Charles Wolfran Cornewall, M.P. for Winchelsea, elected on the assembling of the new Parliament in 1780, and reëlected in 1784, when he sat as member for Rye. He died during his tenure of the Speakership [illegible] 1789.

4. Mr. William Windham Grenville (afterwards Lord Grenville), M.P. for Buckinghamshire. He was elected on Mr. Cornewall's death, Jan. [illegible] and resigned his Speakership in the following June.

5. The Right Hon. Charles Abbot, M.P. for Devizes was elected Speaker [illegible] and was reëlected in the Parliaments of 1802 and 1806. In January, 1801, Mr. Addington, who succeeded Mr. Speaker [illegible] the Act [illegible] the Union of the English and Irish Parliaments, was [illegible] the Premiership. Mr. Addington was [illegible] the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and the Speaker was [illegible] Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was not [illegible] elevated to the Peerage as Viscount Sidmouth until the year 1805.

6. Sir John Mitford, M.P. for Beeralston, elected Feb. 11, 1801; resigned Feb. 9, 1802, on being made Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and raised to the Barony of Redesdale.

7. The Right Hon. Charles Abbot, M.P. for Helstone, elected Feb. 10, 1802, and reëlected by a new Parliament in the following November; as also again in 1806, 1807, and 1812. He retired in June, 1817, having held the Speakership fifteen years, and was created Lord Colchester.

8. The Right Hon. Charles Manners Sutton (then M.P. for Scarborough, but afterwards member for the University of Cambridge), was elected Speaker in June, 1817, and reëlected on five other different occasions—viz., in 1819, 1820, 1826, 1830, 1831, and 1837. He was proposed a seventh time in Feb. 1835, but defeated by his successor, and soon afterwards elevated to the Viscounty of Canterbury, of which see his father was formerly Archbishop.

9. The Right Hon. James Abercromby, M.P. for Edinburgh, elected Feb. 19, 1835. In this contest Mr. Abercromby had 316 votes, Sir Charles Manners Sutton recording 306. It is stated that on this occasion the House of Commons presented the largest assemblage of members that was ever drawn together, no less than 628 having voted in the division lists, besides several members who left the House without recording their sentiments. Mr. Abercromby was re elected in 1837, but resigned, on the plea of ill health, in May, 1839, when he was rewarded with the Barony of Dunfermline.

10. The late Speaker, the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, M.P. for North Hants, elected May 27, 1839, in opposition to the late Right Hon. Henry Goulburn; again chosen, without a contest, in 1841, 1847, and 1852; and elevated to the Peerage as Viscount Eversley on his resignation in March, 1857.

From the above statistics it will be seen that the late Speaker's tenure of office, which was within two months of eighteen years, has exceeded in duration that of every other Speaker in the last century, being about three months longer than that of the late Sir Charles Manners Sutton. Our readers may possibly remember a statement made in 1832 by Sir Robert Harry Inglis, in proposing the re-election of the right hon. gentleman, to the effect that, up to that date, Mr. Shaw Lefevre had sat in the chair no less than thirteen hundred times in the discharge of his official duties since his first election in 1839.

We may be forgiven for adding at the present moment the following extract from Townsend's "History of the Commons," in reference to the subject on which we are speaking:—"With the Revolution commenced the real importance of the Speaker of the Lower House in rank, character, and consideration. From that auspicious era he has taken his proper station in the British Constitution. Ever since the statute I William and Mary, cap. 21, he has taken his place next to the Peers of Great Britain, both in and out of Parliament; he is always so named in all public documents and commissions, and he has this precedence at her Majesty's council-table. To secure his perfect independence of party he ceased, at the beginning of King George III.'s reign, to hold any office under the Crown; Mr. Speaker Onslow setting the example, to which his successors have always since adhered. His strict impartiality, and his acquaintance with Parliamentary precedents, have been secured by an almost fixed tenure of office, and his arduous duties have almost invariably been rewarded with a coronet at the close of a long service.[1] The following summary of the office and duty of the Speaker is taken from Haydn's invaluable "Manual of Dignities:—"This great and independent officer is chosen by the House of Commons from among its own members, subject to the approval of the Sovereign, and holds his office until the dissolution of the Parliament by which he was elected. As Chairman of the House, his duties are the same as those of any other President of a deliberative assembly. He is always a member of the Privy Council, and is entitled to rank immediately after Barons, and before the Commissioners of the Great Seal. Generally speaking, the business of the House cannot be transacted in the absence of the Speaker; although to this rule there was an exception in the case when, during the illness of a Speaker, a prisoner was released from the custody of the House. He reads to the Sovereign the occasional petitions and addresses of the Commons, and, as their organ, makes such speeches as are usual or necessary on their behalf. He manages the House when prisoners, witnesses, or counsel are summoned to its bar, reprimands persons who have incurred the censure or displeasure of the House, issues warrants of committal for breaches of privilege, and expresses the thanks or approbation of the Commons to such personages as have been voted this high and most honourable distinction by the House. When Parliament is about to be prorogued it is customary for the Speaker to address the Sovereign at the bar of the House of Lords, in a speech recapitulating the leading business and proceedings of the Session." The Speaker has the casting vote upon divisions in which the votes prove equal, except when the House is in Committee. On such occasions the Speaker leaves the chair, which is occupied by another member, called the Chairman of Committee, who holds his appointment from Session to Session. In Committee the Speaker ceases to hold his official position, and becomes a private member; and accordingly he is at liberty to join in the discussion which may happen to be going on—a license which he does not enjoy when seated in the chair of the House; so that the name of "Speaker" has frequently been alluded to as an admirable instance of the *lucus a non lucendo*.

Mr. Evelyn Denison was elected Speaker the other day without opposition. Had a contest, however, arisen he would have adhered to the ancient courtesy always practised on such occasions by voting for his rival. Thus Sir C. Manners Sutton, in [illegible] Mr. Goulburn, and, in May, 1839, Mr Shaw Lefevre registered his vote in favour of [illegible] Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.

## NEW PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

### THE DIVISION LOBBY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THIS apartment, if we may so term it, for it is fitted up with settees and chairs, runs the whole length of the [illegible] House of Commons, and forms an ante-room, with a corresponding one [illegible] on the opposite side of the House. The [illegible] is lighted by four windows of three lights each, the glass being [illegible] called with the arms of the [illegible] The upper [illegible] is richly emblazoned with a regal badge surmounted by a [illegible] the lower divisions of the windows with two (red and white) [illegible] above the other, the dispersing before mentioned surrounding [illegible] In the centre of this lobby is an oriel, or bay, of five sides, lighted by five windows, each filled with stained glass in the same [illegible] four just mentioned. In this bay is placed [illegible] corresponding [illegible] and chairs. The ceiling is of [illegible] panelled, corresponding with the ceiling of the lobby, which is richly pierced in the bands which form the compartments the pierced work acts as a ventilator; the sides of the walls are panelled in oak, with the napkin pattern carved in each panel. The fireplaces, of which there are two, are of [illegible] carved with the [illegible] and the background being coloured blue: the [illegible] and Ireland are placed in three [illegible] small shields on the top, and are emblazoned, the inner panel [illegible] fireplace is filled with encaustic tiles, richly coloured. From this lobby the members can reach the upper seats at either end, without entering the principal doors by a small staircase situated in the corner. In this lobby the members are wont to relieve themselves by a pleasant chat and a lounge during the monotony of a sitting. And it is through this they pass from the House to the Corridor, situated at the end, a view of which is also given.

### THE CORRIDOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

This apartment resembles in detail the Division Lobby just described, but, on entering, [illegible] has a more [illegible] which [illegible] the other when looking from it, on account of the [illegible] panelled walls, only [illegible] by [illegible] gaseliers for lighting it. This wretched work has been added by the ventilators to the House, at the expense of beauty. The oriel has [illegible] like the lobby, and has a table and chairs for the use of the members. From this Corridor access is gained to the Strangers' and Reporters' Galleries. Here also, the votes are taken by the teller, at a bar placed across the opening from the Corridor to the Lobby—the members passing between this barrier and a desk placed [illegible] teller.

[1] On this occasion he was opposed by Mr. E. J. Littleton, now Lord Hatherton

[1] We believe that it has been necessary to add to the coronet a pension, not only to the ex-Speaker, but to his successors in the title to two generations. In the instance of Lord Eversley, the latter part of the precedent will be broken through, inasmuch as his Lordship has no son to succeed him

[1] In the Session of 1855 it was found necessary to make a provision for this event; and, accordingly, during a few days while the late Speaker was absent through ill health, the chair was taken by the Right Hon. Henry FitzRoy

THE DIVISION [illegible] HOUSE OF COMMONS—SEE [illegible]

CORRIDOR, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE NEW SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN EVELYN DENISON
(SEE PAGE 446.)

# THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

## LIST OF PLACES REPRESENTED, AND THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### ENGLISH AND WELSH COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.

ABINGDON, Berkshire, has returned one member to Parliament since 1558. In Saxon times, as the "Abbey-town," it was a place of great importance, and its mitred Abbot was a Lord of Parliament. It is celebrated as the birthplace of St. Edmund. At the time of the Reform Bill the constituency underwent a change, the franchise being transferred from the old scot and lot inhabitants to the £10 householders. The latter then numbered some 460 individuals, but by the recent returns they would seem to have decreased to 312. The entire population of the town is now given at 8854. John Russell's Reform Bill of 1853 proposed to join the town of Faringdon to the borough of Abingdon, on account of the smallness of its constituency. The borough was represented for eleven years after the passing of the Reform Bill by the late Mr. T. Duffield, who ran off with the great heiress, Miss Elwes, the miser's daughter. On his retirement, in 1844, he was succeeded by Sir F. Thesiger, Lord Derby's Attorney-General. Major Reed, the late member, at the recent election was an unsuccessful candidate for Finsbury. In his place we have returned

MR. JOHN THOMAS NORRIS, a paper-maker, of Sutton Courtney, near Abingdon, and a Common Councilman of London, and recently elected a Director of the Eastern Counties Railway. He is a Moderate Liberal, and will give Lord Palmerston "an independent support," more especially in domestic and social reforms. He is understood to be in favour of national education, the admission of Jews into Parliament, and the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant: is opposed to the ballot.

ANDOVER, Hants, lies on the edge of Salisbury Plain, and returned burgesses as far back as 1295. Twelve years afterwards, however, it ceased to do so, and it was not until 1832 that it began to send them regularly. The old constituency before the Reform Act consisted of the Bailiff and a select number of burgesses; since that time the franchise has been extended to the £10 householders of the borough and surrounding district, who in 1832 were 322 in number, but have since dwindled down to little more than 200. The registered electors in 1852 were only 241; the population in 1851 was 6355. Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 proposed to add to Andover the towns of Basingstoke, Stockbridge, and Whitchurch. The families of Sir John Pollen and the Earl of Portsmouth are said to be the chief influences here, but it is much diminished since the Reform Act. For the last twenty-five years the borough has been represented by Sir J. W. Pollen, Mr. Etwall, and Lord W. Paget; and in the last Parliament it returned Mr. H. B. Coles and Mr. Cubitt. The members now returned are

1. MR. WILLIAM CUBITT, Alderman and late Sheriff of London, and an eminent builder and contractor. He is a native of Norfolk, and has risen to opulence by his energy and honest industry. He is a Liberal, and professes to be in favour of Free-trade and moderate reform, and of the repeal of the Malt-tax, and a supporter of "Church and State."

2. The HON. DUDLEY FORTESCUE, a younger son of Earl Fortescue and brother of Viscount Ebrington, M.P., and brother-in law of the Earl of Portsmouth. He is an "independent supporter" of Lord Palmerston, and in favour of electoral reform and the abolition of Church-rates.

ANGLESEA.—The Isle of Anglesea has returned a member since 1536. The chief landowner is the Marquis of Anglesey, whose influence was paramount down to the passing of the Reform Act, but it is now divided pretty equally with the Bulkeley family. The population is mostly engaged in agriculture and mining operations: in 1852 it was 48,333, but at the Census of 1851 it had increased to 50,066. The franchise in Act it has been represented alternately by Sir R. W. Bulkeley and the Hon. W. O. Stanley. The present member is

SIR RICHARD WILLIAM BULKELEY, Bart., of Baron's Hill, Beaumaris, Lord Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, who is a general supporter of Lord Palmerston, but does not frequently record his vote in the House.

ARUNDEL, a small town on the river Arun, in Sussex, derives such importance as it possesses from the ancient Castle under the walls of which it stands; and is the chief borough of the Duke of Norfolk. It sent two members to Parliament from 1295 to the Reform Bill, when it was placed in Schedule B. Its constituency originally was composed of the inhabitants paying scot and lot, but was then extended to the £10 householders, which, in 1832, were 380, but are now given as only 172 Lord J. Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 proposed to add the parishes of Bognor, Leominster, Little Hampton, Cuckfield, and Petworth. The population are almost all engaged in the timber and shipping trade. Like most other close boroughs, it has returned a fair sprinkling of great men, among whom may be mentioned Charles, Earl of Orrery (inventor of the "Orrery;" and Lachian Maclean, one of the many reputed authors of "Junius' Letters." The late Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, the friend of the exiled Poles, sat for the borough from 1832 to 1837; and the present Duke of Norfolk, then Lord Fitzalan, was returned in his place. He retired in 1841, and made way for Mr. E. Strutt, now Lord Belper. The present member is

LORD EDWARD GEORGE HOWARD, the Duke's next brother, who has sat for the borough since 1852, having previously represented Horsham. He is the only Roman Catholic member returned to Parliament by any constituency in Great Britain; and is a steady supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government, excepting in matters where he feels that the interests of his religion are at stake. He voted against Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

ASHBURTON, a borough situated in the south of Devon, on the river Dart, returned two members from 1640 to 1832, when it was placed in Schedule B. Its constituency was formerly composed of the free holders, &c., having lands or tenements subject to a borough rent, but is now extended so as to include all £10 householders. The old constituency numbered 342; but, in 1847, had decreased to 274. Ashburton is situated in the neighbourhood of a mining district, and its population is chiefly engaged in mining operations. Among its former representatives it counts Lord Lyndhurst, who sat for it in the Parliaments of 1818 and 1820, and the Right Hon. W. Sturges Bourne. Since 1832 it has been represented by Mr. Poyntz, Mr. C. Lushington (the great advocate for repeal of Churchrates), Mr. Jardine, Sir J. Matheson, and his brother, Mr. Thos. Matheson. Its present member is

MR. GEORGE MOFFATT, a London merchant, who has sat since 1852. He is opposed to Church-rates, and in favour of a large extension of the franchise and vote by ballot. He supported Lord Palmerston on the China question.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE is an important manufacturing town in Lancashire, about six miles from Manchester, and lies in the vicinity of a coal district. It was created a borough under the Reform Act of 1832, its constituency being the £10 householders residing within the limits of a local Act (7 and 8 Geo IV.). In 1832 these were only 610, but, in 1847, had nearly doubled in number, as had also the population, which has risen from 14,673 to nearly 30,000 in 1851. The population are chiefly engaged in the manufactures of cotton and calico. Its first member was a Col Williams, who was succeeded in the representation, in Dec., 1834, by its present member,

MR. CHARLES HINDLEY, a supporter of extensive reforms the ballot, civil and religious equality, and the abolition of Church-rates. He was absent from the division on the China question.

AYLESBURY, Buckinghamshire, has returned two members since 1623. The constituency was formerly composed of a Mayor, nine Aldermen, and twelve burgesses, but became extinct in 1835, when the manor of Aylesbury succeeded them; and in turn were superseded by the "potwallopers" of the borough, not in receipt of alms. The borough being convicted of gross bribery in 1694, the forty-shilling freeholders of the adjoining hundreds were added to the constituency; and to these, in 1832, were added the £10 householders. At that date the registered electors were 1654; but at the date of the last return they were only 1417. The patronage of the borough was once vested in the hands of the Duke of Buckingham; but his Grace's influence is now nearly extinct. The inhabitants of Aylesbury are engaged in straw-plaiting, and the town is the centre of a large agricultural district. The entire population of the borough and its surrounding hundreds in 1851 was above 25,000. Aylesbury has been represented by one of the most distinguished persons of its adjoining hundreds were added to the constituency; and to these, in among others by John Wilkes, who was expelled the House in 1764, and by Lord Lake, the well-known Indian General. The Reform Act did not alter the number of members for Aylesbury; but at the time among those who have sat for Aylesbury are Winthrop Mackworth Praed, the Etonian poet and orator, Lord Nugent, the honest advocate of the ballot, and Mr. Layard, of Eastern celebrity, who was rejected at the recent election. Its present members are

1. SIR RICHARD BETHELL, late Solicitor, and now Attorney, General, the eminent leader of the Chancery Bar, whose politics, of course, are the same with that of the Government of which he is a member, and

2. MR. T. BERNARD, next brother of Sir F. Bernard-Morland, a Liberal Conservative, who professes himself favourable to the admission of Jews into Parliament, but opposed to the ballot and the abolition of Church-rates without an equivalent.

BANBURY, Oxfordshire, has returned one member since 1553. Its former constituency were the eighteen members of the old Corporation, to which were added in 1832 the £10 householders, who then, as now, numbered a little less than 280. The registered electors, who at the passing of the Reform Act were 239, had risen in 1852 to 491. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Chipping Norton. The population is partly agricultural and partly engaged in manufacture, and the Baroness North still possesses some slight influence. Banbury numbers among its former members Frederick, Lord North, who was Premier under George III. Since 1832 it has been represented by its present member.

MR. HENRY WILLIAM TANCRED, a barrister-at-law, who, while he advocates the ballot, short Parliaments, and a largely-extended franchise, has recently declared that he will "support any Ministry that will upho'd the true interests of the people."

BARNSTAPLE, Devonshire, is situated at the mouth of the river Taw, and was one of the old Saxon boroughs in the time of King Athelstane. It has returned two members since 1296, and was not affected by the Reform Act. Its constituency, which till then was composed of the Corporation and 400 freemen, was extended to the £10 householders. Its number, which was given in 1851 at 11,371, is mostly engaged in the shipping trade and woollen manufactures. The borough numbers among its former representatives Lord Exmouth and Sir Eyre Coote. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Bruce Chichester, Mr. M. Gore, the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, and several other individuals. Its elections have been more than once the subject of inquiry before Committees. Its present members are

1. SIR WILLIAM FRASER, Bart., a Conservative, formerly in the Life Guards, who was unseated after being returned in 1835; and

2. MR. JOHN LAURIE, also a Conservative, who was first returned, after a suspension of the writ, in 1854, but was unseated in the following March

BATH.—The city of Bath, on the river Avon, county Somerset, and an old Roman station, noted for its baths from which it takes its name, has returned two members since 1295. Its constituency previous to the Reform Act consisted of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Councilmen; but is now extended to the £10 householders of Bath and the adjoining suburbs of Batheaston, Walcot, &c. The chief local influence is divided between the Duke of Cleveland, the Marquis Camden, and the Marquis of Bath. It population in 1851 was 54,240, and its registered electors amounted to 3254. The city has been represented by Lord Ligonier, Lord Chancellor Northington, and the celebrated Earl of Chatham. Since the Reform Act it has returned, among others, General Palmer, son of the inventor of mail coaches; John Arthur Roebuck, and the present Earl of Shaftesbury. Its present members are

1. MR. WILLIAM TITE, the celebrated architect of the Royal Exchange. He has sat for the borough since 1854, and was formerly Vice-President of the Administrative Reform Association. As may be supposed, he is in favour of extensive reforms in the Executive and in the Administration, of national education, extended suffrage, and the ballot. He is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. SIR ARTHUR HALLAM ELTON, Bart., a nephew of the historian, Henry Hallam. He is newly elected, and, though he admires Lord Palmerston on general grounds, is opposed to his war policy. He is in favour of public economy, extended franchise, the redistribution of electoral districts, and also of the ballot, concerning which he has written a book to prove that it is a "Conservative measure."

BEAUMARIS, the county town of the Isle of Anglesea, returns one member together with some tributary boroughs, which have added to its constituency by the Reform Act. It has become borough however, in 1295, and has returned two members since that time. The Mayor, Bailiffs, and capital burgesses—was extended in 1832 to include the £10 householders, who are about 360 in number. The registered electors, who then were only 238, had risen in 1851 to 316. Its population according to the last Census was 12,252. The borough has been represented since the Reform Act till now by some individual of the Paget family, but the newly-elected member is

THE HON. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY, next brother of Lord Stanley of Alderley, a general supporter of Lord Palmerston, and of such Liberal measures as Church reform, extension of suffrage, and the ballot. He sat in the last Parliament for Chester

BEDFORD, a borough and the county town of Bedfordshire, has returned two members since 1295. Its constituency prior to the Reform Act comprised the freemen, whether resident or not; but these were extended to the £10 householders. The registered electors in 1832 numbered 1572, but in 1847 had decreased (by the deaths of freemen, &c.) to 919. The population in 1851 was 11,693. Among the chief influences are Sir S. Lake, the hero of "Hudibras," and the well-known Samuel Whitbread, whose family still retains a considerable influence with the Duke of Bedford. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. H. Whitbread, Mr. Crawley, Captain Polhill, Sir Harry Verney, and other individuals. Its present members are

1. MR. SAMUEL WHITBREAD, first elected in 18—, a grandson of the late Earl Grey, and late private secretary to Sir George Grey. He is a thorough supporter of Lord Palmerston, and opposed to the ballot.

2. MR. THOS. BARNARD, a banker in the borough, and a consistent supporter of Lord Palmerston. He is in favour of extensive reform, abolition of Church-rates, and a liberal scheme of education

BEDFORDSHIRE.—This county, which is almost wholly agricultural, has returned two members since 1295, and the Reform Act made no change in its representation. The chief local influence is divided between the Duke, Bedford, De Grey, and Osnaby families. Among former members for Bedfordshire who have a place in history we may mention Wentworth Earl of Strafford, and William Lord Russell. Ever since the Reform Act one seat has been held by a member of the Russell family, the other being occupied for many years by the late Lord Alford. The present members, who have sat since 1852, are

1. MR. FRANCIS CHARLES HASTINGS RUSSELL, a nephew of the Duke of Bedford, who "supports the well-known principles of his family." He voted with the Ministry on Mr. Cobden's motion.

2. COLONEL RICHARD THOMAS GILPIN, one of the Protectionist party of Lord Derby, and a strong supporter of the existing Constitution in Church and State.

BERKSHIRE is an agricultural county, and returned two members from 1295 down to 1832, when a third was added. Its population in 1851 was 169,591, and its constituency is the same as in all other English counties. Among its most notable members in former times are the first Viscount Bolingbroke, John Elwes the miser, the late Mr. John Walter, the founder of the *Times* newspaper, and the late Mr Philip Pusey, the eminent agriculturist. Its present members are

1. MR. ROBERT PALMER, a Conservative with Liberal tendencies, who has represented the county for many years.

2. MR. GEORGE HENRY VANSITTART, who first came into Parliament in 1852 as a strong supporter of Lord Derby and Protection, and an opponent of the Maynooth grant.

3. The HON. PHILIP PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, a younger brother of the Earl of Radnor, and a banker in Westminster, who has just been elected as supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government, of national education, and extended franchise.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, situated partly in England and partly in Scotland, and, in some sense, a part of neither country, has returned two members since 1295. Its constituency have now been re-elected as an advocate of extensive reforms, and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston. He is an ex-director of the Royal British Bank.

BEVERLEY.—This borough is in the East Riding of Yorkshire, and has returned two members regularly since the reign of Queen Mary, and occasionally as far back as 1295, and has

BRIDGNORTH, county of Salop, on the Severn, is a trading and agricultural town, which has returned two members since 1295. Its population in 1851 was 7416, and its registered electors 717, showing a slight decrease since the Reform Act, which changed the constituency from the freemen resident and non-resident into the resident freemen and £10 householders. The representation since the Reform Act has been mostly divided between the Pigot and Whitmore families. The present members are—

1. MR. HENRY WHITMORE, a moderate Conservative. He voted against Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. JOHN PRITCHARD, a Liberal Conservative. He is in favour of safe and constitutional reforms, and a national system of education carried out by voluntary exertions. He supported Lord Palmerston on the China debate, and will not withdraw the Maynooth grant.

BRIDPORT, Dorset, on the river Brit, a town celebrated for its rope-factories, has returned two members since 1295. Its old constituency was composed of the inhabitant householders paying scot and lot; but the Reform Act extended it to all £10-householders. Its population in 1851 was 15,668; its registered electors were 524. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Beaminster. Among its noted members were Sir Evan Nepean, Lord Hood, and Lord Wynford. Since the Reform Act the borough has been represented by Mr. H. Warburton, Sir John Romilly now Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Horace Twiss. Its present members are

1. MR. THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, a London merchant, and one of the committee of Lloyd's, who advocates the ballot and extended suffrage. He supported Lord Palmerston on the China question

2. MR. KIRKMAN DANIEL HODGSON, a merchant in London and a director of the Bank of England. He is in favour of extended franchise, the ballot, and abolition of Church-rates

BRIGHTON, or BRIGHTHELMSTONE, Sussex, has returned two members since the Reform Act. At that time its population was 41,994, in 1841 it had reached 69,673, while the registered electors had risen from 1649 to 3675. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of Brighton and Hove. The family of the Marquis of Bristol, who resides at Kemp Town, has more influence in the borough; and his son, Lord A. Hervey, sat from 1842 to 1857. The present members are

1. SIR GEORGE RICHARD PECHELL, BART., who has sat since 1832. He is in favour of the ballot, extended suffrage, abolition of Church-rates, and admission of Jews. He opposed Mr. Cobden's motion.

2. MR. WILLIAM CONINGHAM, who formerly contested the borough, as well as Worcester, on various occasions. He now professes himself a supporter of Lord Palmerston. He will vote for the ballot and abolition of Church-rates.

BRISTOL, a city on the Avon, in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, and a county in itself, has returned two members since 1295. It is largely engaged in the shipping trade, more especially with America. Its constituency was originally composed of the 63s. freeholders and free burgesses, but to these the Reform Act added the £10 householders, uniting them to the existing members. The registered electors in 1832 were 12,758, the population being 137,328. It can count among its noted members Edmund Burke and the celebrated Sir Samuel Romilly. The Berkeley and Fox and Berkeley families, and that of Mr. Miles, of Leigh Court, still have some slight local influence. The present members are

1. MR. FRANCIS HENRY FITZHARDINGE BERKELEY, the well-known advocate of the ballot, and the opponent of all religious disabilities. He supports the Maynooth grant.

2. MR. WILLIAM HENRY GORE-LANGTON, late Mayor of the city. He is a general supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government, for whom he voted on the China question. He is opposed, however, to the Maynooth grant.

BUCKINGHAM, the county town of Bucks, has sent two members since 1542. The Reform Act of 1832 added the £10 householders to the original constituency, which was composed of the Bailiff and twelve burgesses. The registered electors at that time were 300, but had risen in 1852 to 349. The population in 1851 was 8668. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Newport Pagnell and Stony Stratford. The influence was formerly in the hands of the ducal house of Buckingham, some member of whose family has sat for the borough for upwards of a century and a half. Among its distinguished members while it was a close borough may be mentioned Dr. Radcliffe, founder of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford; George Grenville, Earl Temple, the great Earl of Chatham, Lord Grenville, Lord Bridport, and the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville. Since the Reform Bill it has been mainly represented by Sir T. Fremantle, Sir John Chetwode, the Marquis of Chandos, and by its present members.

1. GENERAL HALL, a strong Tory of the old school, who has sat since 1846: he is opposed to the Maynooth grant and the admission of Jews. He voted on Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. SIR HARRY VERNEY, BART., a Liberal, and a zealous supporter of Lord Palmerston. He was first chosen in 1841, and represented the county of Bedford. He was re-elected after the recent dissolution. He is in favour of national education based on religion. When formerly in Parliament he took an active part in passing the Municipal Corporation Act, the commutation of tithes, penny postage, and Free-trade measure

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Bucks is an agricultural county, and returned two members from 1542 down to the Reform Act, when a third member was added. In former times the Duke of Buckingham and his family returned two members; but Stowe has fallen, and the times are changed. Among the most influential families at present are the Dashwoods and the Cavendishes. The population in 1851 had increased to 165,000 in twenty years from 146,000 to 163,000. Among the noted members of old should be named John Hampden, the patriot; Lord Grenville, and the Right Hon. Charles Grenville, both of whom were members of the county of Buckingham. Since the Reform Act Bucks has been represented by the present Duke, whilst he was Marquis of Chandos, Mr. J. B. Praed, Sir Wm. Young, Sir Scott Murray, Captain Fitzmaurice, and Mr. Tower. Its present members are

1. MR. CALEDON GEORGE DU PRE, a cousin of the Earl of Caledon, of strong Tory principles, who has sat since 1841. Cobden's recent motion and who, though he expresses a great admiration for Lord Palmerston's energy and ability, and promises to offer no factious opposition to his Government, has voted steadily on all Liberal measures

2. THE HON. CHARLES COMPTON CAVENDISH, an uncle of the Earl of Burlington, and who has had a seat in Parliament since 1820. He is a moderate Liberal, and professes himself in favour of relieving agricultural burdens, and of a moderate extension of the suffrage, though opposed to the ballot.

THE RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, eldest son of the late Isaac D'Israeli, Esq., of Bradenham, Bucks (author of the "Curiosities of Literature"). He formerly sat for Maidstone and Shrewsbury, and was twice elected for Bucks to Parliament. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Ministerial Leader in the House of Commons under Lord Derby in 1852. His opinions as head of the Opposition in the Lower House are too well known to need repeating here. He first made his name known by his novel entitled "Vivian Grey," which was followed by several others: the most celebrated of them all is "Coningsby."

BURY, a manufacturing town of Lancashire, was erected into a borough in 1838. Its constituency, consisting of the 610 householders of Bury and the hamlet of Elton, numbered in 1852 no less than 939 registered electors against 559 at the previous date. It was continuously represented down to 1847 by Mr. R. Walker, a large cotton manufacturer in the town, and the last Parliament by Mr. F. Peel, whose father, the late Sir Robert Peel, was a native of the neighbourhood. The new member is

MR. RICHARD NEVILLE GRENFELL, a son of Mr. Phillips, of the Park and Manchester, and brother of Mr. Mark Philips, formerly M.P. for that city. He is a strong Liberal, with very "definite" principles, including household suffrage and vote by ballot. He is in favour of the Maynooth grant and admission of Jews, leaves the Sunday observance an open question, and supports Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. He will, however act against his Lordship if he is not prepared to grant a large measure of Parliamentary reform.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, Suffolk, has returned two members since 1292. The Reform Act extended the constituency from the Mayor and Corporation to the 610 householders. These now number 781 registered electors. Bury, however, is still a close borough, as the Duke of Grafton and the Marquis of Bristol can each return one member. Its only distinguished member during the last century was Field Marshal Conway, Secretary of State under George III. Since the Reform Act, one seat was held continuously by Lord C. Fitzroy till 1847, when Mr. Bunbury was returned. The present members are

1. EARL JERMYN, eldest son of the Marquis of Bristol, a Peelite, or Liberal Conservative. He is in favour of Free-trade, national education, and moderate reform. He supported Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. MR. JOSEPH ALFRED HARDCASTLE, a barrister-at-law, who is a firm supporter of extended suffrage, the ballot, and removal of all religious disabilities. He will give Lord Palmerston an independent support.

CALNE, a small town of Wilts, and a pocket borough of the Marquis of Lansdowne, returned two members from 1295 to 1826. Being in the hands of an influential Whig nobleman, with some slight interruption, it escaped being disfranchised under the Reform Bill, though its constituency, consisting of the "ancient burgesses" to the 610 householders, numbered only 519: these being since decreased to little more than 200. Lord John Russell proposed to raise the constituency of Calne to a more respectable number by adding to it the parish of Melksham. In the "good old times" Calne counted among its members John Dunning (the celebrated Lord Ashburton), Colonel Barré (one of the reputed authors of "Junius"), and the present Lords Lansdowne and Dunfermline. Since the Reform Act it was represented by Lord Kerry till his death, and then by his brother, Lord Shelburne (the two sons of Lord Lansdowne), down to last year, when it returned its present member,

SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS OF KARS, BART., whose name is associated with so much that is at once glorious and painful in the Russian war. He is returned as a Liberal, in favour of extensive reforms, and supported Ministers on the China question.

CAMBRIDGE, the county town of the shire of the same name, has returned two members since 1295. Its old constituency consisted of the freemen; to these the Reform Act added the £10 householders, who then were 1160, but who, in 1847, numbered 2872. Among its more noted members, in old time, have been Sir Christopher Wren and Sousine Jones. Since the Reform Act it has returned Professor Pryme, Lord Monteagle (while he was Mr. Spring Rice), the late Sir A. Grant, and the Hon. W. F. Campbell. The constituency was found to be more than usually venal, as there have been several election petitions presented against the returns since 1832, and several times the returned members have been unseated. The present members are

1. MR. ANDREW STEUART, a barrister-at-law, who has never before sat in Parliament. He enters St. Stephen's, we believe, as a thorough supporter of Lord Derby.

2. MR. KENNETH MACAULAY, Q.C., the leader of the Midland Circuit He was elected in 1852, but unseated on petition. He is a staunch Conservative; gives his cordial approval to the vote of the majority on Mr. Cobden's motion, and believes that Sir John Bowring, in China, "exceeded the bounds of humanity and good policy alike."

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY has returned two members since the reign of Queen I. Its constituency consists of all Masters of Arts whose names are are "on the books" of the several colleges. These numbered in 1832 about 4000. Cambridge can count among its former representatives some illustrious names, such as Lord Bacon, Richard Cromwell, Monk, Duke of Albemarle, Sir Isaac Newton, William Pitt, Sir N. Tindal, and the present Lords Lansdowne and Palmerston. Since the Reform Act the representation till recently was in the hands of the late Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Sir C. M. Sutton (afterwards Speaker), and the Right Hon. C. E. Law, late Recorder of London, until the election of the present members.

1. MR. GEORGE TOMPSON WILKAM, a barrister-at-law, and follower of Lord Derby. He is opposed to the admission of Jews into Parliament, and the separation of education from religion. He supported Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER H. WALPOLE, a nephew of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, and who formerly sat for Midhurst. He was Home Secretary under Lord Derby's Administration. He is one of the leaders of the Conservative party, with whom he votes on all important occasions, as, for instance, on the China question.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an agricultural county, returned two members from 1290 down to 1832, when the Reform Act added a third. Its population in 1851 was 185,000, and its registered electors 9289. The local influence is divided between the Dukes of Rutland and Bedford, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord Godolphin. Among the more distinguished individuals who have sat for the county are Soame Jenyns, Lord Harley (who collected the Harleian MSS.), and the great Marquis of Granby. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the present Lord Hardwicke, as Capt. Yorke, the late Mr. Townley, Mr. R. J. Eaton, and Lord G. Manners. Its present representatives are

1. MR. EDWARD ELLS, who is at once, we believe, a landed gentleman and a Dissenting minister. He is a strong advocate for Protection, and has always advocated the aristocratical element in the Constitution. He is opposed to the Maynooth grant.

2. THE HON. ELIOT YORKE, a brother of the Earl of Hardwicke, and chairman of the county quarter sessions. He is in favour of extended education, and of some equitable substitute for Church-rates, and is opposed to the admission of Jews.

3. MR. HENRY JOHN ADEANE, eldest son of a gentleman who, for a few years, sat as member for the county. He enters Parliament for the first time, as a strong supporter of Lord Palmerston, an advocate of extending the suffrage among the educated classes, and the equitable adjustment of the Church-rate question. He supports national education based on religion.

CANTERBURY, the metropolitan city of England (so appointed by St. Augustine in accordance with the Papal authority of Pope Gregory), has returned two members since 1295. Its old constituency was composed of the freemen only: to these the Reform Act added the £10 householders. The registered electors have risen here from 1611 to 1974. The chief influence in the borough is said to be that of the "treasury pocket." Since the Reform Act Canterbury has been represented by Lord Albert Conyngham (now Lord Londesborough), Viscount Fordwich, and the Hon. G. Sydney Smythe. Lord Fordwich and Lord Dering. Its present members are

1. RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM G. SOMERVILLE, BART., who has sat for the city since 1833. He is a Liberal, and a firm supporter of Lord Palmerston, though absent from the division on the China question. He has been Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, also Chief Secretary for Ireland. He is connected by marriage with the Conyngham family, and with the Londesborough family.

2. THE HON. HENRY BUTLER JOHNSTONE, a younger brother of Lord Dunboyne, who assumed the name of Johnstone on marrying a Scottish heiress. He is a consistent supporter of Lord Derby. He is in favour of Free-trade, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. He was returned in 1852, but unseated on petition.

CARDIFF, the county town of Glamorganshire, and a trading port, returned a member from 1535, in conjunction with Swansea and some other tributary boroughs. It was constituted a separate borough by the Reform Act, which added the £10 householders to the old freemen. The borough is mainly under the influence of the Marquis of Bute, whose father spent large sums on Docks and the docks and Docks and Docks and

He enters Parliament for the first time, as an avowed supporter of Conservative opinions.

CLITHEROE.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1558; but the Reform Act of 1832 reduced these to one only. Its constituency formerly consisted of the tenants for life or in fee of certain borough lands and houses, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 8918 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 11,479, and its registered electors showed an increase from 308 to 448. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by adjoining to the borough the parish of Colne. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Buccleuch. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Fort. Mr. Cardwell, Mr. M. Wilson, Mr. A. Aspinall, Mr. L. N. Starkie, and its present member,

MR. JOHN TURNER HOPWOOD, a barrister-at-law, and a Conservative in politics. He will vote for Lord Palmerston on the China question, and is opposed to the Maynooth grant.

COVENTRY.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, but has only sent them continuously since 1640. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgage tenants only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 6022 in 1832 had risen at the last Census to 7021; and its registered electors showed an increase from 305 to 355. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Maryport and Workington. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Egremont family, now represented by General Wyndham. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the first Earl Stanhope, Lord Macaulay, the Earl of Liverpool, and the first Lord Ashburton, as Sir James Scarlett. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. F. L. Lykes, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Horsman, and General Wyndham. Its present members are

1. MR. JOHN STEEL, a retired solicitor of the borough. He is a Liberal in politics. He votes for extension of the franchise, and supported Mr. L. King's motion: he is not prepared to withdraw the Maynooth grant. He supported Ministers on the China debate.

2 LORD ELAS, the eldest son of the Earl of Mayo, and a nephew by marriage of General Wyndham. He was Secretary for Ireland under Lord Derby in 1852. He votes for Church-rates, and opposes Reform, extension of the franchise, and admission of Jews. He supported Mr. Cobden in his resolutions on the China question. He sat in the last Parliament for Coleraine, and previously for county Kildare.

COLCHESTER.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 16,167, in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 19,440; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1099 to 1258. Among its more noted members may be mentioned, the Right Hon. G Tierney, so many years one of the chief leaders of the Whig party, since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Sanderson, Sir G. H. Smyth, Mr. D. Whittle Harvey, Mr. Hardcastle, and Lord James Manners. Its present members are

1. MR. JOHN GURDON-REBOW, a brother of Mr. Gurdon, M.P. for West Norfolk. Was first returned in February last. He is a Liberal in politics, and is in favour of religious and secular education combined, extended suffrage and the ballot, opposed to the Maynooth grant. He voted for Ministers on the China question.

2 MR. TAVERNER JOHN MILLER, a Conservative. Was elected for Maldon in 1852, but unseated on petition. He is in favour of Lord Derby's general policy.

CORNWALL.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. The Reform Act separated it into two divisions, each returning two members. The entire population of the county, which was above 262,000 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 341,279, and the registered electors showed an increase from about 7800 to 10,343. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl St. Germain's and the Marquis of Hertford, and Tremayne and Arkwright families in the west, and in the East of Cornwall, the Duke of Leeds, and Lord Clinton in the east. Since the Reform Act the Western Division has been represented by Sir W. Lemon and Mr. Tremayne, the eastern by the late Sir W. Molesworth, the Earl of St. Germains, the late Sir Hussey Vivian. Its present members are

*Eastern Division*: 1. MR THOMAS J. AGAR ROBERTS, is a grandson of the late Lord Clifden, and a Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. He is a Liberal, and votes for extended franchise, the ballot, and admission of Jews: is opposed to the Maynooth. He supported Ministers on the China question

2 MR. NICHOLAS KENDALL, is a Captain in the Duke of Cornwall's Rangers. Was first returned to Parliament as a supporter of Lord Derby. He ought, however, now to be classed as a Liberal Conservative, as he gives the present Government his support, and voted for them on the China question. He is strongly opposed to the Maynooth grant.

*Western Division*: 1. MR. MICHAEL WILLIAMS, an extensive copper and tin smelter, and a banker at Truro and Falmouth. He is a Liberal, opposed to Church-rates. In favour of religious education, but hesitates as to the necessity of the ballot. He voted for the Maynooth grant, but did not vote on the China question

2 MR. RICHARD DAVEY, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county, who now enters Parliament for the first time, as a supporter of the present Government, and in favour of reform and progress.

COVENTRY.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, either by birth or servitude, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 27,076 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 36,812, and the registered electors showed an increase from 3295 to 4552. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord Chancellor Hewitt, afterwards Lord Lifford. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. Vice-Chancellor Turner, Mr. Geach, and by its present members.

1. THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD ELLICE, a veteran reformer, having had a seat in Parliament for nearly forty years. He is a Liberal, he is a Canadian and West India proprietor, and has been Secretary to the Treasury and Secretary at War. He votes for liberal measures and general progress, and supported Ministers on Mr. Cobden's recent motion.

2 SIR JOSEPH PAXTON, a well-known landscape-gardener and architect, and designer of the Crystal Palace. He is in favour of secular education, the abolition of Church-rates, and of religious disabilities. He voted for the Maynooth grant and for Mr. Locke King's motion, 1857, and supported Ministers on the China question.

CRICKLADE.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. On account of gross bribery the borough was temporarily disfranchised for two years—1760-82—during which time the writ was suspended. The limits of the borough were also extended so as to take in the adjoining parishes. Its constituency consisted of the freeholders and copyholders of the burgage houses and the holders of three years' lessee, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 11 181 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 12,736, and its registered electors showed an increase from 1536 to 1647. Some slight local influence is still in the hands of the Earl of Carnarvon. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Robert Gordon, Mr. Bailey, the Hon. H. T. Howard, Mr. A. Goddard, and by its present members.

1. MR. JOHN NEELD, is a brother of the late M.P. for Chippenham. He is a Conservative and supporter of Lord Derby's policy. He voted against extension of franchise, abolition of Church-rates, admission of Jews, and Maynooth grant. He supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China

2 MR. AMBROSE LETTHERIDGE GODDARD, a son of the former member (who was a Moderate Liberal). His politics in the main are those of Lord Derby. He votes against the Maynooth grant and the admission of Jews

CUMBERLAND.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1548, to which the Reform Act added two more, one for each division. The aggregate population of the county, which was 169,681 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 195,492, and its registered electors showed an increase from 7063 to 8496. The chief local influence in the eastern division is in the hands of Sir G. Graham, the Earl of Carlisle, and Mr. Howard, of Corby, in the western division, that of the Earl of Lonsdale is still paramount. Since the Reform Act East Cumberland has been represented by James Graham, Mr. Blamire, Mr. Lamb, and Mr. Jones; and West Cumberland, by Mr. E. Stanley and Mr. Irton. Its present members are—

*Eastern Division*: 1. MR. WILLIAM MARSHALL, who is a Liberal, and desires an extension of the suffrage and Church reform. He votes for triennial Parliaments, and the ballot, and supported Ministers on the China question

2. HON. CHARLES WILLIAM G. HOWARD, a brother of the Earl of Carlisle. Willing to support the Maynooth grant, though in favour of an extension of the suffrage, he is opposed to the ballot. He voted for Ministers on Mr Cobden's motion

*Western Division*: 1 MR. HENRY LOWTHER, a nephew of the Earl of Lonsdale, to whose estates he succeeded on the day succeed He was formerly a Captain in the Life Guards. He is a Conservative, and voted for inquiry into Maynooth. He supported Mr Cobden's motion.

2. MR. HENRY WYNDHAM, a natural son of the late Earl of Egremont. He is a General in the Army, and served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. He is a follower of Lord Derby and opposed to the Maynooth grant. He voted with Mr Cobden on the China question.

DARTMOUTH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1351; but the Reform Act took one member away. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 4597 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 4502, though its registered electors showed an increase from 422 to 490. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Brixham. The chief local influence is in the hands of Sir H. Seale, Bart. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord Howe, the celebrated Admiral. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir J. H. Seale, Mr. Moffat, Mr. Somes, Sir T. Herbert, and by its present member,

MR. JAMES CAIRD, a barrister-at-law, and formerly Agricultural Commissioner to the *Times*. He enters Parliament for the first time, as a general supporter of Liberal measures.

DENBIGH, a district of boroughs, consisting of Denbigh, Holt, and Ruthin, first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. The Reform Act added Wrexham to the number. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgesses only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 14,245 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 16,526; but its registered electors show a decrease from 1131 to 1068. The chief local influence is in the hands of the West and Biddulph families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Madocks, Mr. Wilson Jones, Mr. F. H. West, and by its present member.

MR. TOWNSHEND MAINWARING, a Liberal Conservative, and more especially in favour of Church reform. When he sat in Parliament previously he voted for Sir R. Peel's Free-trade measures.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—This county first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. A second member was added by the Reform Act. Its population, which was 83,167 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 92,563; and its registered electors showed an increase from 3401 to 3902. The chief local influence is in the hands of the family of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir W. W. Wynn (who sat for nearly fifty years) and by the Hon. W. (now Lord) Bagot. Its present members are

1. SIR WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, a staunch Conservative; in favour of Church and State and Church-rates, and opposed to the admission of Jews and extension of suffrage. He voted for Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. MR. ROBERT MYDDLETON-BIDDULPH, Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire. He is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise, the ballot, Maynooth grant, and religious equality. He voted with Ministers on the late motion on affairs in China.

DERBY.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1298. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation, freemen, and sworn burgesses, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 22,558 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 40,609; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1384 to 2448. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Devonshire. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord Chancellor Macclesfield. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. E Strutt, now Lord Belper, Mr. Ponsonby (now Earl of Bessborough), and Messrs. Leveson-Gower, Heyworth, and Hurstfall. Its present members are

1. MR. MICHAEL THOMAS BASS, a large brewer at Burton. He is a Liberal, opposed to the Disraeli-Derby party. He votes for the ballot, Maynooth grant, and admission of Jews; and supported Mr. Cobden on Mr. Cobden's motion.

2. MR. SAMUEL HORSLEY ALLSOPP, a merchant in London, and Deputy Chairman of the Midland Railway. He is of "decidedly Liberal politics," and enters Parliament as a supporter of Lord Palmerston.

DERBYSHIRE.—The county of Derbyshire first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more, one for each division. The entire population, which was 337,110 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 296,984, and its registered electors showed an increase from 6111 to 12,414. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Devonshire. Since the Reform Act the Northern Division has been represented by the Earl of Burlington, Mr. Gisborne, and Mr. W. Evans: and the Southern Division by Lords Vernon and Waterpark, Sir R. Gresley, Sir G. Crewe, Mr. F. Hurt, and Messrs. W. and E. M. Mundy. Its present members are

*Northern Division*: 1. MR WILLIAM P THORNHILL, a Liberal, in favour of sound national education, and a large measure of Parliamentary and legal reform. He voted for members on the China question.

2. HON. GEORGE H. CAVENDISH, a brother of the Earl of Burlington and of Liberal opinions. He voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the affairs in China.

*Southern Division*: 1. MR. CHARLES R. COLVILE, a son of the late Sir C. Colvile. He is a great supporter of Lord Derby's policy, opposed to Jewish emancipation, and the Maynooth Grant. He voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. MR. THOMAS WINNINGTON EVANS, a son of the late Mr. W. Evans, who formerly represented the Northern Division. He enters Parliament as a Liberal, and is willing to support Lord Palmerston's Government.

DEVIZES.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Mayor, and select burgesses only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 8387 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6554, and its registered electors showed an increase from 315 to 373. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Heytesbury and Warminster. The chief local influence is in the hands of Mr. Watson-Taylor, and Mr. Sotheron-Estcourt. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Speaker, Mr. Addington, afterwards Lord Sidmouth. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. Locke, Mr. M. Gore, Sir F Durham, Mr. Estcourt, Capt. Jervis, Major Admiral Sir J. W. Dean-Dundas, Mr. Heneage, and the late Mr. Ludlow-Bruges, and Mr. J. N. Gladstone. Its present members are

1. MR. SIMON WATSON-TAYLOR, a son of Mr. G. W. Taylor, formerly M.P. for Devizes, and a nephew of the late Right Hon. Michael Angelo Taylor. He enters Parliament as a Conservative

2. MR. CHRISTOPHER DARBY GRIFFITH, of Penleate, and Deputy Lieutenant for Berks. He enters Parliament for the first time, as a Liberal Conservative

DEVONPORT.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised by the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 44,484 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 50,156; and its registered electors showed an increase from 2000 to 2688. The chief local influence is in the hands of the existing Government, who employ a large number of persons in the Dockyards and other works Among its more noted members may be mentioned Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, Sir George Grey, the late Mr. Henry Tufnell, Sir George Berkeley, and Sir John Romilly, now Master of the Rolls. Its present members are

1. SIR THOMAS ESSEXTUE PERRY, a retired Indian Judge. Is in favour of extended franchise, abolition of property qualification, the ballot, and admission of Jews. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

2 MR JAMES WILSON, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and was formerly editor of the *Economist* newspaper. He sat in the last Parliament for Westbury. He is a Liberal, opposed to all religious endowments, and to the ballot. He voted against Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

DEVON.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more,—one for each division. Its population, which was 484,165 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 567,698; and its registered electors showed an increase from 12,821 to 17,634. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Fortescue and the Courtenay family in the North; and Sir J. Y. Buller, in the South. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Lord Rolle, who represented it at the close of the last century. Since the Reform Act the *Northern Division* has been represented by the present Earl Fortescue, the late Mr. N. Fellowes, Mr. Buck, and Sir T. D Acland, and by its present members.

1. THE HON. CHARLES COURTENAY, eldest son of Lord Clinton, and enters Parliament for the first time, as a Liberal Conservative, unpledged to particular measures

2 MR. JAMES WENTWORTH BULLER, grandson of the late Bishop (Buller) of Exeter, and formerly M.P. for Exeter. He is a Liberal, and a firm supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government, whom he would have supported on the China question, had he been in Parliament.

The *Southern Division*, since the Reform Act, has been represented by Mr. M. N. Parker, Lord John Russell (in 1834-35), Lord Courtenay, and the late Sir R. Lopes. Its present members are

1. SIR JOHN YARDE BULLER, Bart., one of the "Protestant and Protectionist" party. He is strongly opposed to the Maynooth grant, the admission of Jews, and abolition of Church-rates; and voted for Mr Cobden's resolutions on China. He has sat for more than twenty years.

2 MR. LAWRENCE PALK, eldest son of Sir L. Palk, who formerly sat for the county. He is a strong Protestant and Protectionist, and an advocate for Church-rates, and for all that will maintain the union between Church and State.

DORCHESTER.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the payers of scot and lot on real and personal estates, to which the Reform Act added the £10 hous-holders Its population, which was 3063 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6394; and its registered electors showed an increase from 322 to 432. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes and towns of Blandford and Sherborne. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the families of Sturt and Damer Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Sir Samuel Shepherd and the present Earl of Shaftesbury, since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. R. Williams, a local banker, Sir James Graham, the Hon. Mr. Ashley Cooper, the Right Hon. G. Dawson-Damer, and Mr. H. G. Sturt. Its present members are

1. MR RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, the only surviving male representative of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan. He is a Liberal; in favour of extended franchise and the ballot. He voted for Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. CHARLES NAPIER STURT, son of the late, and brother of the present, M.P. for Dorset, and an officer in the Guards. He was first elected about a year ago as a Conservative. He voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

DORSET.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1296, to which the Reform Act added a third. Its population, which was 159,293 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 184,207, but its registered electors showed only a small increase, viz., from 8832 to 9260. The chief local influence is in the hands of the families of Ashley, Sturt, and Bankes, together with Lord Portman and the Earl of Ilchester. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Ashley (now Earl of Shaftesbury, the late Right Hon. G. Bankes, the late Lord De Mauley, Mr. H. C. Sturt, and Mr. John Fleyer. Its present members are

1. MR. HENRY KER SEYMER. a Conservative, pledged to uphold the national church; opposed, therefore, to abolition of Church-rates, and admission of Jews. He voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

2. MR. HENRY G. STURT, eldest son of the former M.P. for the county, and nephew of the Earl of Cardigan. He sat for Dorchester in the last Parliament, and was elected for the county in 1856, on the death of Mr. Bankes. He voted against Ministers on the China debate

3. THE HON. WILLIAM H. BERESFORD PORTMAN, the eldest son of Lord Portman, and sat for Shaftesbury in the last Parliament. He is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise, but opposed to the ballot; in favour of more equal adjustment of taxation.

DOVER.—This borough (one of the Cinque Ports) first returned two members to Parliament in 1290. Its constituency formerly consisted of the free burgesses by birth, servitude, and marriage, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 11,924 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 22,344; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1681 to 2064. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Lord Warden and the Cinque Ports and of the Government of the day. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord George Germaine and the Right Hon. W. Huskisson. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Poulett-Thomson (afterwards Lord Sydenham), Sir J. R. Reid, Mr. E. Rice, Sir G. Clerk, and Lord Chelsea. Its present members are

1. MR. E. BERNAL-OSBORNE, eldest son of the late Mr. Bernal, many years M.P. for Rochester, and Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons. He former y sat for Wycombe, and in the last Parliament for Middlesex. He is an "advanced" Liberal. He votes for abolition of Church-rates, religious equality, extended suffrage and the ballot, the Maynooth grant, and admission of Jews. He opposed Mr. Cobden's motion

2. SIR WILLIAM RUSSELL, a Captain in the 7th Dragoons, and formerly held a post on the Staff in Ireland. He now enters Parliament for the first time, and professes similar political opinions to those of his colleague.

DROITWICH.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1554. Its constituency was formerly very close, consisting of the Corporation of Salt-springs only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 6139, had risen at the last Census to 7096; and its registered electors showed an increase from 350 to 387. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Bromsgrove. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Foley and Talkington families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. H. Foley (now M.P. for East Worcestershire) and Mr. J. Barneby. Its present member is

1. THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart., Chairman of the Worcester Quarter Sessions and was Colonial Secretary in 1852 under Lord Derby, whose political opinions he follows. He is opposed to the Maynooth grant, admission of Jews, and abolition of Church-rates. He has brought forward a plan for general national education. He supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question

DUDLEY.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, being enfranchised by the Reform Act. Its population, which was 23,043 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 37,382; and its registered electors showed an increase from 670 to 912. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Ward, but was entirely set aside at the recent election. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir John (now Lord) Campbell, Mr. T. Hawkes, Mr. Benbow, and Sir Stafford H. Northcote. Its present member is

MR. ROBERT BRINSLEY SHERIDAN, a barrister of the Inner Temple, and late Managing Director of the Times Insurance Company. He now enters Parliament for the first time. He will vote for abolition of Church-rates and Income-tax, extended franchise, and unsectarian education, but is opposed to the ballot.

DURHAM.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1677. Its constituency formerly consisted of the corporation of freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 10,125 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 13,419; and its registered electors showed an increase from 806 to 1157. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Bishop and the Earl Vane. Among its more noted members in former days may be mentioned Lord Chancellor Talbot and the late Viscount Hardinge. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr Harland, Lord Dungannon, Captain FitzRoy (once Governor of New Zealand), Mr. John Bright, Mr. H. J Spearman, and Mr. Granger. Its present members are

1. MR. WILLIAM SHEDDEN-LAW, a Q.C., and a Bencher of the Inner Temple. He is a Liberal, in favour of extension of the suffrage, the ballot, a large reform in the law, and religious equality. He voted for the grant to Maynooth, and supported Lord Palmerston on the China question

2 MR. JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, a Conservative, but in favour of extended franchise, of Independent principles, for the Ecclesiastical Church, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. He voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

DURHAM COUNTY first returned two members to Parliament in 1675, to which the Reform Act added one more, one for each division. Its population, which was 253,827 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 290,854; and its registered electors showed an increase from 3000 to 3500. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Cleveland, the Earl of Durham, and the Earl Vane. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Earl of Durham, who sat for it before his elevation to the Peerage. Since the Reform Act the *Northern Division* has been represented by Mr. H. Lambton, Mr. H. Williamson, Mr. H. T. Liddell (now Lord Ravensworth), and Lord Seaham (now Earl Vane). Its present members are

1. MR. ROBERT DUNCOMBE SHAFTO, son of a gentleman who formerly sat for the county, and is a Liberal in politics. He is an advocate for the claims of the shipping interest; in favour of extension of the franchise and the ballot, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. He voted for Ministers against Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. LORD ADOLPHUS F. C. W. VANE TEMPEST, brother of Earl Vane, being a younger son of the late Marquis of Londonderry. He is an officer in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and served in the Crimea. He is a Conservative, and votes for the maintenance of Church-rates and inquiry into Maynooth. He supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

Since the Reform Act the *Southern Division* has been represented by Mr. Joseph Pease, Mr. Bowes, and Mr. James Farrar. Its present members are

LORD HARRY GEORGE VANE, brother of the Duke of Cleveland, and was formerly Secretary of Legation at Stockholm He is a Liberal in politics. He voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. MR. JOSEPH PEASE, brother of Mr. Joseph Pease, the former member. He is a member of the Society of Friends, and was one of the Peace Deputation to the late Emperor Nicholas. He is returned as an independent Liberal.

ESSEX.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more -one for each division. Its population, which was 317,237 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 363,288. Since 1832 its registered electors showed an increase from 9651 to 11,834. The local influence is too much divided between the Marquis of Maynard, Petre, Bray brooke, and Rayleigh, and other landed proprietors, to allow any one interest to preponderate. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Sir Eliab Harvey, and Mr. Westward Long Western. Since the Reform Act the *Northern Division* has been represented by Sir John Tyrell (for twenty-six years), Mr. A. Baring (afterwards Lord Ashburton), Mr. Elwes, and Mr. C. Round. Its present members are

1. RIGHT HON. WM. BERESFORD, cousin of the Marquis of Waterford. He is a warm supporter of Lord Derby, under whose Ministry, in 1852, he was Secretary at War. He formerly sat for Harwich He voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. JAMES DE CANE, a supporter of Lord Derby's policy; but, though a Conservative, pledges himself to offer no factious opposition to Lord Palmerston He will vote against the Maynooth grant.

The *Southern Division*, since the Reform Act, has been represented by Mr. Hall Dare, Sir T. B. Lennard, the late Sir G. Palmer, Sir E. Buxton, and Sir W. B. Smijth. The present members are

1. MR. JOHN WM. BAGSHAW, a Liberal Conservative, whose father and grandfather before him sat for the county. He is inclined to vote for safe and steady reforms, and will give a modified and conditional support to Lord Palmerston, though he voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR ROBERT BAKER-WINGFIELD, a relation of the late Earl Digby, and late Private Secretary to Lord Chancellor Cottenham. He enters Parliament for the first time, and will vote for extended franchise, a more equitable system of taxation, Parliamentary reform, and an adjustment of the Church-rates question. He would have supported Lord Palmerston on the China question had he been in Parliament.

EVESHAM.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the common burgesses alone, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 3991 in 1832, had risen, at the last Census, to 4636, but its registered electors showed a decrease from 359 to 349, owing to the deaths of old freemen. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the

parishes of Pershore and Chipping Campden. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Northwick. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. T. Hudson, Sir C. Cockerell, Mr. T. Borthwick, Lord Marcus Hill, the Hon. Captain Rushout (now M.P. for East Worcestershire), and Mr. Grenville Berkeley. Its present members are,

1. SIR HENRY POLLARD WILLOUGHBY, a Liberal Conservative—in favour of Free-trade and moderate reform. He voted for Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. MR. EDWARD HOLLAND, a Liberal, who formerly sat for East Worcestershire. He is in favour of extended suffrage, national education, and civil and religious liberty. He voted with Ministers against Mr. Cobden's motion.

EXETER.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freeholders and freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 28,201 in 1832, had risen, at the last Census, to 40,853; but its registered electors show a decrease from 3955 to 2891. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Courtenay, Rolle, and Buller families. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the present Earl of Devon, many years Clerk of the Parliaments; and since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. W. Buller (now M.P. for North Devon), the late Sir W. W. Follett, and Sir J. T. Duckworth. Its present members are

1. MR. EDWARD DIVETT, a Director of the South Australian Banking Company, and otherwise connected with business. His politics are Liberal; he votes for the ballot and short Parliaments; and he supported Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. RICHARD SOMMERS GARD, a gentleman largely engaged in manufacture in Devon, of which he has been High Sheriff. He is a Conservative, and now enters Parliament for the first time.

EYE, Suffolk.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1571. It was deprived of one, however, by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen inhabitants paying scot and lot, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders; its population, which was 7306 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 7831, its registered electors, on the contrary, showed a decrease from 330 to 275. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Debenham and Framlingham. The entire local influence is in the hands of the Kerrison family. Among its noted members may be mentioned Sir Joseph Jekyll, the great Marquis Cornwallis, the first Lord Cowley, the late Judge Garrow, and Sir W. (afterwards) Lord Gifford. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir E. Kerrison and by its present member, his son,

SIR EDWARD C. KERRISON, a Lieutenant in the Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry, and a son-in-law of the Earl of Ilchester. He is a Conservative, and voted with the majority on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

FINSBURY.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832 being enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the resident £10 householders. Its population, which was 224,839 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 323,179, and its registered electors showed an increase from 10,999 to 16,025. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Mr. Serjeant Spankie and the Right Hon. Sir R. Grant, brother of Lord Glenelg and afterwards Governor of Bombay. It has also been represented by Mr Thomas Wakley and Mr Alderman Salomons. Its present members are

1. MR. THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, a cousin of Lord Feversham, but, though of a noble family, he is a Radical Reformer, in favour of civil and religious equality, abolition of Churches-rates, and admission of Jews. He voted with the Ministry on the China question.

2. MR. WILLIAM COX, a solicitor in the City, and a member of the Common Council. He has been returned for the first time; he intends to vote for civil and religious liberty and equality, abolition of Churches-rates, national education, reform and retrenchment, the ballot, short Parliaments, and equal electoral districts.

FLINT.—This district of burghs first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants of Flint, Rhuddlan, and four other small villages, to which the Reform Act added the town of Holywell and the city of St. Asaph, limiting the constituency to the £10 householders. The collective population of the district, which was 31,327 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 18,814, and its registered electors showed a decrease from 709 to 607. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Mostyn and of Mr. W. Wynn. Bart. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Stephen Glynne (brother-in-law to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone), Capt. Dundas, and Sir R. W. Bulkeley. Its present member is

SIR JOHN HANMER, Bart., a Liberal Conservative, inclining, however, to pure Liberalism, being in favour of Free-trade, extension and revision of the franchise, but opposed to the ballot. He was formerly member for Hull and Shrewsbury.

FLINTSHIRE.—This county first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. Its population, which was 60,021 in 1832, had risen at the last Census only to 61,321; but its registered electors show a large increase viz., from 1271 to 2012. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Mostyn and the Earl of Wilton. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir S. R. Glynne and the Hon. E. (now Lord) Mostyn. Its present member is

THE HON. THOMAS EDWARD LLOYD-MOSTYN, the eldest son of Lord Mostyn, succeeding his father in the representation. He is a Liberal in Church and State. He supported Ministers on the China question.

FROME.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, being enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 12,240 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 11,981, though its registered electors showed an increase from 322 to 363. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Beckington. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Cork and Mr. Sheppard, a large manufacturer in the borough. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr Thomas Sheppard, the Hon. Colonel Robert E. Boyle (who died in 1854 at Varna), the present Earl of Cork, and the Hon. W. G. Boyle. Its present member is

MR. DONALD NICOLL, a cloth-manufacturer and a merchant tailor in London. He has been now first elected after having closely contested the borough on two previous occasions. He is a Radical Reformer, in favour of extended franchise, the ballot, and financial and Parliamentary reform.

GATESHEAD.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised by the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of Gateshead and part of the chapelry of Heworth. Its population, which was 15,177 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 25,566, and its registered electors showed an increase from 424 to 711. The chief local influence is in the hands of Mr C. Ellison and the Bishop of Durham. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Cuthbert Rippon and by its present member.

MR. WILLIAM HUTT, a Liberal, in favour of electoral reform, extension of the franchise, and the ballot. He takes a great interest in commercial questions, and more especially those which touch the shipping interest in Durham and the neighbouring districts, such as the exaction of the Sound dues and dues collected at Stade by the King of Hanover. He formerly sat for Hull. He is married to the Countess of Strathmore.

GLAMORGAN.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1536. Its population, which was 112,812 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 231,849, and its registered electors showed an increase from 2260 to 4424. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Dunraven, and the Marquis of Bute. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. L. W. Dillwyn, Lord Adare (now Earl of Dunraven), Admiral Sir G. Tyler, and by its present members,

1. MR. CHRISTOPHER RICE MANSEL TALBOT, cousin of Lord Dynevor, and Lord Lieutenant of the county. He is a Liberal, and voted for extension of suffrage, the ballot, and the Maynooth grant. He supports the abolition of Church-rates and the voluntary principle of education. He admires Lord Palmerston's general foreign policy, but did not vote on the China question.

2. MR. HENRY HUSSEY VIVIAN, who sat in the last Parliament for TIVERTON. He is a cousin of Lord Vivian; a Liberal, in favour of electoral reform, extended suffrage, and vote by ballot; opposed to any further grants for religious purposes.

GLOUCESTER.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added £10 householders. Its population, which was 11,333 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 17,272; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1527 to 1621. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Bathurst. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Admiral Sir M. F. Berkeley, K.C.B.; Mr. John Phillpotts (brother of the Bishop of Exeter), who was a native of this city; and Mr. T. T. Hope, of Deepdene, Surrey. Its present members are

1. MR. WILLIAM PHILIP PRICE, a local magistrate, and a timber-merchant in the city; has been High Sheriff of the county. He is a thorough Liberal; in favour of the ballot and a large measure of electoral reform; opposed to the principle of religious grants and endowments. He voted, however, against Mr. Spooner on the Maynooth grant He did not vote on the China debate

2. SIR ROBERT WILLIAM CARDEN, an Alderman of London, and Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex. He is a "Conservative in principle;" in favour of "immediate reduction and speedy abolition of the Income-tax;" a "supporter of the Church of England and her institutions;" and "thinks the Government were to blame for so wholly indorsing the acts of Sir J. Bowring at Canton."

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more, one for each Division. Its population, which was 386,904 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 458,160; and its registered electors showed an increase from 12,926 to 16,621. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Beaufort and Earl Fitzhardinge, both in the Eastern and Western Divisions. Since the Reform Act the *Eastern Division* has been represented by the late Sir B. W. Guise, the Hon. A. H. Moreton, the Hon F. Charteris (now Lord Wemyss), the Marquis of Worcester (now eighth Duke of Beaufort), and Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bart., and its present members,

1. SIR CHRISTOPHER WM. CODRINGTON, Bart., a nephew of the late Admiral Sir E. Codrington, G.C.B., who has sat for the county since 1834. He is a Conservative, and a firm supporter of Lord Derby. He opposed to the Maynooth grant and admission of Jews. He voted for Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. MR. ROBERT S. HOLFORD, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county, of which he was High Sheriff in 1843. He is a Conservative, but in favour of moderate and gradual reform and of national education. He is not prepared to withdraw the Maynooth grant.

The *Western Division* has been represented since the Reform Act by Mr. Granley Berkeley, the seventh Duke of Beaufort (when he was Marquis of Worcester), Mr. R. B. Hall, and by its present members,

1. COLONEL ROBERT NIGEL FITZHARDINGE KINGSCOTE (who represents a family seated at Kingscote, near Minchinhampton, in the old Saxon times), a cousin of the late Duke of Beaufort. He was in the Scots Fusilier Guards, and was one of Lord Raglan's Aides-de-Camp in the Crimea. He is a Liberal in favour of reform and of national education, and he voted for Mr. L. King's motion for the extension of the franchise and for the ballot. He has held his seat since 1852.

2. MR. JOHN ROLT, Q.C., the eminent Chancery barrister. He is returned as a Conservative; but in his addresses and speeches he professed himself ready to adopt progressive reform, though opposed to a lowering of the franchise and the abolition of Church-rates.

GRANTHAM.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1468. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 10,108 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 10,873; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1074 to 1174. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Rutland and the Earls of Dysart and Brownlow. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the great Marquis of Granby. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. A. Tollemache, Lord Montagu W. Graham, Sir Glynne E. Welby (who has just retired), and by its present members,

1. MR. WILLIAM EARLE-WELBY, eldest son of the late member, and a graduate in honours of Christchurch, Oxford; he holds a commission in the Lincolnshire Yeomanry. He is a Conservative, in favour of civil and religious liberty, and a combination of the secular and religious education. He will vote against the admission of Jews the removal of the Maynooth grant, and against Sunday recreation.

2. THE HON. FREDERICK J. TOLLEMACHE, brother of the Earl of Dysart, and is returned as a Liberal Conservative of an "advanced" character, and in favour of civil and religious liberty. He will give a general support to Lord Palmerston's Government. He was many years in Parliament before and after the Reform Act.

GREENWICH.—This borough was appointed to return two members to Parliament under the Reform Act of 1832. It once before had returned two members—viz., in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who made it her favourite residence. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of Greenwich and Deptford, with parts of Charlton and Woolwich. Its population, which was 85,917 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 72,748; and its registered electors showed an increase from 2714 to 6308. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Government of the day, owing to the large number of persons whom it employs in the dockyards at Deptford. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Wolryche Whitmore, the late E. G. Barnard, Mr. John Angerstein, Mr. (now Sir) J. W. Deans-Dundas, Admiral Houstoun-Stewart, Mr. Alderman Salomons, Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C., Mr. P. Rolt, and by its present members,

1. SIR WILLIAM J. CODRINGTON, K.C.B., a Major-General in the Army, and is well known as the fortunate General under whom Sebastopol was taken. He was first returned a few weeks previous to the dissolution. He is a supporter of the present Ministry, of Lord John's motion for an extension of the suffrage, and of the Maynooth grant; he supported Ministers on Mr. Cobden's motion.

2. MR. JOHN TOWNSEND, a local auctioneer, and essentially "a man of the people." He is now first returned, as an Independent Liberal. He will support the ballot, Locke King's motion, and civil and religious liberty and equality

GREAT GRIMSBY.—This borough and port first returned two members for Parliament in 1295; but was reduced by the Reform Act to a single member. Its constituency formerly consisted of the resident freemen and the husbands of their daughters and sons, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders within the town and an adjoining suburban district. Its population, which was 8836 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 12,263 (nearly 100 per cent); and its registered electors showed an increase from 656 to 861. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Yarborough. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. Maxfield, Mr. R. Heneage, and Earl Annesley. Its present member is

LORD WORSLEY, eldest son of the Earl of Yarborough, and is returned for the first time, as an advocate of liberal principles and a supporter of the present Ministry.

GUILDFORD.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen and resident freeholders paying scot and lot, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the old borough, and of the outlying parishes of St. Nicholas and Stoke. Its population, which was 3916 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6747; and its registered electors showed an increase from 343 to 648. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Granville and Earl Onslow, between whose families the representation has been generally divided till of late years. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Sir Fletcher Norton (Speaker from 1768 to 1782), and the late Lord Wynford, who sat as Mr. Serjeant Best. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. Mangles, Mr. Baring Wall, Major (now Sir John) Yorke Scarlett, Mr. H. Currie, Mr. James Bell, and by its present members,

1. MR. ROSS DONNETT MANGLES, a Director of the East India Company, and Chairman for the year 1857–8. He is a Liberal, and in favour of extended franchise and the ballot, though opposed to Maynooth grant. He has sat for the borough since 1841.

2. MR. WILLIAM BOVILL, Q.C., a barrister of the Home Circuit, and a bencher of the Middle Temple. He was formerly an unsuccessful candidate for Lewes. He is now returned to Parliament for the first time, as a Conservative, with a promise to devote special attention to the local interests of the borough, near which he resides.

HALIFAX.—If we except a brief interval during the days of Oliver Cromwell, this borough has first returned two to Parliament in 1832, when it was erected into a borough. Its constituency consists of £10 householders. Its population, which was 31,331 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 33,852; but its registered electors showed a slight decrease—viz., from 1300 to 1181. The chief electioneering influence is in the hands of the local manufacturers. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. R. Briggs, the Right Hon. J. C. Wortley (now Solicitor-General, and M.P. for Buteshire), Mr. E. Protheroe, Mr. E. Edwards, and its present members,

1. THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES WOOD, Bart., First Lord of the Admiralty, and has been Secretary to the Treasury and the Admiralty, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He formerly sat for Grimsby and Wareham, and has represented Halifax since the last election into a borough. He votes for civil and religious liberty and liberal measures in favour of her Majesty's Ministers he of course voted against Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. MR. FRANK CROSSLEY, a leading Nonconformist member, and a carpet-manufacturer in the borough. He votes against all religious endowments, and consequently is opposed to the Maynooth grant; he is in favour of a large extension of the suffrage and vote by ballot. He supported Ministers on the China question.

HAMPSHIRE, or the COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON, as it is strictly termed in the Writs, returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more—one for each Division. Its population was 278,882 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 344,921, and its registered electors showed an increase from 5567 to 6329. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Winchester, and the Earls of Carnarvon and Malmesbury. Since the Reform Act the *Northern Division* has been represented by Mr. J. W. Scott, Sir W. Heathcote (now M.P. for Oxford University), Mr. Melville Portal, and the ex-Speaker, the Right Hon C. Shaw Lefevre (now Viscount Eversley). Its present members are

1. MR WILLIAM BRAMSTON BEACH, a relative of Sir M. Hicks Beach, Bart. Now returned for the first time, as a Conservative, "a cordial supporter of the agricultural interest, and an uncompromising Protestant; but, had he been in Parliament, he would have voted with Mr. Disraeli in favour of the "honour of the British flag" on the Chinese question.

2. MR. GEORGE SCLATER, a graduate of Balliol College, Oxford, and now returned for the first time, as "an independent supporter of Lord Derby;" he believes that, "if Lord Palmerston does not get the support of the Conservative party he will be in a minority."

The *Southern Division*, since the passing of the Reform Act, has been represented by Sir G. Staunton, Mr J. W. Fleming, Mr H. C. Compton, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Charles Wellesley, Lord W. H. Cholmondeley, and by its present members.

1. THE HON. RALPH H. DUTTON, son of Lord Sherborne, and a Director of the South-Western Railway. He is returned to Parliament for the first time, as a Conservative. Is in favour of extensive education, local self government, and an equitable adjustment of the Church rate question. Is opposed to the ballot, extended franchise, and the Maynooth grant. Would have supported Lord Palmerston on the China question had he been in Parliament

2. SIR JERVOISE CLARK JERVOISE, Bart., a Liberal, in favour of extending the franchise, a modification of the Church-rate question, and centralisation; but "a firm and decided opponent of the ballot."

HARWICH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1615, with a single earlier exception. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and capital burgesses, being resident in Harwich and Dovercourt, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 4297 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 4451; and its registered electors showed an increase from 201 to 272. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Copgrove, Halstead, and Manningtree. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Government of the day, on account of the number of persons employed about the port. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Right Hon C. Townshend, the Earl of Liverpool. Mr W. Huskisson, Mr. R. Vansittart (afterwards Lord Bexley), George Canning, and Chief Justice Tindal. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Right Hon J. C. Herries, Mr C. Tower, Captain F. R. Boubam, Captain Rous, the Right Hon. W. Beresford (now M.P. for North Essex), Mr. John Attwood, Sir John Cam Hobhouse (now Lord Broughton), Mr. R. W Crawford (now M.P. for London), Sir Fitzroy Kelly (now M.P. for Suffolk), Mr. Waddington, Mr. Peacocke, and by its present members.

1. MR. JOHN BAGSHAW, a retired East India merchant and banker, and formerly sat for Surbiton. He is a director of several railways, and chairman of the Calcutta Docks. He is a Liberal, in favour of the ballot, and voted for Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. GEORGE D. WARBURTON, brother of the late Mr. Elliot Warburton, and the author of "Hochelaga" and other works He is a Major in the retired list of the Royal Artillery He is returned as a Liberal, and will vote for an extension of the suffrage, though opposed to the ballot; he is not prepared to repeal the Maynooth grant.

HASTINGS.—This borough, one of the Cinque ports, first returned two members to Parliament in 1369. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Mayor and resident freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the town and St. Leonard's. Its population, which was 16,070 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 17,011; and its registered electors showed an increase from 656 to 1036. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the first Earl of Liverpool, the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, Mr. Canning, and Sir C. Wetherell. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. A. Warre (now M.P. for Ripon), Sir H. Elphinstone, the Right Hon. J. Plants, M.P., R. Holland, Mr. M. Brisco, and by its present members,

1. MR. PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, a retired China merchant, and has sat since 1852. He is a Liberal Conservative, in favour of a moderate reform. He voted against the ballot and Maynooth grant, but supported Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. FREDERICK NORTH, a Deputy Lieutenant for Norfolk and East Sussex. He sat for the borough in 1832 and 1835, and was re elected in 1854. He is a Liberal, and is opposed to the ballot. He votes for Parliamentary reform, extension of the franchise, civil and religious liberty, and the Maynooth grant. He voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions relating to China.

HAVERFORDWEST.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freeholders, burgesses, and scot and lot inhabitants (in conjunction with St. Davids, Fishguard, and Narberth), which the Reform Act limited to the £10 householders of Haverford alone. Its population, which was 6729 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 6729; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 723 to 672. The chief local influence is in the hands of the family of the late Lord Milford. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Lord Milford as Sir R. Bulkeley Philipps, Mr. John Evans, and by its present member,

MR. JOHN HENRY PHILIPPS, a magistrate for the county, and Chairman of the Pembrokeshire Quarter Sessions Has sat for the borough in the moderate Liberal interest since 1852, though he was first returned as an independent supporter of Lord Derby; he voted for the Maynooth grant, and supported Ministers on the China question.

HEREFORD.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1298; but was reduced by the Reform Act to a single member. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of Hielstone and the parishes of Sithbury and Withington, which was 3293 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 7323; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 341 to 317. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Penzance. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Right Hon. Sir R. Inglis. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Right Hon. Sir R. Inglis. Since the commencement of the present century, and Lord Bexley (as Mr. Vansittart). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Sackville Lane Fox, Lord James Townshend, Lord Dunglipe, Mr. Bassett, Sir R. R. Vyvyan, and by its present member,

MR. CHARLES TRUEMAN, a son of Mr. Joseph Trueman, of Walthamstow. Now first returned to Parliament; he is generally classed as a moderate and independent Liberal.

HEREFORD.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the city and its liberties. Its population, which was 10,180 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 12,113; and its registered electors showed an increase from 920 to 1013. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Somers and the Clive family Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. S. Bolton Clive, R. Biddulph, D. H. Burr, H. W. Hobhouse, R. Pulsford, Sir R. Price, and by its present members,

1. MR. HENRY MORGAN CLIFFORD, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Herefordshire, a Commissioner of Lunacy, a Colonel in the Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Monmouthshire Militia. Has sat for the county since 1847. Is a Liberal; is in favour of reform and extension of the suffrage. Supported Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. GEORGE CLIVE, a son of the late Mr. E. B. Clive, who sat for the borough for about twenty years. Was a police magistrate and Judge of the County Court, Southwark. Is a thorough Liberal; in favour of civil and religious equality, the ballot, admission of Jews, and the Maynooth grant. Voted against Mr Cobden's resolutions.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added a third. Its population, which was 115,049 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 115,459. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Foley, the Clive family, and Sir G. Cotterell, Bart. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, formerly Master of Mercer's Hospital, who sat during the time of Mr. Pitt's Administration. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Price, Mr. K. Hoskins, Mr. E. Foley, Sir G. Cornewal. Lewis (now Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr J. Bailey, Mr. F. R. Wegg-Prosser, the Hon. W. S. Hanbury, and its present members,

1. MR. THOMAS WILLIAM BOOKER-BLAKEMORE, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Herefordshire. Has been High Sheriff of Monmouthshire; succeeded Mr. Jones in representation of the county in 1855; assumed the additional name of Blakemore by Royal license in 1855, after his maternal uncle, the late R. Blakemore, Esq., M.P. Is in favour of national education, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Did not vote on the China question. Is a Conservative, and a strong supporter of Protection.

2. MR. JAMES KING HAMPTON, son of the late Rev. J. Simpkinson, who assumed the name of King, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Herefordshire; formerly Captain Hereford Militia. A Conservative, in favour of moderate reform. Opposed to the Maynooth grant.

3. SIR HENRY G. COTTERELL, Bart., a large landed proprietor in the county Now first returned, as the advocate of advanced Liberal opinions. He is ready to support Lord Palmerston's general policy, and will support religious equality and the Maynooth grant.

HERTFORD.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1298. Its constituency formerly consisted of the inhabitants not in receipt of parish alms, and the freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 6605 in 1832, has risen at the last Census to 6695; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 790 to 685. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Cowper. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Mahon (now Earl Stanhope), Lord Ernest Bruce (now Earl Talbot); Mr. J. Chambers, famous for his crusade against the Maynooth grant and conventual institutions; and by its present members,

1. THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS COWPER, stepson of Viscount Palmerston, and nephew of the late Viscount Melbourne, and known as Private Secretary. He is Vice-President of the Council on Education, and Lord of the Treasury, and of the Admiralty, Under Secretary for the Home Department, Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and President of the Board of Health. Sat for the borough since 1835. Is in favour of extended suffrage, but opposed to the ballot. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions

SIR WALTER MINTO TOWNSHEND FARQUHAR, Bart., now returned for the first time to St. Stephen's, as an "independent Conservative;" but had he been in Parliament would have supported Lord Palmerston's policy on the China question.

On account of bribery Lord Mahon and Lord Ingestre were unseated after the election in 1834, and no new writ was issued for the borough until the next Parliament in 1835

HERTFORDSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added a third. Its population, which was 143,341 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 167,096; and its registered electors showed an increase from 4245 to 5268. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Verulam. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late

Lord Melbourne, who sat as the Right Hon. Wm. Lamb. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir J. S. Sebright, Mr. N. Calvert, Mr Abel Smith (father and son), Mr. T. Alston, Lord Grimston (now Earl of Verulam), the Hon. G. Dudley Ryder, Mr. T. F. Halsey, and Mr. Brand (now Lord Dacre), and by

1. SIR EDWARD G. LYTTON BULWER-LYTTON, who assumed the additional name of Lytton in 1844 on succeeding to the estate of Knebworth, Herts, by the death of his mother, the heiress of the Lyttons: he is well known as author of various works of fiction; was M.P. for St. Ives in 1831-32; for Lincoln for some years after the Reform Act, has sat for Herts, in the Conservative interest, since 1852; opposed to the Maynooth grant and the ballot, of which he once was an advocate; in favour of Protection, national religious education, and repeal of all taxes on knowledge. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. SIR HENRY MEUX, Bart., a partner in Meux's brewery. Has sat in the Conservative interest for Herts since 1847. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant, the admission of Jews, and abolition of Church-rates.

3. MR. CHRISTOPHER WM. PULLER is son of the late Sir C. Puller, Chief Justice at Calcutta; he came into the representation on the Liberal interest unopposed at the late election. Is in favour of extended franchise and social progress.

HONITON.—This borough has returned two members to Parliament without intermission since 1640. Its constituency formerly consisted of the inhabitants not in receipt of parish allowance, but was limited by the Reform Act to the £10 householders. Its population, which was 3509 in 1831, had fallen in the last Census to 3427, and its registered electors showed a still larger decrease from 511 to 287. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1832 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Otterу St. Mary and Sidmouth. The chief local influence is in the hands of Mr. Locke, as lord of the manor, and of the trustees of the Courtenay property. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Earl of Dundonald, who, as Lord Cochrane, sat in 1806-7. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Villiers, Mr. J. E. Dodd, Mr. Arthur Eaglefield, Col. H. D. Baillie, Mr. F. A. M'Geachy, Sir James W. Hogg, Bart., and by its present members.

1. MR. JOSEPH LOCKE, a civil engineer of eminence, and lord of the manor of Honiton, as stated above. Is a Liberal, and has voted for extended franchise and the ballot. Voted against Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. ARCHIBALD PLANTAGENET STUART WORTLEY, a Major in the Army, and a grandson of the late Lord Wharncliffe and of the late Duke of Rutland, and nephew of the Solicitor-General. Enters Parliament as a supporter of Lord Palmerston.

HORSHAM.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the persons having a life interest in the burgage lands and houses, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5105 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 6847, and its registered electors showed an increase from 557 to 703. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1832, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Cuckfield. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Norfolk, as steward of the borough. Its more noted members may be mentioned the late Duke of Norfolk, who sat as Earl of Surry from the passing of Catholic Relief Bill down to the Reform Act, being the first Catholic returned for an English constituency. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. R. H. Hurst, many years land steward to the late Duke of Norfolk; the Hon. R. C. Scarlett (now Lord Abinger), Lord Edward Howard, and by its present member.

MR. WILLIAM R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, a barrister of the Northern Circuit, and a nephew of the late Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey. Has sat for the borough since 1852, as a Liberal Conservative. Is opposed to the present system of the Income-tax, and has voted for inquiry into the Maynooth grant. Opposed Mr. Locke King's motion for extended suffrage, and supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

HUDDERSFIELD.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, being enfranchised under the Reform Act of that year. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 13,606 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 30,880; and its registered electors showed an increase from 668 to 1264, being more than double. The chief local influence is in the hands of Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Captain L. Fenton, Mr. John Blackburne, Mr. F. Ellis, Sir W. P. Wood, Q.C., Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Cobden, who sat in the last Parliament, and by its present member.

MR. EDWARD ACKROYD, a worsted-manufacturer in Huddersfield. Enters Parliament for the first time as a Liberal; in favour of progressive reform, national education, and sound practical measures for ameliorating the condition of the people. Being in favour of Lord Palmerston's policy in China, he succeeded in carrying his election against Mr. Cobden.

HULL, or KINGSTON-ON HULL.—This borough and port first returned two members conjointly to Parliament in 1319. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen and burgesses by birth or service, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 44,046 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 84,690, and its registered electors showed an increase from 3863 to 5221. Among its more noted members in former days may be mentioned the celebrated William Wilberforce and Sir Samuel Romilly. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Matthew D. Hill (now Recorder of Birmingham), Mr. W. Hutt, Mr. D. Carruthers, Sir Walter James, Mr. Wilberforce, Jun., Sir John Hamner, the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, Justice Watson, Mr. W. Digby Seymour, and its present members.

1. SIR JAMES CLAY, a cousin of Sir W. Clay, late M.P. for the Tower Hamlets. Re-enters Parliament for the borough in Feb. last on the elevation of Mr. Watson to the Judicial Bench. Is a Liberal, in favour of the ballot, and extended suffrage, opposed to Church-rates and to all religious disabilities.

2. LORD ASHLEY, eldest son of the Earl of Shaftesbury. He was for some time, we believe, in the Navy, and afterwards Secretary to Lord Palmerston. He enters Parliament for the first time as a Liberal Conservative, promising to give a general support to the Government of his relative, Lord Palmerston

HUNTINGDON.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1298. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 3257 in 1138, had risen at the last Census to 6291; and its registered electors showed a increase from 394 to 390. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the first Lord Mulgrave. Since the Reform Act it has been represented continuously by Chief Baron Pollock, down to his elevation to the Bench, and by its present members.

1. MR. THOMAS BARING, a younger brother of Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., member for Portsmouth; a merchant of London, and a Director of the Bank of England. Unsuccessfully contested London in 1844, and has sat for the borough since 1844. Is a Conservative and Protectionist, opposed to extension of the franchise and the Maynooth grant, and voted for Mr Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. JONATHAN PEEL, a younger brother of the late Sir Robert Peel, and a Major-General in the Army. He formerly sat for Norwich. He is a Liberal Conservative, in favour of free-trade, and voted against Ministers on the China question.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency which was at present fixed had risen at the last Census to 61 445, and its registered electors showed an increase from 2657 to 2852. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Manchester and the Earl of Sandwich. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord John Russell, who represented the county in the Parliament of 1806-7. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Mandeville (afterwards Duke of Manchester), Mr. J. B. Rooper, Mr. G. Thornhill, and by its present members.

1. MR. JAMES HOWARD, a supporter of Lord Derby, in favour of national religious education, and first returned in October, 1855, in the place of Lord Mandeville. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and voted against Ministers on the China question.

* 2. MR. EDWARD FELLOWES, a gentleman of landed property in the county and in Norfolk, and has sat for Huntingdon, the University of Inverness, since 1837. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions. Is elected by a double return with

* 3. MR. JOHN MOYER HEATHCOTE elected by a double return with Mr. Fellowes, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county, and is now returned for the first time as a general supporter of Lord Palmerston

HYTHE.—This borough and cinque port first returned two members to Parliament in 1298, but was disfranchised of one representative by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of Hythe, Folkestone, and the other adjoining parishes. Its population, which was 6003 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 13 164; and its registered electors showed an increase from 469 to 1856. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Radnor: but has lately passed into the hands of the Marjoribanks family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord George Germaine and Mr. Samuel Jones Loyd (now Lord Overstone). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. S. Marjoribanks, Lord Melgund (now M.P. for Clackmannan), Mr. Brockman, and its present member,

SIR JOHN WM. RAMSDEN, Bart., a gentleman of large property near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, who sat in the last Parliament for Taunton. Votes for the ballot, extension of the franchise, reform in Church and State and in the law, as also for religious liberty and secular education

* Those gentlemen are elected by a double return. In event of a petition not being presented, or a scrutiny not being entered into, a new writ will be issued forthwith to elect one of the honourable gentlemen will have to go through the ordeal of another contest

IPSWICH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen only to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 20,454 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 32,914, and its registered electors showed an increase from 1213 to 1638. Among its more noted members in former days may be mentioned Admiral Vernon, Sir Robert Stopford, and Sir Home Popham. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. Morrison, Mr. R. Wason, Mr. A. Dundas (now Christopher Hamilton-Nisbet), Mr. H. Tufnell, Sir T. J. Cochrane, Mr. Milner-Gibson, Mr. G. Rennie, Mr. T. Gladstone, Earl of Desart, Mr. J. N. Gladstone, Mr. S. Lane Fox, and Mr. (now Sir) Fitzroy Kelly. Its present members are

1. MR JOHN CHEVALLIER COBBOLD, a banker in the borough, of which he is a native, and Chairman of several railways connected with the Eastern Counties. Is a Conservative, and voted in favour of Protection; opposed to the Maynooth grant, and repeal of Jewish disabilities. Was first elected in 1847.

2. MR HUGH EDWARD ADAIR, son of Sir R. Adair, Bart.; he has sat for the borough since 1847. Is a Liberal, and votes for civil and religious liberty, Free-trade, extended franchise, and the ballot

KENDAL.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, being enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of Kendal and Kirkland. Its population, which was 11,577 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 11,229, and its registered electors showed an increase from 327 to 382. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1832 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Milnthorpe. The chief local influence is in the hands of Sir R. Tufton and the Earl of Lonsdale. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. G. W. Wood, Mr. James Brougham, Mr. John Barham, Mr. H. Warburton, and by its present member.

MR. GEORGE CARR GLYN, a partner in Messrs. Glyn's bank and a Director of the St. Katharine Docks. He has sat since 1847. Is a "decided" Liberal, in favour of Free-trade and extended suffrage; voted for Mr. L. King's motion and the ballot, but opposed to the Maynooth grant

KENT.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more, one for each division. Its population which was 479,155 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 615,769, and its registered electors showed an increase from 13,704 to 16,486. This increase is mainly in the suburban portions of West Kent. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis Camden and the Earls of Winchilsea, Romney, and Amherst. Since the Reform Act the *Eastern Division* has been represented by Mr. J. P. Plumptre, the late Right Hon. Sir P. Knatchbull, Mr. W. Deedes, and by its present members.

1. SIR BROOK WM. BRIDGES, a landowner of large property near Canterbury, and sat for a short time in 1852; a strong supporter of the Established Church and Church rates and religious education; opposed to the Maynooth grant and the admission of Jews.

2. SIR EDWARD CHOLMELEY DERING, a Baronet of large landed property, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county. Has sat since 1841; was returned as a Liberal Conservative; votes for Free-trade, agricultural relief, a moderate extension of the franchise to educated classes, and well-considered reforms

The *Western Division* since the Reform Act has been represented by Sir W. Geary, Mr. T. Rider, Mr. T. Law Hodges, Colonel Austen, Sir E. Filmer, Lord Marsham (now Earl of Romney), and by its present members.

1. MR. CHARLES WYKEHAM MARTIN, late M.P. for Newport, Isle of Wight. A Liberal, and was elected a few weeks previous to the dissolution on the death of Sir E. Filmer. In favour of civil and religious liberty, the Maynooth grant, Mr. Locke King's motion for extending the franchise, and for the ballot. Supported Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. JAMES WHATMAN, son-in-law of the late Marquis Cornwallis, and late M.P. for Maidstone. A Liberal, and advocates the views of the present Government, whom he supported by his vote on the China question.

KIDDERMINSTER.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of £10 householders. Its population, which was 20,168 in 1831, had fallen at the last Census to 14,462; but its registered electors showed an increase from 390 to 495. By Lord John Russel's Reform Bill of 1832, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Stourbridge. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Ward, and some also belongs to Lord Foley. It has been represented by Mr. R. Godson, Q.C., Mr. John Best, and by its present member.

THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT LOWE, Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster of the Forces, who formerly practised as a barrister at Sydney, which city he represented in the Legislative Council. Is in favour of general reform, extended franchise, and the Maynooth grant. Opposed Mr Cobden's motion on China. It will be remembered by our readers that Mr. Kidderminster earned for itself a most unenviable notoriety for a riot at the recent election, which resulted in a fierce and brutal attack on the person of the right hon. gentleman, who with difficulty escaped violence of the mob by taking refuge in the house of one of the local clergy

KNARESBOROUGH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1553. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgage tenants only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders, including those of the hamlet of Scriven. Its population, which was 6253 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 5536, and its registered electors showed a corresponding decrease from 378 to 343. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1832 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Harrogate. The local influence, formerly in the hands of the Duke of Devonshire, has passed away. Among its more noted members in former times may be mentioned Sir James Mackintosh, the Right Hon. G. Tierney, and Lord Brougham Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. John Richards, Mr. B. Rotch, Mr. A. Lawson, Mr. H. Rich, Hon. Charles Langdale, Mr. W. B Ferrand, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Dent, Mr. Westhead, now M.P. for York), and by its present members.

1. MR. THOMAS COLLINS, a barrister of the Northern Circuit He is returned as a supporter of Lord Derby, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. He sat for the borough for a short time in 1851-52

2. MR BASIL THOMAS WOOD, a barrister-at-law, who has sat for the borough since 1852. He is a Liberal Conservative, and is in favour of moderate reform and Free-trade, opposed to the Maynooth grant, and to any return to agricultural protection. He voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

LAMBETH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised by the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 154,613 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 251,346; and its registered electors showed the astonishing increase of more than four hundred per cent, having risen from 6 to 1317. It has been represented by the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt. Sir Benjamin Hawes, Mr. Charles Pearson (the City Solicitor), Mr. W. A. Wilkinson; and by its present members,

1. MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, a merchant in London, and a common councilman; he formerly sat for Coventry. He is well known for his strong views on economy in the administration of the Army, Navy, and public offices. He is in favour of secular education, extended franchise, the ballot, and retrenchment. He supported Mr. Cobden on the China question, and voted against Ministers on the division.

2. MR WILLIAM ROUFELL, son of a wealthy lead-smelter in the borough, who is said to have conveyed to his son on attaining his majority a few years since, property to the amount of half a million sterling. He now enters Parliament as an independent Liberal, pledged to further reform, ballot, and extension of the franchise; "desires to make the House of Commons the House of the People."

LANCASTER.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the resident freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 13,613 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 15,168; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1109 to 1392. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Lonsdale and Derby, and the Duke of Hamilton. Since the Reform Act it has been returned by Mr. F. M. Stewart, Mr. C. Wharton, Mr. R. B. Armstrong, Mr. Thomas Greene (who sat almost uninterruptedly for twenty-five years), and by its present members.

1. MR. SAMUEL GREGSON, an East India merchant in the City. He is a Liberal, and has sat since 1852. He is in favour of Free-trade and progressive reform. He supports the Maynooth grant, and voted with Ministers on the China question

2. MR WILLIAM JAMES GARNETT, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county, a banker-at-law. He is now returned, for the first time, as a Liberal Conservative; in favour of progressive reform, and gradual extension of the franchise, though opposed to the ballot. Is not prepared to withdraw the Maynooth grant.

LANCASHIRE.—This county palatine first returned two members in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more, one for each division. Its population, which was 1,336,854 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 2,031,346, and its registered electors showed an increase from 76,823 to 78,489. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Derby and Burlington, in the North, and the Earls of Ellesmere and Sefton and Lord Skelmersdale in the South. The *Northern Division* has been represented since the Reform Act by the present Earl of Derby (who sat as Mr and Lord Stanley till called to the Upper House, in 1844), Mr. Talbot Clifton, Mr. James Heywood, and by the present members,

1. MR. JOHN WILSON PATTEN, brother-in-law of Sir John Yarde Buller. He has sat since 1832, and is a Liberal Conservative. Was formerly Chairman of Committees of the House. Votes for Free-trade, reform in taxation, and the continuance of the Maynooth grant. Is opposed to the ballot, and leaves the Sunday recreation an open question. Paired in favour of Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. LORD LATHOM, eldest son of the Earl of Burlington. Now first returned to Parliament, as an unpledged supporter of the present Ministry, in favour of moderate reform

Since the Reform Act the *Southern Division* has been represented by Mr G. W. Wood, Lord Molyneux (afterwards Earl of Sefton), Lord Francis Egerton (afterwards Earl of Ellesmere), Mr. W. Entwisle, Mr. Liberal, Mr. R. B. Wilbraham, and by its present members.

1. MR. WILLIAM BROWN, an American merchant at Liverpool, of which city he was formerly an Alderman. He was first chosen for the division in 1846. He is a Liberal, and votes for Free-trade and extended franchise. He has recently made a most munificent donation of a public library to his fellow-citizens at Liverpool. He did not vote on the China question.

2. MR JOHN CHEETHAM, a merchant and manufacturer at Liverpool. He has sat for the division since 1852. He is an advanced Liberal. He votes for the ballot, Free-trade, extended suffrage, and Parliamentary reform, as also for the admission of Jews. He opposes the Maynooth grant. He did not vote on the China question

LAUNCESTON.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, but was deprived of one member under the Reform Act in 1832. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the town, and of the disfranchised borough of Newport, Cornwall. Its population, which was 5394 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6005; and its registered electors showed an increase from 243 to 361. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1832 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Camelford, which itself returned members to Parliament until disfranchised under the Reform Act. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Northumberland. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the great Earl St. Vincent, Mr. W. Mitford (author of the "History of Greece"), and the late Sir John Malcolm. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Lord Harding (as the Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge), Admiral Bowles, and its present member.

1. THE RIGHT HON. JOSCELINE WM. PERCY, a younger son of the Earl of Beverley (who is heir to the Dukedom of Northumberland), and brother of Lord Lovaine, M.P. He is a Tory and Protectionist; opposed to the Maynooth grant, to Reform, to abolition of Church-rates, and admission of Jews. He has sat since 1852. He paired in favour of Mr. Cobden's resolutions

LEEDS.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders within the borough. Its population, which was 123,393 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 172,270; and its registered electors showed an increase from 4577 to 6406. It has been represented by the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Beckett, Sir Edward Baines, the late Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. W. Adam, Mr. J. G Marshall, and by its present members.

1. THE RIGHT HON. MATTHEW TALBOT BAINES, a son of the late member of the same name. He is Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and has been President of the Poor-law Board. He is an advanced Liberal; has sat since 1852. He supports the Maynooth grant, and he voted with his colleagues on the China question

2. MR. ROBERT HALL, a barrister, with some local influence. He is now returned to Parliament for the first time, as an "advanced" Conservative

LEICESTER.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen and resident householders, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the borough and its liberties. Its population, which was 60,512 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 60,584; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1276 to 1565. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Rutland, but it is not great. Among its more noted members in former times may be mentioned the name of Sir Edward Coke. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr W. Evans, Mr Wynn Ellis, Mr Serj. Gaulburn, Mr. J. Goddard, Lord Hotham, Mr. Ellsworth, Sir Joshua Walmsley, Mr. Heard, Mr. Baines, Mr. A. Ellis, Mr. R. Gardner, and by its present members.

1. MR. CHARLES PAGET, a local manufacturer. Was first elected in 1856 on Mr. Gardner's death. He is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise, the ballot, and Mr. Locke King's motion. He votes for the Maynooth grant, and supported Ministers on the China question

2. MR. CHARLES JOHN DOE, a son of the late member, Mr. R. Harris. Is a Nonconformist; he is now returned for the first time, as an advanced Liberal, independent of party.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more, one for each division. Its population, which was 197,093 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 230,303; and its registered electors showed an increase from 4,000 to 4,500. The chief influence is in the hands of the ducal family of Rutland, the Earls of Stamford and Ferrers, and the Marquis of Hastings. Since the Reform Act the *Northern Division* has been represented by Mr. Charles Manners, the Marquis of Granby (now Duke of Rutland), Mr. C. March Phillipps, and its present members,

1. MR. EDWARD BASIL FARNHAM, a gentleman of large property in the county, who declined to stand in the Conservative interest since 1837. He is in favour of a revision of the system of taxation and repeal of the Malt tax, are opposed to the grant to Maynooth. He voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. LORD JAMES MANNERS, a younger brother of the present Duke of Rutland. He sat in the two last Parliaments for Colchester. Is a staunch Conservative and Anglo-Church man, and at one time attached himself very closely to the High Church party. Was for some time inclined to be a follower of Sir R. Peel; but when Lord Derby came into power he was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests. Is not prepared, however, to withdraw the Maynooth grant Voted for Mr Cobden's resolutions.

Since the Reform Act the *Southern Division* has been represented by Mr. Edward Dawson, Mr. T. Frewen Turner, Sir Henry Halford (who has just retired after twenty-five years of public service), and by the present members,

1. MR. CHARLES WILLIAM PACKE, who was first elected in 1835. Is a Conservative and Protectionist, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr Cobden's resolutions on the China question

2. VISCOUNT KIRKWALL, eldest son of the Earl of Orkney. Is now first returned to Parliament, as a supporter of Lord Derby's party We believe he is opposed to the Maynooth grant

LEOMINSTER.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the capital burgesses and scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5249 in 1832, had slightly fallen in the last Census to 5214; and its registered electors showed a still larger decrease, viz., from 779 to 551. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1832 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Bayward and Kington. The chief local influence has been for three generations in the hands of the Arkwright family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Mr. Hill, the celebrated collector and illustrator of classical literature, the late Lord Melbourne, and Rowland Stephenson, the fraudulent banker. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Feilden, Mr. Gladding of Yorkshire, Mr C. Greenaway, Mr. Thomas Bish of lottery renown, Mr. (now Vice-Chancellor) Wigram, Mr. (now Sir Henry) Barkly, Mr. F. Peel, the late Mr. G. Arkwright, Mr. A. G. Stapleton, and by its present members

1. MR. GATHORN HARDY, son of the late Mr. Hardy, long M.P. for Bradford. Was first returned in 1856, as a Conservative, on the death of Mr. Arkwright. Is an advanced national religious education, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China

2. MR. JOHN POLLARD WILLOUGHBY, an East India Director, who formerly held some high civil appointments in India. He is returned as a Liberal Conservative, but is ready to give a conditional support to the present Government.

LEWES.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the old borough and those of two adjoining parishes. Its population, which was 6383 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9533; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 872 to 713, occasioned by the dying off of the old freemen. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Chichester and the Blunt family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and the late Lord Abinger as Sir James Scarlett. Since the reform Act it has been represented by Mr. T. R Kemp (the builder of Kemp-town, at Brighton), Mr. C. R. Blunt, Lord Cantilupe, Mr. S. Harford, Sir Howard Elphinstone, Mr. R Ferrer, and by its present members

1. THE RIGHT HON. HENRY FITZROY, a younger brother of Lord Southampton, who is descended from the ducal family of Grafton. Has held many subordinate offices, and was Secretary for the Home Department, a Lord of the Admiralty, and Chairman of Committees. Has acted as deputy in the Speaker's chair during Mr Lefevre's absence through illness, and it was thought that he would have been chosen as the Liberal candidate for the Speakership in the new Parliament. Is a Liberal, and uniformly supports the present Government, with which he is so closely connected.

2. THE HON. HENRY BOUVERIE WILLIAM BRAND, a younger brother of Lord Dacre. He has sat since 1852, and is a supporter of Lord Palmerston's Ministry. Was formerly Private Secretary to Sir G. Grey; and votes for Free-trade, further reform, and extended suffrage. Supports the Maynooth grant, and voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

(*To be continued in our next.*)

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From the "Lancet."—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-Bottles introduced by Mr ELAM." 196, Oxford-street. Whether for weaning, rearing by hand, or occasional feeding, they are quite unrivalled. 7s. 6d each.

LADIES NURSING.—NEW NIPPLE SHIELDS, for taking away all pain in nursing, promoting and immediately curing, cracked or sore nipples.—BENJAMIN ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. 4s. 6d., by post, 9d extra

MOHAIR CARMELITES,
1500 pc., all at 7½d. per yard.
Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON, 103, 5, 6, and 7, Oxford-street, London.

PATTERNS of NEW SILKS.
PETER ROBINSON begs leave to call particular attention to the following Recent Purchases in the Silk Department:—
2000 RICH FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
considerably under present value.
Several Cheap Lots of Striped and Checked Stocks from £1 5s. 6d. the Full Dress. Well worthy the attention of families.
All the New Colours in
The Bayadère Bar Glacés, 1½ Guinea the Full Dress.
The Raised Satin Bar Glacés, £1 15s. 6d.
The New Donelli Bar Glacés, £1 19s 6d.
300 Dozens of Rich Chené Glacés.
Pu chased, under Peculiar Advantages a Manufacturer s Stock of Rich Plaid Silks, which, taking into consideration the great advance in the price of the raw material, will be found Remarkably Cheap.
N.B. Ladies supplied a Large Variety of Patterns
Post-free on application
PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, Oxford-street.

SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS of LAST YEAR'S SILKS
At PETER ROBINSON'S, Oxford-street, London.
PATTERNS SENT POST-FREE

OPERA MANTLES, in every shade of Colour, and Lined throughout with Silk, and Quilted, from 10s 6d.
Waterproof Tweed Mantles, from 13s. 6d.
The New Riding Jacket, 21s. 6d.
Glace Silk Mantles, from 1 to 4 guineas.
Rich Velvet Mantles, from 3 guineas upwards.
PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, and 107, Oxford-street.

MOURNING ORDERS
At PETER ROBINSON'S
Family and Complete Mourning Warehouse
From the immense business done by this house with country customers, P. R. is enabled to supply large orders at a very reas onable cost, and to send goods for selection to any part free of expense
Always on hand, a very large stock of
SILKS, MANTLES, and BONNETS;
Also every description of Goods in the Place, warranted of the best manufacture, and at moderate prices
COURT MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.
Complete and Reliable Assortment of CHILDREN'S MOURNING kept made up ready for immediate use; and a note to the warehouse, a sample or a description, will insure the articles being sent forthwith.
Address, PETER ROBINSON, Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street London.

MOURNING MANTLES and BONNETS, a very large and superb Stock, at extremely moderate prices. Novelties from Paris every Month, at PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street.

BLACK SILKS.—Patterns of all the New Silks to be awarded for Dunapes, Royals, Widows' Silks, the new Cord d Ecosse. All recommended for durable wear. Also silk Barège made with 6 cords in great variety.—Address, PETER ROBINSON Mourning Warehouse 103, Oxford-street

NEW FABRICS for MOURNING
THE DELHI CASHMERE,
THE CRAPE PARAMATTA,
THE CRAPE BAZZARINE,
THE BARÈGE PARAMATTA,
all highly recommended for durable wear.—Patterns free, to be obtained on a pt PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street, London.

CAPPER, SON, and CO., Linendrapers to the Queen, 69, Gracechurch-street, City, during the alteration of their Front Building, will submit to the Public their extensive basement Stock, in the Family Linen, Silk Mercery, General Drapery, and Ladies and Infants' Outfitting Business.
The temporary entrance to the shop is at 170, Fenchurch-street, the 5th door from the corner of Gracechurch-street, E.C.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT.
Established A.D. 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS,
Trimmed and Furnished,
ready for use, are kept in every size of carriage.
BABIES' BASKETS,
Trimmed and Furnished
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY LINEN,
which are sent home
throughout the Kingdom in a box of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND ALL COLONIES,
for Ladies, and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT.
Established A.D. 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
sent home, free of carriage
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.

CAPPER SON, and MOON, 164, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.
BASSINETS from 30s. to 300s.
BASS LINES.
Books giving descriptions and prices sent gratis.

CAPPER, SON, and MOON, 164, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING.
TROUSSEAUX.
Books giving descriptions and prices sent gratis.

MARITANA.—"The most graceful Mantle produced this Season."—FARMER and ROGERS solicit especial attention to their NEW [illegible] mantles, newly designed to be worn [illegible] Also a large variety of new and [illegible] patterns. FARMER and ROGERS, 171, Regent-street, and 67, Burlington-arcade.

INDIA and CHINA SHAWLS.—FARMER and ROGERS are now exhibiting in their [illegible] India Rooms [illegible] assortment of [illegible] most increasing of business in this department of [illegible] Also a large assortment of [illegible] shawls in England [illegible] Scotland, Ireland, and [illegible] Shetland. FARMER and ROGERS, 171, Regent-street, and 67, Burlington-arcade. The [illegible] Patterns [illegible] W. The [illegible] Depository of [illegible] Shawls, price 63s., cannot be purchased in any other establishment.

NOTICE.—The PATENT PALLIUM-JAY and SMITH, the Inventors and Patentees of this extensive [illegible] and elegant mantle, the model of which is mechanically constructed to rise and fall at pleasure [illegible] by so [illegible] to the Head without touching the [illegible] by so [illegible] to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that due notice will be given when the various [illegible] complete The modern mantle submitted to the [illegible] ALBERT PALLIUM, PATENT [illegible] and an explanation of which appeared in the Fashions for May in last month's Journal, is [illegible] at the Show-rooms of the Firm from which orders are [illegible] to deliver in May. The invention is patented in England, France, and Belgium.
The SPONSALIA, 249, Regent-street.

NEW MANTLES at the SPONSALIA.—The ROYAL SHIBERE MANTLE, invented by JAY and SMITH, and [illegible] according to Act of Parliament, is acknowledged to be the most graceful and useful Mantle of the Season. The Mantles from Paris, constructed exclusively for the Sponsalia, are magnificent combinations of Lace with Silk and Velvet. Mantles from 1 Guinea to 50 Guineas. Jackets from 10s to 3l Guineas.
The SPONSALIA, 249, Regent-street.

IMPORTANT to LADIES.—CARTER and HOUSTON beg to inform their patronesses and Ladies generally that increase of business has necessitated a REMOVAL to more convenient premises, No. 86, REGENT-STREET (two doors from their late establishment). Their show-rooms will be found to contain novelties in Corsets and Stays, and they beg us to be favoured with a visit.
A Single Stay carriage-free to any part of the United Kingdom.
The Elast-c Bodice, 12s. 6d. | The Self-adjusting Corset, 15s. 6d.
An Illustrated Book sent on receipt of a postage-stamp.
Crinoline Skirts, from 7s. 6d. | Spring Steel Skirts, 15s.
Whalebone Skirts, 7s. 6d. | Air-Tube Skirts, 18s.
Carter and Houston. 86, Regent-street. 6, Blackfriars-road; 5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich and Crystal Palace.

SILKS for the MILLION!—50,000 yards of the best and most showy Annual Flowerseeds for 5s. 6d., 21 for 5s 6d., or 3s. free. will produce for their successful cultivation Any of the above sent free, by post, on receipt of postage-stamps.—BUTLER and M'CULLOCH, Seedsmen (established upwards of 100 years), opposite Southampton-street, Covent-garden Market, London.—N.B. Bedding Plants supplied at moderate prices.

BONNETS.—STAGG and MANTLE have just opened a suite of new Show Rooms, which are now replete with every variety in Straw and Millinery Bonnets N B Ladies are respectfully informed that the above department is established expressly to supply every article at the lowest price
STAGG and MANTLE, 7, 8, and 9, Leicester-square, and 8, Leicester-street, W.C.

PATTERNS of the NEW SILKS and other fabrics for Walking, Evening, and Wedding Dresses, Family Mourning, &c.,
Sent post-free to all parts of the world
Address to KING and CO., Regent-street London

PATTERNS SENT POST-FREE.
THE NEW SPRING SILKS at KING'S,
243, Regent-street,
and Centre Transept, Crystal Palace,
greatly reduced in price
Striped Silks,
£1 1s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Checked Silks,
£1 5s. 6d.
Jasper Silks,
£1 19s. 6d.
Broaded Silks,
£1 17s. 6d.
Flounced Silks,
£2 2s.
Moiré Antique Silks,
£2 10s. 6d.
The New French Chené Silks
1s. 6d. per yard, wide width.
Usually sold at 2s. 6d. per yard
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London

PATTERNS SENT POST-FREE
NEW SUMMER DRESSES at KING'S,
243, Regent-street,
and Centre Transept, Crystal Palace.
French Brilliants,
5s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Flounced Muslins,
3s. 9d. to 21s. 6d.
Mousseline de Soies,
12s 6d.
Flounced Barèges,
15s. 6d. to 25s. 6d
Address to King and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS SENT POST FREE.
NEW MOURNING FABRICS at KING'S,
243, Regent-street
Black Grape Cloths,
3s. 6d. the full dress.
Bareges,
3s. 6d
Cashmeres,
12s. 6d
Persians,
15s.
5 hour Bareges,
15s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.
Flounced Silks and Moiré Antiques,
£2 19s. 6d.
Address to King and Co., 243, Regent-street, London.

A BOON to LADIES in the COUNTRY.—The RESILIENT BODICE and CORSALETTO DE MEDICI are most positive, without exception, the most perfect, comfortable, health-giving, Stays within reach of every lady in the land that they have become to thousands upon thousands not only a luxury, but a necessity, alike in regard to health, elegance, and convenience. Illustrated descriptive prospectus, details of prices, self-measurement papers, &c., post-free—M. AMES MARION and MAITLAND, Patentees, 226, 227, Strand (4 doors from Temple Bar).

SILK FLOUNCES EXTRAORDINARY.—MESSRS. JAMES SPENCE and CO. have just purchased a large lot of RICH FLOUNCED SILKS, in a variety of Colours and Patterns, for which they are enabled to sell (during the present month) at half their value, some goods now selling in the trade at 70s 6d in Robes. Inspection invited.—77 and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE of DISTINGUISHED NOVELTIES, in RICH SILKS, for Court Trains, Dinner, Evening, Wedding, and Promenade.
Rich Brocades, commencing at 2 Guineas the full dress
Moiré Antiques, commencing at 2½ Guineas the full dress
Flounced Silk Robes, commencing at 3 Guineas the full dress
Check of Stripes Stock, commencing at 1½ Guinea the full dress
Patterns sent to any part Address, W. V. SHEATH, 264, Regent-street, London

REAL BRUSSELS FLOUNCES,
SQUARES, LACE, &c., at SHEATH'S, 264, Regent-street.
Beautiful Brussels Point Flounces, from 8 to 20 Guineas the Set.
Ditto Ditto Ditto Lace, from 5s. 6d. to 3l. per yard
Bridal Squares and Scarfs, 1s. to 3 Guineas each
Handkerchiefs, 10s 6d to 6 Guineas each
W. W SHEATH, 264, Regent-street London

The most Fashionable and elegant Summer Wear for Millinery Dress, is by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, dated 1851 and 1854
FALMER'S BRILLIANTINE
LINEN, as supplied to her Majesty the Queen and exhibited at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham Warranted not to lose their beautiful lustre, however frequently washed, and is the most attractive appearing fabric to and only to be obtained, by those patent processes. In all qualities of yard-wide linen, for dresses, mantles, washcloth, children's dresses, and gentlemen's shirts, &c.
Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,
ARTHUR DOBSON, Belfast, Ireland.

EVERY LADY should send for a Packet of richly-perforated TISSUE for FIRE-PAPERS, to be made up in the fashionable style. Eight stamps.—R. PETERS, Turl, Magdalene

GEORGE HOBSON calls the attention of Gentlemen to his New Patterns in SUMMER TROUSERINGS, Price 12s. 6d. per Pair, Angola Alpaca, Also his new Light Cloth OVERCOAT for Spring and Autumn wear, at 30s. Inexpensive with honesty. GEORGE HOBSON, 69, Gracechurch-street, London. No connection with a person copying his name in the same street.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Mr. and Mrs HART, 31, Newcastle-street, Strand, continue giving the highest prices for every description of Ladies and gentlemen's WEARING APPAREL, also brocaded, satin, and velvet dresses, regimentals, uniforms point-lace, India shawls, Court-trains, trinkets, books, furniture, miscellaneous property, &c. Ladies or gentlemen punctually waited on at their residences any time or distance, by addressing as above. Parcels sent from the country, the utmost value remitted by Post-office order per return.—Established 1751.

EDWARD GRIFFIN, HAIRCUTTER, of 162, Strand, has permission to make public that he has entirely DISPOSED of his BUSINESS to Mr Baker-street to the Original Tonsorialists by his system of Cutting, and that after a number of fruitless experiments has been tried.

JONES'S FLESH SOAP,
is par pocket, allays irritation, and produces a soft and healthy skin He has had a thought for Rat and Mouse, and Cheese.—Jones and Sons, near the Asiatic Islington, London N

JAMES LEWIS'S MARROW OIL for the HAIR, Jockey Club Frangipanni, and Wood-Violet Perfumes for the Handkerchief, and Iodine Soap for the Skin.—Manufactory, 6, Berners-buildings, Holborn; and Sydney Works.

SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S PRIMROSE SOAP.—The attention of Families, Housekeepers, Laundresses, &c., is directed to this now well-known and highly-appreciated domestic article, which, possessing all the properties of a Yellow Soap, is said the most economical that can possibly be obtained for general household purposes. It is sold by most of the respectable Oilmen and Grocers in London, at the price of the common ordinary yellow soap. Its particular object is observe that "John Knight, Primrose, York-place, St George's-fields" is stamped on each bar

THE BEST OIL in the WORLD.—Pure French Colza Oil, 5s. per gallon.—Messrs. Lemaire, of Paris.—Sole Depot the LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 76, New Bond-street. Moderator globes, chimneys, colonal. Repairs, &c., by French workmen, at Paris prices

GRIFFITH'S LICHFIELD ALES, now well known in the home and colonial markets, may be obtained in cask of Eighteen Gallons and upwards in London, of H. Morgan, 291 Tooley-street London-bridge Liverpool T. S. Arbuthnot and Son Hammond place, Dublin, H. Lincoln, 14, Fownes-street, Birmingham, P. Thomson, 68, New-street; Shrewsbury, T. Southan, Wine Cop, Leamington, J. Hunton, Silver-street, and C. John and Arthur Griffith, Brewery, Lichfield. East India Pale Ale, 30s per 18-gallon cask; and strong mild and table ales, at various prices, both for trade and family purposes.

CHOICE FLORIST FLOWER-SEEDS, in the following sized packets—Mixed Double Carnations, 1s; Mixed Double Picotees, 1s.; Mixed Cinerarie, 1s.; Stage Auricula, 1s.; Mixed Polyanthus, 1s.; Mixed Calceolarias, 2s 6d.; Mixed Double Hollyhock, 1s. to 2s. 6d. Imported German Intermediate and Brompton Stocks, mixed, 1s. each; larger packets, separate colours, 2s.; Double German Wallflower, 1s., 1s 6d., and 2s. 6d. 15 packets of the best and most showy Annual Flowerseeds for 5s. 6d., 21 for 5s 6d., or 3s. free. will produce for their successful cultivation Any of the above sent free, by post, on receipt of postage-stamps.—BUTLER and M'CULLOCH, Seedsmen (established upwards of 100 years), opposite Southampton-street, Covent-garden Market, London.—N.B. Bedding Plants supplied at moderate prices.

SELECT PLANTS, post-free, at the annexed Prices.—12 fine distinct Verbenas, 2s 6d; 12 fine distinct Pelargoniums, 2s. 12 fine varieties Fuchsias, 2s.; 12 fine Belgian Dahlias, 2s. Descriptive Catalogue free on application.—From WILLIAM KNIGHT, Florist, 67, High-street, Battle, Sussex.

REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES!!!
First Delivery of all the New and Brilliant Colours for Spring, in every size, with the Registered VICTORIA BANDALETTE FASTENING ATTACHED, Complete.
ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE PER PAIR.
The Best Fitting
and Most Durable Glove to be procured at Any Price!!!
Address, RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London,
Sole Inventors and Patentees of the
VICTORIA BANDALETTE, or
SUPPORTING FASTENER!!!
N.B. Sample Pairs forwarded for two extra stamps.

THE NEW SPRING SILKS
At RUMBELL and OWEN'S,
PANTHEON OF COMMERCE.
The Piccolomini Bar Glacés .. .. 1s.
The Victoria Bar Glacés .. .. 1s 6d. Extra length of 12
The Checked Glacés .. .. 1s 6d. yards thrown
The Ruined Satin Bar Glacés .. .. 1s 6d. for
The Milanese Glacés .. .. 1s 6d. 41 in. wide.
The Crossover Bar Glacés .. .. 1s 6d. Widest width.
The Jelaptic Checked Glacés .. .. 1s 6d.
The Bayadere Bar Glacés .. .. 1s 6d.
A large variety of patterns sent post-free.
N.B. Messrs. R. and O. beg to state that they allow the full length of twelve yards, whilst selling to the dress of the above rich silks as the price quoted, ten yards, as advertised by other houses, not being sufficient quantity to make a dress.
Address, Rumbell and Owen, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

THE NEW TRIAD MANTLE!!
At RUMBELL and OWEN'S,
Prize One Guinea
The above novelty is produced in all the new and brilliant shades of colours for Spring, composed of the finest Prunella Cloth, richly trimmed with Silk Velvet and the new Fan Fringe.
The New Velvet Mantles, from 3½ Guineas.
Ladies' Mantles, in every size and colour.
Opera Mantles, lined with silk, richly trimmed, 18s. 6d. complete.
The New Pr omenade Jacket, 12s 6d
The New Riding Jacket, 18s. 6d
The New Piccadilly Jacket, 21s
The New Cloth and Silk Jacket, 25s
N.B. The Jacket Department is under the entire management of Herr Kler, from Berlin, Dantel German artists and cutter
Address—Rumbell and Owen, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

FRENCH BAREGE ROBES at 12s. 9d. each, containing nearly 20 yards, the usual price being 21s. Thousands of similar dresses were supplied by this Firm to Ladies others last season, with great universal satisfaction.—HARVEY and CO., LAMBETH HOUSE (next the Railway Arch), Westminster road.—Patterns free.

FLOUNCED MUSLINS,
The whole of those Robes reduced to 10s. 9d.;
some were 50s
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY,
16, Oxford-street.

MUSLINS of the PAST SEASON
The whole of the Stock of
THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY
is to cleared out at ridiculous prices for cash goods.
Patterns Free.—16. OXFORD-STREET.

THE NEW BUFF MORNING ROBE,
WORN by the EMPRESS.
The most Elegant, Becoming, and Recherché, for Morning Wear,
Price 9d Per Yard
Made up in the French style for 3s. 6d. extra.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY,
16, Oxford-street.

MOURNING MUSLINS.
The largest varieties in the Kingdom.
Patterns post-free.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY,
16, Oxford-street.

MUSLINS JUST ARRIVED.
The Largest Varieties in the Kingdom.
Patterns post-free.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY,
16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new dieteich needle. Price 1s. 0d., 1s. 3d., 1s 6d. a stamps 6s 9d. the half-dozen, by post 6s 9d.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY. 16, OXFORD-STREET

TO LADIES.—IMPORTANT SALE.—
MADAME IRRE has the honour to announce that, desiring herself solely to Wedding and Wholesale Orders, she has decided on SELLING OFF her entire STOCK of FRENCH MILLINERY, &c. The SALE will TAKE PLACE from the 15th MAY to the 15th JUNE, by Catalogue apply to Madame Irre, 43, Conduit-street, W.—N.B. Now priced lists for Trousseaux and Outfits, at £30, £40, £50, £70, £90, £100, £150, £200. Patterns may be executed at the shortest notice. No samples or single articles sold.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
Second delivery and unrivalled display
of the above Goods at
THE PEACE DEPOT,
BEECH and BENRALL, the BEE-HIVE, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, are now offering the Newest Designs in Two Thousand yards of Striped, Checked, Chené, and Glacé Silks, at 2½s. 6d., 2s. 6d. 3s. 6d., and 3s. 6d
the full Dress
12,000 RICH SILK ROBES,
for two or three flounces, suited to Promenade, Dinner,
or Evening Wear,
at 6½s. 6d., 10s. 6d., to 3 guineas (great Bargains).
(Full length for Body and Trimming included.)
N.B. Patterns for inspection postage-free to any part.

ELEGANT FOREIGN FLOUNCED
BAREGE, BALZARINE, and MUSLIN ROBES now on
SALE at BEECH and BENRALL'S, the BEE-HIVE,
63 and 64, Edgware-road, London,
at the following REDUCED PR CES —
11s. 9d. 15s. 9d., 18s. 9d., 21s. 9d., 25s. 6d.
(Extra quantity for Trimming and Body included.)
N.B. Patterns for inspection postage-free to any part.

SPRING NOVELTIES.—Rich Flounced Silk Dresses, 2½, 3½, and 4 Guineas; a large assortment of New Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Figures, 1s. 9d. to 1½gs. per yard; superb Novelties for Court Costume, in Rempadour, Medallion Chené and the richest Glacés, from 2½gs. to 3½gs. per yard. Patterns of the most novel and elegant designs
An immense stock of the most brilliant Moiré Antiques, 4½ guineas the B.be, and Family Mourning of every description
SEWELL and CO., Silk Mercers to her Majesty, Compton House, Frith-street and Compton-street, Soho, London.

PARIS.—37, Boulevart des Capucines.—The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE is decidedly the most important as well as most fash onable establishment in Paris for novelties of the first rank. All the elegant Fancy Goods of the season, Shawls, Dresses, Silks, Bonnets des Bal and French Shawls are of their own manufacture. Their brocaded Cashmeres, Barèges, and Organdies are made on the finest Cachemires. These advantages enable the Proprietors to supply Paris at manufacturers' prices.
N.B. Ladies are at full liberty to visit the Warerooms without being required to purchase.
Compagnie Lyonnaise, 37, Boulevart des Capucines.

FASHIONABLE PARISIAN MILLINERY,
in the best taste and newest materials.—Bonnets for the Season, 21s.; Silk Bonnets, 10s. 6d.; Crape Bonnets, 10s. 6d.; Bridal Hats, 21s.; Straw Bonnets, Caps, Coiffures, Wreaths and Flowers. A great variety now on view at the EMPRESS, 305 and 307 Regent-street. Patterns of the CAMPAIGN or FOLDING BONNET, which packs in a box two inches deep, and surpasses all bonnets for elegance, convenience, and lightness. Price as above. J. and E. SMITH'S system of Measurement, sent post-free, enables Ladies to order these Bonnets from all parts of the country with certainty of fit.—J. and E. Smith, 304, Regent-street (opposite Beak-street), London.

LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING,
Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers,
Dressing Gowns and Children's Vests, Hose
All of the best material and work, at wholesale prices.
Detailed lists sent by Post on application to
WHITELOCK and SON, General Outfitters, 166, Strand, W.C.

CITY JUVENILE DEPOT.—BABY-LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING WAREHOUSES.—Ladies' Night-dresses, work warranted, 6 for 12s.; Ladies' Chemises, 6 for 9s. 6d.; Baby Dresses, 6 for 7s. 9d.; Ladies' Long Slips, finished, 3s. 11d. each with bandsome needlework. 4s. 11d. Higher-class goods proportionately cheap, and the largest wholesale in London to select from Infants' Braided Cashmere Cloaks, 6s. 11d. to 10s 6d; Fashionable Circular Ditto, Hood Silk, 22s. 6d.; Infants Cashmere and Satin Hoods, elegantly braided, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; Infants' Cashmere Pelisses, from 5s 1 d. to 21s.; Boys' Tunic Suits, 3s. 11d. to 10s 6d; Coat, to fasten up front, 3s 11d.; not obtainable elsewhere, our novel Cr ss-ways Braid (patented), unanimously triumph. An Illustrated Price-list sent free on application. Orders inclosing a remittance promptly attended to.—W. H. TURNER, 68, 69, and 70, Bishopsgate street Corner of Union-street, London.

LADIES' JOUPON ISABELLE PATENT STEEL PETTICOATS. 16s. 6d.; real Crinoline Petticoats, from 10s 6d. All the new makes in French and English Corsets. List of Prices and self-measurement free.—GEORGE ROBERTS, Stay Merchant, 183, Oxford-street, and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

BABIES' WHITE CASHMERE CLOAKS,
One Guinea
Hoods, Half-a-guinea.
53, Baker-street (near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition).
Mrs W. G TAYLOR (late Halliday).

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES,
Two-and-a-Half Guineas.
Baskets to match. One Guinea.
53, Baker-street,
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

MARRIAGE OUTFITS, Complete,
Cotton Hosiery, 3s. 6d.
White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
53, Baker-street
Mrs W G. TAYLOR (late Halliday).

LADIES' RIDING TROUSERS,
Chamois Leather, with black feet.
53, Baker-street (near Madame Tussaud's Exhibition).
W G TAYLOR (late Halliday,

LINSEY-WOOLSEY RIDING HABITS
For Little Girls, 2½ Guineas.
Ladies' Riding Habits, 3½ to 5 Guineas.
53, Baker-street
W G TAYLOR (late Halliday).

SILKS, Rich Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacés, at 2½s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards. Well worth the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post. JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., Lombard-hall. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5.

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LEWIS and ALLENBY,
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per-sistent for 20 years for quality, fit, and style. 100 New Patterns for Coloured Shirts 4s. 6d. and 5s 6d., the new French Quilting Shirts, 6d. 6d. Patterns, directions for measure, &c., per post.
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Gloves, Carpets, &c., &c.
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SAUSAGES — GENUINE HOME-MADE, Pure, 11d. per lb.—ROBERTSON and CO., Provision Merchants, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden. W.C. Prompt attention to orders by post.

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Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and others, in Town and Country, in Packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Canisters, at 2s., 5s., and 10s each

GOODRICH'S SISAL CIGARS! at his Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar Stores, 407, Oxford-street London, near Soho-square. Box, containing 100 Cigars, sent free on receipt of stamps extra. Pound Boxes containing 100, 12s. 6d. Notice are genuine unless signed "GOODRICH."

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THE TWO HUNDRED AND THIRD ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of the SONS of the CLERGY will be celebrated in St. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of MAY, 1857, with a full Choral Service, in which the Choirs of her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, will assist. The SERMON will be preached by the Very Rev HENRY ALFORD, B.D., Dean of Canterbury, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Archbishops and Bishops, the Stewards, &c.
The North and South Doors will be opened at Two o'Clock exclusively for persons with tickets; and the West Door, facing Ludgate-hill, a Quarter before Three o'Clock, for persons without tickets. Divine Service will commence at Three o'Clock
The ANNUAL DINNER will take place the same day, at Six o'Clock precisely, in MERCHANT-TAYLORS'-HALL, Threadneedle-street, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding
STEWARDS.
The Lord Bishop of Worcester, second time).
The Lord Bishop of St Asaph
The Lord Viscount Barrington
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor
The Hon Mr. Justice Crowder
Sir Henry Cooper, Bart
Mr Sh riff Moon
The Ven Charles G. Clarke, D.D., Archdeacon of Oxford
The Rev T. O Cosserat, M.A
The Rev. G. B. F. Poltscary, M.A
The Rev Charles Henry Hoiding, M.A
The Rev Robert Stafford, M.A
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This Society has been in active operation for upwards of two Centuries, and now annually assists a Number of Destitute Widows and Children. Orphans, their Widows, aged single Daughters, and Children Orphans, their Widows, aged single Daughters, and Children Orphans, their Widows, aged single Daughters, and Children

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 858.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1857. WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE.


## ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THE Speech from the Throne announced that the negotiations in which the British Government had been engaged with the United States and Honduras, in regard to the affairs of Central America, had not yet been brought to a close. No further information on the subject has been given in Parliament; but with the good understanding which subsists between Great Britain and the United States, and which Lord Napier, our new representative at Washington, seems so well fitted to cement and extend, there is no reason to fear that any difficulties will arise. The question is very simple, and may be safely left to the good feeling of the two great nations who are interested in its solution. The temporary heats and jealousies that grew out of the Russian war and the Enlistment question have cooled and subsided; and the ground is clear for a settlement of all existing difficulties, if any such there be. The wires of the electric telegraph which are immediately to be laid under the waters of the Atlantic promise to have none but messages of commerce and of good will to convey. It would be strange, indeed, if with such means of communication between the kindred peoples of the Anglo-Saxon race, diminishing the distance between them to a few minutes, there should be any serious difference as to the right of way and the security of passage through Central America or the Isthmus of Panama. Great Britain desires no territory in that quarter of the globe. All that she requires, as the nation most largely interested in the commerce of the world, is the establishment of some authority in Central America which shall grant and maintain an unimpeded passage, either by railway or canal, or by both in combination, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. She wants no political privileges, and no right of protection or of dictation. The same facilities that she needs for her own commerce she would extend to the commerce of the whole world. Under such circumstances there can be no difficulties of which men imbued with common sense and actuated by good feeling cannot very shortly and satisfactorily dispose. We believe that the good sense and the good feeling exist both in Washington and in London, and that the appointment of such an Ambassador as Lord Napier, and the circumstances under which that appointment was made, have removed the last vestiges of irritation which existed against the "Old Country" on the other side of the Atlantic; and that henceforth there will exist a cordiality of sentiment, and a community of interests, which time will extend and ripen.

If we recall the subjects of dispute that have successively arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States for the last twenty years, it will be easy to perceive that the respect, and we may add the affection, entertained by the one nation for the other are too great—founded, as they are, not upon policy alone, but upon nature—to be lightly disturbed. Had the two not been of the same blood, had they not spoken the same language, been taught by the same literature, learned to love and reverence the same Bible, and had they not had a community of fame and glory as well as of interest, there might have been war between them on the irritating question of the Canadian rebellion. There might have been war between them seven years later on the question of the Oregon boundary. There might also have been war on the question of the right of search—as our good-natured friend the late King Louis Philippe particularly wished there should be. There might have been war, too, on the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries, and war—or the excitement of a feeling which might at any moment and from unforeseen causes have provoked it—when Mr. Crampton and the British Consuls were dismissed by the Government of the late President. But all these topics of disquietude and danger were, after the first burst of excitement, treated in a sensible and conciliatory spirit by the real leaders of public opinion in both countries. Whatever a few public men, pledged to their party, and speaking for party exigencies, might have done or said, the hearts of the two nations were sound; and it was felt on all these occasions, by millions of people who had not the means of expressing their thoughts, that the scandal, the shame, the crime, the treason to the cause of humanity and civilisation would have, indeed, been monstrous and unpardonable if England and America had gone to war on these or any other pretexts. That feeling has continued to gain strength; and its existence is a far better guarantee for continued amity than any treaties of peace which diplomatists can frame.

If a notion still subsists in America that England is jealous of the unparalleled growth of her progeny—for such the Americans are, notwithstanding the large admixture of the German, French, and Spanish elements in the population—events, we doubt not, will tend to eradicate it. This country has no reason to be jealous of any extension of the Union, and looks forward, not only without alarm but with satisfaction, to the day when, from Panama to the St. Lawrence, there will be one grand Confederation of Anglo-Saxon States. Our own territory in America is large enough for English ambition. Canada and the Hudson's Bay territory are empires of themselves; and the American Union, in growing southward and westward, will neither alarm England, nor excite a feeling that such growth is unnatural, undesirable, or impolitic. As Lord Napier said in his admirable speech to the citizens of New York, "the peaceful and legitimate expansion of the United States forms a matter of satisfaction and pride for every reasonable Englishman. That expansion forms the best resort and relief for our superabundant population; it forms the best market for our increasing industry; it is the triumph of our labour and our arts—of our language, our religion, and our blood. No thoughtful Englishman can contemplate this unparalleled spectacle of future predominance without emotions of thankfulness and praise. No thoughtful foreigner can regard it without a sigh, that Providence has not reserved the future empire of the world for his own tongue and his own race." Lord Napier truly states that sentiments like these are not rare or partial in England. That he entertains them himself he eloquently avowed; though he only stated that he gathered them from such men as Lords Carlisle, Aberdeen, Elgin, Clarendon, and Palmerston, and had heard them declared and enforced by both of the great parties in the House of Commons. He might have gone further, and with more effect, by adding that every news-

THE NEW SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN EVELYN DENISON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

paper of the slightest note in this country is, and has long been, engaged in promulgating the same feeling; and that although, as is the custom of Englishmen, we criticise America as we criticise ourselves and everything else, our Lords and Earls and members of Parliament do not lead public opinion, but follow it. The pride with which Englishmen regard their brothers across the Atlantic was fostered by the press of England long before professional statesmen of any party condescended to be aware of it. Lord Napier either forgot or did not think it proper to say so; but it is right that the Americans should remember that the sympathies of the British people are with them. If a day should ever come when Lords and Earls should, in the complexities and perversities of party warfare, entertain different opinions or a different policy, the British people will still remain true to their sympathy with America. On that foundation rests their mutual friendship; and this friendship forms the best guarantee for the continued progress of civilisation. Continental Europe may retrograde both in wealth and liberty; but, while England and America remain united, nations less fortunate than they will always have examples which they can follow, and a hope on which to rely.

## THE NEW SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR JOHN EVELYN DENISON is the head and representative of a family which rose into opulence, some century and a half ago, from mercantile success. Like the families of Heathcote, Craven, Osborne, and some dozens of others which adorn the pages of our Peerages and Baronetages at this day, the founder of the Denison family was a merchant of the city of London, one William Denison. This gentleman had two sons—of whom the younger, Sir Thomas Denison, became one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in 1742. He is said to have been the intimate friend of the great Lord Mansfield, who wrote the inscription which still marks his tomb in the parish church of Hazlewood, Yorkshire. This worthy Knight, having no issue of his own, bequeathed his property to Mr. Edmund Beckett, sixth son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart., who, many years ago, represented the borough of Leeds. Mr. Edmund Beckett, in 1816, assumed, by Royal license, the name of Denison, and is now Mr Edmund Beckett Denison, the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire, well known for the scientific interest which he has taken in all kinds of clocks and bells, and more especially in the construction of "Big Ben" of Westminster. While the [illegible] was to be the law [illegible] of Mr William [illegible] was raised [illegible] Wood, was [illegible] and parents in Leeds, [illegible] large fortune. With the [illegible] he became the estate [illegible] near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, and served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1779. He died at Bath in 1782. His eldest son, John, who inherited Ossington, was for many years M.P. for Chichester, and for the since disfranchised borough of Minehead. He was married twice. By his first wife he had an only daughter, who married the late Speaker, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Manners Sutton, afterwards Viscount Canterbury. By his second wife he had a large family, consisting of nine sons and three daughters.

It is remarkable that six of these nine sons have risen to distinction in their several lines of life. The eldest of the Mr. John Evelyn Denison, the newly-elected Speaker of the House of Commons; the second son, Edward, was formerly Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and was afterwards Bishop of Salisbury from 1837 till his death, in 1854; the third son, Sir William Denison, recently gazetted K.C.B., is a Captain in the Royal Engineers, and Governor-General of Australia; the fourth son is the Venerable George Anthony Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton, against whom ecclesiastical proceedings have been taken by the Evangelical party in the Established Church, on account of the alleged Popish tendency of his views as to the Real Presence, with the intention of depriving him of his preferments; the fifth and sixth sons, Henry and Stephen Charles, both barristers-at-law, were highly distinguished at Oxford as First-Class men, and Fellows respectively of All Souls and University Colleges.

Mr John Evelyn Denison was born in 1800, and was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and M.A. in 1828. His public career is well known. His first entered Parliament, we believe, under the auspices of the late Right Hon. George Canning, in July, 1823, as member for Newcastle-under-Lyne, for which place he sat till the dissolution of 1826. In the latter year he was elected for Higham Ferrers, which he represented till the close of 1830. In the early part of 1831 he was returned both for Liverpool and for his own native county of Nottinghamshire, and he chose to sit for the latter. At the general election of Dec., 1832, he was sent to Parliament as the representative of the Southern Division of the county, which he continued to represent down to the dissolution of July, 1837. He was not a member of the first Parliament of Queen Victoria, which assembled in that year; but in 1841 he was returned for Earl Fitzwilliam's borough of Malton, which he represented down to the recent general election, when he succeeded to the seat for North Nottinghamshire, left vacant by the retirement of Lord Henry William Bentinck. Mr. Denison was for a short time a Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Canning's Administration, in 1827-28. As his sister's marriage with the late Sir Charles Manners Sutton brought him into connection with the ducal house of Rutland, so his marriage in 1827, with the Lady Charlotte Bentinck, daughter of the late Duke of Portland, was a fortunate alliance, as it connected him with one of the most wealthy and powerful of titled houses.

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THE *Princess Charlotte*, 104, sailing three-decker, fitting out at Portsmouth as a floating barrack for troops on the China station, is ordered to be put in hand by the end of the month. Cabins are being fitted up for the military officers who may have to go on board her. The troops will sleep in hammocks, each man having two blankets, which is considered to be a much more comfortable way of sleeping on board ship than on the hard boards of the deck. The *Princess Charlotte* will have accommodation for 1600 men and officers, who will be berthed on the middle and lower decks. The arrangements for ventilation and other sanitary necessities appear to have had great care bestowed upon them, with the view of preserving the health of those on board. She will be stowed with as much of the munitions of war as she can conveniently be made to carry in dependently of the necessary provisions and stores for her own use, not to count her three-decker armament, but only a dozen 32-pounders for special service.

THAT ribbon of railway that lies to the north of London, and which connects Kew and the Windsor line, the London and North-Western, the Great Northern, and the whole of the Eastern Counties lines, and the city of London, is becoming every day more and more important. The western district through which it runs is one of great beauty, more particularly in the vicinity of Kilburn. At the latter place the company are enlarging the station to give greater accommodation to a neighbourhood which is springing up around this elevated and healthy spot. A very spacious church is already open for Divine service, and the nucleus of another for Dissenters is in active existence. The former rears its well-proportioned parts amidst villas and other dwellings of a character evidently fast and building with the view of attracting the middle classes to a picturesque vicinity, equally removed from the sight of London and the miasmatic influences of its mighty, yet silent, highway—the Thames. Kilburn, as it ere was, with its Priory, its Holy Well, and numberless other departed associations, would be now as a *terra incognita* to the antiquarian. But the loveliness of the neighbourhood yet exists. Those lanes of North End and Hampstead which are still the favourite drives of her Majesty and the Royal family, with the still more elevated background of Hampstead itself, will ever remain, protected as they happily are by legislative enactment from the ruthless hand of lucre-loving man. The ecclesiastics of old will long possess in Kilburn an additional evidence of that taste and judgment which influenced the choice of such sites for their dwelling-places, as affording health for the body and delight to the eye, with the concomitant advantages of an agreeable altitude, freshness of soil, and excellence of water. The railway companies are evidently impressed with the policy of encouraging short suburban trains, and with this view are making an extra line of rails to communicate with the docks and the goods depôts, so that the luggage traffic shall be altogether removed from those lines which ought to be exclusively devoted to passenger transit. When this additional line is completed extra trains will run over the passenger metals and at increased speed. In the latter respect, however, while the trains are in motion there is nothing to be complained of.

It is whispered that a Liverpool cotton broker "potted" £30,000 by the success of Leamington at Chester.—*Liverpool Albion.*

The *Weekly Register* announces that it is intended to divide the present Roman Catholic diocese of Liverpool, and form a new see for North Lancashire, at either Preston or Lancaster.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### THE PERSIAN WAR.

In our last publication we gave the telegraphic despatch received from Sir James Outram, in which he announced the capture of Mohammerah. The following confirmatory information has been received by the Overland Mail:—The capture of Mohammerah, on the 26th March, by General Outram, with a force of 4500 men, which left Bushire on the 19th, is confirmed. The entrance of the Karoon had been skilfully fortified by the enemy; but the forts were silenced by the steamers in two hours. Prince Khanaus Mirza, at the head of 13,000 men, fled, with a loss of 200, leaving ammunition, stores, camp equipages, and 17 guns. Gen. Stalker and Commodore Etheridge committed suicide in a moment of temporary insanity. The verdict on General Stalker's body was that he came by his death from a pistol shot, inflicted by his own hand in a fit of temporary insanity. There was no paper left to indicate this, and he was merely heard to complain that the 3rd Cavalry was not given him; and was also uneasy about the responsibility of sheltering the European troops during the approaching hot weather. The verdict on Commodore Etheridge was that he destroyed himself with his own hand while suffering under mental aberration, brought about by long-continued anxiety connected with the duties of his command.

The *Times* correspondent, writing from Mohammerah on the 6th of March, gives the following account of the proceedings up to that date:—

My last gave you an account of the capture of this place on the 26th ult., and the precipitate flight of the large Persian army. Without baggage cattle to carry the camp equipages we could not, of course, follow them up, so without loss of time Sir James ordered a small expedition to be got ready with all dispatch, in order to track the enemy on the banks of the Karoon river. This expedition consisted of three small river steamers—viz., the *Comet*, *Planet*, and *Assyria* (the first of which is my present one gun-boat, and three cutters, under the command of Captain Commodore Rennie, of the Indian Navy; and 300 men from her Majesty's 64th, still under the command of Capt. Hunt of the other corps. General Sir James Outram also accompanied them, and put in charge of Political Agent at Bagdad. He expected both at noon on the 28th, and on the 29th found a considerable portion of the Persian army from which it appeared that they had taken guns at Hoveizeh, and were encamped some distance—found out afterwards to be the Shah with a carriage. Here it seems that one of the gun-carriages had been broached, and the gun accordingly put into a boat, which was afterwards captured on its way to Ahwaz, the capital. Almost at the first sight of our preparations the large mass, consisting of about 8000 men, took to flight, and retreated hurriedly in the direction of Dizful, while horsemen from the rear were observed hanging on their rear, ready to plunder or harass them. The expedition remained two days at Ahwaz, communicating with the Arab tribes, and securing or destroying large heaps of grain which had been stored there by the Persians. A number of mules and sheep were also captured and brought down by the steamers, and 150 new stands of muskets in cases. This done, the little band returned to Mohammerah, which they reached on the 4th inst.

The moral effect of this little affair will be great in these parts, for the Persians had boasted that no force we could bring against Mohammerah could take it in less than a year, and, confident in this overweening security, they had made no preparations for an orderly retreat. It is clear that the Persian army in this quarter is utterly disorganised and can never make head against us. It was the intention of Sir James to have moved up a sufficient part of our force to another point to put the troops into summer quarters in that reputed healthy locality and to have taken the remainder himself to Shiraz to overawe Shah Bashi's army before Bushire. He must indeed have a great longing to meet this gentleman, whose name they have surnamed into "Cheeky Bashi;" but, as all our schemes are for the present held in abeyance by the news, which arrived yesterday, that peace was signed in Paris on the 4th ult. What will be done next no one appears to know.

### THE WAR IN CHINA.

"Further papers" relating to the proceedings of our naval forces at Canton were published on Saturday last by order of Parliament, to whom they were laid presented by Royal command. The correspondence (principally between Sir J. Bowring and the Earl of Clarendon) extends from the 27th of December, 1856, to the 30th ult. We quote the following significant passage from Sir J. Bowring's despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1857:—

I have the comfort of believing (writes Sir John) that, notwithstanding the losses, privations, sufferings, and disquietudes which these events have produced, there exists an almost unanimity of opinion among her Majesty's subjects in China as to the opportunity and necessity of the measures that have been taken. The only regret with the cross which has occurred was an inevitable one, while pride, presumption, faithlessness, and ignorance on the other hand rejoiced. And it has greatly added to my gratification to know that the representative of the French Government have generally concurred in approving the course which has been pursued. Indeed I may safely say that I have rather had to struggle against demands for more violent and destructive measures than to fear censure for those which have been adopted.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that the *Audacieuse* frigate, carrying Baron Gros to China, will go alone, and that no measures are being taken, at least as yet, to prevent, to send any other vessels of war or any troops to China. The *Pique* frigate has been ordered sending of some battalions of infantry and marines by the *Yonne* has been postponed.

### THE PRINCIPALITIES.

Intelligence from Vienna states that news from the Danubian Provinces had been received by telegraph. Important despatches had arrived there from Constantinople, in consequence of which the Kaimakams of Moldavia and Wallachia had addressed circulars to the authorities recommending non-interference with the meetings held concerning the union.

### PRUSSIA. CLOSE OF THE CHAMBERS.

The Session of the Prussian Chambers was closed on the 12th inst by a Royal Message read by M. de Manteuffel.

The Message enumerates the various measures adopted during the Session; it mentions likewise the measures which have not passed; it alludes to the bill relative to the publication of papers and to foreign notes, and expresses the hope that a general understanding on this measure will be come to with other States. The Message expresses satisfaction at the conclusion of the negotiations for the settlement of the Sound Dues.

The Royal Message does not make any allusion to foreign politics.

We learn by telegraph that the festivities at Berlin in honour of Prince Napoleon were continued. The King and Queen honoured with their presence the ball given in the Prince's honour by Baron de Moustier, the French Ambassador.

A grand military review was held on the 12th. The Prince of Prussia gave a grand banquet to the French Prince on the 13th. Prince Napoleon was to leave on Thursday, the 14th, for Dresden. Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia left Berlin on the 13th for the Castle of Fillnitz, near Dresden.

### AMERICA.

By the arrival of the Royal mail steam-ship *Arabia* at Liverpool, on Sunday last, we have dates from New York to the 29th ult.; and by the *City of Washington*, on Wednesday, we have dates from New York to the 30th ult.

The struggle between the Democrats and Republicans regarding Kansas threatens to break out again in a worse manner than the last. The Hon. F. P. Stanton, the newly-appointed Secretary of the debatable territory, arrived at Leavenworth City on the 19th ult., and delivered an address to the people in the evening, which was received with cheers. He declared further that the territorial laws would be enforced. Dr. Stringfellow proceed Mr. Stanton. It was election day, and hence the speaking. Dr. Stringfellow in the course of his speech said, to make Kansas a Slave State, and, failing in this, he should strive, as the next best thing, to make it a Democratic Free State. The Free State men express strong dislike of Stanton's avowals, as he has evidently joined the Pro-Slavery party.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* furnishes a list of the vessels of war ordered to the coast of New Granada in anticipation of the adoption of measures having for their object the solution of the questions in dispute between that Republic and the United States. The *Independence*, *Decatur*, *John Adams*, and *St. Marys* rendezvous at Panama; and the *Wabash*, *Saratoga*, and *Crane*, at Aspinwall, where they will probably be joined by the *Roanoke*. The squadrons combined present a force of 204 guns.

Indian troubles in Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska are very serious, and a general border warfare with the Sioux and Pawnees seems imminent.

The steam-ship *Empire City*, at New Orleans, brings dates from California to the 6th instant, but no news of importance from the Golden State beyond the fact of general dulness of business and the failure of the Pacific Express Company. This arrival confirms the retreat of Lockridge and his Filibuster followers, who were taken to Aspinwall by British vessels, and thence to New Orleans in the *Crescent City*. Among those returned are Generals Wheat and Hornsby. The transit route is now entirely in the hands of the Costa Ricans, who recently took possession of Punta Arenas, and the steamer *Rescue*, with a considerable quantity of ammunition and six pieces of artillery. The steamer *J. L. Stephens*, from San Francisco to Panama, brings no further intelligence from Walker; but a private despatch from Aspinwall to New Orleans states that Walker's position at Rivas is likely to hold out for months yet.

From Nicaragua we have late and important news. The cause of Walker is more desperate than ever; it is so utterly hopeless that his own friends do not suppose him capable of holding out beyond the 20th of April. The reports of his victories on the 5th and 15th of March were fictitious. No such victories were obtained, nor was there any such slaughter of the Costa Ricans as the Filibusters represented. Walker did attack San Jorge on the 16th ult.; but he was repulsed with heavy loss. The allies, since that day, have been gradually closing round him. By way of the lake we have accounts from Rivas to the 13th of April. The Walker force there then only amounted to 150 men. They were confined in two houses, and had no provisions. The enemy, who also held San Juan del Sur, surrounded them at every point.

The news from the Atlantic side confirms previous reports, that the force under Colonel Lockridge was broken up. The men, some 300 in number, were brought in British frigates to Aspinwall. Our correspondents give full and highly-interesting particulars of the events to which we have thus briefly alluded.

From San Salvador we receive the important intelligence that the partition of Nicaragua among the allies has been finally settled. The native Nicaraguans are represented as consenting parties to the division.

The news from California is of interest. The trial of the State Comptroller before the Senate, as a High Court of Impeachment, was in progress, and it was believed would result in a conviction.

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## OVER THE WATER.

"LE NORD" is a journal that strangely earns its stipends. Its latest effort is an imaginary Imperial game at romps at Villeneuve l'Etang, the property in the possession of the French Emperor, near St. Cloud. Here, according to its clumsy story, the Emperor and Empress, with the Duke Constantine and their suites, played out a mimic assault. The ladies, the *Nord* declared, occupied a hill under the generalship of the Empress, from which the Emperor, the Russian Duke, followed by all the male members of their suites, all hopping upon one leg, endeavoured to dislodge the determined Amazons. There were people, undoubtedly, who believed the story; and there were not wanting enemies of the Imperial *régime* to comment on the undignified amusements of the French Court. Other sagacious people put forth an explanation which assumed that the account of this imaginary romp was simply a political allegory. It is usually no easy matter to fathom Muscovite diplomacy. We are, therefore, inclined to believe that the invention of the *Nord* correspondent had no official source whatever. The writer may have imagined that he would give pleasure in certain quarters by representing the French Court in a ludicrous and vulgar light; but the promptness with which the journal he honoured with his fable was stopped at the frontiers of France, will have taught him, by this time, to serve any patrons he may have, with more discretion for the future. A story bearing a close resemblance to this romp at Villeneuve l'Etang reached us while the Duke and Duchess of Brabant were at St. Cloud. There is a game, very popular in Germany, called Black Peter. A pack of cards is dealt out in equal numbers to the company, three of the four knaves having been previously withdrawn. Each person then examines his cards, and pairs off as many as possible, casting the pairs into the middle of the table. This done, the dealer turns his hand back upwards, and offers to the person on his left the choice of a card. This person, having drawn one, tries to pair it with one in his hand; and thus he in his turn offers those he has remaining to his neighbour. And so the game goes round—it being the object of every player to get rid of his cards by pairing them off as rapidly as possible. One card, however—the knave—cannot be paired; and the person who is left with this Black Peter in his hand is the loser. The game is a lively one; since every player to whom Black Peter is passed endeavours to assume a careless air and give it to his neighbour—especially as the loser has to undergo a trial from which many fair players shrink with horror. The forfeit is this, that the loser be painted by one of the company. This painting is generally of the most extravagant description. Sometimes the loser finds his nose deeply tinged with ultramarine, and his forehead splendid as the rainbow. Another will find his cheeks covered with geometrical figures in red ochre. The ladies are usually let off with a moustache and a little rouge; and the game goes on till every person present has lost, save one; each person retiring from the game as he is painted. It is the privilege of the person last painted to paint the next loser. Well, we were assured that the Duchess of Brabant introduced this game at St. Cloud to the Emperor and Empress, and that her Royal Highness actually exhibited her eye for colour upon the physiognomy of his Majesty Napoleon III.!

There is a curious development of Imperial hospitality in the reception of the Russian Duke, however, which deserves particular mention viz., that, while Constantine sits in his private rooms in the Tuileries, he is in direct communication with St. Petersburg; since the electric wire which will traverse Europe from Paris to the Russian capital have been taken to his very chamber. We remember an enterprising editor who had determined to sit in his editorial chair and to be able to speak with his Continental correspondents; but it has remained for Napoleon III. to offer the wires of the electric telegraph as a part of his Czarish's correspondence.

From prosperous Royalty we turn to Royalty in exile. The *Frances Centrale* has this week published a letter addressed by the Count de Chambord to General Count de la Rochejaquein on the occasion of the death of his sister-in-law. The Royal Count asks why he could not be a witness of the great homage which had just been paid to the remains of the venerable lady, and in her person "to the whole of *La Vendée*"? But he read, from his exile, with deep emotion "the affecting recital of the funeral solemnity." The heart and the mind of the Royal Count accompanied the illustrious deceased to her last dwelling with the crowd which followed her coffin. She was, to him, a high-minded woman—the wife, the daughter, and the sister of those heroes and martyrs who fought so valiantly, and whose generous blood was shed so lavishly, in one of the most sacred and most glorious struggles that ever took place. This is very well; but why publish all this sorrow and all this admiration in the *Frances Centrale*? The calm observer cannot help asking himself whether it is real emotion, or a clever advertisement.

From funeral hymns we turn to the Opera Comique, where Etienne and Nicolo's "Joconde" has been most successfully revived; the principal parts being taken by Mdlles. Lefebvre and Boulart and M. Faure. But from Rome strange news arrives of the production of a religious melodrama, in two parts, called "St. Cecilia." This carries us far back; but we, who lately saw Adam and Eve on the Parisian stage cowering before a property serpent, cannot be greatly astonished.

In conclusion, let us notice a suggestion—to be sent, we trust, over the water—of a grand banquet and festival to be offered in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, to the living artists of all nations. We trust, in the course of the summer, to see Horace Vernet, Ary Scheffer, Gerome, Doré, Rousseau, Jeanron, Meissonnier, Stevens, Knaus, Madrazo, &c., shaking hands with the artists of England in our cotton metropolis.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE is more in the inauguration of a new Parliament than a mere abstract interest. The Legislature is to us something more than a law-making machine; it is a public amusement—it is a breakfast-table stimulant;—and its debates are the most pleasant when they are records of intellectual gladiatorism. We take, nationally, an intense delight in watching the individual contests, the party struggles, the personal duels, so to speak, by means of which the genius of our Constitution is evoked, and which produce political motion and progression. We, in a certain sense, personify principles, and a Session is not to a large number the history of questions carried or rejected, but the record of a tournament between political knights, errant or otherwise. From the point of view the present Session is anything but promising. The elision of the names of some of the most combative members from the roll of Parliament at the election, whose places are supplied by aspirants who have yet their spurs to win, and who, if they are wise, will not be in a hurry to make the attempt, has materially reduced the personal element in the House of Commons. The leaders who remain are singularly quiescent. Mr. Gladstone has not appeared in his place since the evening of the moving of the Address; Mr Disraeli sits moodily, evidently in search of a grievance; Lord John Russell is at Manchester; and Mr. Sidney Herbert, having crossed over the gangway and taken a seat behind the Treasury bench, preparatory, as it is supposed, to stepping on to it, is judiciously silent; while Sir James Graham pursues his old course of never initiating anything, but waiting till a question is half on its way before he strikes in. As regards the Upper House, as Lord Derby is laid up with the gout, any attempt at a debate is of course hopeless; for it is out of the power of Lords Grey, Clanricarde, or Albemarle to stir up any one to answer them; and dreariness settles each evening on the Peers long before six o'clock.

In the Lower House, nevertheless, the business of the Session has begun satisfactorily, if not brilliantly. The newness of the situation, which probably caused early and sudden adjournments last week, had worn off sufficiently on Monday, and it was not unamusing to observe how quickly members dropped into the old conventional habits of the place. There was the same crowd as ever from half-past four to six, the same eager interest in the interrogation of Ministers, and the same rush out to dinner when the orders of the day—which were not strikingly stimulative were called on. Any one, listening to the first debate of the new Parliament, who has been accustomed to the place and the speakers, would have been inclined to doubt whether there had been a general election. In vain hour after hour did one watch for a spark of new membership to lighten across the humdrum talk of all the old, and many of the dullest, hands, the humdrum talk of all the old, and many of the dullest, hands, who have long been accustomed to maunder out generalities, or to nibble at details. It was not until the very last ember of the debate was dying out that at length a neophyte took courage to deliver an idea; and, as ill-luck would have it, he made a mess of it; for the subject being transportation, he claimed the ear of the House on the ground that he had much personal experience of a penal colony. Thereat, of course, a laugh—not with, but at, him—which makes all the difference.

As it is desirable that the new-comers should be drilled in the platoon exercise of a division, Mr. Bowyer was good-natured enough to give them an opportunity of seeing how that simple piece of machinery by which this country is governed is worked; while at the same time he very nearly stirred up the spirit of acrimony by introducing the religious controversial element into the question of Industrial Schools; and, but for the forbearance or the absence of Mr. Spooner and Mr. Napier, that might have led to a premature display of flame policies with the renewal of the attack on the former gentlemen on the College of Maynooth promises space and verge enough. The evolution in the lobbies was successfully carried on under the attached supervision of Mr. Hayter; who, being not interested personally, acted on this occasion the part of an amateur adjutant. By the way, talking of amateurs, it may be noticed that Viscount Eversley is very assiduous in his visits to the House, and giving his countenance very decidedly to his successor in the Speakership; that functionary is fast gaining a most satisfactory amount of "aplomb." If the ex-Speaker were inclined to be critical he might, perhaps, hint that Mr. Evelyn Denison's defect is a want of alacrity; which is especially noticeable in the way in which he deals with the presentation of petitions. However distant a member may be, the present Speaker never puts the formal question that "the petition do lie on the table," until it is actually brought up by the member presenting it; whereas, Mr. Shaw Lefevre used to get the object of three or four petitions stated in the time which is now occupied in the bringing up of one.

There has been going about a statement that Lord Palmerston is threatened with a physical breakdown, and that he shows the symptoms palpably in the House. As far as a somewhat close observation enables one to judge, the notion must be derived more from a very unpleasant photograph of the noble Lord which has recently appeared in the shop windows than from his actual appearance on the Treasury Bench, or from the sound of his voice. Any one who had gathered their notion of him from that portrait, and who heard and saw him on Tuesday, when he so significantly turned to Mr. Locke King, and all but inquired whether that gentleman was really about to try his hand once more at putting out a Ministry, by the introduction of one of his bit-by-bit Parliamentary Reform bills, would, perhaps, be inclined to doubt the fidelity of the photographic art. It is a delicate subject; but it is to be remarked that the state of Lord Palmerston's health may always be gathered from the pervading colour of his whiskers: when they display a darkened hue, depend upon it he is quite well; and when he is suffering from indisposition, it is equally certain that sable yields to silver. At present the former colour is in the ascendant. One is glad to notice also a very perceptible increase of vigour in Mr. Roebuck. His step is firmer than it has been for many a long day; his voice has recovered all its steadiness and tone; and his general appearance indicates a renewal of health, which promises well for his activity in a Parliament which, let it elicit what powerful membership it may, could ill spare the keen intellect and crisp debating powers of the member for Sheffield. With reference to a notion above indicated that ensuing debates will not possess the flavour which they are expected to communicate to the morning tea and toast of the public, it may be mentioned that Mr. Henry Drummond appears to be flourishing, and has already given hope that he will from time to time infuse into future discussions those sharp eccentricities and witty paradoxes which it is supposed are the last relics of that style of Parliamentary epigram which ceased to exist as an institution with Canning and Brougham.

There is not wanting abundance of valetudinations with regard to the prospects of the necessarily short Session before us. The serenity of its inauguration the seers declare is no warrant for its future career. It is denied that the House of Commons is bound to the chariot-wheels of Lord Palmerston; that it is a united, happy family; that it represents distinctions without differences; and will progress in comfort, innocent of a single wicked or malicious division. In short, to be intensely trite and colloquial, there is so much calm that a storm must be brewing. Perhaps the best practical comment on this notion, and as an indication of the inclinations of those old members who are still the great majority of the House, it may be stated that the phrase "this period of the Session" is constantly recurring, and that one of the re-elected has already been inquiring about the length of the Whitsuntide vacation.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

(*Continued from page 476.*)

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

JUDGMENTS EXECUTION BILL.

MR. CRAUFURD moved the second reading of the Judgments Execution, &c., Bill, which was the same in its provisions as former bills which he had been for four years bringing under the consideration of the House.

Colonel FRENCH opposed the bill, which would have the effect of inducing upon England and Ireland the barbarisms of Scottish law. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

MR. ELAND seconded the amendment.

MR. AYRTON opposed the bill, which he could not look upon as a useful measure of legal reform. It was, in fact, a step in the wrong direction, and calculated to lead to much inconvenience and injustice.

MR. M'MAHON said the bill was a direct violation of the principles of law and jurisprudence, and he should therefore oppose it, as he had done on former occasions.

MR. NEATE supported the bill, contending that the objections alleged against it might be obviated in Committee.

MR. WAITESIDE said that a bill of such importance, if desirable at all, should be brought in by the Government, and not by a private individual. He looked upon the measure as one full of mischief.

MR. MALINS would support the second reading of the bill; but would move, in Committee, the omission of all the clauses respecting Scotch decrees, to which Mr. M'Mahon had raised such strong objections, unless those objections should be satisfactorily answered by some of the advocates of the measure.

The LORD ADVOCATE supported the principle of the bill, which was that of giving effect to judgments in England, Ireland, and Scotland, no matter in which country the party might reside.

MR NAPIER supported the amendment, contending that the bill would create great collusion, fraud, and injustice.

After some observations from Mr Hadfield and Mr. Stuart, the House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 137 to 99

The bill was then read a second time.

ELECTION EXPENSES.—Lord R. GROSVENOR moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the law in reference to the payment of the conveyance of voters to the polls and the hustings expenses at elections. The objects of the bill were in conformity with the legislation of the last thirty years and that relating to the hustings expenses was strongly recommended by a Committee.—MR. AYRTON seconded the motion.—MR. W. WILLIAMS doubted if, as a matter of economy, the bill would answer the object of the noble Lord. Mr H. DRUMMOND said the effect of the bill would be to disfranchise all the poorer voters, and it would also give an advantage to town over country constituences.—The House divided, and the noble Lord's motion was carried by a majority of 151 to 58.

Mr. HEADLAM obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws relating to the medical profession. The bill is the same as that of last Session.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—The Lord CHANCELLOR, in reply to the Earl of Shaftesbury, said, in consequence of what had taken place in that House towards the end of last Session in reference to the opium trade with China, the President of the Board of Control had instructed the proper officer to draw up a case embodying the whole facts connected with that trade, for the purpose of being submitted to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion. That case had been prepared, and was ordered to be transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with a view of ascertaining whether they concurred in the truth of the facts therein set forth. He believed the case would in a few days be ready for the consideration of the law officers of the Crown.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a few minutes before four o'clock, when several new members were sworn in

BRAZIL.—Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice of his intention on that day fortnight to move for a Select Committee to inquire into our relations with Brazil

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.—Mr ROEBUCK gave notice that he should on that day fortnight move for a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL.—Mr GREY postponed for a week his motion for bringing in a bill to establish Industrial schools in England.

CUFFY THE CHARTIST.—Mr T. DUNCOMBE said he had seen a letter stating that William Cuffy, who had been transported for a political offence, had not received the free pardon which was last year extended to all political offenders except those who had fled from their custody. Cuffy could had been good during his exile, and he Mr Duncombe thought there must be some mistake in the matter. He, therefore, wished to know whether the statement to which he referred was true. Sir G. GREY said it was possible that there might have been some mistake in the matter, or the dispatch sent out and which had been delayed in consequence of the forms necessary to be gone through, to confer a full and free pardon, might not have arrived in the colony up to the date of the letter from which the hon member quoted. At all events, it was clearly intended that Cuffy should be included in the amnesty.

EDUCATION.—Sir J. PAKINGTON, in reply to Mr. Slaney, said it was not his intention to introduce an Education Bill during the present Session, but should content himself with moving a resolution on the subject.

NAVY ESTIMATES.—Sir C. WOOD said he should move the NAVY ESTIMATES on Monday.

PROTECTION OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Sir E. PERRY asked leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of property, as it affected married women and their separate earnings. He proposed to adopt the principle of the Roman law, by giving to husband and wife the separate enjoyment of their own property, except in so far as it might be affected by settlements made before marriage.

Mr. DRUMMOND seconded the motion, and expressed his opinion that, in order to effect this object completely, it would be necessary to give facilities for a divorce.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had no objection to the introduction of the bill, although he thought the author of it had undertaken a difficult and onerous task in endeavouring to render women so entirely independent of their husbands

Sir J. PAKINGTON recommended Sir E. Perry to reconsider the subject, and to amend his bill in various particulars.

Mr. B. HOPE was of opinion that legislation on the subject would be useless.

Mr M. MILNES thought that the subject was well worthy of the serious consideration of the House.

Mr. MALINS was favourable to the general principle of the bill, but he objected to the constitution of any separate rights of property on the part of the wife while living with her husband

Leave was then given to introduce the bill.

PUBLIC CONTRACTS.—On the motion of Colonel BOLDERO, a Select Committee was ordered to inquire into the system of Government contracts in force upon the expenditure of public money.

MINISTERS' MONEY IN IRELAND.—Mr. FAGAN asked leave to bring in a Bill to abolish Ministers' Money in Ireland.—Lord PALMERSTON intimated his approval of the principle of the measure.—Mr. DISRAELI thought that it would be much more convenient for the Government to take the bill into their own hands, as the noble Lord had just declared his approval of it. He would feel bound to oppose the measure.—Sir G. GREY said the Government had already their hands full, and the bill would have a better chance of being fully discussed in a private member's than it could have on a Government night. After some further remarks, leave was given for the introduction of the bill.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN SCOTLAND.—The LORD ADVOCATE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law for the Registration of Persons entitled to Vote in the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for Counties in Scotland.

THE BURIAL ACTS.—Mr. MASSEY obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the Burial Acts.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—Lord ELCHO obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws regulating the Medical Profession.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE FRENCH USURY LAWS.—The Bank of France bill presented to the Corps Legislatif on Saturday last differs materially from the scheme circulated at the Bourse. The capital is to be doubled, and the produce of the new shares, instead of being applied to relieve the immediate wants of the Treasury, will be locked up to the extent of 100,000,000 fr., in the course of the year 1859. To cover itself, the bank will receive a sum of Three per Cent. Rentes at 75 fr., from the Caisse d'Amortissement. The privileges of the bank, it will be seen are to be prolonged for thirty years. In exchange for these advantages, the bank is to make advances upon Credit Foncier obligations as well as upon public securities and railway shares. It undertakes, moreover, to make advances to the Treasury not exceeding 80,000,000 fr. A very important clause in the bill is that which permits the bank to add a charge for commission to the interest upon its advances and discounts. This question has been very vehemently discussed. The change amounts in substance to a partial repeal of the French usury laws. Instead of being prohibited from taking more than 6 per cent., while the Bank of England may be lending at 7 or 8 per cent., the Bank of France will now be able to charge whatever rate money may be worth in the market.

The canal destined to unite Caen with the sea, which was commenced fifteen or sixteen years ago, will be entirely terminated in a fortnight, and will be opened for navigation in about a month. It will have cost 10,000,000 fr.

## *THE COURT.*

The Queen is enjoying the retirement of her marine retreat in the Isle of Wight preparatory to the galeties of the London season, which will be inaugurated by the Sovereign with a grand Drawingroom at St. James's Palace, on the 9th proximo. A Levee is also announced for the 18th June, and on Tuesday, the 23rd proximo her Majesty will hold a second Drawingroom. Thus, although the dissolution of Parliament and the death of the Duchess of Gloucester have contributed to postpone the usual hospitalities of the Court of St. James's, there appears to be no foundation for believing that the season will be shorn of any of its accustomed gaiety.

On Saturday last the Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain, had an audience of the Queen, to present the Address from the House of Lords in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

On Sunday the Prince, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, and the Princess Helena attended Divine service at Whippingham Church, where the Rev. G. Protheroe officiated.

On Monday Viscount Castlerosse, Comptroller of the Household, had an audience of the Queen, to present the Address from the House of Commons in answer to the Speech from the Throne.

On Tuesday the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on a visit to her Majesty.

The Duchess of Atholl has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting.

The Court will return to Windsor Castle on or about the 8th of June, to remain three weeks, during which period her Majesty will dispense her hospitality to a numerous circle of distinguished guests—among whom, it is expected, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia will be included.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

The following announcement has appeared in the *Morning Post* newspaper:—"We learn, with deep regret, that the state of the Duchess of Kent's health is not altogether such as her Royal Highness's family and friends could desire. It is stated that symptoms of an unfavourable character have recently shown themselves, and caused considerable anxiety among those who enjoy the confidential intimacy of her Royal Highness."

Upon this, acting under official authority, the Court newsman gives the following:

We are authorised to state that, though her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been unwell, her Royal Highness' health is nearly perfectly re-established at the present time; and that there is no foundation whatever for the report that any anxiety is entertained for her Royal Highness by her friends."

The nation will reciprocate our hope that the latter announcement is correct; but painful rumours confirming the statement of our daily contemporary are undoubted.y in circulation.

His Excellency the Russian Minister at the Court of St. James's, and the Countess Chreptowitch, returned to town from Paris on Wednesday.

The Countess D'Appony has issued cards for assemblies at Chandos House on the 16th and 20th instant.

Lord Brougham may be expected to arrive in town from his château in the south of France about the 20th inst. His Lordship has been suffering from a severe attack of influenza; but we are glad to be able to announce that his usual good health is now completely restored.

The marriage of the Lady Emily Catherine Hay, second daughter of the Earl of Listowel, with Mr. J. W. Becher, second son of the late Sir William Becher, Bart., was solemnised at the parish church of Comberemere, on Wednesday last.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have arrived at Grosvenor-gate, from Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

ROYAL VISIT TO WINDERMERE.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Colonel Cavendish and suite, arrived by the train from the south on Monday last, on a short visit to the English Lakes. The Royal party proceeded immediately to Ullask's Royal Hotel, Bowness, where all preparations, according to previous notice, were in readiness for the Royal reception. The Royal visitors viewed the various objects of interest in the vicinity, amongst which they visited the museum, where the youthful Prince examined various specimens of minerals and objects of antiquity with remarkable minuteness and interest. The Royal party left the hotel the following morning, and proceeded up Windermere Lake in a small boat to the watershed, where the proprietor of the Royal Hotel had several ponies and one carriage waiting their arrival to convey them through other parts of the district. The Royal visitors seemed to enjoy the beautiful and romantic character of the country, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the lake and mountain scenery of Windermere.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### LORD RADSTOCK.

THE Right Hon. GRANVILLE GEORGE WALDEGRAVE, second Baron Radstock, of Castlerosa, Queen's county, in the Peerage of Ireland, Vice-Admiral of the Red, and C.B., died on the 11th instant, at his town house, 25, Portland-place. His Lordship was eldest son of Vice-Admiral Sir William Waldegrave, first Baron Radstock, who was the younger brother of George, fourth Earl Waldegrave, and who, in consequence of the important victory he gained, on the 14th of February, 1797, over the Spanish fleet off Cape Lagos, was created an Irish peer, under the title of Baron Radstock, on the 29th of December, 1800. The

first Lord Radstock married Cornelia, second daughter of David Van Lennep, Esq., Chief of the Dutch Factory at Smyrna, and died the 20th Aug., 1825. He was succeeded by the second Lord, the subject of this notice, who was born the 24th September, 1789, and was an officer in the Royal Navy, where he displayed great zeal and courage. He did good service off the coasts of Italy in 1810, and he took an important part in the destruction of the French batteries at the mouth of the Rhone in 1812. He was, in 1815, made a Companion of the Bath, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty. He became a Vice-Admiral of the Red in 1851. His Lordship's unostentatious charity and active exertions in many of the leading societies and benevolent institutions of the metropolis will long be remembered. He married, the 7th August, 1823, Esther Caroline, youngest daughter of the late John Puget, Esq., of Totteridge Park, Herts; by whom (who survives him) he leaves an only son, Granville Augustus William, born in 1833, now the third Baron Radstock, and two daughters, Elizabeth Cornelia, and Caroline Esther: the latter of these ladies is the wife of Captain Thomas William Beauchamp Proctor, eldest son of Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bart., of Langley Park, in Norfolk.

THE will of the late Sir Compton Domvile, Bart., of Santry House, near Dublin, and of Grosvanor-square, has been recently proved in Ireland and England under the respective amounts of £200,000 and £35,000.

ITALIAN ART.—A very interesting collection of Italian works of Art, of which the Berlin journals speak very highly, has recently been placed for exhibition in the Royal Academy in that city, by Mr. A. Gatti, of Florence. The collection fills three rooms, and consists of works in alabaster and various sorts of marble, from the finest Carrara to the dark-coloured blue and green marble, and the almost transparent Italian agate; the articles being Pompeian, Etruscan, and Neapolitan vases, splendid candelabra, statues from the antique, and sculptured copies of ancient paintings in some of the most celebrated galleries of Europe. Among the most remarkable figures are a "Boy playing with a Dove," "Venus Bathing," and a statuette of "Love," a beautiful youth sleeping

THE "VANDERBILT."—It may be recollected that during the summer of 1853 Mr Vanderbilt, with his family, made a cruise on board his steam-ship yacht *North Star*, in the European waters. That ship has since been successfully employed in ocean service, and Mr. Vanderbilt, by a letter from New York, dated April 29th, was about to resume his New York, Southampton, and Havre line, starting his new steamship *Vanderbilt* for Havre via Southampton, on May 5. In this enterprise he stands alone, and without Government aid, competing with many rival lines all subventionised to carry ocean mails at pay of from £3,500 dols. up to 19,750 dols. per voyage.

Twenty-four ships of the sunken fleet have already been raised in the harbour of Sebastopol. The American company is straining every nerve to fulfil its engagements, and hopes to raise the ships still remaining under the water. The steamer Abercos, one of those already raised, is plying as she used to do in the Black Sea before the war

DEPARTURE OF H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT FROM ABNEY HALL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

## THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER.

In our Journal of last week we recorded the impressive ceremony of the opening of the Art-Palace at Manchester, on the 5th inst. We now engrave the principal points of interest in the Royal visit, commencing with the sumptuously-appointed seat of the Mayor of Manchester, who was honoured with the sojourn of his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Abney Hall is situated on the Cheshire side of the stream about half a mile distant from it. The grounds in which the building stands, although not very extensive, are laid out in the most tasteful manner. There are terraces, shrubberies, grottoes, and gardens, with waterfalls and small lakes, which, while they afford variety and pleasure to the eye, give an appearance of much greater extent to the land surrounding the house. It is a fine Gothic structure, in the Early Tudor style, built of red brick, relieved by white stone; the architects being Messrs. Travis and Magnall, of Manchester. The principal entrance to the building faces the north; and the hall, of admirable proportions, is formed of richly-carved oak. The ceiling is of oak, in richly-ornamented panels, bearing in the cornice the hospitable motto—"Welcome the coming—speed the parting guest." The floor of the hall is of encaustic tiles, of a mediæval style of ornament. The dining-room is one of the finest rooms of the kind in the country; the ceiling is formed of square panels; and on a light-blue ground, forming the centres of very tasteful rosettes, are the initial letters of the different members of the Mayor's family. The mouldings forming the panels are of carved oak, relieved with gold, light maroon, and delicate white and scroll ornament. The walls are of a rich crimson colour, and the frieze or border is formed of a bronze coloured ground, marked with maroon-coloured lines, inscribed upon which are a series of mottoes in the mediæval character, the initial of each sentence being an illuminated capital letter. The furniture of the room is of massive carved oak, in keeping with the prevailing style of decoration of the room. The chimneypiece is of Caen stone, and of the same character as regards style as the furni

ARRIVAL OF H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT AT THE ART-TREASURES PALACE, MANCHESTER.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY IN PEEL PARK, SALFORD.—SEE NEXT PAGE

ture, decorated in gold and various colours. There are some excellent paintings on the walls, by Frank Goodall, Stanfield, Miller ("Island of Rhodes"), Rine ("Lake of Zurich"), Tennent, Webster, Collins ("Blackberry Gatherers"), Cooke, Cooper, and Creswick.

The mansion is unquestionably one of the most princely in the neighbourhood of Manchester.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Prince Albert, with the members of his suite, left Abney Hall for the Exhibition at one o'clock. Two of the State carriages conveyed his Royal Highness, with the Marquis of Abercorn, Viscount Torrington, General Grey, Colonel Ponsonby, and Sir C. Seymour. Mr. Watts (the Mayor), and the High Sheriff of the county, in their private carriages, preceded his Royal Highness, and his escort was formed of a squadron of the 7th Dragoon Guards. The drive to Manchester from Cheadle is a pleasant one of six or seven miles, through a succession of the small and happy-looking villages and hamlets of Didsbury, Withington, Fallowfield, and Rusholme, which adjoins the great manufacturing city. Along the whole of the road traversed by the cortège, rustic arches and homely demonstrations of welcome were exhibited. There was nothing in the scenery to indicate the proximity of a huge manufacturing city. The elegant villas and mansions which dotted the road sides, and the clean and salubrious looking brick cottages, with their small plots of garden in the front, were seen instead of the giant sweep of huge brick wall, with tiers upon tiers of monotonous looking windows, tall chimneys vomiting forth their clouds of smoke, and the intricate lanes and squalid courts where reside a large portion of the factory workers of Manchester. Through this portion of the journey the illustrious visitor made rapid progress. Arrived at the city boundary, the modest cortège of four carriages was greatly increased. The remaining squadrons of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and a long array of carriages conveying the members of the municipality of Manchester, joined the procession. The clerks of Lords Mayor of London and Dublin, and the Sheriffs of London (Messrs. Mechi and Keats), were there with their gorgeous equipages and glittering carriages; and many a loyal Lancastrian, ignorant that green or blue was no livery of an English Prince, gave to the Mayors and Sheriffs the honours designed for a higher personage. The procession passed slowly up the Oxford-road, and arrived a few minutes after two o'clock at the Exhibition. The broad green—a space in front of the building—was covered with a dense mass of spectators; on the side of the road temporary stands were erected for the accommodation of visitors, and high prices were readily paid for the chance of seeing the Prince. Unfortunately for the great mass of the spectators, the coldness of the weather prevented the Prince from riding in an open carriage, and very few persons had the gratification of seeing his Royal Highness. Several companies of the 25th Regiment kept the ground, and formed a guard of honour. A Royal salute was fired on the arrival of the Prince, the band played the National Anthem, the assembled thousands cheered loudly, and the demonstration was one which evidently afforded gratification to his Royal Highness. The Engraving given at page 453 represents the arrival of the Prince.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

His Royal Highness was welcomed at the Exhibition by many with whom he was personally acquainted and some who had been associated with him in carrying out the Exhibition of 1851. Earl Granville, the Earl of Carlisle (the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir Benjamin Hall, Mr. Massey, and the Hon. Mr. Lowper were there to represent her Majesty's Government. Lord Overstone (the President of the Council), the members of the Executive Committee, and Mr. J. C. Deane (the General Commissioner), represented the promoters and directing bodies of the Exhibition; while Manchester had deputed its Mayor and Municipal Council to congratulate the Prince on the occasion of his visit. These sentiments were embodied in the address, and presented to the Prince. Then commenced the procession down the centre of the great hall, through the treasures contained in the Museum of Art— between elegantly-dressed ladies, who in graceful curtseyings and with smiling eyes expressed their respectful homage to the consort of their Sovereign; while the rougher sex, heeding not the well-known strains of the National Anthem, by Mr. Hallé's band, welcomed him with those spontaneous cheers never heard save on British soil.

Little, indeed, did the Prince see of those treasures of art which Messrs. Waring, Chaffers, and Redford had laboured so continuously to arrange in their cases, and to have all in order by the opening day; and the Gallery of Euphrosyne, the tearful face of the sinning Peri, the startled look of Eve at the sight of the little dead bird at her feet, or the playfulness of Ino and Bacchus, and fifty or more exquisite sculptured works, were passed rapidly, for the repeated of a State ceremonial admits of no obstruction, and Lily-livelihoods as they were, or pose in the glittering cavalcade, are as powerless as the masterpieces of the sculptor to win even a momentary admiration. Arrived at the dais, which was raised on a platform in the centre of the Transept, the band and chorus commenced the Anthem, while Prince Albert surveyed with delight the exciting scene before and around him.

But the Anthem having concluded, the Prince must descend from the realms of poetry to that most prosaic of all forms—the reception of addresses. First, Lord Overstone, on the part of the Council, thanked his Royal Highness for attending to inaugurate the Exhibition; and concluded with him on the lamented death of the Duchess of Gloucester (The address and reply of the Prince were given last week) Mr Fairbairn, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, wearing the uniform of a Deputy Lieutenant, next presented the address from the Executive Committee. (The View at pages 452-453 is taken at the moment when this address was presented to his Royal Highness.)

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY.

On the day following the opening of the Exhibition Prince Albert attended at Peel Park for the purpose of inaugurating the fine colossal statue of her Majesty, by Mr. Noble (of which an Engraving was given last week).

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 17 Rogation Sunday. Tallcyrand died, 1838.
MONDAY, 18 Trial by Jury first instituted in England, 970.
TUESDAY, 19—St Dunstan. Anna Boleyn beheaded, 1536.
WEDNESDAY, 20 Lafayette died, 1834. Columbus died, 1506
THURSDAY, 21 Ascension Day. First Railway Act passed, 1801.
FRIDAY, 22 Trinity Term begins. Pope born, 1688.
SATURDAY, 23 Ember Days. [illegible]

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23, 1857.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday. | Thursday | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. | M. A. |
| h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m | h m h m |
| 7 36 8 0 | 8 40 9 25 | 9 57 10 36 | 11 3 11 30 | 11 55 — | 0 20 0 0 | 0 41 1 19 |

SINGING.—Mrs. PLUMMER (PUPIL of CRIVELLI, and Professor of Singing at Queen's College, Tufnell-park) TEACHES her new system of Public Singing, ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, and ITALIAN SINGING, on MODERATE TERMS. Mrs. Plummer's method should recommend itself to professors, facilitates the Cultivation and Development of the Voice, is rational and very of Safeguards the art of Respiration.—Address 7, Stanhope-terrace, Gloucester gate, Regent's-park.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with new Costumes and various Novelties, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Tuesday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office—Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross. Seats may be had at the principal Music-sellers.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, at Eight, at CONGLETON MAY 18th; CREWE, 20th; NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 21st; &c.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE'S ENTERTAINMENT—HOPE not FORTUNE. A Series of Illustrations, Birmingham, sixth and last week. Mr. [illegible]

OLLY'S PARIS and the PARISIANS—St. Cloud, Versailles, Baden, &c. Cartesture, Piano, Rough Sketches. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Mornings, at Three; Wednesday, Thursday, Friday Evenings, at Eight. Seats, 1s.; Chairs, 2s.—23, Haydn-row, Regent-street (Hanoverian-hall).

ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER.
LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The following are the principal Through Communications from and to the South, in direct connection with the London-road Station, Manchester, and the Exhibition:—

DOWN TRAINS.

| Leave | TO MANCHESTER. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London, Euston-station | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | Noon | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| Oxford | 6 15 | 8 30 | 10 45 | 10 0 | 11 30 | 12 | 3 0 | 5 0 | 8 45 |
| | | | | 8 15 | 9 45 | 12 15 | 3 15 | | |
| Leamington | | | | | | P.M. | | | |
| Bristol | | | | 7 35 | 8 0 | 3 30 | 6 0 | | |
| Worcester | | | | 7 55 | 8 45 | 4 0 | 6 55 | 3 15 | |
| | A.M. | | | A.M. | | P.M. | | P.M. | |
| Birmingham | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 | 10 0 | | 4 0 | 5 0 | 7 30 | 10 55 |
| Shrewsbury | 9 0 | 10 2 | | 12 0 | | 5 0 | 7 30 | 10 55 | |
| Arrive at | A.M. | A.M. | | | | 1 0 | 5 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 |
| Manchester, London-road | 11 30 | 1 30 | 1 | P.M. | 1 | 5 30 | 9 0 | 10 30 | 2 45 |
| Exhibition | 10 15 | 12 45 | 3 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 9 0 | 10 30 | 2 45 | 6 |

UP TRAINS

| Leave | FROM MANCHESTER. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | Noon. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. |
| Manchester, Exhibition | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| London-road | 6 24 | 8 | 11 | 12 0 | 3 45 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| Arrive at | | | 11 30 | | 4 15 | 4 30 | 5 | 6 | 10 |
| Shrewsbury | 11 | 1 30 | | | | 7 25 | 9 0 | | |
| Birmin. ham | 7 40 | 11 0 | 2 30 | | | 10 0 | 12 0 | 3 | |
| Worcester | 10 0 | 1 0 | | | 5 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 10. 0 | 2 6 |
| Bristol | | 4 30 | | | 8 0 | | | | |
| Leamington | | 3 30 | | | 6 30 | | | | |
| Oxford | | 6 30 | 6 30 | | 9 30 | 9 30 | 2 0 | | |
| London—Euston Station | 11 0 | 3 45 | 7 30 | 10 5 | 2 30 | 10 0 | 2 45 | 6 | 4 30 1st Class 5.30 2nd ... |

General Manager's Office, Euston Station, May, 1857. By order, MARK HUISH.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Piccolomini, Aboni, Spezia, Ronconi, Belletti, Ronconi, and Tagliafico. On Monday, May 18, all the Artists of the Establishment, Grand MORNING CONCERT, to commence at Two o'clock. On Tuesday, LA TRAVIATA, Piccolomini; Giuglini, Ronconi. On Thursday, LA DIVA, Piccolomini; Giuglini, Ronconi, Ferri. Boxes, Stalls, and Places may be secured at the Box-office, from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past One. Commence at Two. Prices of Admission—Boxes, Grand Tier, £1 4s.; Pit tier, £1 1s.; Second Tier, 15s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Pit Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Places to be made at the Box-office. Tickets may be procured at the principal Librarians and Music Publishers, and of Mr. Anderson, 34, Norton-street, Portland-place, W.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Under the immediate Patronage of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Royal Family. Mr. LUMLEY begs respectfully to announce that, in consequence of the Annual Concert having been arranged with the directors to give THREE GRAND MORNING FESTIVALS at this Establishment, on Monday, May 18, Tuesday, July 21, and Monday, August 31, the Principal Vocal Performers will include Mdlle. Titiens, Mdlle. Maria Spezia, Mdlle. Clara Novello, Mdlle. Marie Spezia, Mdlle. Angiolina Orfanelli, and Madame Alboni; Signor Antonio Giuglini, Mr. Charles Braham, Signor Ronconi, Signor Belletti, Signor Bonetti, Signor Tagliafico, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Charles Braham, Signor Arditi, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. F. B. Jewry, and Mr. W. C. Jewry. Instrumental solo Performers—Concertos, Mr. Benedict on the Grand Pianoforte; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Violin, Herr Joachim; Flute, Signor Briccialdi; Oboe, Signor Barbieri; Clarionet, Signor Gaurdieri, first Clarionet in the Queen's Private Band; Violoncello of H.M. Theatre. Conductors—Mr. Benedict, Signor Arditi, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Charles Braham, and Mr. Lumley. Prices of Admission—Boxes, Grand Tier, £1 4s.; Pit stalls, £1 1s.; Second Tier, 15s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Pit Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Places to be made at the Box-office. Tickets may be procured at the principal Librarians and Music Publishers, and of Mr. Anderson, 34, Norton-street, Portland-place, W.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Under the immediate Patronage of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the Royal Family. Mr. BENEDICT begs respectfully to announce that, in consequence of the Annual Concert having been arranged with the directors to give THREE GRAND MORNING FESTIVALS at this Establishment, on Monday, May 18, Tuesday, July 21, and Monday, August 31, the Principal Vocal Performers will include Mdlle. Titiens, Mdlle. Maria Spezia, Mdlle. Clara Novello, Mdlle. Marie Spezia, Mdlle. Angiolina Orfanelli, and Madame Alboni; Signor Antonio Giuglini, Mr. Charles Braham, Signor Ronconi, Signor Belletti, Signor Bonetti, Signor Tagliafico, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Charles Braham, Signor Arditi, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. F. B. Jewry, and Mr. W. C. Jewry. Instrumental solo Performers—Concertos, Mr. Benedict on the Grand Pianoforte; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Violin, Herr Joachim; Flute, Signor Briccialdi; Oboe, Signor Barbieri; Clarionet, Signor Gaurdieri, first Clarionet in the Queen's Private Band; Violoncello of H.M. Theatre. Conductors—Mr. Benedict, Signor Arditi, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Charles Braham, and Mr. Lumley. Prices of Admission—Boxes, Grand Tier, £1 4s.; Pit stalls, £1 1s.; Second Tier, 15s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Pit Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Amphitheatre, 2s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Places to be made at the Box-office. Tickets may be procured at the principal Librarians and Music Publishers, and of Mr. Anderson, 34, Norton-street, Portland-place, W.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Every Evening (ATALANTA) or, the Three Golden Apples, commencing on Monday and (during the Week) every Evening at Half-past Seven. On Wednesday and Thursday the Season will conclude with Atalanta and Box and Cox. On Friday and Saturday (last Nights of the Season), Atalanta, and As Like as Two Peas. For non-arrangement of prices see bills of the day.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakspeare's Comedy of KING HENRY THE EIGHTH. King Richard III. by Mr. C. Kean; Queen, Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by the new Farce called AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOUSE. To conclude with [illegible]

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—MONDAY, and During the Week, the Performances will include CHERRY AND FAIRSTAR; or, Under the Thames. Mrs. WILLIAMS, Mr. ROBERT ROXBY, and Mr. WILKINSON. To conclude with [illegible]

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager Mr. WILLIAMS. On MONDAY, MAY 18th, will be performed [illegible] or the Life Guardsman, and Mr. Batchum, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. [illegible], Miss Marian Edwards, Miss M. Somers, and Mrs. Fanny Bodicott. To conclude with a Grand Equestrian Spectacle, Mr. Brookbank Rowser, Mr. Francis Kirby, and Mr. Hurcott. To conclude with a [illegible]

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—Continued Success.—Crowded Houses. Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. Neville, and Madame Adelaide Phillips. Every Evening. Harlequin and the Original GENEALATOM THUMB on SATURDAY NEXT. Second box-[illegible] Mr. Charles Dillon.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUS.—Proprietors [illegible] HOWES and CLEVINE. [illegible] establishment, fitted up in New York with a Ring of Rarely-seen Dimensions, Arena, and Stage, for the Display of Horsemanship. The Company has been selected from the [illegible] regardless of expense, to render to present visitors of the most perfect combination ever witnessed. Among Charlet draws by Forty cream-coloured Horses, driven in hand by Mr. Howes. Pas a Trois, Mr. Howes, Mr. Clevine, and Mr. [illegible]. Pas de Deux by Mr. Howes and by any other person, a tribe of North American Indians, and a herd of Native Horses, and the Buffalo Hunt. The Performances will consist of the Prairie and the Desert will be given a performance in which [illegible] peculiar to their different countries, forming a combination of [illegible] The Company will visit the following [illegible] and Two Performances each day, commencing at two and half-past seven

Monday, May 18, Holborn. | Friday, 22, Preston. | Wednesday, 27, Bury.
Tuesday, 19, Warrington. | Saturday, 23, Preston. | Thursday, 28, Oldham
Wednesday, 20, Wigan. | Monday, 25, Blackburn. | Friday, 29, Stockport.
Thursday, 21, Bolton. | Tuesday, 26, Burnley. | Saturday, 30, Macclesfield

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—Arrangements are now made for the use of a limited number of [illegible] in the Crystal Palace, at 10s. 6d. each [illegible] at the places will not be reserved or numbered. Proper avenues will be kept [illegible]

The issue of these Tickets will commence on Monday next, the 18th instant. Until the time no application for [illegible] can be made to applications, personal or by letter, will be attended to. Applications for [illegible] orders must be made payable to George Grove, and addressed to the Secretary, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

The following are the Offices for the sale of these Tickets:—Central Division—Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s Office, 201, Regent-street. Eastern Division—Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s Office, 67, Cornhill. Western Division—Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s Office, 201, Regent-street. Northern Division—Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s Office, 67, Cornhill. Southern Division—Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s Office, 201, Regent-street.

The Fountains and the entire system of Waterworks will take place at the conclusion of the performance on each of the three days, May 21, 1857.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—GALLERY STALLS.—STALLS, reserved and numbered, [illegible] at the Great Transept, with separate entrances, are now on hand. [illegible] one pair can be had for the three days, and a Half Guinea [illegible] Stalls on the Ground-floor are also on hand, price One Guinea each, or Two and Places of [illegible] may be had on application. Ticket office—Exeter Hall; 9, Regent-street, and the Crystal Palace.

By order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Seats can be secured at the Box-office. Egyptian-hall. Positively, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge—The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

MISS P. HORTON'S NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will open their [illegible] NEW ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, every Evening at Eight, and Saturday Mornings, at Three—Admission, 2s.; [illegible] Stalls, 3s.; Chairs, Boxes, and Orchestra Stalls, 5s. Regent-street.

GENERAL TOM THUMB.—POSITIVELY CLOSES MAY 30.—GENERAL TOM THUMB'S FAREWELL LEVEES at the PRINCE OF WALES'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square. Mr. Hullah's Choir, Orchestra, and Chorus, every Evening. Admission, 1s. and 2s. The General will receive Visitors at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, from Ten o'clock in the Morning until Six, and at the Hanover-square Rooms from Seven to Nine o'Clock in the Evening. Nursery, &c., not admitted.

MR. W. G. CUSINS'S TWO MATINEES MUSICALES at the [illegible] ROOMS, MONDAYS, May 25, and JUNE 29, at Half-past Two o'clock precisely. Mdlle. Lotta Novello, Madame Weiss, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Bodda, Weiss, Sedgwick, Benedict, H. Blagrove, Watson, Pratten, Lazarus, Cusins, Lindley, Harold Thomas, and W. G. Cusins. Tickets, 10s. 6d., at the Music Warehouses; and, 10s. 6d., of Mr. W. G. Cusins, 78, Upper Norton-street, W.

EXHIBITION of M. LAROCHE'S ENAMEL PHOTOGRAPHS, 66, Oxford-street (eight doors east of the Princess' Theatre). M. Laroche begs to announce the [illegible] of opening to Public View, on Monday, the 25th of May, his Gallery of Celebrities [illegible] by the above newly-discovered process.

TOLL REFORM ASSOCIATION.
CHAIRMAN: Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P., 198, Strand.
ACTING COMMITTEE.

E. W. Watkin, Esq., M.P., Reform Club.
Matthew Forster, Esq., Belsize, Hampstead
P. H. Le Breton, Esq., Milford House, Hampton
[illegible]
J. B. D. Tyssen, Esq., Manor House, Hackney
Finch-Hatton, Esq., Hackney.
J. W. Turner, Esq., Lower Sydenham-place, Kensington.
W. A. H. Rowe, Esq., 99, Kingsland-road
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Richard Marsh, Esq., High-street, Islington.
&c. &c.

The object of the Association is the Abolition of the Turnpike Gates and Toll-bars within a radius of six miles from Charing-cross, and within the District of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The support of all friends to economical and social progress and freedom of intercourse is solicited. Full particulars and printed forms for [illegible] to forward Subscriptions [illegible] to be addressed to the Secretary, Toll Reform Association, Offices, 5, Strand (next Hungerford-street).

EXETER HALL.—GREAT FESTIVAL.—The GRAND ORCHESTRA of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Clara Novello, Ernst, Sainton, &c., joined by the entire Orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera, which will perform a grand programme of the Works of Beethoven, on the Occasion of "Fidelio," and a new Overture, composed expressly for this occasion, by Herr Gustav Carl. Reserved seats 5s., tickets, 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., gallery-stalls, 1s. Sold with numbered and name, Hollow-str. Cramer, Beale, and Co., Regent-street; Mitchell, Old Bond-street; Keith and Prowse, Cheapside; and at the principal Music Warehouses. To begin at 8 o'clock.

SIGNOR GIULIO REGONDI begs to announce that his ANNUAL CONCERT will take place at MR. JAY'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, at half-past eight o'clock. Vocalists: Madame Sourmilon Lemmens, Miss [illegible], Signor Marras, Mr. Allan Irving, and the Gentlemen of the Orpheus Glee Union. Instrumentalists: Pianoforte, Herr Ernst Pauer; Harp Mr. Balcyan Reeves; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Concertina, Signor Regondi. Reserved seats, half-a-guinea each; tickets, 5s. each, to be had of the principal music-sellers.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The Fourth Annual EXHIBITION of PICTURES by MODERN ARTISTS of the FRENCH SCHOOL IS NOW OPEN at the FRENCH GALLERY, 121, Pall-mall (opposite the Opera Colonnade). Admission, 1s.; catalogues, 6d. each. Open from Nine to Six daily. E. BOODHAM, Secretary.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT, LOAN, FUND, and DEPOSIT BANK, 16, Essex-street, strand, London, W.C.—Money advanced without securities; Loans from £10 to £500 repayable by instalments from £1 to £20 without securities. Bills discounted. Money advanced on Bills of Sale, Annuities, Reversions, &c.—Office hours from Ten to Four. G. LAWLESS, Manager

SEA-BATHING.—FURNISHED LODGINGS to LET at VALE VIEW TERRACE, ST. LEONARDS. Four excellent sitting-rooms and Eight Bedrooms, with every convenience. Apply to Mr. Reay, Chemist, &c., St Leonards, Sussex.

IMPORTANT to RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS.—A MEMORIAL to the BOARD of TRADE LIES for SIGNATURE at 2, UPPER WELLINGTON-STREET, Strand, and 3, FINCHAM WILSON'S, 11, Royal Exchange, Manchester.

Persons of all parties are invited to read and sign it.

To obtain justice as to long disputes and unnecessary extension lines.

To enable Railway Directors to negotiate and use money more economically.

To check the increase of useless competition, as given greater economy which are paying 25 per cent.

To save future loss—some of Henry Prescott, Vice-Admiral, K.C.B., South-singston.

Edward Travers, York-place.
Thomas Broadwood, Holmbush, Crawley, Sussex.
Joseph Adams, Bow Churchyard
Richard Law, 60, Albert Hall, Ware, Herts.
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Holders of upwards of two hundred thousand pounds in Railway Shares

PALL-MALL.—Important Leasehold Estate, consisting of a noble pile of Building called the Carlton Club House, Pall-mall, with Stabling adjoining to the rear, and Residences adjoining to the Club House, Bank, and Insurance Establishments, both Commercial and Commercial Emporium.

MR. HEALY is instructed to submit to public competition, at the [illegible] on TUESDAY, the 26th day of MAY, 1857, at Twelve o'clock precisely, all the three capital, WELL-BUILT, SOLID MESSUAGES, situate on the Northern side of the Carlton-house-terrace, late in the occupation of Sir John Kirkland, deceased, and formerly the private residence of Messrs. Harding and Co., the Great Silkmercers, subsequently the town residence of the Duke of Schomberg. The property presents a most eligible opportunity for the erection of a [illegible] of great depth, and covering upper part of [illegible] Market in London, with Mews-entrance and [illegible] to be let [illegible] by mutual considerations. The property has [illegible] and spacious [illegible] and [illegible] to bed-rooms, dressing-rooms, &c. [illegible] and spacious [illegible] and [illegible] to be had. [illegible] of a portion of No. 86, which is [illegible] immediate possession may be had. [illegible] of the entire property, or of the whole or any portion of Sir John Kirkland's three houses direct from the Lessee [illegible] an investment of nearly ninety years, subject to [illegible] of £2,000 per annum.

May be viewed, the occupied portion excepted), and particulars and conditions obtained, ten days prior to the Sale, on the premises, of Messrs. Cunliff and Townsend, solicitors, 63, Chancery-lane; Messrs. Brandon Brothers, Auctioneers, 8, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall; Messrs. Myers Sweeting, 104, Byrne-street, 12, Southampton-street, Strand; Messrs. Mackay and Mackay, Chancery-lane at the Rolls; at the Auction Mart; and of Mr. Healy, [illegible] Tavern and Hotel, Paddington, London, W.C.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL for the Treatment of Club-foot, Spinal and other Deformities, and for Mechanical Surgery.—Patroness—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Vice Admiral Sir Edward Bowyer Smyth, Bart. Knt. [illegible] Treasurer—Robert Hanbury, Esq. Consulting Surgeon—Henry Hancock, Esq. Surgeon—Thomas Alcock, Esq. Resident—Mr. Edward Sowerby. The THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will take place at the London Tavern on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at six o'clock, the Right Hon. Lord Ebrington in the Chair. The new premises, the enlargement of which is so generally required by the increasing importance of the Institution, are [illegible] Lower Tickets, price £1 1s. each, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Hospital, 19, Bolton-row, Piccadilly, and of the Stewards. Ladies' tickets 5s. 6d. each, including refreshments, to be obtained at the Stewards'.

It is [illegible] the gallery will be graced by a large assemblage of ladies.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Patients admitted | 20,000 |
| Number under treatment | 1,000 |
| Increase | 1,000 |

Increased [illegible] have been provided but additional funds are required to render them available. There is also a mortgage on the Hospital for £2,000, which the Committee [illegible] to convert into a Life Governor, £5 5s. A Governor for ten years, £1 1s. annually An Annual Governor.

Contributions thankfully received at Messrs. Martin's, 68, Lombard-street; Ransom's, 86, Piccadilly; Union Bank of London, Argyll place; and by the Secretary, at the Hospital. GEORGE KNOX, M.A., Chap. and Hon. Sec.

NOTICE.—The present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS consists of TWO WHOLE SHEETS and a COLOURED SUPPLEMENT: Two Portraits—Town and Country. Price of the Two Sheets and Coloured Supplement, 10d.; stamped, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1857.

THERE can be no doubt as to the result of the new measure for the admission of Jews to Parliament, which has been introduced to the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston. It is understood that, this time, the question is a Ministerial one, which it ought to have been made before; and that, if defeated upon it, the Ministry will retire from office. The members of the House of Lords who have alone impeded the passing of similar measures in previous Sessions will hesitate plus time to imperil the peace of the country by persistence in the obscurative policy which they have hitherto pursued, not so much from their own strength as from the cowardice and weakness of the friends of the Jews. The House of Commons has four times opened its door for the admission of Baron Rothschild, four times elected as the representative of the city of London, and four times the House of Lords has shut it in his face. If again excluded, the Baron has pledged himself to the electors to resign his seat, and the electors have pledged themselves to the Baron to return him a fifth time. These pledges will be redeemed. How long can such an unseemly contest be allowed to continue? The consciences of those members of the Upper House who have so successfully resisted the wishes of the House of Commons and the people on this point may be at rest as to their own share in the transaction. They have done enough for conscience' sake, and need not any longer contend against an overpowering necessity. The House of Lords claims to be the sole judge of its own privileges. It indignantly resisted the introduction of Lord Wensleydale to its benches, because it deemed its rights, its privileges, and the vital principles of its constitution, to be attacked or imperilled by the proposed creation of life peerages. The House of Commons will, if expedient, imitate

the example, and declare itself the sole judge of its own rules, privileges, and constitution. In this case the inconvenient, if not scandalous, spectacle would be presented to the world of two of the great estates of the realm in a free country contending for the mastery. In such a contest the House of Lords must know that it would be hopeless to expect victory; and should fear that defeat would not be unaccompanied by the penalties of loss of character, or loss of substance, which in all wars and conflicts whatever the defeated are certain, sooner or later, to be compelled to pay. But Lord Palmerston's measure, aided by his determination to carry it, will, there is every reason to hope, incline the Lords to confirm the decision of the Commons, and thus end peacefully and satisfactorily a conflict which has already lasted too long. It is true wisdom to know when to yield; and of this wisdom the House of Lords, on several much more trying and important occasions, has shown that it is not deficient. That House stands deservedly high in public estimation, and it will not forfeit its character for prudence and patriotism by carrying on a contest which the House of Commons, backed by the city of London and the majority of the people, will once more prove to be useless.

We regret that the great question of popular education, as it affects, or may affect, the criminal statistics of the country, has not been elevated into the rank of a Ministerial measure. Having been left to be dealt with by independent members of Parliament, it will, as a necessary consequence of the actual state of parties, be allowed to make little or no progress this year. Yet Mr. Adderley's Industrial School Bill, which is in substance identical with the bill introduced last Session by the same gentleman, and having for its objects the prevention of crime, might well have been adopted by a Government which expresses such anxiety to deal with the question of transportation and punishment. The principle of Mr. Adderley's Bill was supported by a majority of 177 against 18, which shows that the Government had encouragement to deal with the subject had it been so disposed. Sir George Grey's Transportation and Penal Servitude Bill, urgent as it may be, is scarcely so urgent as the question raised by Mr. Adderley. To prevent crime—if legislation can do so—ought to be the first duty of a wise and Christian Government. To punish crime is a task that unwise and even savage Governments find no difficulty in accomplishing. It is a task that never ends, and one which we fear will continue to grow more hopeless and heartbreaking until the Government shall begin at the right end of the subject. When the State shall act the part of parent to the neglected children of the destitute and vicious, from whose teeming numbers the great Army of Crime is continually recruited, there will be something like a reasonable hope that the questions of transportation, penal servitude, and all other kinds of reformatory punishment will cease to be the perplexity and scandal of our civilisation. At present the State, either by its apathy, or by its suffering the unseemly quarrels of rival sectarians to paralyse its exertions, fosters or creates crime among the lowest strata of its population, and, when Crime rides rampant and alarms Society for its safety or its property, it makes bad laws to punish that which good laws might have prevented; and spends in prisons, hulks and penitentiaries thrice the money which it would have cost in books, teachers, schoolhouses, and workshops to convert three out of every four of its existing criminals into industrious and honest members of the community.

Sir George Grey's Transportation Bill has already reached the second reading, and is substantially the bill introduced by the same busy functionary during the last Session. The terror created some months ago by the prevalence of *garotte* robberies, and by the outrages—often very grossly exaggerated in the newspapers—said to have been committed by ticket-of-leave men, no doubt impelled the Home Secretary to action on this subject. The principal feature of the proposed measure is to abolish transportation as a sentence to be passed by the Judges, but to leave it to the discretion of the Home Secretary to transport criminals after sentence. Whether the country or Parliament will be content to leave this power in the hands of the Minister remains to be seen. The means by which it is proposed to attain this result is to substitute, in all cases, sentences of penal servitude for sentences of transportation; the period of penal servitude being extended to the full limit of the old sentences of transportation. At present, if a criminal be sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, it means, not that he shall be transported, but that he shall undergo penal servitude for a term considerably less than fourteen years. The bill of Sir George Grey will remove this element of uncertainty from our criminal proceedings, and is so far entitled to support and approbation. But here the satisfaction of many persons with the proposed bill will end; for the Government proposes to place the whole of the persons convicted and sentenced under its provisions at the entire mercy and control of the Home Secretary. A man sentenced to penal servitude may be transported, at the discretion of Sir George Grey or his successors, to Western Australia, or to any other colony that wants, or will consent to receive, our criminal population; or he may be consigned to a home prison—to Dartmoor, to Woolwich, to Portsmouth, or any other place that may be afterwards selected for the purposes of punishment or reformation. The questions for consideration are—Whether the Home Secretary can safely be entrusted with such powers? whether his hands are not too full already? and whether such a scheme is not part of a still grander scheme for the concentration into one office of an amount of authority suited only to a despotic and autocratic form of government? We do not offer as yet any decided opinion on these points; but trust that the bill will be jealously watched by the representatives of the people through all its future stages. Yet we must own that we should look with more cordiality upon the bill if it had been accompanied by a measure having for its object the prevention of crime among the juvenile population, either in the manner proposed in Mr. Adderley's bill, or by some other as effective. If Justice have the Sword or the Scourge in one hand, she ought to have the Book in the other. If she punish the old and the incorrigible, she ought at the same time to prevent the contamination of the young. There is here a great field for the statesmanship and the generous ambition of the new men in Parliament. Shall the question of Popular Education never have its Bright or its Cobden? We trust that it will; and in the mean time we hope that Sir George Grey's bill will be thoroughly considered in all its bearings. The subject is highly important, no doubt; but it does not press more urgently than the promised Reform Bill or the question of Education.

## THE COLOURED SUPPLEMENT,

*(Published with the present Number.)*

### "TOWN" AND "COUNTRY."

CLORINDA.

Dear Daisy! when thy perfect face,
Those hazel eyes, that hair of brown,
I see, I feel thou shouldst have place
Among the fairest of the town.

I think how happy is the sun
To leave its kisses on thy cheek;
Whilst to imprint there only one
A thousand beaux their hearts would break.

Thy step so light that 'neath thy feet
The grass and daisies scarcely yield,
Or seem to bow as though to greet
The passing fairy of the field.

How wouldst thou in the graceful dance
Move as the spirit of the ball,
And by each motion and each glance
Some "fine puss gentleman" enthral!

Or at the drum, the rout, the play,
Become the idol of the hour;
Fly these dull scenes then! Come away,
And reign, thy beauty gives the power.

DAISY.

Ah! what would be my nut-brown face
Beside thine own transparent cheek,
Through which the rosy blood doth chase:
Ah! how it flushes as I speak!

To lure the rover in his flight
Thy lips like crimson buds were made;
But mine, like flow'rs that bloom at night,
Unheed'd five—unheeded fade!

I covet not the courtly hall;
Give me the pleasant village green;
To thee I leave the stately ball,
While of the May-dance I am Queen.

So long as I've my rustic birds,
My beauteous flow'rs, my purling streams,
The sweetest songs are only words,
The brightest shows but worth ess dreams.

Go then, dear cousin, fare thee well!—
And lend new beauty to the Town;
Whilst polished beaux confess thy spell,
I'll rest contented with a clown.

L.

## EXHIBITION OF THE PICTURES OF THE LATE MR. T. SEDDON.

In the great Council-room of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi, so magnificently adorned by the genius of Haydon, are to be exhibited for a few days some pictures which present the most extraordinary contrast conceivable to the works of that self-devouring genius, not only in subject but in treatment and intention. These pictures are not allegorical; they are not imaginative at all; they do not even seem at being picturesque. Not they have the first and the deepest interest, and the greatest estimable value of being perfectly truthful. We are not partisans of either side in the controversy of the day touching the kind or degree of strict imitation of nature proper to a picture. We do not, therefore, find it impossible or even difficult to appreciate the old and the beautiful, at the same time acknowledge the value of works like those of Mr. Seddon, which carry the conviction so irresistibly with them of utter and absolute fidelity to fact—of having rendered every thing exactly as it was seen at the particular time when painted and of having rendered that alone. Reality has, of course, its marvels, but the interest in them is not the whole history of art. Seddon's single-minded noble Artist-life put it out to our reckoning that these works are the first perfect expression of an entirely new thought in art, that we thus dwell upon a novelty. But publicity is a very indefinite term, but if one of its first principles be to give an absolute transcript of visible facts, then these works possess, we certainly most legitimate, examples. We all recognise the value of photography in landscape, (and we are no doubt behind it for these very pictures). Why, then, should we grudge to acknowledge the merit of works which give us far more truth, but of the same kind as that of photography—even if we were to go so far as to deny that they are works of art at all, in the received sense of the word. The topographical accuracy of these landscapes, in which nothing is omitted, nothing altered, nothing neglected, would be possibly thrown away upon a simple, homely view; but when this thorough portraiture is employed upon a scene of the grandest historical interest and the most sacred associations, as in the picture of Jerusalem here exhibited, then the value of a representation upon which so many associations decument, becomes evident. We have by itself in Oxford Street.

The circumstances which led to this exhibition are these. The last three or four years only of Mr. Seddon's life were spent in working out his original idea. Public attention was, however, forcibly drawn to him last year by an exhibition of these pictures, which he opened himself. He met with so much encouragement that he was induced to set out in the autumn of last year for Egypt and the Holy Land—the scenes of his former labours—but he had scarcely reached Cairo when death cut short a career from which high results might have been expected. So much sympathy was felt for his untimely death and for those he left behind, that a subscription was raised to purchase Mr. Seddon's principal work, the oil-picture of Jerusalem, from his widow at the price of 400 guineas, for presentation to the National Gallery, and an arrangement was made for the present exhibition and sale of his works.

Our space will not permit a detailed examination, but we may mention that besides the chief picture, the "View of Jerusalem, with the Valley of Jehoshaphat," which we have about alluded to, the following are the most important works, viz., "Mount Zion," "The Pyramids of Ghizeh" (two views, the smallest for sale), "The Marabout's Tomb, Cairo," "The Great Sphinx," "Arab Prayer at Sunset" (which, unhappily, the artist did not live to finish), and several others, with Eastern figures, camels, &c., inclining to the style of Mr. John Lewis. There are also a great number of very interesting Oriental sketches and memoranda. The oil-picture, "A View at Dinan, Brittany," we must especially mention, for its wonderful daylight effect and obvious exactitude; it is verily nature at first hand. The treatment of the water in a "View on the Wye" will also repay attentive examination. The only work of imagination, "Penelope," is, strange to say, as remarkable for its poetic feeling as for its natural truth.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

CHESTER was not very prolific in Derby results, and Strathnaver, with Bamby on him, settled the hopes of some Derbyites—Loyola and Commotion, to wit, in the Dee. Wardersmarke got disappointed for the second time this year, so the line between Skirmisher and Strathnaver is anything but perfect. Lord Zetland's horse, however, keeps steadily at the head of the betting, both in the Derby and Ascot Cup; and M.D., despite his Curé blood has many Wantage supporters. The trainer of Loyola learned no wisdom from the T.Y.C. style of his running in the Two Thousand, and actually tried to cut his Dee horses down. Stranger still, in the teeth of such evidence, Anton, who could only manage to scramble in a head in front of the black at Newmarket, is a good Derby favourite whereas there does not seem the least rational probability of his being among the first five. Saunterer is "coming" at last, but there is a great deal of uncertainty as to what this movement means. The Harpenden meeting is fixed for Friday, and the Bath and Somerset meeting comes off on Tuesday and Wednesday. Judging from the somewhat feeble list, its chief interest will be its Derby "knockings out," which are generally of as decisive a character as those at Warwick were to the St. Leger favourites in the coaching days.

George Dockeray, Mr. Greville's late trainer, died at Newmarket last week. He once rode for George IV., but his height made wasting a very toilsome affair, and he was obliged to give it up, about five-and-twenty years ago. Since then he has trained at Epsom, which place he quitted with great regret at Mr. Greville's bidding, in 1853, for Newmarket. In preparing steeplechases he was also very successful, and he rode old Lottery as a hack for a time after his steeplechase career closed. His Epsom saddle triumphs consisted in winning the Derby on Laydog, and the Oaks on Green Mantle. Kingston's subscription is quite full, and thirteen of his yearling stock are for sale among the Eltham Park yearlings on June 3rd. The proportion of fillies among the Royal yearlings is very great this year, and remarkably few of them are by Orlando.

Lord W. Powlett's proposition to have another long-distance race at Newmarket has been carried, but the Jockey Club seem to have shown monstrous little judgment in making it a race over the Bacon. The three-mile Portland Handicap is the one they ought to have revived, if they wished to see the stout horses come to the fore, as Venison was wont to do in the good old Duke's days. As it is, trainers dislike the course; and, as nearly every valuable horse that has run over it has been broken down, we cannot wonder at their feeling. It was positively painful last year to see even Fandango finishing in front of Homily.

Tom Dawkins has been selected as huntsman to the South Oxfordshire (which passed from Mr. Phillip's into Lord Macclesfield's hands), and not the South Berkshire. "Bob" Ward, Lord Southampton's well-known first whip, has quite recovered from his broken ribs, and has been made huntsman to Lord Dacre's hounds, in the place of Simkins. Boothroyd is also, we understand, about to leave the Quorn; and John Tredwell, who lately hunted the Essex under Mr. H. Greaves, has got the appointment. His father is huntsman to Mr. Farquharson; and his uncle Charles, who is still with the Bramham Moor, hunted the Quorn in Lord Suffield's time. Dinmore, from the New Forest, succeeds Thomas Webb with the Blackmoor Vale; and it is said that Mr. G. Cook has taken the Craven country. The rumour of Sir G. Wombwell and Mr. Craven hunting the Cottesmore country conjointly has died away, and Lord Middleton's name has been whispered—we know not on what authority. Mr. Drake's hounds are still, we believe, at Cottesmore; and 254 gs. was the highest price realised at the sale of the stud. The hounds brought the average for the best four or five lots.

Cricket is beginning in earnest, and Cambridge opens the ball on Parker's Piece on Monday, with a match between gentlemen and twenty-two of Stourbridge and neighbourhood, to play on the Ground of the Cricket Club. Mr. A. E. Knox and their whole eleven, the two Lockes, who form the whole of the professional brigade, and two boys, are down for Monday. East and West Sussex enter the field against each other at Brighton.

### SHREWSBURY SPRING MEETING. TUESDAY.

Salopian Biennial Stakes—The Dupe, 1. Lundania, 2.
Longner-Hall Stakes—Satire to Mystery, 1. Mamelon, 2.
St. Wards' Cup, Gold Vase—Strawberry, 3.
Great Cleeve Hall Plate—Compulsion, 1. Grey Pyrrhus, 2.
Shrewsbury Cup, Handicap Plate—Tom Hamlet, 1. Milk Boy, 2.
Queen's Plate—Mary, 1. Lance, 2.
Herbert Stakes.—Queen of the South, 1. Questionable, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Attingham Stakes—Cripple, 1. Ethel old 2
Buckwell Stakes—Lord Privet, 1. Knockburn, 2
Hawkstone Cup—Mr. Ingle's [illegible] Lundania, 2
Handicap—Pyrrhus the 3rd, 1. Raffle, 2
Corporation Plate—Sir Robert Bodrilliam, 1, 2
Shrewsbury Steeplechase—[illegible] Lance, 2. Ethel Rachel, 2.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES. On Tuesday the race for £400, and the championship of the Thames was rowed from Putney to Mortlake by Messrs. [illegible] and Kelly. The [illegible] was witnessed by a [illegible] drawn to the banks of the [illegible] on account of [illegible] was a very poor one, and Kelly won easily.

[illegible] MATCH.—[illegible]

[illegible]

PAUPER SCHOOL UNION. On Monday evening the annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Ragged School Union was held at Exeter Hall, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury. The annual report of the Union was read, and showed that the number of ragged schools in connection with the Union had increased during the year from [illegible] to [illegible], and the number of children in attendance at them from [illegible] to [illegible]. The total amount of receipts during the year amounted to £7,242. The expenditure, including the grants to the ragged schools, had amounted to £6,852, leaving a balance in hand of £392. The meeting was addressed by Lord Ebrington, Lord Ashley (who was introduced by the chairman as one of "Lord Shaftesbury's boys") Dr. Cumming, and other gentlemen.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR CRIMINALS?—Such is the title of a lecture which Mr. Thomas Hodgkin proposes to deliver in St. Martin's-hall on Wednesday next; and, as he has studied that important question thoroughly, he will, no doubt, be able to give an interesting answer to the query he has put.

CRIME IN NAPLES.—Robberies with violence to the person have been much more frequent of late. One sad case occurred a few evenings since in the Riviera di Chiaia. Shots were predicted on occasion of the illumination of the three convents. The time of the commencement of the queen. The policy of the Government is to keep in chains or imprison as great as guilty of thought, and to loosen the common thief. Our streets are filled with beggars by day who play the part of thieves at night. The police does not protect them, but reserves its wrath for those who come out of evening to play the part of Providence to their country. The case to which I allude is this:—A [illegible] man who was taking a stroll through the Riviera di Chiaia on Wednesday night. On a sudden he was attacked by a man, whom he knocked down; two or three other ruffians then came up, but were knocked down or driven off not however, before they had inflicted a wound with a knife upon the temporal artery and kicked the Englishman severely in the side. He now lies in imminent danger, and prayers were offered up for his recovery yesterday morning. This is one of many similar cases which have occurred lately, one of which I reported to you. In the case I saw the knife which had been wrested from the hand of the assassin; its point was turned by striking against a case in the breast-pocket.—*Letter from Naples, May 4.*

THE OPENING OF THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION, AT MANCHE

RESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO H.R.H PRINCE ALBERT.—(SEE PAGE 468.)

## MUSIC.

THE production of "Lucia di Lammermoor" at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE on Thursday (last week) was the most remarkable occurrence at this house since the first appearance of Mdlle. Piccolomini last season. Her performance of *Lucia* was so superior to any of her previous efforts—not excepting "Traviata," popular as this has been—that it placed her in a new light, and showed her to be possessed of powers which she had not before exerted. She had, indeed, captivated the town from the very first; but even those who were charmed found themselves at a loss to define the nature of the charm; for her singing, though often delicious, was far from finished; and her acting, though intelligent and truthful, did not show any remarkable originality of genius. It began, therefore, to be suspected that when she came to essay a part demanding the higher powers of an artist she would sink under the burden. But the reverse has been the case. *Lucia* demands at once the talents of a great tragedian and an accomplished singer; and the young *prima donna* showed herself to be both. It was evident that she had been all but faultless to the arduous task; that she had conquered the difficulties of the music, and studied every feature of the character. The result was a vocal execution often as brilliant as Persiani's, and as expressive as Jenny Lind's; and an embodiment of Walter Scott's exquisite creation as natural, beautiful, and touching, as has ever been seen upon the stage. In short, Mdlle. Piccolomini in *Lucia* was, for the first time, a great actress and a great singer, because *Lucia* awoke those powers which had lain dormant in such trivial parts as the *Traviata* and the *Figlia del Reggimento*. Henceforward, we doubt not, her strength will rise with every successive demand upon it, and there is no triumph of her art to which she may not aspire.

Diugiam, too, created a greater sensation than he had ever done before. Donizetti's beautiful music displayed to the utmost advantage all the qualities of his exquisite voice, and the high artistic refinement and finish of his style. The impassioned and pathetic scenes of the drama enabled him, for the first time, to give full scope to his powers as a tragic actor. The natural moodiness of *Edgar Ravenswood's* character—which, as painted by Scott, furnishes a key to the incidents of the tale—histories of ungovernable fury, and the deep tenderness which, notwithstanding his violence of temper, lies at the bottom of his heart, were painted by this accomplished actor with equal force and delicacy, and bestowed on the character a stronger interest than we have ever seen given to it by any other performer. The striking part of *Enrico* (Ashton) has never been in better hands than those of Belletti, and Vialetti's feeling and intelligence in the character of the good priest gave an unusual degree of importance to the part.

That this opera, therefore, familiar as it is to the public, has met with an extraordinary degree of success is not surprising; for it has probably never been more powerfully and beautifully performed. Not only on the night of its first production, but on its subsequent representations, it has drawn enormous houses, and been received with acclamations. And it will, doubtless, be received in the same manner till the end of the season.

Alboni, on Tuesday, made her first appearance this season, as *Rosina* in the "Barbiere di Siviglia." Her well-developed form is not entirely suitable to the youthful Spanish maiden; but this defect of illusion, with genius such as hers is not much regarded, and soon wholly forgotten. She was attired, besides, with consummate taste; and her open, comely face and natural gaiety of manner made her a pleasant representative of the part. As to her singing, it was more enchanting than ever; it beggared all description, and placed rivalry out of the question. It is the very perfection of the vocal art—the pure Italian school in all its purity and beauty. We need scarcely add that her reception was enthusiastic. She was well supported by Reichardt, whose *Count Almaviva* evinces the talents of an accomplished musician and an intelligent actor. Beneventano played *Dr. Bartolo* with considerable humour; and in the Battle, but far from unimportant, part of *Basilio* Vialetti's success was remarkable. The whole opera—the most delightful of its class in the world—went off with unflagging spirit, and kept the crowded audience in a state of constant hilarity.

AT HER ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA the "Trovatore" is running a very successful course at present. It is unquestionably Verdi's masterpiece; and its attraction is heightened by the manner in which it is now cast. With Grisi as *Leonora*, Mario as *Manrico*, Graziani as the *Count de Luna*, and Didiée as *Azucena* the gipsy, the performance is magnificent, and draws crowds whenever it is announced. This was especially the case with its last representation, on Tuesday, when the house was overflowing, and the piece was received with acclamations. On Thursday there was the "Traviata," with Bosio in the part of *Violetta*, in which she has had immense success at St. Petersburg. We must defer till next week our notice of this appearance.

THE principal benefit concerts of the week have been Signor and Madame Ferrari's, on Tuesday evening, and the Misses Birch's, on Wednesday evening, both at the Hanover-square Rooms. Both concerts were attended, the *soirées* being deservedly favourites of the public. On both occasions the talents of many of our principal vocal and instrumental artistes were employed in performing ample selections of the most favourite pieces of the day.

MADEMOISELLE HERTHA DE WERTHEIM, prima donna of the Royal Opera in Stockholm, and the successor of Jenny Lind, has arrived in London for the season, and will make her first appearance at Madame Madeline Graver, and Mr. Goffrie's concert, at Exeter Hall, on Wednesday next.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

ADELPHI.—A new and original three-act piece was produced on Monday, entitled "Joseph Chavigay, or, Under the Thumb." The hero of this drama belongs to the same class as "Janet Pride," whose representative Mr. Webster has been long *proud* of being regarded; and we therefore wonder not that a fresh character of the same type should have been proposed for his acceptance. *Joseph Chavigny* is, however, cast in a more ambitious mould. He is a criminal of good education. An opportunity arises for his extorting a sum of money from one who had been his friend in former years, and who had adopted his daughter as his own, replacing her for one he had lost, and passing her off as his own child on his wife, from whom he had concealed the death of their real offspring. His plan is to accuse the supposed father, *M. de Varennes* (Mr. Leigh Murray), of forgery, and fraudulently substituted it for the deceased girl, in order that the former might inherit an estate to which the latter would have been entitled had she lived long enough. The facts on which he depends are incautiously registered in an old letter, which the avaricious *Chavigny* threatens to produce, unless bribed to silence by the gift of five thousand pounds. His object, however is defeated by the statement having been overheard by the wife and daughter in question, who had been concealed behind the curtains of the boudoir; and, with the tableau of their discovery, the first act successfully concludes. At this point of the story the character of the substituted daughter becomes interesting. *Madaline Ligny de Varennes* (Madame Celeste) has a lover, *Count Gerard de Chantimenil* (Mr. Billington), and she is far too honourable to wed herself, now that she knows her origin, to the scion of a noble house. Her first plan is to inform the *Count* of the facts; but this *M. de Varennes* forbids, as it might involve her own ruin. She therefore resolves on disgusting *Gerard* by a display of objectionable manners and opinions, and for a time succeeds. She then induces *M. de Varennes* to comply with *Chavigny's* extortionate demand, and follows the latter to the Glen of Loup Noir, where he lurks with a companion as abandoned as himself, one *Requin* (Mr. Paul Bedford), a brutal villain, whose want of intellectuality habitually annoys his better-instructed mate. *Madeline* has an interview with her father in the glen. The latter declines to announce her intentions; but, on receiving the money without conditions, surrenders his doubts and, at last thoroughly melted, gives up unasked the document containing the fatal proofs. And now his own perils commence. Like a true scion of his class, and in observing which *Requin*, who subsequently, while he sleeps, robs him. *Requin* then gets drunk with brandy, and falls into a heavy slumber, during which *Chavigny*, unconscious of his loss, triumphs over him, and makes his escape from a left in an old mill, leaving the senseless brute to the mercy of the approaching gendarmes. *Requin*, however, wakes up in time, and also makes his escape. *Chavigny* is next seen flying from pursuit, but, finding himself safe in a forest-pass, congratulates himself on his prospects, and again takes out the valuable pocket-book to re-examine and enjoy its contents. At the height of his self-congratulations he opens the covers, to find them empty. Then follows a scene of despair and premeditated revenge. He leaves it to find *Requin*, alive or dead. Shortly after *Requin* appears, picks up the rejected pocket book in the pass, and follows to dispatch the wretched partner whom he has both betrayed and suspected of betraying himself. Unfortunately *Chavigny* falls in with his pursuers, and retreats into the drawing-room of the Maison de Varennes, where he is disowned by all concerned. *Requin*, too, is on his track, and shoots him from a distance, to be shot in his turn by the gensdarmes, who are on the spot. As the guilty *Chavigny* falls, poor *Madeline* exclaims to *M. de Varennes* (my father!" when *M. de Varennes* steps forward, finger on lip, to receive the ejaculation for himself. And with this singular tableau the new piece concludes. We have already mentioned the length of certain scenes, and might object that the dialogue wants condensation in places; but there is cleverness in the piece, but the evident purpose of the play atones for all smaller defects, and the extraordinary excellence of Mr. Webster's acting should obtain a prolonged hearing for it, as undoubtedly it secured its success on the first night. The farce is *Mr. Watty Phillips*.

PRINCESS'.—Mr. Kean has this week varied his bill, by the introduction of a new and successful farce, taken from the French of MM. Buyard and Varner, but freely and carefully Anglicised, so as to draw out whatever analogies may exist between the miseries of the proprietors of a large Parisian hotel and the English lodging-house keeper. The original vaudeville bore the title of "Habitez donc votre immeuble"—that of the present adaptation is "An Englishman's House is his Castle." *Mr. Pocock*, admirably acted by Mr. Harley, having let every available room in his domicile finds that he is no longer its master. One lodger will make love to his niece, another will carry on dangerous experiments with detonating powders, another will be jealous of the landlord's presumed attentions to his wife, and another will indulge in a little amorous intriguing, though much to the annoyance of others under the same roof; and none of these difficulties can be got rid of until legal notice has been given and the prescribed term expired. Our readers can imagine how Mr Harley would act under such circumstances, and will readily believe that his humour is irresistible. The tragedy of "Richard II." followed, and appears to be still attractive. Capitally performed and lavishly illustrated, it will undoubtedly long retain its hold on public encouragement.

An accident, that might have been fatal, took place on Wednesday evening at this theatre. The velvet curtain used in "Richard II.," on being raised before the fourth act of that tragedy, came into contact with some gaslights, and immediately took fire. Mrs. Keau showed on the occasion an extraordinary presence of mind, and, instantly advancing to the front of the stage, entreated the audience to keep their seats, as immediate means could be taken to extinguish the flames. A supply of water was promptly obtained, and the danger was soon over. The performance was, of course, suspended, and some of the performers' dresses spoiled; but the theatre was opened as usual on Thursday evening.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—The directors of the Surrey Gardens will have strong reason to congratulate themselves if they obtain audiences throughout the season on a scale with that which filled the fine concert hall on Monday evening. That the immense audience assembled to hear music, and music alone, was amply proved by the fact that no other attractions were offered no fireworks, no "views," no more lamps even than were actually indispensable. No inconsiderable space was occupied by the band and the rest, which numbered about 1000 performers. Meyerbeer's Tedeum was the work selected to inaugurate the season the principal vocalists being Mrs. Weiss, Miss Vinning, Mrs. Lockey, Mr Weiss, and Mr Sims Reeves. The conductor was Mr Costa, Mr Sullivan also appearance in the orchestra was hailed with cordial and repeated applause. The choruses were given with spirit, and with vigour, and their steadiness and precision and in several instances a strong tendency to *encore* them was manifested. The performance of "Tedeum" was very creditable, and, under the direction of Mr Land, proved a most unequivocal success. Miss Vinning, whose voice has much improved since her singular début at Exeter Hall, sang the parts allotted to her with fine effect, and in more than one case received a demand for an *encore*. The same honour was awarded to Mrs. Lockey, in the touching air, "Rest in the Lord;" and to Mr. Sims Reeves, for his brilliant execution of "Then shall the righteous," which he was compelled to repeat. The trio, "Lift thine eyes," by Mrs. Weiss-Miss Vinning and Mrs. Lockey, was beautifully rendered, and, of course, encored. The performance concluded with the National Anthem, played by the band. The miscellaneous entertainments commenced on Tuesday, and will continue throughout the season. Among the novelties is a studio for photographic portraiture, which has recently been erected in the grounds by Mr. Henry Leslie.

## THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 13, 1857

| Day. | Thermometer exposed to Radiation at Sunset. | Highest Temperature. | Lowest Temperature. | Mean Temperature. | Dry Bulb 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind. | Amount of Cloud. (0–10) | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | | | |
| May 7 | 30·259 | 52·1 | 30·0 | 42·6 | 47·8 | 44·2 | 49·8 | 45·8 | NE. | 10 | 0·000 |
| ,, 8 | 30·087 | 54·9 | 31·7 | 46·1 | 51·3 | 45·3 | 54·6 | 48·4 | NE. E. | 4 | 0·000 |
| ,, 9 | 29·874 | 64·2 | 31·3 | 51·9 | 56·5 | 50·6 | 62·6 | 52·4 | E. SE. | 3 | 0·000 |
| ,, 10 | 29·770 | 56·3 | 34·4 | 45·4 | 51·4 | 47·4 | 50·2 | 47·5 | NE. E. | 10 | 0·055 |
| ,, 11 | 29·702 | 62·8 | 40·0 | 51·1 | 51·8 | 50·5 | 61·8 | 56·2 | NE. | 10 | 0·211 |
| ,, 12 | 29·944 | 64·2 | 46·4 | 56·2 | 61·3 | 57·3 | 62·6 | 58·2 | S.SW. | 10 | 0·023 |
| ,, 13 | 30·095 | 58·2 | 51·6 | 53·7 | 61·4 | 57·5 | 68·4 | 57·7 | SW.NW. | 3 | 0·000 |
| Means | 29·960 | 60·6 | 37·8 | 50·4 | 54·4 | 50·4 | 58·7 | 52·3 | | | 0·289 |

The range of temperature during the week was 38·9 deg

The ground was covered with hoarfrost on the early morning of the 11th, and on the night of the 9th. A little rain fell at 3h. p.m., and between 5h and 6h p.m. of the 10th; and it was continuously hard on the morning and night of the 11th. A few slight showers occurred on the night of the 12th Several peals of thunder were heard between 6h. and 7h. of the 11th, and after 9h. p.m. frequent flashes of sheet lightning were noticed

The weather was cold and wintry on the days of the 7th and 8th, but has since been much milder. The sky has been much overcast since May 9th, but was partly clear on the day and evening of the 13th. On the latter day the wind veered from the S.W. through N. to the N.E. J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | | | | THERMOMETER. | | WIND. | | GAIN (+) OR LOSS (−) of Chron. at 10h A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barometer corrected | Temperature of Air | Dew Point | Elastic Force of Vapour | Humidity | Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air | Ozone | Rain in Inches | Max. Solar Rad. in Vac. | Min. on Grass | Mean of 24 Hours | General Direction | |
| | Inches. | ° | ° | Inches. | | Grains. | | Inches. | ° | ° | Miles. | | Secs. |
| May 6 | 30·000 | 43·5 | 33·2 | ·260 | 66 | 3·4 | 2·9 | ·000 | 94·3 | 34·7 | NE. E. NE. | 318 | +0·9 |
| ,, 7 | 29·855 | 44·6 | 34·1 | ·269 | 66 | 3·5 | 3·2 | ·000 | 95·2 | 32·2 | E. | 291 | +0·9 |
| ,, 8 | 29·871 | 47·2 | 38·3 | ·313 | 66 | 3·9 | 3·7 | ·000 | 98·7 | 35·9 | ENE. | 317 | +0·9 |
| ,, 9 | 29·874 | 51·6 | 41·0 | ·341 | 64 | 4·1 | 4·3 | ·000 | 103·2 | 41·8 | NE. E. | 352 | +0·9 |
| ,, 10 | 29·770 | 49·5 | 41·1 | ·350 | 72 | 4·3 | 4·8 | ·055 | 98·5 | 41·1 | E. NE. | 411 | +0·9 |
| ,, 11 | 29·702 | 49·9 | 41·1 | ·345 | 71 | 4·3 | 4·8 | ·211 | 98·5 | 41·1 | E. NNE. | 411 | +0·9 |
| ,, 12 | 29·944 | 52·1 | 45·5 | ·387 | 76 | 4·7 | 5·2 | ·023 | 101·2 | 43·7 | NE. E. | 364 | +0·9 |
| ,, 13 | 30·095 | 52·1 | 47·1 | ·409 | 81 | 4·9 | 5·4 | ·000 | 101·2 | 43·7 | NE. E. | 364 | +0·9 |
| Means | 29·960 | 48·8 | 40·3 | ·340 | 72 | 4·2 | 4·4 | ·289 | 98·8 | 39·3 | | 346 | +0·9 |

Distant thunder heard at intervals on 11th from 2h. to about 7h

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Greenwich Tables. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The amount of the wind is given by a self-registering Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

A FUGITIVE BANKER.—The commercial community of this city were thrown into consternation yesterday by an event which is of very rare occurrence here. One of the partners of the banking-house of B. and Co. left his house clandestinely the night before last, taking with him shares and securities to the amount of 1,000,000 f. It is feared that a still larger deficit will be found in the accounts with foreign countries, with which the house did a very extensive business. The retreat of the fugitive has not yet been discovered, it is believed that he has succeeded in reaching Hamburg by railway, and thence embarked by one of the steamers which leave daily for England. This event will have a very disastrous effect on the fair, which is still going on, as a number of the foreign purchasers have letters of credit on the house in question.—*Letter from Leipsic, April 30.*

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

A letter from Turin says that the Empress of Russia is expected in that city on the 21st inst., and that the day fixed for the arrival of the King of Saxony is the 15th inst

The Princess Sidonia of Saxony, who has been suffering from scarlatina, is so far recovered as to be able to take an airing on the 4th inst. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by the Queen.

The French Government journals now confirm the statement that the Grand Duke Constantine is coming to England, and add that he will return in France after his visit to Queen Victoria. The *Courrier de Paris* says that when Lord Cowley gave the invitation to the Grand Duke, the latter said he must consult his brother the Emperor, and sebrought back the Czar's permission.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria left Vienna on the morning of the 4th inst. by the steam-yacht *Eagle* for Pesth. Their Majesties embarked on the previous evening, and slept on board. They arrived at Pesth in the afternoon, and made their solemn entry into that capital surrounded by a magnificent cortège.

It is said that the Archduke Maximilian, on leaving Brussels, will come to England to visit Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, also the ex-Queen of the French Marie Amelie and her family, who are the nearest relatives of the august Princess.

The French Emperor and Empress went to the Longchamps races on Sunday last, for the first time by water, embarking at the Tuileries quay in the yacht *Empress*, which had been lately fitted up for their Majesties' use, near the raccourre. The grand Duke accompanied them in this excursion.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has intimated his intention of consecrating the new Bishop of Norwich, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Pelham, on the 11th of next month, in the parish church of Marylebone.

The reigning King of Bavaria was to arrive at Lyons on the 15th, and at Fontainebleau on the 17th, where the French Court will be then residing.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Emperor of Russia, arrived at Warsaw on the 4th inst. from St. Petersburg

The Archduke Maximilian, Governor-General of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, is expected in Vienna this week; and on his arrival Count d'Arehinto is to go to Brussels to demand officially from King Leopold the hand of the Princess Charlotte.

The marriage of Mr. Arch ball Peel, son of General Peel, M.P., and Lady Alice Peel, with Miss Palmer, only daughter of Sir Roger Palmer, Bart, is fixed to take place on Monday, the 25th of May.

The son-in-law of the late Duke William of Wurtemberg has been charged by the heirs of Prince Eugène Beauharnais to bring an action for calumny against the publishers of the Memoirs of Marshal Marmont.

The Emperor of Austria has restored the pensions of eighty-two retired *employés* of the Arsenal, which had been discontinued in consequence of their conduct in 1848.

The French Emperor and Empress, the Grand Duchess of Baden, and the Grand Duke Constantine left Paris on Monday morning for the Château of Fontainebleau, where they intended to pass a few days.

The Duchess of Sutherland and the Earl of Carlisle attended at the morning service, on Sunday last, to hear the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.

The Grand Duke Constantine will reach Osborne about the 30th of May, according to the present arrangements

Among the competitors for the clerkship of the Abbeyleix Poor Law Union was a gentleman who had spent £6000 in contesting the representation of the Queen's County with Sir Charles Coote, one of the present members for it, and was only defeated by a majority of eleven votes

The Chamber of Commerce of Nantes have sent an invitation to the Grand Duke to come and visit that city on leaving Indret.

Count de Morny is expected at Paris on the 24th inst., with the young Countess his wife. It will be too late for him to resume the duties of President of the Council of State; but it is said he will offer himself as a candidate for re-election to the chamber, and that he desires to be again nominated president next year

On the Queen's visit to the Art-Treasures Exhibition, her Majesty will, as in 1851, honour the Earl of Ellesmere, by staying at Worsley. The visit is not expected to take place before the end of June.

The Princess Adalbert of Bavaria has presented her magnificent wedding-dress to the Hospital of Munich to be made into a cloak for the statue of the Virgin in the church of the establishment.

Chief Justice Cockburn will dine with the law clerks at their next anniversary, the 23rd, in June.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Berlin on the morning of the 8th inst. He was received at the station by Prince George of Prussia, Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, Prince William of Baden, Baron Moustier and a staff of Generals. He was conducted to the Palace.

Sir Charles Wood will hold his first levee of the season on Thursday, June 11, at the Admiralty, Whitehall, and levees at all subsequent Thursdays in June and July.

The management of the Exhibition of the Beaux Arts, Paris, is occupied in preparing a provisional exhibition at the Palace of Industry, for the inspection of the Grand Duke Constantine. For that purpose all that are considered as the best productions of painting and sculpture are being collected in one place

Mr. Ball has resigned the Under Secretaryship of the Colonial Department, and Mr. Chichester Fortescue will fill his place.

The Princess Amelia of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfurst was married a few days ago at Herbelsleben, in the Duchy of Gotha, to M. Lauchert, an artist of Sigmaringen. The Princess being a Protestant, the marriage took place according to the Protestant form; but, as M. Lauchert is a Roman Catholic, a Catholic marriage was also to be celebrated.

The Archduke Charles of Tuscany left Florence on the 5th instfor Perugia, in order to compliment the Pope during his stay in that town.

The Lord Bishop elect of Norwich has appointed Mr. John B. Lee, of the Broad Sanctuary and Dean's-yard, Westminster, to be his London Secretary.

The apartments in the Royal palace, at Berlin, prepared for Prince Napoleon, are the apartments which were occupied by Napoleon I. in 1806.

Dr. Balfour, of the Royal Military Asylum, has been selected to be secretary to the Royal Commission appointed last week for the purpose of inquiring into the organisation, government, and direction of the Medical Department of the Army

There is no truth in the rumour which has appeared in several newspapers, to the effect that a matrimonial alliance is about to take place between the Hon. W. F. Campbell and the daughter of the late Bishop of Gloucester

Prince Galitzin, the Russian Ambassador, has arrived at Madrid. The Roman Chargé d'Affaires has been charged with special representations to the Queen concerning the Count in Spain.

Sir Charles D. Crosley, the late Sheriff of London and Middlesex, was sworn in at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, on Monday, as a justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and also for the city of Westminster.

Mr. Thackeray lectured to a numerous University audience at the Townhall, Oxford, on the 8th inst., on "George the Third." Upon the conclusion of his lecture he was loudly applauded.

The statue of O'Connell, cast in bronze at Munich, was unpacked in Hawkins-street, Dublin. It is to be exhibited for a week or so, provided it does not interfere with the arrangements of the committee, which is that the statue may be erected at Limerick on the "memorable 30th of May, the anniversary of the imprisonment of O'Connell, in 1844."

We deeply regret (says the *Union*) to learn that Dr. Pusey is in a weak state of health. His physicians have given distinct orders that he should keep entirely quiet for the next three months.

According to the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, a Piedmontese man-of-war is shortly to leave for China, to co-operate with the British fleet.

In the case of the Tipperary Bank a call of £250 a share has been made by the Master on all liable in the first degree.

The *New York Spiritual Telegraph* has entailed a loss of 5300 dollars on its publisher, during the five years it has been published.

The rails of the Balaclava Railway constructed by the English to the heights of Sebastopol, which were purchased by the Turkish Government, are to be employed on the railway from Smyrna to Aidin.

The number of Russian travellers to foreign countries has considerably increased since the change in the regulations relative to passports. Formerly it was necessary for Russians to have the sanction of the Emperor himself, whereas now that of the Governor of the province is alone required.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY, who never unnecessarily "enjoys the honours of a convalescent," and always evinces her good sense by seeking change of scene and fresh air as soon after her accouchement as her medical attendants will allow, is in the Isle of Wight, where her loyal subjects trust that her health will soon be thoroughly re-established, so that the Queen may be able to have her share in the pleasures of the season. A "flying" visit from the Grand Duke Constantine, at Osborne, will occupy her Majesty's leisure in the island. The Duke is still with the Emperor of the French, and, if report speaks truly, is by no means delighting the officials who come into contact with him. He is said to be as *brusque*, and even rude, in dealing with them, as he could be among his own serfs; and the Parisians are glad to revive the Napoleonic dictum about scratching a Russian and finding a Tartar. *Le Nord* has been getting into a scrape for publishing a ridiculous account of the amusements of the French Court at Villeneuve l'Etang, where the Emperor, the Empress, and the attendants are represented as having amused the Grand Duke by a sort of romping match up and down a mound the gentlemen hopping on one leg, and the ladies taking them prisoners. The whole story looks like a *canard*, but was intended mischievously, and the *Nord* has been seized for endeavouring to place the Court in a ludicrous light before the public eye.

Parliament has buckled to its work, though the Marquis of Blandford has actually begun to talk already about the Whitsuntide holidays Governmental measures have been introduced, in accordance with Mr. Hayter's undertaking. The Divorce Bill, substantially the same as that of last Session, is to be read a second time in the Lords on Tuesday—the Bishop of Oxford vainly asking postponement, and threatening opposition, if it is to be hoped, as vainly. The Transportation Bill is also that recently brought in, and provides that persons, now or hereafter under sentence of penal servitude, may be sent beyond seas at the discretion of Government. The Savings-banks Bill proposes to give a national guarantee for the security of the deposits, and, of course, to agree to certain control over the institutions to Government officials, without which it would be unreasonable to make the country liable. Among private measures which have been brought forward there is a bill by Mr Ludlow for enabling magistrates to inflict the punishment of flogging upon brutes who commit aggravated assaults upon women and children. Sir George Grey did not oppose the introduction of the measure, and it is difficult to say why an experiment *in corpore vile*, which can do no harm, and may prove very beneficial, should not be tried. The coward who commits this class of offence cares nothing for the humiliation of ordinary punishment, but is usually terribly afraid of physical pain. If such an Act should save but a dozen helpless creatures in the year from the brutality of ruffians, surely this money expended in whipping will have been mercifully laid out.

The Overland Mail brings the melancholy announcement that the chiefs of our land and sea forces in Persia, General Stalker and Commander Etheridge, Lad both died by their own hands. The verdicts of the inquisition in each case gave mental aberration as a reason for the deed, and the influence of the climate must be imagined to have predisposed the unfortunate gentlemen to the condition so described. There was nothing in the circumstances of either, so far as is known, to discompose his mind the expedition had been successful, and honours would have awaited those who had planned it. The sad news alloys the satisfaction with which the war and its three brilliant triumphs will be regarded by the country. The details of the last success, at Mohammerah, are interesting, and Sir James Outram has added to his reputation by the skill with which he conducted the attack. The Arab tribes were sending in submission and offers of assistance, when they saw which way victory went.

Lord Napier appears to have given much satisfaction to the Americans by his speech declaratory of the good feeling of England towards the States, and some of the newspapers affect to interpret his explanation as meaning on the part of America to mean a recognition of the right and duty of the States to civilise that is, to annex the Western continent, "as England is doing with Asia." In connection with this address, Lord Palmerston's statement on Tuesday has its value. His Lordship said that, in consequence of the violence in New Granada, sufficient force would be stationed on the coast of America for the protection of British interests, but this was being done with a friendly understanding between our Government and that of Mr. Buchanan, and the latter disclaimed any idea of asserting territorial rights on the part of New Granada.

Sir William Napier has encountered a more "unpleasant presence" (to adopt Mr. Disraeli's term) than his namesake. His arrogance, and excessive rudeness, and refusal to offer explanations, or apologise for the contempt he had shown to the civil authorities of Bombay, have called into the field a dangerous antagonist, who, coming from the scene of the Napierian feats, and being intimately acquainted with the whole subject, deals sledgehammer blows upon the crest of the Lieutenant-General. This is the editor of the *Bombay Times*, a gentleman of high character and abilities, Dr. Buist, who, after summarily refuting charges brought by Sir William in one of his last petulant fits, adds quietly that in his new volumes, in the portion relating to his Bombay career, about 800 pages, there is an average of two or three mis-statements per page, and that in February, 1845, he convicted Sir William of "three score deliberate mis-statements, knowingly made." Dr. Buist alludes to Sir William's "romances" as learned at an early age in India, though commanding attention in England. More damaging matter has been published in reply to certain "Home-like letter, against a then absent Minister," and in reply, as we learn, but will not be held responsible for the charges, overbearing *Parrotle*'s swagger, "Thousands of pounds already make that be believed."

The case of the House of Lords was called on Monday, by Lord Campbell, for the judicial perusal of immoral publications in London. His Lordship's own attention had no doubt been invited to the subject by his having had to sentence a couple of the vilest of the species to two years' imprisonment—the one to three months, the other to a year of imprisonment. He wished for speedier means of repressing the evil. The Lord Chancellor contradicted the Lord Chief Justice as to the present power of the law, which the one great judicial luminary asserted to be sufficient, and the other to be insufficient, for the purpose. Setting aside this edifying "conflict of laws" between the highest authorities, let us express a hope that some stringent course will be adopted with regard to the venders of such poison. Mere fines for it are nothing, and imprisonment would be well if it were established that the trade of the great London thoroughfare—reeks with vileness. It reflects the utmost disgrace upon the whole of the parochial authorities clergy, churchwardens, and all that the Government should be compelled to assume a police which it has not the power to exercise. Lord Campbell says that the trade is carried on openly, and that "every man knows where it is to be found." Then why do not the parochial authorities, or the Government, know where the wickedness is perpetrated, but they are to rely on our speaking it. It the law be strong enough as Lord Campbell says why is it not enforced? Is it that the Government are afraid to act? Is it that the English reverend gentlemen of the parishes are afraid to act? Is it that the Government, and, in the mean time, it obtains would take the summary measures dictated by a sense of decency, and the preservation of the morals of the population forced to pass through these foul avenues thought to set summarily, for what must be done, but pay would give reckless agents in business and who, without Justice Overdo's warrant, shall dash a bottle of poison into the kennel? Lord Chief Justice Campbell deserves the gratitude of the public, and we trust he will follow up the crusade against abomination.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

### FALL OF THREE HOUSES IN TOTTENHAM-COURT ROAD

On Saturday morning last a shocking catastrophe took place in Tottenham-court-road, by which five lives at least have been lost, and a large amount of property destroyed. The history of the accident is only a fresh illustration of the very careless manner in which the officials appointed under the Metropolitan Building Act to watch over the pulling down of old and the erection of new houses perform their highly responsible duties. It appears that Messrs Maple and Co and Mr Hunter, two rival upholsterers, had pulled down the premises on their five houses in Tottenham-court-road. Messrs Maple owned Nos 145, 146, and 147; Hunter, Nos. 148 and 149. There had been a fire some little time back at Hunter's, necessitating repairs. As the new firm was putting itself in order, Mr. Maple seems to have thought the opportunity a good one to do some beautifying and enlarging on his own account. The works went on till Friday without interruption. People passing through the street thought the thing looked exceedingly perilous, and, shaking their heads, almost anticipated a crash. On Friday afternoon the district surveyor interfered. He is stated to have condemned the old party-wall of Maple's three houses, to have given directions that it should be underpinned, and that new brickwork should be put in from the ground floor to the first floor. He does not appear to have objected to the bowing water-stained beam of wood; but to have insisted on the ruins being taken down. At seven o'clock the workmen proceeded to carry them out by removing the old brickwork. At seven o'clock the party-wall gave way, and the whole mass came down with a rush into the street. Nos 145 and 146 were left standing, a tottering and disfigured wreck; Nos. 146, 147, and 148 lay a heap of bricks, beams, and mangled bodies in the street.

From fifty to sixty men were at work at the time, and some score or more of shopmen and others were sleeping or dressing at different parts of the house at the time of the accident. For some time after the house had fallen the men in the upper storey were unaware of the fact, the loud, rushing water-stream at both ends of the house drowning the noise of the crash. A young apprentice of Mr. Hunter's, named Thomas Bacon, a cabinet-maker, was in the act of washing himself in the back parlour of his master's house, when he was suddenly precipitated from the top of the house, with only a few slight scratches. All around the spot where he was found lay heaped up in strange confusion the ruins of the houses. The timbers, strengthened with iron, which carried the front of the houses, were snapped in the centre like thin laths of wood; girders and beams were snapped or mingled together in the strangest of forms; flooring boards were wrung from their joists; and sheets of lead, torn off like paper, rolled and curled up in the most curious shapes: lath and plaster, brick and mortar, doors and staircases, window-frames and cupboards, bedsteads, chairs, tables, and looking-glasses were smashed and broken and pounded up into shapeless mass. So sudden and astounding was the shock that the persons employed in the premises had no time to make their escape, and were buried in the ruins. Some were killed on the spot, others were taken to the hospitals, where they died of their wounds, and others were dug out alive, but more or less severely injured. Among the latter were Mr. Frederick Byng, chief clerk; James Bean, Reginald Rudd Horace Regnaut, George Bayley, George Bolton, Wm. Bean, Wm. Beauchamp, a youth who acted as cashier in one of the departments; Ann Briscoe, the cook, and Mary Daly, house-maid. Among those employed on the works, missing, were Mr. Taylor, jun., the son of the contractor for Mr Maple's works; Turner and Garn[illegible]ers and Geo. Keeble, one of the labourers in the employ of Mr Hunter. Of the party-wall on Mr. Hunter's side of the premises, the only body of men set to work soon succeeded in rescuing most of the above named, and they were conveyed in rapid succession, one after the other, to University College Hospital, where they were promptly attended to by the staff of the medical staff. After digging out the ruins for about three-quarters of an hour, the men succeeded in reaching the ruins body of the unfortunate young man Fredrick Byng. The poor fellow, who was found lying on his back, which had fallen with the upper floor, in which he had slept, had evidently been suffocated, as there was no mark of violence whatever upon his person.

Four other persons were found dead among the ruins Ann Briscoe, cook, Richard Turner, carpenter; George Barnett, carpenter, and Geo. Keeble, labourer. Of the persons taken to the hospitals, the only one dangerously wounded was Mr Joseph Taylor, son of the contractor, who died on Thursday morning, making the sixth life which has been sacrificed by this catastrophe.

ST PAUL'S AND ST. BARNABAS' CHURCHES, PIMLICO.—On Sunday the Lord Bishop of London preached an impressive sermon at St Paul's Church in aid of the new[illegible]. [illegible] the case of his predecessor, Bishop Blomfield, who, in the year of his consecration, had consented to the division of the parish of St Paul's, and in the silver church of that parish. The highest Court of Appeal had settled the matter in dispute, and there was now no further difficulty. The one change that the law enjoined had been effected, and the services carried on decently conducted. There was scarcely anything in the worship there, so far as he was cognisant, which differed from the service used in our cathedrals. Whether it was wise or expedient to introduce cathedral service into a parish church might be a question; but there, at least, owing to the happily large number of churches in the parish, those who objected to it would have no difficulty in finding places of worship elsewhere. But it would be very wrong to speak of the worship in the new church as one which was not in accordance with the Church of England. There might be things which some persons might wish altered, but he was sure that any one might worship at that church without having his attention distracted. In the sister church there was much more that he could assonably be objected to—much more that was liable to give offence and excite hostile feelings. As this was his belief, it was only fair that he should express it; and he trusted that his representations would lead to such changes as were called for by the spirit of brotherly love and dutiful obedience. He would say no more of these matters, but would call upon all to draw together in the Christian work of aiding the training of the young children in the duties of Christ ans, in the worship of Christ, and in love one to another.

RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION. The fourth annual meeting of this Union was held on Wednesday evening, in the lower room Exeter Hall; Mr J Ivatt Briscoe, M.P., the chairman of the committee, presiding. The society has thirty-two preaching stations, or ragged churches, with an average attendance of 2200 persons. In addition with these stations there are mothers' meeting, reading, and coffee rooms, cottage lectures, libraries for the adult readers, clothing clubs, and penny-banks, and sometimes even farthing banks. The committee, we learned the establishment of 1000 preaching-stations, and pointed out that its labours were not confined to the eastern localities or London, but extended even to the West-end, where there were thousands and tens of thousands of the poorer classes sunk in darkness. The receipts during the past year have been £2312s; and the expenditure £217 2s. 3d; leaving a balance in favour of the society of £94 18s. 9d.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.—The annual general meeting of the governors of this institution was held on Tuesday last at the house in New-street, Co[illegible] Earl Manvers presiding over the College, in the chair. It appeared from the report which was read by the secretary that the College was making the most satisfactory progress, the school department being finished and completely occupied, and twenty pensioners' residences being ready for occupation. Fourteen of these are already filled, and six other pensioners, to fill the remainder, will be elected on the 21st inst., together with six more foundation students. The annual subscriptions during the past year amounted to £2769; the annual donations to £2856; and the special donations to the chapel fund to £2760. The proceedings, terminated with votes of thanks to the treasurer, to the auditors, and to the noble president of the College, who responded in a[illegible]

TRIAL OF BACON AND HIS WIFE FOR MURDER.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday last, Thomas Fuller Bacon, and Martha Bacon, his wife were charged with the wilful murder of the[illegible] Bacon, husband of the latter. [illegible] Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Ribton were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Parry for the prisoners. The indictment having been read to the prisoners they both pleaded not guilty, and a jury was then empannelled to try them. Mr. Bodkin who opened the case for the prosecution gave a[illegible] narrative of the facts and circumstances under which it was alleged the prisoners had committed murder in their house. The original statement of the mother it will be remembered, was that some person had entered the house, and, after murdering the two children, had endeavoured to cut her throat. After several examinations before the magistrate, however, she stated that her husband was the murderer, and he was accordingly taken in custody. The woman had been in a lunatic asylum during the previous summer, and had left it only two months before the murder. From the evidence it appeared that she was of unsound mind when it was committed. The case for the prosecution occupied the whole of Wednesday. The trial was resumed on Thursday. Mr Sergeant Ballantine addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners, and Mr Metcalfe followed on behalf of the husband. Lord Campbell then summed up. The jury retired, and, after an absence of ten minutes, returned a verdict of "Not guilty" against Martha Bacon, and also a verdict of "Not guilty" against Martha Bacon on the ground of insanity. Lord Campbell said he entirely concurred in the verdict, and since he had been absent from court he had been informed that the female prisoner had confessed that she alone committed the murder. The other indictments were withdrawn. Immediately after Bacon's acquittal he was taken into custody by Mr. William Reed, the Chief Constable of Stamford, on the Coroner's inquisition, for the murder of his mother, a verdict of wilful murder having been returned against him.

CONSERVATIVE REFORM BILL.—The friends of Sir Bowyer Smyth, the defeated of South Essex, determined to show that they are not cast down, gave their hero a dinner last week, at Chelmsford. The "defeat, disgrace, and dishonour" is attributed to "the cheap clothes and cheap food of the[illegible]" Sir Bowyer Smyth in the course of his speech revealed the[illegible] of[illegible] party. He avowed that as soon as nothing would be done, but he[illegible] never[illegible] Reform Bill. Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill would be brought before the House of Commons, Mr Disraeli and John Russell and Lord Palmerston. The House of Commons would[illegible] and[illegible] up to the House of Lords. But in that House did its duty it would make it as sure like Mr. Disraeli as possible.

Arrangements are making in Australia for establishing a telegraphic communication between Melbourne and Adelaide. When this communication is extended to King George's Sound, and the telegraph is established between England and Aden, news will reach London from Australia in twenty-two days.

It appears from the Mayo papers that the demand for potatoes for exportation to England is so great that the supplies at markets are quite unequal to the wants of the purchasers.

## THE FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

THE remains of the lamented Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, were on Friday (last week) consigned to their last resting-place in St George's Chapel, at Windsor.

Although it was an avowed object of the funeral would be of a strictly private character, a large number of persons collected in the morning, along the line through which the body of her Royal Highness was to pass.

Shortly after nine o'clock the remains of the late Duchess were removed from Gloucester House to the[illegible] of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, and thence to the station of the Great Western Railway at Slough. At Gloucester House, at the terminus of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, and at the Slough station, [illegible] assembled to receive the[illegible] Paddington, and from the Slough station to St. George's station at Windsor, an escort accompanied the body. Several mourning-coaches, containing the pages, the chaplain, the medical attendants, the executors, and other officers of her Royal Highness's household, proceeded to the Paddington station; and these were followed by her late Royal Highness' state carriage, in which was the Duchess' coronet, borne upon a velvet cushion, by Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell Gardner, and attended by her[illegible] The[illegible] was drawn by eight horses, and the coffin which it contained was covered with rich silk crimson Genoa velvet, studded with gilt furniture. A double row of burnished gold nails formed the outline, and the compartments were formed by a tripled row of small nails. The sides were relieved by massive gold handles, and the corners were of the same, ornamented by an engraved coronet. The lid in the upper compartment had a large raised coronet, and in its lower division an inverted torch and extinct serpent. Her Majesty's carriage followed the hearse, and left the procession on its arrival at Paddington. Upon the arrival of the procession at Slough, it was joined by the Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, the Lord in Waiting to her Majesty, and the whole then proceeded from Slough to St. George's[illegible] Windsor. Following these state carriages[illegible] enjoying the members of her Majesty's Household, and the equerries and carriages of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. [illegible] Duchess's medical attendants, Mr. Lampert, M.D., and Mr. Tudor, last but not least, the[illegible] being there in attendance.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the Duchess of Cambridge, with her illustrious daughter, was conducted into the chapel, and led to seats on the left side of the choir. The Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, came shortly afterwards, and were led to[illegible] to the prosecution entering the[illegible] the Duchess of Atholl, Lady in Waiting to the Queen, who had been appointed to attend as chief mourner on the part of her Majesty, was conducted to the chapel. Lady Couper was in attendance on the Duchess.

The procession having reached the chapel, moved at a slow pace along the platform, the choristers chanting Dr. Croft's burial service. On reaching the choir the coffin was removed from the bier and placed upon tressels in the centre of the chapel, the coronet and cushion being deposited on the head of the coffin. The chief mourner took her seat at the head, and the pall-bearers sat on either side. The Lord Chamberlain, Lord[illegible] and the[illegible] and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, stood at the[illegible] The other mourners occupied adjoining seats.

When all had taken their places within the choir the 90th Psalm to Purcell's chant in G minor was performed. The Dean of Windsor then read the lesson, and then followed Handel's beautiful quartet anthem:—"When the ear heard her then it blessed her."

The Dean then read in a very impressive manner the[illegible] the opening of the vault.

The Dean then read in a very impressive manner that portion of the service commencing "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery." After which the coffin was lowered, and the Dean continued the[illegible] prayer—"Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, of His great mercy, to[illegible] unto Himself the soul of our dear sister here departed." The choir then chanted "I heard a voice from Heaven, saying." After the Lord's Prayer the Second Anthem was beautifully sung—"Her body is buried in peace, but her name liveth evermore."

The blessing was next pronounced, and Garter King of Arms proclaimed over the grave the style of her late Royal Highness, with which the ceremony was brought to an appropriate conclusion.

The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar left the chapel together. The Duchess of Cambridge and[illegible] remained some time absorbed in grief, and did not take their departure until the vault had finally closed over the last mortal remains of the Gloucester family.

The[illegible] was conducted by Mr. [illegible] of Windsor, whose experience in ceremonies of this character now includes no less than fourteen Royal interments, dating back to that of the Princess Charlotte.

## NEW FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT NORWICH.

AN imposing structure has recently been erected in the capital of East Anglia, for the purposes of a Free Public Library and School of Art; and to afford extra accommodation, also, to the Norfolk and Norwich Museum, which is[illegible] in connection therewith.

The[illegible] has been very actively in the[illegible] and although the[illegible] Act obtained by Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., received the Royal assent in August, 1850, the first stone of the[illegible] was not laid until the[illegible] on the 19th of September, 1854, by Mayor Bignold, and[illegible] M.P. for the city, Viscount Bury, Sir[illegible] Bart., and Lord Overstone. The[illegible] was opened on Monday last. After the lapse of a few months, during which[illegible] the building for the purposes of accommodating the local School of Art: this, of course, involved some delay; and, from various causes, the library was not opened to the public[illegible] last Monday.

The style of the[illegible] is the Italian Roman Doric, the[illegible] being[illegible] and the[illegible] Italian. The Library and an adjoining apartment, appropriated to the Museum, are on the ground floor; and below are spacious vaults, which are devoted to trade purposes, and from which a considerable annual revenue is expected to be derived. Over the principal entrance is a well-executed head of Homer, and in the entrance-hall, which has a tesselated pavement, are four

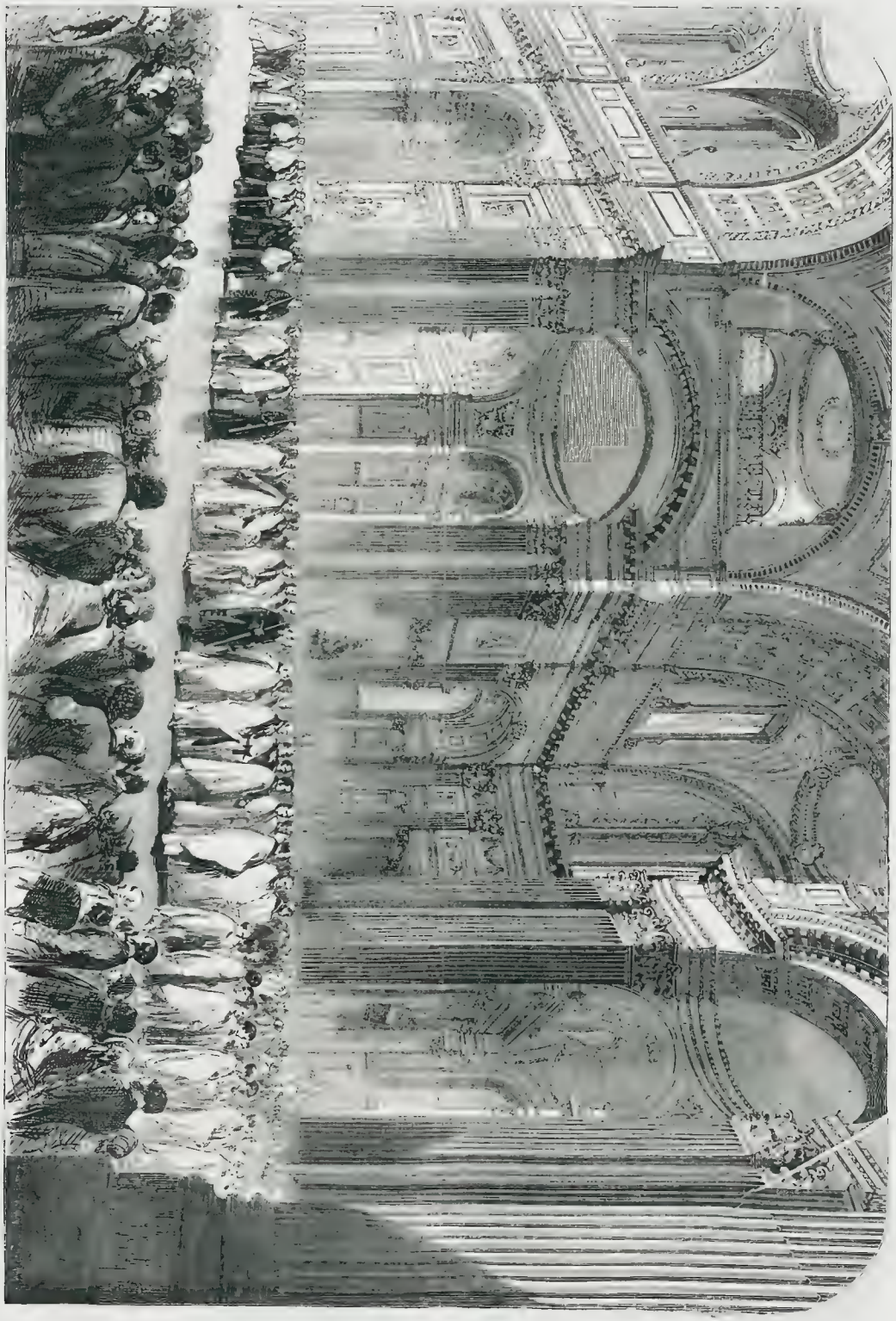
FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER: THE BURIAL SERVICE AT THE GRAVE, IN ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

scagliola columns with Corinthian capitals. The museum-room is 54 feet in length and 26 feet wide, and the library is 44 feet long and 33 feet wide. A broad and handsome stone staircase conducts the visitor to the second floor, on which is a lecture-room of the same dimensions as the library, and two apartments appropriated to the Literary Institution, which are collectively of the same size as the museum beneath. On the third floor are two large rooms for the School of Art, with domed roofs and ample skylights, and four smaller apartments for classes are also provided.

Rents will be paid for the rooms appropriated to the Literary Institution and Museum; and the latter apartment, which is being fitted up at the expense of Mr. J. H. Gurney, M.P., is to be occupied by specimens of raptorial birds—to the collection of which from all parts of the world Mr. Gurney has devoted much attention. Some very rare species have been obtained, and it is understood that as much as £100 has been paid by Mr. Gurney for a specimen. For the library about 9000 volumes have been collected and arranged on the shelves; and the Town Council have ordered the "city library," which consists almost exclusively of old theological works and treatises on the controversies which so greatly agitated the world in the sixteenth century, shall be removed from the care of the Norwich Public Library and deposited in the new building. A considerable sum was subscribed for the supply of books to the library; the list of contributors including the Duke of Wellington (£50), Sir S. M. Peto (£50), Mr. J. H. Gurney, M.P. (£50), Lord Wodehouse (£25), Lord Suffield (£25), Sir S. Bignold, Lord Stafford, Professor Sedgwick, Professor Taylor, and other gentlemen. Subscriptions have also been collected for the supply of newspapers and periodicals, and the daily journals of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Dublin, and Edinburgh, with the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and a number of weekly papers, are regularly laid on the tables and devoured by a great crowd of readers. Donations of books have been received from his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Hon. the East India Company, Mr. J. H Gurney, M.P., the proprietors of the *Norfolk Chronicle*, the committee of the late People's College in Norwich, and a number of other parties.

The building was designed by Mr. E. E. Benest, town surveyor, and the contractor was Mr. Worman, of Norwich. The amount of the original tender was £3998, and the expense of the extra story for the School of Art was about £890. The cost of the site, extras, and fittings, has altogether brought the expenditure to about £6000. To provide for this outlay Sir S. Bignold advanced on loan to the Town Council upwards of £4000.

In closing this notice we may be permitted to express a hope that Norwich may witness the realisation of the eloquent words of Sir Fitzroy Kelly on the occasion of the commencement of the building:—"In this great and populous city you only require an institution like this to place you on a level with the greatest and richest cities in the empire. Liverpool, Manchester, and Bristol have already institutions of this nature. You have here wealth, industry, population, character, commerce, manufactories; you require only the diffusion of general education to make you equal to the greatest, the proudest, the most prosperous, and the most powerful of your fellow-citizens in the British Empire."



THE PROCESSION OF THE CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE

## OPENING OF CONVOCATION.

THE impressive ceremony of opening a new Convocation was performed on Friday, the 1st inst., by the Bishops and clergy forming the two Houses of Convocation for the provinces of Canterbury, at St. Paul's Cathedral, where they met the Archbishop.

The right rev. the Bishops and the clergy of the province who had been cited to attend assembled in the cathedral a little before eleven. The Bishops, attired in their Convocation robes, entered by the north gate, and the clergy, in their gowns and hoods, were admitted at the south entrance. The Bishops present were London, St. Asaph, Winchester, Lincoln, and St. David's.

The Most Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury attended by his chaplain, Dr. Thomas, and Mr. Felix Knyvett, his secretary, arrived at his Chapter-house at eleven o'clock; when he was met by the Dean of the Arches (Sir J. Dodson), the Vicar General of the Province (Dr. Travers Twiss), accompanied by the advocates and proctors of the Court of Arches. His Grace, being duly robed, attended by his chaplain and the civilians, to the west end of St. Paul's, where he was received by the Dean and Chapter.

On entering the cathedral the Archbishop was met by the Bishops and clergy of the province, who had assembled there, and who, forming a procession, conducted his Grace up the centre aisle to the Deacons' stall in the choir. The following was the order of procession

13 Choristers, 6 Vicars Choral, 6 Minor Canons Vergers, 6 Prebends, Vergers, 4 Canons; the Archbishop's Poster, with mace; the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop's Secretary and Chaplain, the Bishops of London and Winchester; the Bishops of St. David's, St. Asaph, and Lincoln; the beadle of the Arches, with his mace; the Dean of the Arches, the Vicar-General and Chancellor of London; the Advocates in their robes, the Proctors in their full-dressed gowns and hoods, the Clergy.

The procession having reached the choir, the Archbishop went into the Dean's seat, and the Bishops following his Grace took their seats on either side in the stalls of the Canons, the Bishop of London occupying his throne, while the clergy filled the body of the church.

The Litany was intoned in Latin by the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Latin sermon was preached by the Rev. Hayward Cox, Prebendary of Hereford and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of that diocese

After the sermon the prelates and clergy went in procession to the Chapter-house, where the writ summoning Convocation was read. The Archbishop then directed the Lower House to choose a Prolocutor, and meet him in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, on the following Friday. The Lower House selected Dr. Elliot, the Dean of Bristol, as Prolocutor. The Dean of Ely, who lately filled that office, has retired in consequence of ill health.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c

AUTHORS are regretting the too early death, at the age of forty-six, of Mr. Coulton, the editor of the *Press* newspaper. Though little known beyond the immediate circle of English writers, and engrossed almost unceasingly in newspaper literature, those who knew him best expected a time when he would have found leisure to have extended his reputation by some work for which his previous studies had peculiarly qualified him. His best contribution to periodical literature is his article in the *Quarterly Review* on "Junius." Mr. Coulton contended with great research and shrewdness that the *bad* Lord Lyttelton was Junius. He acquired and retained more readers than believers.

Her Majesty visits Manchester late in June, or early in July, and takes up her abode at Worsley, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, some six miles from Manchester.

The Manchester men are fond of quotations, and have evinced their skill in selection on the walls of the Art-Treasures Exhibition. Here is the last selection made by one of the most poetical of calico printers. The lines refer to the names of the artists inscribed, with all Mr. Crace's customary skill, in the several quarters, and immediately above the two ranges of historical portraits:

> Inscriptions here of various names I viewed,
> The greater part by hostile time subdued,
> Yet wide was spread their fame in ages past,
> And poets once had promised they should last.

These four appropriate verses are from Pope's "Temple of Fame." We may add that the highest poetry ever addressed to a painter was addressed by Pope to Jervas, perhaps the worst artist whose name is to be found in Mr. Crace's ornamental letterings.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, "of worthy father worthy son," has made a capital suggestion in a letter addressed to the Manchester *Examiner and Times*. He writes:

> I am certain that Manchester will take up this challenge of her hospitality, and that she will do grateful homage to the noble art of which she has proved herself a true admirer, by sending forth these words, "Manchester invites the living artists of Europe to the Art-Treasures Exhibition." It would be a noble sight to see Horace Vernet, and Ary Scheffer, and Cornelius, and Madrazo and Rosa Bonheur, and poor Decamps, and Jeanron, and Meissonnier, and the Stevens, and Knaus, and Joon, and Gerome, and Young Gustave Doré, and Rousseau, gathered about one table in your Free-trade Hall, with the Royal eminent Academicians of England and Scotland, very many British artists who are not Academicians. Will the coming summer shine upon such a gathering? In the name of art, and for the honour of Manchester, I hope so. At any rate, I put the idea which struck me in Penge Park the other day at the service of your cotton lords

The termination of Mr. Jerrold's letter reminds us that the Free Library at Manchester (in its way a noble institution, ably managed) goes by the popular name of the Cottonian Library.

Lord John Russell has spent two long days this week in the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester. Through the three saloons of ancient masters his Lordship was accompanied by Mr. Scharf, and through the three Saloons of the English Schools and over the Portrait Gallery by Mr. Cunningham His Lordship is understood to have expressed the warmest interest in the Portrait Gallery of the Exhibition, and not less so in the great scheme of the permanent Portrait Gallery which owes its origin to Lord Stanhope. By the way, the Stanhope purchases will find their first shelter in one of the empty rooms in the Palace at Hampton Court.

There is a picture in one of the saloons of the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition which passes for a Turner; is hung as a Turner; and bears the name of "Turner" in large and confident letters on its frame. It is No. 47 of saloon E; is called "River Scene Fishermen;" and the proprietor of it is Mr. Mallalieu, of Egerton. Now, it is not a Turner; but a capital specimen of Stark, of Norwich; bears the Exhibition mark of "J. Stark, No. 4," on its back; and was this week identified as a View on the River Yar, in Norfolk, and a Stark, by one who knew not the story of the inscription on the back, and one who cannot be mistaken. Was this picture sold to Sir Philip as a Turner? and, if so, by whom?

People are asking what is the best time to visit Manchester. We reply—*at once and now*; for though there is a little disorder in the numbering of the pictures—which time alone can remedy—there is so much to see, and the weather is so fine, that *now* is the moment. It was no light labour to produce a catalogue with tolerable accuracy of so large a collection. And when it is known that many of the pictures, ay, and statues (in marble), were not actually in the building (but at the last moment for sending the catalogue to press, visitors will, as indeed they do, readily pardon a few inaccuracies in the numberings. Works of art are still arriving, and settling down in the places set apart for them. The greatest difficulty, it is said, is with the English school. Let us not forget that the catalogue of the Royal Academy Exhibition, brief and unceremonious as it is, is an auctioneer's catalogue at the best, of some fourteen hundred works of art, all of which are in the building a month before the opening of the Exhibition.

This mention of the Royal Academy reminds us pleasantly enough that the *forty* have passed a resolution enforcing a collection of the portraits of all the living members of the Academy. Mr. Knight, the Secretary, presents a portrait of Sir Charles Eastlake, the President; and Mr. Lee, the landscape-painter, is sitting to Mr. Hart. The collection will have an immediate interest, and it is sure of a permanent importance.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR WORKS.—GRAND BLASTING OPERATION.—It has been determined that another of those gigantic operations which have proved the practical skill and energy of the present able management of the Messrs. J. and C. Rigby, of Westminster, the contractors for the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, should take place on Thursday next; the object being that it is intended to remove by the aid of 18,000 lb. of gunpowder, a section of the Holyhead mountain, 250 feet in length, 120 feet in height, with an average grip of 20 feet, for the purposes of deposit in the Great Northern Breakwater, which it is under contemplation, after the expiration of the present contract, of further extending, so as to inclose a larger area of the bay, owing to its increasing utility as a harbour of refuge. On this occasion another opportunity will be opened to the scientific inquirer for witnessing an operation on the most extensive scale; and such an arrangement of quantities and calculations to a nicety has been arrived at by the above-named firm as to be perfectly astonishing to those uninitiated in the practice of engineering, or unacquainted with the application of powder, when brought to bear as in this instance. The above-stated quantity is calculated to upheave this vast body of quartz rock, so as to reduce it into convenient-sized masses of five to twenty tons measurement, and within a distance of 300 feet from the point of the rock. For the safety and information of our scientific and general readers who take an interest in mining or engineering operations, and who may probably wish to avail themselves of witnessing the effect of the 600 pounds of gunpowder applied as a moving agent on large masses of quartz rock, we hereby annex a plan and elevation of this Sebastopolian undertaking. The operation and engineering arrangements will be conducted personally by Mr. Charles Rigby, assisted by Mr. G. C. Berthelier. We shall engrave the scene of operation.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL IN MANCHESTER.—On Monday evening Lord John Russell arrived in Manchester, for the purpose of visiting the Art-Treasures Exhibition. During his visit, which extended to Thursday, his Lordship was the guest of Mr. John Pender, at Crumpsall House On Monday the executive committee of the Exhibition, with Sir Benjamin Hey wood and other gentlemen, were invited to meet his Lordship at dinner. On Tuesday his Lordship spent about six hours at the Exhibition Palace, and was afterwards present at a dinner-party and an evening party given by Mr Pender; and on Wednesday, after again visiting the Exhibition, his Lordship dined with James Watts, Esq., the Mayor, at Abney Hall, Cheadle; a large party of gentlemen being invited to meet him

FORGED BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—On Saturday information was received at the various metropolitan police-stations of the successful passing of several forged £10 Bank of England notes by a man of about 40 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and apparently afflicted with asthma. His plan of operation appears to be to visit the different watering-places for the assumed purpose of benefiting his health, and offering as an excuse for being without luggage that it has been carried by rail to a wrong place. Two notes thus passed have been duly received, and then pasted together. The water-marks in the notes at first sight appear to be good, but on the paper being held up to the light the marks are not perceptible.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

GENERALLY speaking National Stocks have been very firm in price this week; but the amount of business passing in them has not been extensive either for Money or Time. Although some large parcels of gold have been disposed of to the Bank of England, and there has been very little inquiry for that metal on Continental account, the rates of discount have ruled high, scarcely any bills having been taken in Lombard-street under the Bank minimum; and the demand for accommodation has been rather active. Evidently, however, we have passed the highest period for money, as there are various influences at work calculated to remove a portion of the present high rates. For instance, the Australian advices—to the effect that the markets are greatly overstocked—are calculated to check shipments of manufactured goods from this side, and the Continental as well as the American exchanges are more favourable. Again, the balances due to India and China are becoming smaller, and we are now importing quite as much silver from Mexico as the Eastern demand can take off. It is not improbable, that we shall have an increasing supply of gold in the Bank of England, and that the Directors will be shortly in a position to reduce the value of money

The total imports of bullion, this week, have been about £350,000, and the shipments have been considerably under £200,000 Of the late arrivals of gold from Australia and other quarters, fully £160,000 has been sold to the Bank; and we have had scarcely any inquiry for export.

There was a steady market for Home Stocks on Monday, and prices were well supported:- Bank Stock was done at 212 to 213, India Stock, 221. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93½ ¾ to 93½; New Three per Cents, 93¾ 94 93¾ ⅞; Ditto for Account, 94⅛ ¾ ⅞; New Three per Cents, 1853, 94⅛ ¼; Ditto Annuities, 1860, 94⅛; Ditto 1885, 18; India Stock, 220; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 3s. prem.; Ditto, Bonds, 80⅞ ⅝. The transactions, on Wednesday, were limited in the extreme, and prices were very firm:—Bank Stock marked 213 to 214; India Stock, 220. The Three per Cents Reduced were 93⅝ ¾ ⅞; Consols, for Money, 93⅞ 94⅛; Ditto, for Account, 94⅛ ¼; New Three per Cents, 93⅝ ¾; Long Annuities, 1860, 3 7-16; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾ ⅝. On Thursday Consols were steady, and prices were well supported:—The Three per Cents, for Money, were 94 to 94¼; for the Account, 94¼ ⅜ ½. The New Three per Cents were 93⅝ ¾ the Reduced, 93½ ⅝; March Exchequer Bills were 1s. to 4s prem; the June ditto, par to 2s. prem.; the Bonds, 98¾ ⅞; and India Bonds, 78. prem. The letter is the highest quotation marked for some time past

It has been officially announced that the privileges of the Bank of France will be prolonged for thirty years, that the present capital is to be doubled, and that the Bank is to pay into the Treasury in 1859 the sum of 100,000,000 francs, which is to be applied to the Sinking Fund. The Bank is to be the receiver of all public moneys, and so forth. Even this outline of the New Charter has not been positively agreed to; but we believe that no serious division exists in the Cabinet as to the basis of the scheme.

The transactions in the Foreign-house have not been to say extensive nevertheless, prices generally have been well supported:-Russian Five per Cents have marked 100¾: Mexican Three per Cents, 22¾ 23. Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 86⅞: Russian Five per Cents, 105; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91⅛; Spanish Three per Cents Certificate of Coupon, 6⅞ per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 94⅜; Turkish Four per Cents, 102½ 10 1⅞; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98 ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 59¼; Dutch Four per Cents, 97½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 77⅛; Peruvian Three per Cents, 63; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 86.

All Joint-Stock Bank Shares have ruled as follows: Australasia, 88; Bank of Egypt, 16⅝. British North American, 70½; Colonial, 26⅜; London and Westminster, 47⅜; London and Provincial of England, 7¼; Oriental, 41; Ottoman, 14⅜; Union of London, 25⅞; Western Bank of London, 41.

In most Miscellaneous Securities a full average business has been passing, and prices generally have continued firm:—East and West India Docks, 120; London, 101; Australian Agricultural, 20; Crystal Palace, Preference, 5⅜; Electric Telegraph, 93¾; General Steam Navigation, 2⅝; Oriental Steam, 1⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 99; Royal Mail Steam, 59⅝ ex all; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; Berlin Waterworks, 4⅜; East London Four per Cent Preference, 25½; Grand Junction, New, 22½; Kent 80; Lambeth, 85; West Middlesex, 97; Ditto, New, 24 prem.

All Railway Shares have been very firm, and a full average business has been done in them at higher terms. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 89½; Caledonian, 74; East Anglian, 19⅝; Eastern Counties, 11⅞; Eastern Union, B Stock, 36¼; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 73¾; Great Northern, 97½; Ditto, A Stock, 90; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103½; Great Western, 67⅞; Lancaster and Carlisle, 71; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 102⅝; London and Blackwall, 6⅞; London and North-Western, 105½; London and South-Western, 100; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43½; Midland, 84½; North British, 54½; North Eastern (Berwick), 87⅛; Ditto, Leeds, 86½; North London, 98; North Staffordshire, 12⅝; North-Western, 72; Scottish North-Eastern (Aberdeen Stock), 76¾; Shrewsbury and Chester, 13½; South Devon, 19; South-Eastern, 79½; South Yorkshire and River Dun, 34.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 72½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 113½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent 100; Great Western Four per Cent, 86; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 66; Midland Consolidated, 131; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 97; North Eastern—Berwick, 94½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Ceylon B Shares, 2½; Eastern Bengal, ¾ prem.; Geelong and Melbourne, 20 ex int.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 68½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 91½; Great Indian Peninsular, 21⅝; Great Western of Canada, 34⅜; Ditto, New, 10½.

FOREIGN.—Great Luxembourg, 7⅜; Lombardo Venetian, 11⅝; Namur and Liége, 8½; Northern of France, 38½; Paris and Orleans, 58; Sambre and Meuse, 8⅜.

The shares in the Russian railway scheme have been quoted at ¾ to ⅞ prem.

Mining Shares have been steady in price; but the business doing in them has been very moderate. On Thursday Great South Tolgus were done at 18; General, 15; Mariquita, ⅛; and Fort Phillip, ⅛

*Friday Afternoon.*

There has been a moderate business doing in home stocks to-day, and prices are fairly supported. The Three per Consols, for Money, are 94 94¼ for the Account, 94⅛. The Reduced have marked 93½; and the New Three per Cents, 93⅝ ¾. Most Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are firm in price.

## *THE MARKETS.*

*Friday Afternoon.*

CORN-EXCHANGE (Friday).—About an average time of year supply of English wheat—fairly left over from Monday—was on sale in our market to-day. For all kinds the demand ruled heavy, and prices were quite 2s per quarter lower than on Friday last The show of foreign wheat was good We had free sellers of most kinds on lower terms; but scarcely any buyers came forward. English barley moved off steadily at full prices. In foreign parcels very little was doing. There was a slow inquiry for malt. In prices, however, no change took place. Oats were in ample supply and good request. In some instances prices were rather higher for good sound corn Beans peas, and flour moved off slowly, on former terms

*Arrivals this Week*—English: wheat, 3350; barley, 150; malt, 910; oats, 290; flour, 1610 Foreign: wheat, 6080; barley, 6460; oats, 8120; flour, 190 sacks.

*Aughsk.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 47s. to 50s.; ditto, white, 48s. to 52s Kent and Suffolk red, 48s. to 50s.; rye, 32s. to 33s.; grinding barley, 29s. to 32s.; distilling, 34s. to 37s.; malting, 40s. to 46s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 65s. to 72s.; brown, ditto, 60s. to 68s.; Scotch ditto, 68s. to 72s.; Chevalier, 72s. to 76s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats 22s. to 23s.; potato, ditto, 23s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 19s to 23s.; tick beans, 35s. to 38s.; grey peas, 37s. to 39s.; maple, 37s to 40s.; white, 36s to 39s.; harlers, 29s to 41s per quarter Five-made flour, 50s to 54s; Suffolk, 35s to 40s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 40s to 43s. per 280 lb. American flour, 27s to 30s per barrel.

*Seeds.*—We have very little change to notice in the value of seeds, for which the demand is inactive. Cakes support previous rates.

Linseed, English, crushing, 60s to 71s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 56s. to 70s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 21s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 7½s to 8s.; ditto, white, 10s to 11s.; tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel English rapeseed, 50s. to 54s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 5s to £9 10s.; ditto, foreign, £8 to £9 10s.; rape cakes, £5 0s. to £5 10s. per ton Canary, 75s. to 90s. per quarter

*Bread.*—The general prices are unvariably 5d. per 4lb. loaf, the demand generally quite inactive.

*Provisions.*—For Irish butter the inquiry continues heavy, and the quotations are rather drooping Foreign qualities may be had on lower terms, and English butter is very dull. Hams and bacon are in request, at full currencies. In other provisions very little is passing.

*Tallow.*—Our market has become very quiet, and there are sellers on lower terms P.Y.C., on the spot, is 69s. 3d. Delivery, 3os. per cwt. Town tallow, 36s. 6d. net cash

*Oils* Linseed oil has sold to a fair extent, at 30s to 30s. 3d per cwt. Most other oils have ruled dull, and prices very little is passing Spirits, 43s to 44s., rough, 10s 3d per cwt

*Spirits of Wine.*—Rectified is in moderate request, at about stationary prices. Proof Leewards, 2s 9d. to 2s. 10d., East India, 2s. 8d. to 2s 9d per gallon There is a good demand for brandy, and the finest old cognac is quite now worth 10s per gallon. Malt spirit steady

*Hay and Straw.*—Meadow hay, £3 10s. to £4 4s.; clover ditto, £3 5s. to £5 5s.; and straw, £1 5s to £1 10s. per cwt.

*Wool.* The public sales of Colonial wool are progressing slowly, at a decline of from 1½d. to 2d per pound. Privately, the trade is heavy

*Potatoes.*—The supplies are moderately extensive, and the trade is heavy, at from 75s. to 105s per ton.

*Hops (Friday)* Our market is seasonably well supplied with most kinds of hops in which a moderate business is doing, as follows. Mid and East Kent pockets, £3 10s to £5 15s: fine ditto, £6 to £7 10s: Weald of Kent, £3 to £3 15s.; Mid Sussex, £3 10s to £5 5s.; Farnhams, £7 10s. to £9 0s. per cwt.

*Coals (Friday).*—Riddell, 14s 9d; Northumberland, 15s; Eden Main, 15s, 3d.; Hetton, 15s; Lumley, 15s. 3d; Heugh Hall, 15s.; Tees 15s; Cassop, 15s. 9d.; Stewart's, 15s; Hartlepool, 17s 3d.; Haswell, per ton.

*Metropolitan Cattle Market (Friday).*—To-day's market was somewhat extensively supplied with beasts, a large number being on offer from Oporto; and the demand for all breeds ruled heavy in the extreme, at a decline in the quotations realised on Monday of 4d. per 8lb. The top price was 5s 6d. per 8lb. The show of sheep was only moderate, yet the mutton trade was very inactive, at barely stationary prices. Lambs were in good request, at from 6s. 6d. to 6d per 8lb.; about 400 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. We had a few prime quotations; but dry ewes ruled heavy. Much cows were in better request

*Newgate and Leadenhall (Friday).*—The trade generally was heavy, at drooping quotations

*Veal.*—Due to the average—Inferior beef, 2s. 8d to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d to 4s. 6d., prime large ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s 6d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; prime ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 4d to 4s. 8d.; small pork, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; lamb, 5s to 6s.

ROBERT HERBERT.

## *THE LONDON GAZETTE.*

### FRIDAY, MAY 8.

WAR-OFFICE, MAY 7

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the undermentioned Officer of the Marine of his imperial majesty the Emperor of the French to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath—viz., M. l'Amiral Hamelin (Ferdinand Alphonse), Senateur, Ministre Secretaire d'Etat au Département de la Marine et des Colonies.

BANKRUPTS.

J SWIFT, Gravesend, Kent, statuary mason.—W. C. CAMERON, Camomile-street, City, export colman.—R. J. KORTON, Fleet-stre t, City, tailor outfitter and baby linen warehouseman.—T. STUBBS, Manchester, plumber and builder, auctioneer, &c.—T DAVIES, Neath, Glamorganshire, contractor W. G BROWN, High-street Dartford, Kent, linen draper.—J. and J. HIGGINS, High-street, Southwark, ironmongers, and commission merchant and brewers.—J. SUMMERS, Hatton-garden, wholesale jeweller H MIDDLETON, Derby Leicester and Nottingham, coal merchant.—E. HEADLET, Kidderminster, apothecary —T. H KEBWORTH, Wapping-wall, and Forest Vills, Forest-hill, Sydenham, ale and beer merchant.—W. STEPHENS, Gloucester, cards and shop salesman.

### TUESDAY, MAY 12.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 12.

4th Light Dragoons Major G. J. Brown to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Hall, who retires upon half-pay.

7th Hussars Lieut. W. J. Sarman to be Lieutenant; 28th Regt. of the Second Class M. S. Bell to be Major Told to be Surgeon

29th: L. A. Shadwell to be Ensign.

31st Capt. E. H. Pennell to be Captain.

40th: C. G. W. D'Arcy to be Ensign

41st Lieut. F. D. Walters to be Captain

47th: Lieut. W. Calcraft to be Lieutenant

49th: Lieut. Assist.-Surg. C. H. Fasson to be Surgeon

50th: G H Trotman to be Ensign

71st: J. Law to be Ensign

72nd: Lieut. W. J. W. Grey to be Lieutenant-Colonel Capt. R. Mansell to be Major; Lieut. J. Bailey to be Captain, Ensign S. H. K Wilson to be Lieutenant

89th Assist. Surg. W. A. Mackinnon to be Assistant Surgeon

93rd: Ensign W. S. Watlings to be Ensign.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut. J. D. Mackenzie to be Inspector of Musketry.

Brevet: Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Fairlough to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Unattached: Maj. T. Dundas to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Brevet Major G. J. Brown to be Major Capt. W. Calcraft to be Major by purchase

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals W. Austin to have the honorary rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals; Surgeon T. Mostyn and Staff Surgeon W. W. Somerville to be Staff Surgeons of the First Class.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

A DALRYMPLE, Lime-street, City, merchant

BANKRUPTS.

S MORICY, Coleman street City importer of foreign goods.—J. CRUSE, Kinsbury, Berkshire bail der.—R. IVATT, Skirmett Buckinghamshire, grocer.—C. HANGWIN, Jun., Gravesend, Kent, draper.—J. and J. COOPER, Bridport, Dorset, linen and sail cloth manufacturers.—J. MAY, Goswell-street, Clerkenwell, linendraper.—W DUGAN, Walsall, Staffordshire, saddler. R. ARMSON Walbrook Cossley, Staffordshire, builder. S STARMER, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, shoe manufacturer.—J. BARNES, Dorchester, Surgeon.—J. and W. LEES, Holme, Yorkshire, cattle-dealer.—A. and W. CROWTHER, Huddersfield Yorkshire, carriers.—H HARRISON, Sheffield, tailor. N. and J SHAW, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, and Birmingham, hat-manufacturers W JONES, Carnarvon, stationer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. TURNBULL and COMPANY, Edinburgh, woollen-warehousemen.—A. STRACHAN, Arbroath, Forfarshire, wood-merchant. J. FERGUSON, Glasgow, grain-merchant.—D THOMAS, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, cabinetmaker.

## BIRTHS.

On the 1st inst., at 23, Chester-square, Belgravia, the wife of Onley Savill Onley, Esq., of a daughter

On the 2nd inst., at Peterborough the wife of James Edwin Palmer, Esq., of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Leamington the wife of Major-General Windham, of a daughter

On the 5th inst., at Newburgh on-the-Hudson, New York, U. S., the wife of P C Wilkes, Esq., architect, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 7th inst., at St. Marylebone Church, Mr. Thomas Forbes, of No. 12, Wellington-square, Chelsea, to Sarah Rossi, eldest daughter of Edward Clifford, Esq., of Bow-street, Covent-garden, and Kingston.

On the 30th ult., at Edinburgh, Robert Cathcart Dalrymple Bruce, Esq., Captain h. p. 92nd Regiment, to Helen, only child of John Dunlop, Esq., and niece of Henry Dunlop, Esq., of Craigieburn, Ayrshire.

## DEATHS.

On Thursday, the 7th inst., at Knells, near Carlisle, John Dixon, Esq., aged 71. He was one of the Canons of the Auld Corn law League.

On the 11th inst., at Portland-place, Vice-Admiral Lord Radstock, in his 71st year

On the 8th inst., at Sidon ath, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, he Rev Peyton Fellowes, Vicar of Nether Wallop, Hants, and for several years a Minor Canon in York Minster

At his residence, Cabo Ruivo, near Lisbon, William Carruthers, Esq., aged 83 years, a Consul, of which were spent in that capital in a commercial career, how varied and respected by all who knew him. His loss will be deeply felt by the numerous recipients of his benevolent benefactions

## NEW BOOKS, &c.

Nearly ready, with numerous Illustrations, and richly embellished in Gold and Colours,

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CONSECRATION OF A NEW CROSS AT BLOIS.

## CONSECRATION OF A CROSS AT BLOIS.

The extensive devastations by the overflow of the river Loire, in France, in the summer of 1856, will most probably be remembered by the reader though the Illustrations of the catastrophe which appeared in this Journal. Among the destructive effects of the flood was the sweeping away of a Cross which had stood for ages at Blois, in the suburb of Vienne. One of the earliest objects after the floods had cleared off was the rebuilding of the holy memorial, which was piously effected by the Bishop of Blois; and, this being accomplished, its consecration or blessing was their next duty, the day chosen for which was Maundy Thursday, the 9th ult.

The ceremony commenced by a procession consisting of hospital children and *sœurs de charité*, each bearing a branch of box-tree; then came the preacher at the cathedral during Carême; following whom was seen a priest with crucifix, covered with purple silk, because of the Holy Week; and after him priests, canons, and the Bishop, wearing a rich golden mitre and vesture, and bearing his crosier. The Bishop, upon his arrival at the Cross, took his seat on a raised platform to the north side. The preacher proceeded to the opposite one, and, after a hymn, addressed the people, alluding to the destruction of the former Cross by flood, and of their misery on that occasion, for not a hundred yards from where he stood many acres of land lay covered with sand to the depth of four feet. He bade them remember that these were occasioned by sin, profanation of the Sabbath, neglect of church ordinances, &c., and exhorted them to amend, that future curses might be averted. The Bishop then descended to the front of the temporary altar, repeated some prayers suitable for the occasion; then, approaching the Cross, sprinkled it with holy water, and kissed it; and, after some few words from the preacher, the proceedings terminated. The Sketch (for which we have to thank a Subscriber at Blois) represents the preacher's first address.

## REINFORCEMENT FOR THE WAR IN CHINA.

We have to thank Captain Inglefield, R.A., for the original of the accompanying Illustration, a photograph, taken by him of the garrison of Malta, when upwards of 7000 troops were reviewed by Sir John Pennefather, K.C.B., in the presence of Major-General Ashburnham, and Major-General Garrett, and staff, *en route* to China. The lady in the foreground, next to Sir John Pennefather, is the wife of Colonel Adams, C.B., of the gallant 28th Regiment. The parade of so large a body of fine troops beneath the walls of the noble fortress is a scene of no ordinary interest.

REVIEW AT MALTA OF TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR CHINA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

## TALK ABOUT BOOKS.

VENATOR (*the hunting season having closed*) *is in his Library. To him enter* AUCEPS *and* PISCATOR.

*V.* Ah, gentlemen, welcome! An armchair apiece; and for him who does not think the Nicotian weed injurious, or smoking by daylight an excess, there is a cigar.

*A.* What a *hellua librorum!* Look at that table strewed, crowded with new books. Have you drawn any of those covers, Venator?

*V.* Avoid punning, my son. I have read much of what you behold here, if that is what you mean.

*P.* The new number of the *Quarterly*. Tell us what is in it.

*V.*—A good average number. Eight articles. Let us see. "Pedestrianism in Switzerland," a paper by a man who knows the ground, and is somewhat sarcastic upon two classes of travellers—the easily-astounded, and the over-venturesome. A review of Mrs. Stowe's "Dred," of course, raises the Slavery question, which the reviewer predicts will one day sever the Union. An article on Lunatic Asylums is interesting; it is evidently by an official who has access to all information that can be obtained. A paper on English Political Satire gives us reminiscences of squibbing for the last three hundred years, and closes with a gracious acknowledgment that your friend Punch, Piscator——

*P.* Your friend Punch, Venator——

*V.* Everybody's friend, then, is —"what the world never had before, a specially comic journal of so much merit, combining the talents of Gilray and Hook, and always distinguished by decorum." Special recognition of Thackeray and Jerrold, as Punch-men, and a capital and capitally-deserved tribute to John Leech theonly man, bythe way, who ever sets a fellow on horseback properly. Other artists may draw men, and may draw horses, but nobody shows a horseman, and his real seat, like Leech. Well, let's see again. Photography a capital article, giving the whole history of the invention, and proving that it will in no way interfere with or supersede art, but from its very nature is capable only of relieving artists from drudgery which they should not have to undergo. Then George Borrow's queer but powerful "Lavengro," and the sequel, the "Romany Rye" —

*P.* What does that mean?

*V.* The "Gipsy Gentleman"——are noticed favourably, but not exactly in the way to delight the *exigeant* and infallible author. A paper on Persia, which I suppose to be by Mr. Layard, is full of information, but, you know *Persicos odi* they are cruel, crafty, and treacherous, and I think the last lesson they have had more valuable than the Treaty. Then comes the final article, the political one, in which Lord Palmerston's victory is admitted, but the reviewer quits commiserates the Premier for the difficulties with which he will have to contend in the new Parliament, and predicts his chief danger in finance. He is encouraged to ask for time to mature a Reform Bill, and promised the support of the Conservatives against any such measure of a democratic kind which may be produced by Lord John or any one else.

*A.* Tire "Testimony of the Rocks." Hugh Miller. Have you looked at that?

*V.* Yes, and I recommend it to you. A strong book, and a strange one. A Calvinistic geologist philosopher, with a power of pictorial expression unsurpassed, so far as I know, except by Ruskin

*P.* I have read the book. He is fearless in advancing all the newest discoveries in science, while asserting the eternal justice and truth of the Creator, in opposition to any finite views of what some call by those names. He regards the six Mosaical days of creation as long periods, and not as ordinary days, and considers that the Deluge covered only a portion of the globe and its inferior animals, though all the human race were within its range. He supposes Moses to have had the work of creation set before him in a series of scenes, which he subsequently described, in Genesis, from recollection. The book, of course, creates a great sensation, and the melancholy and premature death of the writer adds to its interest.

*V.* Here is a still more melancholy book, the "Life of Charlotte Brontë." It is a singular psychological story. The book is far from being an agreeable one, and much that is in it might have been omitted with great advantage. The real history of Miss Brontë is in her books. To study the working of the genius that enabled a sickly secluded girl to conceive and execute such work as the portraitures in "Jane Eyre" and "Shirley" is a far more satisfactory and rewarding task than to trace painful family history. You know that I have a theory against the present system of dragging into print every incident in the life of anybody who has done anything. From the coral to the coffin nothing escapes our photographers—but, as the *Quarterly* shows, they are not artists.

*A.* Miss Martineau, her friend, wrote severely about "Villette," I think.

*V.* Yes, it was a sort of "breaking the bruised reed," and poor Charlotte felt the infliction; though, smartly as Miss Martineau writes, one would think there was not much for a strong mind to fear in the logic of a lady who has denied a Providence and mesmerised a cow.

*P.* I see you've got Mrs. Marsh's new book, the "Rose of Ashurst."

*V.* Yes, and my womankind tell me that it is an exceedingly pleasant book, having less story than usual with the lady, but full of charming painting of rural life and home affections. I opened at one of the most delightful bits of description of a country school-house that I ever saw.

*A.* Another volume of Charles Knight's "History of England."

*V.* The history of the people, of the households, of the farms, of the shops, of the streets of old time. For once the tax-payers are biographised as well as the tax-spenders. Mr. Knight opens up the domestic life of our ancestors, and shows us that England was always a place worth living in—and why. I would remark, too, that Knight is singularly English in his feeling; he writes with fearless hardihood of kings, priests, soldiers, peasants, and all; but through all runs the sturdy conviction that there is but one England——

*P.* And Shakspeare is her prophet?

*V.* Exactly. *Apropos* of which, have you noticed a very interesting paper which Mr. Hepworth Dixon has just disinterred in the State-paper Office and printed? It is Shakspearean only in the locality of the scenes it describes, and in some names; but as affording evidence of the state of the popular mind touching the "new religion" it is singularly suggestive. It comprises an account of proceedings taken in reference to a disturbance occasioned by the preaching of an enlightened priest, who gave much scandal to the lower and to some of the higher members of his Stratford flock.

*A.* I have not had time to look at the *Edinburgh*. Is the number good?

*P.* Like its rival—an average number. The opening article is a defence of Alexander the Great, whose merits are forcibly set forth, in opposition to Niebuhr. The French census affords matter for a readable paper, in the course of which the writer tells us that the French are, doubtless, as gallant as ever, but that they are utterly disinclined to any aggressive war. The British Museum has secured a library formerly belonging to a Syrian convent in the valley of the Natron Lakes, and among its treasures are about forty-five Paschal letters of St. Athanasius, touching which another article gives all the information you can want.

*V.* I shall ask after them when I go to see the new room.

*P.* A noble room, Sir! a noble room; and one the idea of which ought to make Mr. Panizzi's name a word of honour in all households where books are honoured. A noble room, Sir! Well, there are four other articles, one about that crawling creature who gave us the great book——

*V. aut Boswellina, aut*——

*P.* Never mind the other, as it *is* Boxy. Then an article about Sir John Malcolm; a Chinese article, in which the rightfulness and the expediency of our dealing with China are both asserted; and it is declared that, until our just demands are complied with, we must have recourse to reprisal and coercion. Lastly, the political article is a strong one, all in favour of Lord Palmerston—a homage worth noting, as offered by the great Whig review.

*A.* "The Nightside of Nature"—no, "of London:" how I hate this practice of stealing or half-stealing other people's notions! It sets one at once against the book. What is it?—a sort of Life after Dark.

*V.* Not ill-done, in parts, though there are many blunders; and descriptions of this kind, like flower-painting, invite close inspection. The writer, Mr. Ritchie, describes night public-houses, concert-halls, dancing-places, the police-court, and other localities not exactly opened up for the first time; but it is not done in a "fast" spirit, or affectedly, and the moral tone throughout is healthy enough; only I don't see the use of the book. By the way, he is all wrong about the police reporters, and has taken up the scoff of other days—no uncommon thing with writers who are perpetually in the "accusative case."

*P.* What's that blue another instalment of Walpole?

*V.* Peter Cunningham's second volume, containing the letters from 1746 to 1756, with the trials and executions of the rebel Lords, and all sorts of good and smart things; as also things that are good without being smart, and the reverse state of affairs; but all delightful reading; and what a comfort it is to have a book printed in a type that makes reading a mechanical pleasure! At one time I began to fear that cheap editions and compression would spoil all our creak typography; but people have discovered that they have eyes to keep as well as to use, and here is a proof of it.

*A.* How far is a subordinate official justified in writing in the public papers upon topics connected with the department in which he is employed?

*V.* I see—you have been reading "The Press and the Public Service." The writer has a special case always incommoding him when he discusses the general question. He puts his points cleverly; but the instinctive feeling of society is against his view of the matter. Don't it at the end of "Bubbles of the Day" that the nobleman, finding that his butler, under a classical signature, has been habitually and patriotically cutting him up in the papers, pronounces judgment in the case of "The Press and the Public Service,"—"Kick out 'Brutus the Elder'"?

*P.* I have been endeavouring to read Sir Robert Peel's Memoirs; but it is hard work.

*V.* I have succeeded, and shall the book with a feeling of regret. There was a singular mixture of courage and cowardice about the man—a great man, too. He reversed *Macbeth's* condition—what he did boldly he did not do highly. And, I think, had his executors been permitted to exercise a will in the matter, they would have done well to withhold those apologetic volumes, and to leave the character of their testator to other men who, worthily estimating Sir Robert's services, would have rewarded them by transmitting him to posterity in somewhat nobler outline and attitude than he will permit himself to assume. His sensitiveness degenerates into *mauvaise honte*, which is scarcely pardonable when he is speaking as a statesman who had sought to serve his country, and is showing how he sought to do it. And of whom is he afraid? The people were with him—I do not mean the populace, but the nation—and he struggles to show that he was not unworthy of the confidence of a set of mediocrities and political intriguers. I repeat that I am sorry, for Peel's sake, that the book has been published. It confirms the belief that he must be a very clever man indeed who, being his own lawyer, has not an unwise client. The work will, however, be consulted rather than read, while the landmarks in Sir Robert's life will be gratefully recollected by thousands who do not care one farthing what the squirearchy thought of the man who freed the corn and the Catholics.

## THE MAYS OF OLD.

SELF-LOST in wonder of the May,
We stood where snowy woods and waters meet,
The bounding wave broke and the dashing spray
Had reined our eager feet;
Eve's dying breeze swept dale and hill,
And, with the breeze, our souls grew still.

In thought we leaped yon gulf of time
Between us and our childhood rolled;
Once more the hawthorn boughs we climb
In those lost Mays of old.
Each leaf had then some truth to teach,
And life no flower beyond our reach.

O dawn that had so swift a flight!
O dreamless night! O blessèd day!
No winter then—no loss of light;
The bluebells bloomed like May.
Fresh currents heath the ice did glide,
And Spring was in the Boreal tide.

Behold a change! Those years are fled;
May-blossoms by an altar stand;
Our feet o'er scattered garlands tread—
I lead thee by the hand:
Around, white-winged, the angels play;
God is our guide, and heaven our way.

Life passes—not as seasons pass:
The leaves fell from us, not the flowers.
The days of earth died down like grass,
There dropped no blight on ours
Back back to God, like martyrs, flew
The years that died to prove us true.

Together marked we sets of sun,
Together watched the stars upwaking;
Each, among mortals, saw but one:
O vow, that knew no breaking!
While yet our souls hold fast their May,
Earth is no older—not a day.

Our path a new-spun web hath crossed,
New life a newer impulse craves
Old thoughts are dead, old feelings lost,—
We walk among their graves.
O we are old! No beauty lives
Save that the immortal spirit gives.

The same rath leaves are o'er us bending;
Once more, the hawthorn on the bough
Through all her blooms a voice is sending.—
"True souls, how dare ye now?
Are all life's joys, of May-time born,
Lost in the piercings of the thorn?"

Companion of this new-born Spring—
O darling of each lost, dead May!
Is Joy struck dumb? Hath Love took wing?
Or hath our Hope grown gray?
Not so! not so! All, all are here,
Fresh as the childhood of the year!

Thou world of beauty and delight!
Than ours no younger souls shall soar
Up from the clay sod, till day turn night,
And moon wax great no more.
Come, frost of age—come, withering blast,
We do defy ye—to the last!

Time cannot touch us, dear, nor take
From our strung hearts one chord away,
Which, struck by Love's strong hand, doth make
The music of the May!
Each trill wast upon its heavenly birth,
God's echo on this lower earth

O blessèd are the young in heart!
They whom no mortal winters chill,
In heaven's night shall walk apart
Though earth with darkness fill;
And, by the light of lost Spring days,
Find God among the silent ways!

E. L. HERVEY.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. R. S.—The annual subscription to the Provincial Chess Association is merely 5*s.*

T. H. M., W. D., and others.—The solution of Enigma 1038 is as follows:—

| WHITE | BLACK |
|---|---|
| 1. Q to K 6th (ch) | K to Q 4th |
| (If Black play K to K 2nd or to Q 2nd, White plays Kt to K 8th, &c.) | |
| 2. K to Q 4th | K to Q B 5th. |
| 3. Q to K 4th. | K to Q B 6th. |
| 4. P to Q 4th—Discovering checkmate. | |

H. B., President.—For prices and particulars regarding the "Staunton Chess-men," you should apply to the manufacturers Messrs. Jaques and Co., ivory turners, Hatton garden.

J. R., Dublin.—Somewhat too obvious.

F. Edwards.—No. 1 is poor. No. 2 forms rather a neat little Enigma.

C. T. M.—A Queen can be demanded for every Pawn conducted to the last square, whether any or how many other Queens upon the board or not.

J. J. Cooke.—Your solution is mistaken as to the solution of Problem No. 567 [illegible] matter of No. 1.

J. S. Nottingham.—Obviously not. What is to hinder Black, when you work with the Bishop, from returning to his old square.

LILLIPUTIAN PLAYER, "LARGE."—The Problem is now under examination, and shall be reported on next week.

W. SOMERVILLE.—We believe you are in error. See our solution in last week's number.

TYRO.—Impossible according to your own solution, yet an easy mate by 1 Kt to K B 8th, &c.

T. E. S., Denbridge Wells.—How can mate be effected if Black play for his third move, P to Q 5th?

LILLIE LEE.—Ineligible. Where is the White Bishop mentioned in your solution?

Dr. Jas. Nott, Ayr, & Clapham.—Received with thanks.

G. [illegible].—Many of the solutions received are the examiners solution of your problems, even to [illegible] and he seems to answer the examiners solution of your [illegible] notes. The rest of the strangers received will be found in our preceding Numbers.

A. H. [illegible].—You will always find Chess pat at the Grand Cigar Divan, 191, Strand.

J. W. S., Melton.—The games played in the Chess Tournament of 1851 were collected and published in a volume by Bohn, of Covent-garden, price 5*s.*

J. D., Hexham.—Next week, if possible.

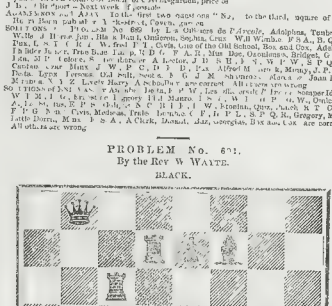
ALEXANDER and APOLLO.—In the first two games on "No. 2," to the third, square of Mr. Staunton's Chess-board at 1 Queen's Gambit, Declined.

SOLUTIONS Received to Enigma No. 686, by La Sphère de Pascal, Adolphus, Tenbridge Wells, A. Perreau, Jun., Ilia, Rhoda, Undine, Sophia, Lucy, Will Wimble, F. S. A., R. Q. K. Soldier's Joy, Tom Bowling, T. D. F., A. R., Miss Dee, Oxoniensis, Bridget, G. M., John, St. Peter's, S. Tomkinson, A Better Half, R. H. D. N., W. P. W., S. P. Q. R., Caution, Clear Plots, J. W., E. C. D., D. B., Tax Alfred Mantle, Mercy, J. F. W., Delta, Lyra Hibernica, Old Pelly, Jones, S. D. G., R. Salmon, Alpha, & Joan Bull, Rebus, A. Y. Z., Lively Harry. All solutions are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS Received to Enigma No. 687, by Lucy Hill, Mantle, Sophia, Jack, Will Wimble, F. S. A., Sleeper Idem, W. H. M., Undine, sister Lizzy Hill, Mantle, Jack, Will Wimble, Q. R., Oxoniensis, Bridget, G. M., Delta, Lyra Hibernica, Old Pelly, Jones, S. D. G., R. Salmon, Alpha, Queen Mab, S. T. Cox, F. P. G. B. H., Civis, Medicus, Pride, Beehive, C. F., R. P. L., S. P. Q. R., Gregory, Mab, Little Dorrit, Rebus, J. S. A., A Chick, Bonnie Dee, Georgian, Bus-boy. Look are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 691.
By the Rev. W. WAYTE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

### CONTINUATION OF THE CONSULTATION GAMES AT THE ST. GEORGE'S CHESS-CLUB

GAME PLAYED BY MESSRS. STAUNTON AND BARNES VERSUS MESSRS. LOWENTHAL AND OWEN.

*(Queen's Bishop's Pawn in the Knight's Game.)*

| WHITE (Messrs. L. and O.) | BLACK (Messrs. S. and B.) | WHITE (Messrs. L. and O.) | BLACK (Messrs. S. and B.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 28. R to K B sq | Q to K 6th (ch) |
| 2 K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 29. K to R sq | Q to K 3rd |
| 3 P to Q B 3rd | P to Q 4th | 30. Q to Q R 7th | R takes B |
| 4 Q to Q R 4th | Q to Q 3rd | 31. Q takes R | P to K B 3rd |
| 5 P takes P | Q takes P | 32. P to K R 3rd | Q to Q 2nd |
| 6. K B to Q B 4th | Q to Q 3rd | 33. P to Q Kt 4th | Q to K 5th |
| 7. P to Q 4th | P to Q 2nd | 34. P to Q Kt 5th | Q R takes Kt (*g*) |
| 8. Q to Q Kt 3rd | Q to K B 3rd (*a*) | 35. P takes R | Q to K 7th |
| 9. P takes P | Kt takes P | 36. R to Q B sq | Q takes Q |
| 10. Kt takes Kt | Q takes Kt (ch) | 37. R takes Q | R to Q 2 1 |
| 11. Q B to K 3rd | Castles on Q side | 38. R to Q R 4th | R to K 8th (ch) |
| 12. Kt to Q 2nd (*b*) | K B to Q B 4th | 39. K to R 2nd | R to Q Kt 8th |
| 13. K R to B 3rd | Q to K 2nd | 40. R takes Q B P | R takes Q Kt P |
| 14. Castles on K side | B takes B | 41. K to Kt 3rd | R to Q B 3rd |
| 15. Q R to K sq | Kt to K B 3rd | 42. K to K B 3rd | R to Q Kt 7th |
| 16. Q takes B | Q to K B 3rd | 43. P to K Kt 3rd | P to Q Kt 4th |
| 17. Kt to Q 4th | R R to K B sq | 44. R to Q R 4th | R to Q 7th |
| 18. Q R to K B 3rd | Q to K 2nd | 45. R to Q 4th | R takes Q R P |
| 19. Q R to K 4th | Q to K R 4th | 46. P to Q 6th | R to Q B 4th |
| 20. Q R to K 4th (*c*) | Q to K Kt 4th | 47. R to Q 8th | R to Q R 3rd |
| 21. P to K B 4th | Q to K Kt 3rd | 48. P to Q 6th | R to Q B 3rd |
| 22. Q R to K 5th | Kt to K Kt 4th | 49. R takes K P | R takes P |
| 23. Q R to K Kt 5th | Q to K 5th (*d*) | 50. R takes K R P | R to Q K 2nd |
| 24. Kt to Q B 2nd (*e*) | R to K B 4th | 51. R to K 4th | P to Q Kt 5th |
| 25. Kt to K 4th (*f*) | R takes K | 52. R to K R 5th | P to Q B 4th |
| 26. K to K sq | Q takes K B P | 53. R to K R 8th | R to Q B 3rd |
| 27. Kt to Q 4th | K R to K sq | 54. R takes K B P (ch) | K to Q Kt 4th |

And after a few more moves White resigned.

(*a*) There can be no advantage in playing the Queen to Kt 3rd, as White can then play the Kt to Q 4th, and win the game.

(*b*) Better than to take the Kt at once, White would have answered with K to Q B 4th, and then the Kt must have retreated.

(*c*) After this move White have a bad game to fight, as they maintain their position with the greatest difficulty.

(*d*) Had they played the Queen to Kt 3rd, as they could easily do, Black would have won the game.

(*e*) This was much better than taking the Bishop; for, suppose—

| | |
|---|---|
| 25. R takes B | Q R to Q 7th |
| 26. Kt to Kt 4th (ch) | K to K sq |
| 27. R to Q 8th | Q takes Kt |
| 28. Q to K 8th (ch) | K to Q 2nd |

and Black must obtain a fatal check in three more moves.

(*f*) This exchange was intended, to compensate for losing, but it had a contrary effect. Black should not have played it, but to Q sq.

HUDDERSFIELD CHESS-CLUB. The annual meeting of this club was held, according to announcement, at the George Hotel, on the 30th ult. The gathering was a most successful one, and formed a fitting climax to the past season, which, as regards both strength of chess play and attendance at the regular meetings, has been the most notable in the past history of the club. The club room was opened for chess play at three, p.m., and the chess boards were in constant requisition during the afternoon. Amongst the visitors from other towns who honoured the club with their attendance were Mr. J. S. Kipping, jun., the secretary and leading player of the Manchester Chess club; Messrs. Cadman, Mann, Ellis, &c., from Leeds; Messrs. Tomlinson and Bennett, from Wakefield; and from Halifax, Messrs. Brierley, Walsh, Fleming, &c. The Huddersfield amateurs mustered strong on this occasion—including Dr. Scott, the president; Mr. D. Marsden, the vice-president, Mr. John Watkinson, the hon. orary secretary of the club; the Revs. A. Easther, M.A., and J. E. Montgomery; and Messrs. A. Bennett, G. Brook, jun., D. A. Cooper, J. Dodds, G. Holroyd, S. Changey, J. Moxon, Oxtoby, W. Oxley, W. Parratt, G. W. Rhodes, J. R. Robinson, G. H. Taylor, M. Webb, &c.

RUSSIAN GOLD AT LEIPSIC FAIR.—It has been remarked that at the present fair the Russian and Polish dealers pay for the purchases in gold pieces of five silver roubles, instead of as before, making use of draughts or commercial bills. The abundance of specie in the hands of these foreigners is attributed to the permission which has been recently granted of exporting from Russia whatever amount they want for their journey abroad. Formerly not more than 50 imperials in gold were allowed to cross the frontier at the same time. *Letter from Hamburg.*

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[SECOND NOTICE.

THE incident Mr. EGG, A.R.A., has chosen for the subject of his picture forms that episode in the career of Mr Thackeray's hero, Henry Esmond, in which the capricious Beatrix decorates him—partly for his gallantry at the Battle of Wynendael, but more especially for his having called out Lord Mohun—with the sword and sword-knot, the "point-gift of" my Lady Dowager," Beatrix, and her mother, Lady Castlewood. All three are present at the investiture. Beatrix has thrown herself with characteristic impulsiveness on her knees, the better to arrange the bow at his side. She is evidently a wilful beauty, with her sanguine temperament, flashing eye, and full lip, her accented chin and aquiline nose. The struggling emotions of the poor faithful Colonel, as he stealthily looks down at her, are admirably given, although he tries to assume so much manliness as to appear a little stiff, or with the air of being on parade. Some of this expression, however, proper to the character, and the monstrous horseman's jack-boots contribute not a little to the same effect. Mr. Thackeray tells us somewhere in the story that the only thing a very brave officer, who served in the Marlborough campaigns, could be brought to mention was, that he was nearly taken prisoner because he could not run away in these boots; and that, when ordered by Prince Eugene up into a tree to reconnoitre the enemy, he was prevented doing so by the same *impediment*, which we readily believe. The humorously-painted (in more senses than one) old Dowager sits in great state in the highest *taste*—the head-dress of King James's reign. But a still more successful study is that of the pallid, pensive face of the mother of Beatrix, looking at the young couple so lovingly yet mournfully, and whose constancy and abnegation secured Esmond's later love, as it had always compelled his devotion. Mr. Egg has placed himself at a great disadvantage in his choice of subject, in that he aims at expressing character almost alone, for the comparatively small interest of the incident represented is nearly neutralised by the scattered composition which compels us to look at each figure separately. When, therefore, you come to such a complex character as that of Beatrix some disappointment will be felt; unjustly, however, if we once admit that the theme selected is adapted for pictorial treatment, for no artist could then succeed better than Mr. Egg has done. To a mind to this at all is indeed hypercritical while we allow artists with not a fraction of Mr. Egg's subtlety of conception to boldly christen simple heads, without a flicker of expression or any explanatory accompaniment, with the most far-fetched names. Unless, indeed, great latitude were allowed, not only this work in particular, but most pictures, would explain themselves to a very small extent. Now, we do not go from the picture to the story: we come with a knowledge of the story to the picture, and never expect to read everything implied in a work of art without that knowledge. The painting is very nicely assimilated to the subject, and is, in fact, the very counterpart of the style of the author—simple and subdued, yet forcible and manly; rich, without false glitter, and softened, as it were, with the grayish melancholy memories of "long ago."

"The First Break in the Family" (284), by Mr. Faed, is fully equal to his efforts of last year; and although Mr. Faed still inclines rather more to the sentimental than the purely emotional, yet there is much truth to nature accompanying his refinement of treatment and delicacy of feeling. The "break in the family" is occasioned by the departure of "bonny young Willie," whose figure may still be seen on the top of the stage-coach in the distance, as it takes the road across the moor which the finger-post tells us leads to London. His whole family have gathered at their cottage-door to see him off, and are watching in silent grief to catch the last glimpse of their favourite. The manly grief of the father; the humbling despondency of poor old "granny," who thinks she shall never see her darling more; the anxious yearning of the mother, who kneels to implore the protection of Heaven on her child; and the little ones who, not properly comprehending the event, cling apprehensively to their mother, are all sympathetically painted. The most interesting figure, however is that of the poor love-lorn lassie, who stands retiringly behind the family. She feels she has lost more than they all—her only hope and joy in life. She turns her eyes away from what they can no longer see, and, clasping her hands, prays for the blessing which has just spread its all its beauty and promise before yonder dark cloud, and will the good omen of which that poor family is cheered, and which will surround as with a halo the recollection of their dear Willie—she sees not. Her hopes seem shattered and dispersed as the petals of the rose she unconsciously strews on the ground. In truth, the exquisite beauty of her face, though scarcely consistent with the bare feet, is yet so lovely, so sweetly sad, so delicately modelled, and the play of reflected light upon it so tenderly felt, that such a face alone is quite sufficient to make the reputation of a painter

The contributions of Mr. Horsley, A.R.A., are various and original. "Life and Still-Life" (8) represents a French *modiste* looking out of the picture with intense and bright-eyed vivacity, and all cheerfulness and contentment, though working as *artistes* at Paris. She has her bouquet of flowers by her side, fresh that morning from the Marché aux Fleurs, and is engaged constructing an elaborate cap, while her own frank face and black hair are set off by a simple white handkerchief tied with grisette coquetry. The clumsy nudity of the pasteboard doll upon which she has placed the cap so as to try its effect affords the amusing "still-life" contrast to her animated face. "Youth and Age" (180) is very suggestive. The contrast is carried even into the inanimate objects. Down a shady lane a poor old woman has tottered uncheered by the early autumn sunshine which struggled through the overhanging trees and playfully chequered her path, intent only upon collecting firewood, and has stopped to pick up a withered branch close to the gnarled roots and rugged, wrinkled trunk of a large tree. A group of girls and children have overtaken the old dame, and several other girls are seen playfully approaching at the top of the acclivity. The smallest of the foremost group offers the poor lonely old woman a flower with natural child-like confidence, while an older boy shrinks and hides behind his sister's skirts, having been frightened, perhaps, by stories of witches and their kidnapping propensities. "Hide and Seek Found" (209) is especially noteworthy for the humorous figure of the slim Elizabethan gallant, who appears anxious to shrink into the tree in his anxiety to hide behind it. His guitar would seem to intimate that he has come to serenade some fair inmate of the old red brick mansion in the distance as soon as darkness befriends him. An incautious tune up, or some inkling of suspicion, has, however, attracted his mistress forth, and her mischievous spaniel soon discovers the bashful lover to her and her laughing companion, by setting up a vigorous barking. Her overhanging locks of intimation the modest youth can put on. A certain primness still preserved in his screwed-up lips renders the expression very droll, and altogether he seems one of those weak and diluted specimens of the sterner sex whom mischievous girls delight in quizzing and teazing into mortal agony. "The Nun" (310) is full of pensive sweetness. There is one great merit in Mr. Horsley's manipulation—it never attracts, or rather distracts, the attention, and is always judiciously proportioned to the interest of what it is intended to express. He has also shown this year that, like Mr. Hook, he is as much at home in landscape as with the figure.

The last remark inverted will apply to Mr. Redgrave, R.A., seeing that in the early part of his career he painted landscapes alone. The unassuming merit of the picture, "The Well-known Footstep" (62), we need not point out. A poor woman sits under the humble porch of her cottage—and that it is her wont to do so is nicely suggested—in order to catch the first sight or sound of her soldier-husband's return, her loneliness only relieved by the prattling of her little daughter. But, hush! at last she hears the "well-known footstep," as is beautifully conveyed in her eager, listening attitude, and the emotion mantling over her face. The poor wounded soldier is seen approaching with his eyes raised anxiously to heaven. "The Moorland Child" (238) is quite a little gem; and there are besides some of Mr. Redgrave's pieces of refreshing greenery.

Mr. Frank Stone, A.R.A., has made an advance in his very charming "Bonjour, Messieurs" (365)—a cheery exclamation made by several coquettish French girls returning from market in a cart to two travellers on foot—who are not seen, however; but from their shadows in front you ascertain that one is in the act of gallantly taking off his hat or *képi*, which even a churlish Englishman would scarcely fail to do at sight of such a bevy of beauties. Few also, we think, would fail to keep pace with such attractive *compagnons de voyage*, although they would not fail with their merry *espiéglerie* to test one's good temper. We fear it would be hopeless to prevail upon the dogged, jealous driver, who is evidently dumfoundered at the roguish vivacity of the girls, to allow the burden of his cart to be increased, for the slow straining of the poor horse proves it to be overloaded already. The glee of the children, the Puck-like expression of the little girl behind the driver, and the ecstasy of delight of that young urchin kicking up his heels on the flyboard, contrasted with the snow of the old woman, are pleasantly imagined. The painting is very dainty and finished, yet the whole has a greater air of real life than many of Mr. Stone's former productions. Poor "Margaret at the Spinning-Wheel" (190), but with her distaff lying forgotten on the ground, has a very tender and heartbroken air, but the face of the sitting figure is somewhat sickly.

Mr F. PICKERSGILL, A.R.A., gives us in No. 84 that interesting and poetical subject "Twelfth Night," in which the innuendos and evasions of the disguised *Viola* would certainly discover, even though her feminine appearance did not, both her sex and her love to *Duke Orsino*, whom she took so preoccupied with his own love for *Olivia*. In the picture he is made to start in momentary undefined doubt, and she half turns from his gaze, very naturally and modestly. The attitudes and expressions of both are very successful. The colour, though rich, is more than usually quiet, and unites into a fine deep tone.

There is a very pleasing picture (No. 123) by Mr. GOODALL, A.R.A., in which a French rustic is whispering in his Jenny's ear the lines—

Veux-tu la tendresse, me voila, Jenny.
Veux-tu la richesse, prends, prends.

The concealed pleasure with which she listens to her passionate lover is very prettily rendered. Mr. Goodall has drawn from the source whence he has already derived the materials for many picturesque pictures in his other contribution "The Wedding Day, Brittany" (300).

Mr. FRITH, R.A., is engaged, we believe, upon a large picture—"Derby Day." We may expect, therefore, next year to be as much surprised and gratified as we were with his admirable "Margate Sands." In the mean time, we have two single-figure studies with which—though of course merely the painter's relaxation—we confess to be disappointed. The conception of both is commonplace: they have little of Mr. Frith's dexterous handling and refinement of method, while the colouring is heavy and inharmonious. The dark tone of the first, "Kate Nickleby at Madame Mantalini's" (150), may be understood to represent appropriately a very dark indoor effect; but we cannot find a reason for this murky colouring in "A London Flower-girl" (162), in the open air, unless, indeed, Mr. Frith wished to represent our atmosphere with unnecessary conscientiousness.

Mr. HOOK, A.R.A., has three works full of nature, and with all his cheerful sunniness and vigour. It seems as if he painted with some glistening luminous medium, that gives his works unapproachable purity and force of colour. To be sensible of this, you have only to stand in the middle of the room, to feel how those small pictures come forward from most of the comparatively flat, muddled canvases surrounding them. This is a great merit in the subjects he paints sunny fields and sparkling sea-shores—in which, do all he can, he will still fall short of Nature's own intensity. The figures also, from his previous study, are far better than landscape-painters can generally supply; and his faces are natural, innocent, and weatherbeaten. He takes us this year to his old haunt in North Devon—Clovelly, with its sea-wall—in the "Widow a Son Going to Sea" (278). The poor woman is letting, with all the tearful reluctance and sad forebodings of a mother's heart, her eldest and only son go down to that treacherous sea which has made him fatherless and her a widow. The boy hides his grief from the men who are conveying his chest over the sea-wall down into the boat; and partly from the adventurous spirit of youth, and partly to lessen his mother's anguish, he endeavours to put on a care less air; but you see plainly enough it is only assumed, and you think also what will be the loneliness of that widowed heart when he is far away. As a painting, "A Signal on the Horizon" (160) is still better. A boatman or pilot of the same class, with the same build in him, has just made out that the "union-jack" of the distant sail "is at the fore." The discovery plainly interests them all. Probably a piloting job up the Bristol Channel awaits him, for his boy stands beside with the tarpaulin coat as if ready to accompany his father "in his boat to the ship. The attitude of the man, with his bald patch, the crow's-feet in the corner of his eye as he looks through the old glass, his general rough sea-worn looks, and partly-bleached clothes, are admirably faithful. In the "Shipboy's Letter" (645) we are quite inland, and, as we learn from the fallen envelope, among the pleasant Surrey hills. The mother has just received a letter from her wicked runaway son, who persisted in the fancy most boys have at some particular age (especially if they have never felt sea-sickness) of going to sea, and has run with it to her husband who is at work in the fields. The fair-haired, honest, manly upturned face of the husband, anxiously listening to his wife as she so eagerly reads him the letter, without a shadow of the old displeasure at his son's disobedience, is as charmingly natural and thoroughly English as the delightfully refreshing landscape.

Mr. FROST, A.R.A., gives us a party of Naiads and Dryads of different complexions and temperaments displaying their bad taste (if we may be permitted, not being of the fair sex, to give an opinion upon such a subject) by mourning over the yellow blossoms which, according to Ovid, are all that remains of that supreme fop "Narcissus" (14). We think these female forms are scarcely so exquisite as those we have been in the habit of seeing from Mr. Frost's pencil; and the colouring is unusually cold and dry.

"The Field Conventicle" (391), by Mr. POOLE, A.R.A., represents, through this artist's peculiar (to say the least) yellow atmospheric medium of the last few years, a party of Scotch Noncomformists worshipping in the fields when the harsh measures of Charles II. prevented their doing so under cover. Although in the picture the pastor is in a wrapt and enthusiastic attitude, the attention of the rest does not convey, as Charles Kean, his son on one occasion, diverged in every possible direction. They would not, of course, be placed in formal rows as if seated in pews, and we understand that they may be on the look-out apprehensively; but, with every allowance, the figures are too much scattered.

Before taking our *congé* of the Royal Academicians who have contributed to the figure department of the Exhibition we must mention that Mr. A. E. CHALON, R.A., has two fanciful pictures; that Mr. PATTEN, A.R.A., has some large classical nudities; and that Messrs. UWINS, R.A., JONES, R.A., and A. COOPER, R.A., do not yet repose on their laurels.

THE SHAM MIRACLE OF LA SALETTE.—Another trial was concluded at Grenoble last week, about the famous miracle of La Salette. Few can have forgotten the story of the appearance of the Virgin to two shepherd boys on the mountain, whom she warned that, unless the people behaved better, they would lose their corn, and have their potatoes blighted. The Bishop swallowed the story, and the water of the stream by which the Virgin sat became a very valuable marketable commodity. Two priests, shocked at the scandal brought on their Church, instituted an inquiry, the result of which was to satisfy their minds that a somewhat cracked lady of the name of La Merlière was the burden of a great fraud; and they published proofs which satisfied all, except some English Puseyites and his Holiness the Pope. The lady brought an action against the priests for defamation of character, and was defeated; and the present trial is an appeal to a higher tribunal, ending, as we learn by telegraph, in a verdict confirming the first. The Government would not allow the trial to be reported, which is to be regretted, as advantage will be taken of the circumstance to maintain this grossest of gross impostures.

ADVENTURES OF A VETERAN.—Amongst the guests of the Grand Duke Constantine at dinner at the Russian Embassy was General ORNANO, Governor of the Invalides, and a strange adventure which befel the General in the campaign in Russia, in 1812, was related to the Prince. The General's horse was killed by a cannon ball, and he was thrown to the ground with such violence that he remained inanimate, and was supposed to be dead. He was placed on a second horse to be conveyed from the field to be interred; but, at the moment, that horse was also struck with a cannon-ball, and killed. In falling heavily to the ground the General made a movement which proved that he was still alive. He was accordingly placed in the cart of a *cantinière* and carried some distance, when the cart could advance no further; he was then carried in a litter to the bivouac of the Emperor Napoleon I., who, having been informed that he was dead, had given orders for his interment. His Majesty (to whom he was related), learning that he was still alive, caused him to be placed in his own landau, the sole carriage which remained, and continued the route on foot. The Grand Duke Constantine manifested great interest in this narrative.

## ITALIAN COLLECTION OF M. DU BOULAY,

### PALL MALL EAST.

THIS collection was made by the proprietor during a residence of several years in Florence, and is well worthy of a visit during the present gravitation of public attention towards Italian art, if it were only to see the first object in the catalogue, which is the well-known "Maddalena Penitente" of Pampaloni, which was the last of his performances, it having been purchased from the widow of the sculptor by the present proprietor. It is a beautiful work of the Christian realist, not antique, school, and represents the penitent grasping the cross, the intention of the sculptor being to express the complex sentiments of remorse and faith, of grief and love; and we feel bound to say that, in our opinion, the artist has been eminently successful, not only in the expression, but also in the pose and modelling of the other parts of the frame. There is much settled tenderness in the expression, and total freedom from anything like the *tormented*, which is the characteristic of too much of the Christian sculpture as contrasted with the classic. Nor is the modelling generalised; a realist air pervades all the limbs and flesh parts. We feel that the artist has attempted no impossible grace, but has stuck to models under his eye, but those select ones, and the chiselling is beautiful; for Pampaloni, bred at Carrara, was not one of those sculptors who could work only in plaster.

Pampaloni having died so recently, there has been no time to embody his biography in fine-art dictionaries. We may therefore mention, for the information of those who admire this work, that Pampaloni was born in 1791, and was educated at the Florentine Academy of the Fine Arts, and studied anatomy under Francesco Battini, the chief of his class. His first work, when a mere lad, was a small bust of Napoleon Bonaparte, which he carried on his own shoulders from Carrara to Florence. During many years he was not properly a sculptor, but a worker in alabaster for the export houses; but, at length, in 1819 he gained the first triennial prize for basso relievo given by the Fine-Art Academy of Florence, and this gave him at once a *status*. His "Sleeping Boy," for a Polish nobleman who had recently lost a son, was so popular that he executed twenty-five commissions for *repliche*. His most celebrated works were the statues of Arnolfo du Lapo and Brunellesco, now standing in the Piazza Santa Maria del Fiore, in Florence, which Thorwaldsen visited in the studio, and which called forth an expression of surprise that he had managed to execute such works in so narrow a space. Pampaloni's last work was this "Penitent Magdalen" now in London. The city of Genoa had bespoken and approved of his design for a monumental basso relievo of Columbus, their great compatriot, "on his return from America, presenting himself, with a map, at the Court of Spain;" but on the eve of the execution of this interesting work Pampaloni died, in November, 1847.

There are thirteen pictures in this collection. The chief one, No. 8, is "The Vision of St. John at Patmos," by Carlo Dolce, from the Rinuccini Gallery, and is certainly a high-class picture, with a certain *grandezza*, in which Carlo Dolce was often deficient. It is of life size, and the figure of John is full of an elevated wonder and religious amazement. The colouring is deep and rich, and the cold tones are managed with striking skill—not so inky and chaotic as is sometimes the case with Carlo Dolce.

A "St. Cecilia," by Guido Cagnacci, although a little affected in expression, is a vigorous and harmonious piece of colour, and in brilliant condition. We cannot say the same for the condition of No. 6, "The Angel Strengthening Christ during his Agony in the Garden," attributed to Razzi, but the head of the angel is beautiful, having all the suavity and perfect distinction of Razzi or Correggio.

The two works attributed to Lorenzo di Credi, Nos. 2 and 11, the former "The Virgin Adoring the Infant Jesus," and the latter "A Nativity," have the beautiful backgrounds and aerial perspectives of this master. Two rare names are also represented in this collection. Michael Angelo Anselmi, with whose works we were not previously acquainted, contributes a "Flight into Egypt;" and Onorio Marinari, the cousin and pupil of Carlo Dolce, has a "Holy Family" of fine expression.

## THE WAR IN CHINA.

### DESTRUCTION OF PIRATICAL JUNKS

We this week engrave two additional illustrations of this affair from Sketches by the Correspondent referred to on our last week's Journal. We add a more copious account from the *China Mail*.

On the 14th Feb., it was agreed to send the chartered steamer *Eaglet* and the Hon. Company's steamer *Auckland* to Toong-chung, where it was known that several heavily-armed mandarin junks were lying. The place is a naval station, and the junks, under command of an admiral, had been lying there for some time, their presence at that spot being well known to the Hong-Kong authorities for some time past. About two p.m. of Sunday the *Auckland* and *Eaglet* steamed straight for Toong-chung Bay. As the water was known to shoal in the bay, commencing from the western point of Chung-pock Island, and running south and westerly to a projecting point in Lantao, the *Eaglet* was ordered to go ahead sounding, until she got into three fathoms, when she was to hoist number three pennant. Having felt her way in to the required sounding, she ran on until she was in about eight feet of water, which brought her within the range of five heavily-armed junks, when she anchored, and at once opened fire on them. In about five minutes the junks and five batteries surrounding the bay replied. After about a quarter of an hour's firing, H. T. Ellis, Master, in command of the *Eaglet* got his two boats out, hoping that the *Auckland's* boats would also be ready to shove off in support of him. Unfortunately the *Auckland* had got aground, and was not prepared to send her boats, and the fire of the junks on the two boats was very hot, the water being dashed in the men's faces by the grape and round shot; to which the boats, having no guns, could make no reply, that it was deemed best to return and wait for the assistance of the boats of the *Auckland*. After getting on board, the *Eaglet* resumed her fire, as did the *Auckland*, the latter vessel firing over the *Eaglet* at the forts and junks. The latter vessel was hit several times, but no lives were lost. After about three quarters of an hour's firing the ammunition of the *Eaglet* gave out, and with only a few rounds in her magazine the anchor was hove up, and the boat backed out, still keeping up her fire, to the *Auckland*. The cause of that steamer not sending her boats was then ascertained. She was hard and fast aground. As, however, her guns could bear, no time was to be lost. the boats were got out and manned (a pinnace, two cutters, and the gig of the *Auckland*, and the gig and jolly-boat of the *Eaglet*, were taken in tow by the latter steamer, which again ran in towards the town. The boats were cast off and pulled towards the junks, which kept up a very hot fire, mortally wounding one man, and two severely. The fire was replied to by the boats until they were half-a-dozen lengths from the enemy: a cheer from them soon sent all the Chinese out of their vessels, and not a soul remained to oppose the boats taking possession. The junks were found to be aground, and their starboard guns, pointing to the land, were manned by the boats' crews, and turned on the forts, the town, and the flying enemy. After a short time, the boats were pushed for the nearest fort to the west of the town. On approaching, it was found to be deserted; the guns, thirty in number, were spiked, and the house and sheds in the inclosure set fire to. It was now so dark that it was thought imprudent to take the men against the other forts, which were situated at about a mile distant. They therefore embarked, and pulled for the junks, which were set on fire. Although this was done with as much precaution as possible, that the boats might have time to pull off before the magazines exploded, it unfortunately happened that the last fired had some ready communication with the magazine, and as Mr. Ellis and Lieut. De Belin, of the *Auckland*, were descending the side into their boats, after having seen the junk well on fire, the magazine exploded. The two officers were thrown over the boat some distance, and were picked up stunned and slightly bruised, the man in the boat also suffered, three of them having been more or less wounded. The boats and the *Eaglet* then ran out to the *Auckland*, and the two steamers lay together until the morning, when it was seen that the junks were burnt down to the water's edge. A boat came off early

THE EAGLET'S" ATTACK ON CHINESE JUNKS AT TOONG-CHUNG.

in the morning with a peace-offering of two bullocks and some pigs, and a letter from the elders, begging the men-of-war to spare their town. As the Admiral had ordered that the steamers should be back in Hong-Kong the previous evening, it was thought best that the *Eaglet* should return at once to take in coal and ammunition, and send some assistance to get the *Auckland* off.

Having taken Mr. Caldwell on board, the *Eaglet* started for Hong-Kong. In the Cup-suy-moon a large boat, filled with men and heavily armed, was observed at anchor. Mr. Caldwell pronounced her to be a passage-boat, which it was unnecessary to meddle with. As the *Eaglet* passed down the harbour with the Chinese Admiral's flag flying at the fore, she was lustily cheered by the merchant vessels.

Having reported the state of affairs to the Admiral, he resolved to send the *Niger* to get the *Auckland* off, but with instructions to leave Toong-chung alone, as no danger was to be apprehended from that place after the destruction of the fleet. The *Niger* got under way about one o'clock, and, steaming through the Throat Gates, met the *Auckland* coming in; she then saw the boat under sail which the *Eaglet* had passed that morning; it was hailed by the Chinese pilot to lower her sails and heave to. No reply being given, a few musket-shots were fired at it with as little effect. On this a gun was fired through the boat, which had the effect of bringing it to, when it was found that one man had been killed (cut in two by the shot) and three wounded. After the latter were examined by the surgeon of the *Niger* they were returned on board. The boat was found to be what we have already stated — a passenger-boat. From the *Calcutta* the two steamers were at once dispatched to pick up a portion of the pirate fleet, which it had been discovered were on the other side of Chung-yue, better known as Pirates' Island, the next island to Stonecutter's. The *Auckland* went round to the west and the *Niger* to the east of the island, and between them they hemmed in eight junks. The *Auckland* seems to have at once gone at them, and the crews of three junks took to land, where they were followed by the small-armed men, who killed and wounded several, and took a prisoner. The same dodge was tried on by the other boats with the *Niger* as was done with Commodore Armstrong, a Chinese coming on board dressed up in great style to say that the junks were rebels. Mr. Caldwell, who was on board, was not Commodore Armstrong, and the Chinese commander was informed he was a prisoner as a pirate.

The following are the casualties:—

Killed—Peter Aleman, O.S.

Severely wounded—W. Harrison, A.B.; J. Sullivan, O.S.

Slightly wounded—Lieut. D'Belin; D. Johnson, A.B.; H. Smith, A.B.; P. Sykes, O.S.

The above belong to the *Auckland*. In addition, Mr. H. T. Ellis, commanding *Eaglet*, was slightly wounded when blown from the junk.

The storehouse of Mr. Duddell, the Government contractor, has been burnt down, with the destruction of some 700 barrels of flour.

Last week we engraved the attack of the junks, and the burning of the Commodore's vessel. We now add the *Eaglet's* first gun; and the *Eaglet*, dressed in the Chinese flag, the Commodore's at the fore, with the union-jack over it, passing between the *Calcutta* and some merchantmen, who loudly cheered the victors.

RETURN OF THE "EAGLET" TO HONG-KONG, DRESSED IN THE CHINESE FLAG.

## THE INNS OF COURT AND CHANCERY.

(*Concluded from page 441*)

And now it is time to advert briefly to the modern desuetude of the provisions formerly made for educating students, and to the arrangements recently made by the Inns of Court to improve the means of legal education.

The earlier history of the Inns of Court shows that the student was assisted by Readers in different branches of the law, who were provided by the Inn; and that he had the advantage of taking part in those "moots," or exercises, which assisted him in acquiring practical dexterity in argument, and accustomed him, so to speak, to the atmosphere of law. These "Readings" were anciently of great importance and dignity. It was long the custom for young men of family and fortune to attend them for the purpose of acquiring enough knowledge of law to qualify them for managing their estates and acting as magistrates. Every barrister who was promoted to be a

CLEMENT'S INN.—(DESCRIBED AT PAGE 441.)

Bencher undertook to become Reader, in consideration of which service he had his chambers, and at Gray's Inn is recorded to have had liberal allowances of wine and venison. The Readers used to give great feasts, and spend enormous sums of money at their readings; but these entertainments seem to have been commuted for a fine or money payment after the time of the Merry Monarch; and the readings having ceased, the Bencher has continued to pay a large fine on his promotion, in lieu of reading, his right to chambers being retained. Glowing accounts are given of the Readers' entertainments in the good old times. The last occasion on which the sovereign was a guest was the entertainment given in the Inner Temple Hall by Sir Heneage Finch, Solicitor-General when Charles II. partook in the revels. At these entertainments it was the custom to serve a swan or a peacock whole, as the luxurious Romans did at the table of Hortensius; but now, although the Bench table may be occasionally furnished with the ambrosial champagne and the melting turtle, we look in vain for the profuse banquets and the inspiriting music which once enlivened the forensic halls, and cannot but sigh when we think of the gay revels that were led by a Chancellor, and the entertainments that were given to a Prince. But to return to educational provisions.

It is only very recently that the readings have been revived to some extent by the lectures which the Inns of Court have instituted. The moots have long fallen into desuetude; the exercises have dwindled to the merest shadow of what they were; and even now an examination is compulsory only on those students who have not attended the lectures. As to the exercises the empty form of our student days is thus described by Mr. Whateley in his evidence:—

When I was a student I used to be marched up to the barristers' table with a paper in my hand, and I said, "I hold the widow ——" the barrister made a bow, and I went away; and the next man said, "I hold the widow shall not ——" and the barrister made a bow and he went off.

Of course under the system that lately prevailed, a man (as one of the witnesses remarks) might, as well pass through a hollow tree as through an Inn of Court, as far as regarded the acquisition of legal knowledge and fitness; and the ordeal of Hall and Bar-table did not even prevent unworthy persons from proceeding to the degree of barrister-at-law. At Gray's Inn the Benchers are stated to have called some years since a man who was a country police inspector, and another aspirant who was found keeping a shop under a false name.

All that is at present required of a person who wishes to become a student of the law in England, with the view of being ultimately called to the Bar, is, that he become a member of one of the four Inns of Court; that he keep twelve terms by dining a certain number of times in hall, and that he attend during one year the Lectures of two of the Readers appointed by the Council of Legal Education, or, at his option, submit to a public examination, which is compulsory only upon those students who do not attend the lectures. These requirements present a striking contrast to the system of legal education pursued in the principal States of Europe, and even in Scotland and the United States of America; and they fall short of what may properly be demanded of societies empowered to confer upon selected individuals a peculiar position and consequent privileges. It would be curious to contrast with our system the provisions of the Law Schools of France (for example), with a view to ensure the fitness of the candidate for the privileges conferred upon him, but into such a comparison we have not space to enter. Suffice it to say that the systems of legal education in other countries regard the question as affecting the character of the Bar as a learned profession, and the fitness of their graduates for the confidence of the community, no less than the student's individual capacity for success. The existence of a highly-educated, liberal minded, independent, and enlightened Bar, is a safeguard of the community, and it is most important to the public that only persons duly qualified by general as well as professional acquirements should go forth with the mint-mark of the legal degree. So thought the Greeks of the Eastern Empire in the time of Constantine, when Berytus—the Beyrout of our times—attracted students by its fame as the metropolis of ancient law; and so think the jurists of France, whose system brings candidates for degrees in law to *L'Ecole de Droit* in Paris, which seems to be now much what Berytus was to the aspirant for Administrative or Legislative employment. But we do not need the wisdom of either the ancient Empire of the East or the modern Empire of the West to guide us to the conclusion that efficient tests should be established with a view to raise the character of the acquirements of the candidate for the Bar.

The Commissioners have directed their attention as well to the duty which the several societies owe to the public as to the duties which they owe to the student; and they state the various experiments that were tried by the different Inns of Court down to 1851, when the present system was established under authority of the Council of Legal Education. The Benchers who form that learned body have appointed a Reader on Common Law, a Reader on Conveyancing, a

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

"THE TEMPLE OF HYMEN," FROM THE NEW CLASSIC STORY OF "ATALANTA; OR, THE THREE GOLDEN APPLES," AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

Reader on Jurisprudence and Civil Law, a Reader on Equity, and a Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History. Mr. Phillimore, Q.C., the Reader on this branch, thinks that the subjects embraced by his lectures are usually much neglected, and, by way of illustration, mentions that one of the gentlemen who was thought worthy to pass [illegible] of the Spanish Armada; and that another, who was equally great with regard to Lord Clarendon (we do not mean her Majesty's worthy Secretary for Foreign Affairs), was selected for honourable notice on account of professional attainments.

The question appears to have been much considered by the Commissioners whether there should be a compulsory examination to test the extent to which the students profit by the educational provisions made. The eminent men who fill the office of Reader are unanimous in recommending that examination; and the Commissioners have arrived at the same conclusion. They also think that persons who are not graduates should be examined before admission to the Inns of Court with a view to test that general knowledge which is so essential to the practitioner in our courts of justice. They therefore propose that the Inns of Court should form a university, with a governing body, who should be empowered to regulate examinations and confer degrees; each society preserving its independence as regards its property and internal government.

A scheme for legal studies is under consideration at Oxford, where there is already a school of Law and Modern History; and for the study of the law on the banks of Cam provisions have been recently made by the sister university. As regards the study of the Roman Civil Law—that indelible constituent of our composite legal fabric—the ancient universities had long before wisely made provision. Great lawyers have attributed their proficiency in the Common Law of England to their early study of the Roman Civil Law—texts of which (as Professor Maine well remarks) have been worked at all points into the foundation of our jurisprudence, just as Roman materials have been preserved in the fabric of our oldest buildings.

We therefore confidently look forward to the time when a due course of instruction in law will have to be followed by every candidate for the Bar, and when students will be encouraged to climb to this vantage ground of success.

WM. SIDNEY GIBSON, Member of Lincoln's-inn.

## HAYMARKET THEATRE.

MR. FRANCIS TALFOURD'S new burlesque, or, as he is pleased to entitle it, a classical love story, originally suggested by Ovid, under the *egyle*-ation of "Atalanta, or, the Three 'Golden Apples," is attracting large audiences at the Haymarket Theatre. We give an illustration of the last scene of this popular production, which is described as "The Court of Courtship; or, Home of the Heart's Soft Whispers," a brilliant and beautiful representation of the Temple of Hymen, most artistically painted by Mr. William Callcott. The burlesque itself is full of wit, whim, and puns, and appears likely to enjoy, with its own heroine *Atalanta*, a very long run. We under stand Mr. Buckstone to be so well satisfied with his author that Mr. Talfourd has been specially retained to produce the next Easter offering at the Haymarket.

## MR. WILLIAM RUSSELL.

THE historiographer to the nation—for who deserves the title so well as the writer who stood for millions every step of the great war of our age? commenced his lectures, at Willis's Rooms, on Monday night, Thursday and Saturday being set apart for the other two of the series. Any preliminary doubt of their perfect success was almost an injury to the man and an insult to the public; but the special and affectionate enthusiasm manifested for the lecturer by the brilliant circle of literary friends whom he counted among his audience was certainly a demonstration which, though it could not surprise those friends, who know how well he deserved it, may have been unexpected by the public generally. The throng of men who have "made their mark," and who came to witness the success of William Russell, was almost unprecedented. The lecture, of unusual length, was listened to with intense attention; its graphic, comic, or satiric—were taken with electric appreciation; but the best sign was the attention we have mentioned, which was preserved, unflaggingly, for two hours and a half, and was as earnest at the close as at the commencement of the evening.

The subject of the war is a grand one, and might of its own strength carry through a lecturer of powers far inferior to those of Mr. Russell. But, on the other hand, he had already created for himself the most dangerous rivalry in the immortal letters from the Crimea, in which he gave the Story of the War.

> What eye but sparkles, and what pulse but speeds,
> As the broad page tells out our warriors' deeds,

was written while the contest was raging. And the letters that sped the pulses, and bade the eye sparkle, were supplied to the broad page by the hand of the man who, for the first time, addressed an audience on Monday. Those noble letters are fresh in the recollection of all who were present, and the very name of Gallipoli recalled all the sensations with which we used to address ourselves to the welcome, yet too often saddening, correspondence from the army. Necessarily also, this lecture touched upon many of the points raised by the letters, and though the whole story has been entirely recast, and details most desirable in the correspondence have been subordinated to the grand march of events; while technicalities and questions of dispute have been completely thrown aside; still the aroma of the Crimean Letters breathed through the Crimean Lecture. But, so far from doing the latter an injury, a benefit was conferred by the recollections. We were at once, at home with the lecturer, certified of his perfect knowledge of all that he had to tell, and of worlds of other things that he could tell if he pleased; and we listened to his fresh and glowing narrative with increased pleasure from the conviction that he was handling a subject of which he has entire mastery.

We have not the least intention of attempting a summary of the lectures. They will be heard by the public at large, and it would be unfair both to the lecturer and his audience to pluck out the heart of his mysteries, when they are to be revealed by himself for the delight and instruction of thousands. The prices at which admission is at present obtained are high, and we conceive that the lowering them so high was a wise, though a bold step. The lectures will shortly be what they will undoubtedly be—personal reputation and profit. We have a great subject. It is well to let the seats within the reach of many while the final and indelible impressions of the Crimean War. This will be the case when the price is reduced. It is, therefore, most desirable that these addresses should, in the outset, pass before the tribunal of a first-class audience, not only that they may obtain whatever *prestige* is thereby to be gained, but that any possible crudeness may be softened, any accidentally-omitted statement may be supplied, and, in short, that the accomplished lecturer may put them through that invaluable finishing process, known upon the stage as a dress rehearsal. As such, we are inclined to consider the first series of Mr. Russell's lectures, and, therefore, we fully concur in the fixing the prices at their present high scale.

Mr. Russell commences his lecture with his voyage from Marseilles to Malta; thence takes his audience to Gallipoli; and, accompanying the Allied Armies, to Varna. He visits Aladyn, Devna, and Monastir, and then crosses the Black Sea to Old Fort. The hardships of the earliest days; the misery and horrors of the cholera campaign; the terrible losses of the French in the expedition to the Dobrudja; the splendid armament which descended upon the Crimea, not to return until the stronghold of Russia was in ashes; the sufferings before the first battle, and the first sight of the enemy, with the "Cain-like" sensation to which it gave rise, are well and vividly described in a narrative not unfrequently dashed with humour, or softened with pathos. At length the Allies come up to the foe.

> See, where rank on rank,
> Yon massy phalanx forms across Alma's bank.
> Then the dread rush—the fierce and deadly close;
> Death's ghastly harvest reaped by grappling foes;
> The fearful forefield cast; and Alma's name
> Henceforth emblazoned on our scrolls of fame.

But even with the glorious victory the lecturer does not pause. He concludes his address with a description of the terrors of the battle-field after the fight is done—terrors, as he mentioned, rendered all the greater by the improvements in the deadly missiles of modern war. The shell, rocket, and conical ball let leave more hideous traces than the old "spheres of war," and the wonder as well as the compassion of the spectator of a fought field is excited at the view of the ghastly injuries [illegible] frame can sustain, and yet retain the spirit of life.

With a picture of this kind, as near grimness as is suited to the mode of treatment and to the audience, Mr. Russell brings his lecture to an end somewhat as moonlight and slow music sometimes finish a tragic play. The audience required a few moments before they could sufficiently recover from the effect to give the artist his reward in a storm of plaudits.

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William Howard Russell (whose portrait we have engraved upon the previous page) was born near Dublin, in the year 1821, and is descended from one of those English families, which, settling in Ireland whilst it was yet convulsed by the struggles of the old Celtic race against the yoke of their conquerors, became *Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores*. By his mother's side, however, he has the privileges of Irishry," and inherits the Milesian blood of the Kellys of Kildare.

The branch of his family settled in Limerick became involved in the troubles of the years before the Union, and their removal to Dublin did not mend their circumstances. However, they were not altogether unknown in literature and the arts. One grand-uncle, James Russell, was a member of the Royal Academy, and enjoyed, in the days of George IV., some distinction as a portrait-painter—marred by one defect—he never finished any of his portraits. Another relative, John Russell, the present Archdeacon of Clogher, is a man of fine literary powers; and a work of his, called "Walle's Remains," which has gone through very many editions, is distinguished by the hearty simplicity of its style.

William Howard Russell is the only survivor of the children of John Russell and Mary Kelly. His next brother, John Howard, died at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he had given promise of great capacity and ripe scholarship. Frederick died young, while studying at Wiesbaden, and the fourth son never reached boyhood.

The principal part of his education was received at the excellent school of the Rev. Edward J. Geoghegan, in Rume-street, Dublin, and he entered Trinity College under the nurturing of the Rev. Dr. Sadleir in 1838. But his studies were interrupted at the end of his third year by the death of his grandfather, who had hitherto supplied him with funds, and he was thrown on his own resources. Just at this time Mr. Robert Walter Russell, who was distantly related to his family, came over to Ireland to superintend the arrangements connected with the forthcoming elections for the *Times*, with which he had been long connected, and he proposed to Mr. Russell to describe the proceedings at the Longford election. The notices he wrote on that and similar occasions were made the subject of leaders in the great journal, and he received such encouragement from the managers as induced him to prepare himself for the new career, and to enter upon the varied duties of a member of the London press. Mr. Russell has continued on the staff of the *Times*, with one short interval, from his first connection with the press until the present time. He was entered of the Middle Temple in 1846, and was called to the Bar after the usual terms of roast-mutton and port had been complied with and accomplished.

He is not a member of any circuit, but he has held briefs as Parliamentary counsel in election cases, and attended Westminster for some years with more assiduity than success. When the Guards sailed for Malta, Mr. Russell—who had earned some reputation for descriptive power on account of many articles in the *Times* relating to great public ceremonials, the monster meetings, Royal progresses, Marine views, and subjects of greater gravity—consented to proceed to the East for the purpose of recording any matters of interest which might arise there; and did not return till the end of that great [illegible] in the Crimea, every event of which he witnessed and described. While he was home the University of Dublin conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He has since then visited Russia, and described the coronation of the Czar. At Moscow he received many marks of attention from the authorities, and was introduced to the Princes Gortschakoff, to Prince Metschikoff, General Osten Sacken, General Luders, and all the Muscovite celebrities of the war; and subsequently he followed the track of their armies in the Crimea, by Perekop, revisited Simpferopol, Bagtcheserai, Belaklava, the old battle-fields, and Sebastopol, returning by Berezlaw, Kherson, Nikolaiev, and Odessa, and thence journeying across Bessarabia and the Bukowina to Lemberg, in Galicia. Mr. Russell married Mary, the second daughter of the late Peter Burrowes, of Dublin, and has a family of two boys and two girls.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Marquis of BREADALBANE informed the House of her Majesty's gracious reply to the address of condolence.

POISONS AND LICENTIOUS PERIODICALS.—Lord CAMPBELL called the attention of the Lord Chancellor to the necessity of further regulations for the sale of poisons. He also wished to mention the diffusion of another poison, far more fatal than strychnine or prussic acid. He meant those cheap licentious publications with which the town was flooded. He thought it was the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to suppress this growing evil. The LORD CHANCELLOR said that those legislative enactments which existing were quite sufficient to put these nuisances down. With regard to the sale of poisons, the subject was receiving the attention of the Government.

The LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table the Testamentary and Divorce Bills, which were subsequently read a first time, to pass at once through all its stages.

In reply to Lord Campbell, who said that if the Testamentary Bill were identical with that passed last Session he should oppose it.

The LORD CHANCELLOR stated that the new Court of Probate would be entirely separated from the Court of Chancery and Chancery Judges.

The bills were then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time that day week.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, in reply to Sir John Pakington, explained the circumstances under which the convention relating to the Newfoundland fisheries had been concluded with France, and had become inoperative owing to the refusal of the colony to sanction it.

#### SAVINGS-BANKS.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on Savings-banks,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving a resolution "That it is expedient to amend the laws relating to savings-banks, and to provide for the establishment of savings-banks with the security of the Government" stated the principal points of difference between the bill which he meant to found upon the resolution and the bill of last Session. He proposed, he said, by the present bill that the Government should assume the entire responsibility for the moneys of the depositors in the banks, and this obligation rendered it necessary that ample securities should be taken against fraud. He was ready to meet any reasonable necessary restrictions, but he trusted that the House would support him in guarding the public interests. At present, he, the local authorities, the trustees and managers of savings-banks, opposed these necessary securities, there would be only one course—namely, to abandon the bill, and to leave the system as it was. He intended likewise to introduce clauses into the bill prohibiting any private individual or company from establishing a bank under the title of a "savings-bank."

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY stated at some length his objections to what he considered the mischievous practice of allowing the Chancellor of the Exchequer to use the stock of the savings-banks for the purposes of the State in carrying on operations of finance. He maintained that the law gave the Chancellor of the Exchequer no right to touch one farthing of this money. He suggested a consolidation of the law, and that the subject should be submitted to a Select Committee.

Mr. H. HERBERT hoped the Government would not abandon that part of the proposed bill which provided securities against fraud.

Mr. ESTCOURT approved the principle of the proposed bill, except that part which removed the existing restriction upon the amount of deposits to £100.

Lord GODERICH joined with Sir H. Willoughby in urging the Chancellor of the Exchequer to refer the subject, respecting which he proposed to legislate upon a new principle, to a Select Committee, where the whole case might be considered and consulted.

Mr. T. BARING did not think the managers of savings-banks would object to well-defined checks contained in the bill; but they would feel a repugnance to a discretionary power being lodged in the hands of the National Debt Commissioner.

Mr. SLANEY spoke in commendation of the proposed measure.

Mr. HENLEY thought that the securities and conditions to which the banks were to be subjected should be laid upon the table and discussed. He thought, too, that the matter suggested by Sir H. Willoughby, the dealing with savings-banks stock, was worthy of the consideration of the House.

Mr. CROSSLEY wished the bill to be referred to a Select Committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, replied to the objections, and the resolution was then agreed to

#### TRANSPORTATION AND PENAL SERVITUDE.

Sir G. GREY, in moving the second reading of the Transportation and Penal servitude bill, explained its main provisions. It proposed, he said, to abolish the sentence of transportation, and to substitute that of penal servitude for a more extended period, so that convicts might be sent to a colony willing to receive, and which possessed means of employing them. He anticipated the objection that if some convicts sentenced to penal servitude were selected to be sent abroad, whilst others were retained at home, it would produce uncertainty in the nature of the punishment, observing that uncertainty had entered quite as much into the former system of transportation. The bill would not alter the power of granting tickets of leave, as a general rule

Mr BENTINCK believed that convict labour, which was now wasted, might, by means of penal settlements near home, be so applied as to pay the expenses of the convicts, with great advantage to them as well as to the country, by their employment upon harbours of refuge and other public works. He moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. ROEBUCK observed that the great cause of crime in this country was the difficulty of finding employment, which tainted labour could not find, so that when a man proved to be a convict he was driven back to crime. There was, in his opinion, but one remedy. —that of transporting all who were sentenced to transportation for life to some now uninhabited spot, after qualifying the convict by previous probation to become a colonist.

Sir J. PAKINGTON observed that the subject was full of difficulties, but the measure of the Government, which, as far as possible, met conflicting views, had his approbation; his only objection to it was the element of uncertainty it imported into the sentences

Mr. LABOUCHERE insisted that the bill did not preclude the adoption of the plan proposed by Mr. Bentinck. The uncertainty complained of was only as to place, not time; and there must be a power of selection, which would be best left in the hands of the Government

Mr. DRUMMOND contended that transportation had been mismanaged—that the only way of dealing with our criminals was to carry out a system of transportation to a greater extent than heretofore, and there could be no difficulty in finding places to send them to

Mr BUNG thought the grant of tickets of leave, though unpopular, if used with discretion and forbearance, should not be discontinued. He supported the second reading of the bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE likewise supported the bill, which, he hoped, would be a step to a renewal of transportation

The second reading of the bill was supported by Mr. Ewart and Mr. Liddell

Mr HENLEY condemned the legislation of the last few years upon this subject, and observed that the House was now asked to reverse what it had done—changing, however, the well-understood term of transportation to that of penal servitude.

Mr. BAINES, after defending the Government from some remarks made by Mr. Henley, observed, in reply to Mr Drummond, that, in the opinion of a Committee of that House, however great the advantages of transportation, it was difficult, if not impossible, to point out any place to which convicts could be sent

Mr WHITESIDE believed that the people of this country would never consent to alter a law which permitted the Judge to pronounce one sentence and the Government to substitute another and a severer punishment

Mr. KEARSING and Mr. PACKE supported the bill, though with certain qualification—

Lord STANLEY said the question was not whether transportation was desirable or not, but whether it was possible, and his opinion was that any attempt to found a new penal settlement in any part of the globe would end in disappointment. With reference to the corrigible class of criminals, he thought the ticket-of-leave system had in reality never had a fair trial; the theory was one thing, but the practice had been another.

Mr HOPE expressed a general approbation of the bill, which enacted, he believed, one great truth, that a convicted criminal forfeited his time and his labour to the country, which might turn it to use either at home or abroad

Mr MARSH suggested that a convict settlement might be established in the northern part of Australia

The bill was then read a second time.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Mr. ADDERLEY moved the second reading of the Industrial Schools Bill, which he said was verbatim the same as had been recommitted *pro forma* in the last Parliament. He stated briefly the object of the bill, which was a supplement or complement to the Reformatory Acts. He anticipated and replied to an objection that it was a proselytising measure.

Mr. BOWYER opposed the bill, on two grounds—first, that it introduced principles new to the law of the country, and interfered with the parental authority of the poor; secondly, that the effect, though not the intention, of the measure was to proselytize, since Roman Catholic children would be sent to Protestant schools

Lord R. CECIL defended the bill

Mr. PAKE, not dissenting from the principle of the bill, protested against the levying a compulsory rate upon the agricultural parishes for the purposes of the bill.

Mr. BARROW opposed the bill, on the ground that it sanctioned an interference with parental authority which ought not to be tolerated, and because the provisions of the bill went beyond the necessity of the case.

Sir G. GREY said the bill required careful consideration in Committee; but he [illegible] there would be no objection to reading it a second time.

The bill was strongly opposed by Mr. BRADY and Mr. F. O'BRIEN.

Mr. STANHOPE heartily approved the principle of the bill, though he did not pledge himself to all the details

After a few words from Mr. RIDLEY, upon a division the second reading was carried by 177 to 18.

#### THE CURRENCY.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for the reappointment of the Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Bank Act of 1844 (7th and 8th Victoria, cap 32), and of the Bank Acts for Ireland and Scotland of 1845 (8th and 9th Victoria, cap. 38).

Mr. MALINS complained of the delay of legislation upon this subject, and of the derangement of mercantile transactions by the existing law. He hoped the Government would lose no time in bringing in some measure to correct the evils of the Act of 1844

Mr HANKEY contended that the Act of 1844 had nothing to do with the high rate of interest, and that cause had been found could ton

Mr. HUDSON was of opinion that a Committee was useless, and that the Government should at once legislate upon the subject

Mr. AYRTON observed that there was no necessity for legislation, unless the House was of opinion that there should be an alteration of the Bank Charter, and he protested against any hasty legislation on the subject.

The motion was agreed to

Sir G. GREY obtained leave to bring in a bill to make other provision for the exercise of the powers of the General Board of Health; and Mr. FITZGERALD a bill to Consolidate and Amend the Acts relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in Ireland.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply to an appeal from the Bishop of Oxford, declared he would postpone the second reading of the Divorce Bill, which is fixed for Tuesday next

The Earl of CARNARVON moved for papers connected with the alleged persecution of the Hong-Kong by the Chinese, and with the treatment of prisoners arrested on suspicion. After some discussion, in which Lords Harrowby, Malmesbury, and Ellenborough took part, the motion was agreed to

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Wyld, stated that her Majesty's Government had stationed, or was about to station, on the coast of America such a naval force as they thought necessary for the protection of British interests; but he, the noble minister, gave an explanation of the state of affairs on the Isthmus of Panama, respecting which, he said, her Majesty's Government had been in communication with that of the United States. He was glad to say that Government professed the most just and honourable intentions, and disclaimed any design of taking possession of territory.

ASSAULTS UPON WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Mr. DILLWYN moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Act 14th and 17th of Victoria, cap. 30, and to [illegible] further provision for the prevention and punishment of Aggravated Assaults upon Women and Children, and for preventing delay and expense in the administration of certain parts of the criminal law. He referred to cases before police-courts to show what was meant by "aggravated assaults," which the existing law, he considered was incompetent to repress, and he proposed to substitute flogging in lieu of imprisonment, as the only punishment that would, in his opinion, really stop these offences.—Sir G. GREY, while fully expressing his confidence in the efficiency of the proposed remedy, offered no opposition to the introduction of the bill. Mr. Dillwyn had, he said, unjustly assumed that the Act now in force had been inoperative; but he believed, on the contrary, that it had a very beneficial effect, and worked well. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

A NEW BEER BILL. The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Beer Acts, Mr. HARDY moved that the Chairman do move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Laws relating to the general Sale of Beer by Retail, and to regulate certain Places of public resort, refreshment, and entertainment—the main object of which, he said, was to require that licenses for [illegible] should be granted by magistrates in the same way as public-houses.—Mr. K. SEYMER did not object to the introduction of the bill, but he should, he said, oppose the second reading upon principle, considering it a species of monopoly or Free-trade.—Sir J. PAKINGTON suggested that this subject should be taken up by the Government. Sir G. GREY did not oppose the motion, but felt that the remedy proposed to be applied would not be an efficient one; the subject should, he observed, be carefully dealt with, and if the bill was the same as that of the last Parliament he was bound to oppose it. The motion was agreed to, and leave was given to bring in the bill.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATIONS.—Mr. L. KING moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish property qualifications for members of Parliament.—Lord PALMERSTON said he thought it had been the understanding of the House that all questions connected with the representation should be postponed until next Session. At the same time, if Mr King was desirous of bringing before the House the ideas he intended to embody in his bill he would not oppose its introduction; but he hoped Mr. King would be content to let it lie upon the table for consideration in the interval between this and the ensuing Session —Leave was then given to introduce the bill, and, after some further business, the House adjourned.

# THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

## LIST OF PLACES REPRESENTED, AND THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*(Continued from page 452.)*

LICHFIELD.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1305. Its constituency formerly consisted of the magistrates, freeholders, burgage tenants, and scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 6499 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6573; but its registered electors showed a small decrease from 661 to 653. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Sutherland and the Earl of Lichfield. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Lords Granville and Wrottesley. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir E. D. Scott, Sir T. Anson, (late Governor of Chelsea Hospital), Earl Granville (as Lord Leveson), Mr. E. L. Mostyn (now Lord Mostyn), Viscount Anson (now Earl of Lichfield), Lord Wrottesley, and by its present members.

LEICESTER.—Mr. Alfred Paget, younger son of the late Marquis of Anglesey. Is Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal to her Majesty, and has sat for the city since 1837 in the Liberal interest. He votes for secular education, the Maynooth grant, extended franchise, and the ballot. He voted against Mr. Cobden's resolution.

LORD SANDON, eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby. Was first returned on Lord Waterpark's retirement in May, 1856. Is a Liberal Conservative, but is ready, however, to give Lord Palmerston a general support. Is more particularly interested in questions affecting the social benefit of the working classes. He supported Ministers on the China question, and voted for the Maynooth grant.

LINCOLN.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders within the old city limits, and some adjoining districts. Its population, which was 11,823 in 1831, had risen at the last census to 12,536; and its registered electors showed a increase from 1043 to 1363. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Sibthorp family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Jn. Lytton Bulwer (in his Radical days), Mr. W. R. Cotton, Mr. C. Seely, Mr. H. B. Hobhouse, the late Col. Sibthorp (who sat for it in the "high Tory" interest for nearly thirty years), and by its present members.

1. MR. GEORGE F. HENEAGE, a Liberal, who formerly sat for Great Grimsby. He has represented Lincolnshire since 1852, having sat for it before in the first Reformed Parliament from 1832 to 1841. He votes for secular education, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Ministers on Mr. Cobden's resolution.

2. MR. GERVASE T. A. SIBTHORP, eldest son of the late Colonel Sibthorp, on whose death he was elected in Jan., 1856. Is a Conservative, but or more moderate views than those of his father, as he declares himself as master of sound and wholesome reforms. He voted in favour of the Maynooth grant, and voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more—one for each division. Its population, which was 146,465 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 407,222; and its registered electors showed an increase from 17,690 to 26,231. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Yarborough, Lord Ancaster, and Earl Brownlow. Since the Reform Act the *Northern Division* (or parts of Lindsey) has been represented by Lord Worsley (now Earl of Yarborough), Mr. T. G. Corbett, the late Sir W. Ingilby, Mr. R. A. Christopher (afterwards Hamilton-Nisbett), and its present members.

1. MR. JAMES BANKS STANHOPE, a grandson of the first Earl Stanhope, has sat for the city since 1832. Is a Conservative, and has opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. SIR MONTAGUE W. CHOLMELEY, Bart., a gentleman of large landed property in this county, has sat in this division in the Parliament of 1847. Is a Liberal, but in favour of "upholding the Protestant institutions of the country," and re-enters Parliament as the supporter of Lord Palmerston.

Since the Reform Act the *Southern Division* (or parts of Kesteven and Holland) has been represented by Sir G. J. Heathcote (now Lord Aveland), Mr. J. Handley, Mr. Christopher Tur or, Lord Burghley (now M.P. for North Northamptonshire), and by the present members.

1. THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN TROLLOPE, Bart. Was Chief Commissioner of the Poor-law Board under Lord Derby; and through a Conservative and opposed to Free-trade and the Maynooth grant, will offer no factious opposition to Lord Palmerston. Voted for Mr. Cobden's motion on China.

2. MR. ANTHONY WILLSON (whose name originally was Peacock), a Conservative, and a member of the Church of England, but in favour of religious liberty and reduction of taxation. Would have voted for Mr. Cobden's motion had he been in Parliament.

LISKEARD.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, but was deprived of one member by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders, extending the limits of the borough to the entire parish. Its population, which was 1042 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 1242; and its registered electors showed an increase from 218 to 242. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1832, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Pelynt, Lanreath, and Duloe, but was rejected on the motion of Mr. Protheroe. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the historian Gibbon, the Right Hon W. Huskisson, and the Right Hon. C. P. Yorke. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Lord Seymour, Mr. Charles Buller, Mr. Justice Crowder, and by its present member.

MR. RALPH WM. GREY, a Liberal, he is in favour of the Maynooth grant. Has been Private Secretary to the late Lord Sydenham, Lord J. Russell, and Viscount Palmerston, as well as to the Poor-law Board. Formerly sat for Tynemouth, he was returned for Liskeard in 1854 on the elevation of R. R. Crowder to the Bench. Supported Ministers on the China question.

LIVERPOOL.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, but continued to do so for a long interval afterwards, down to the nineteenth century. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen, who are only gradually becoming extinct by death, and to whom the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 165,176 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 376,065; and its registered electors showed an increase from 11,283 to 17,433. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Mr. Wm. Roscoe, the Right Hon. George Canning, and the Right Hon. W. Huskisson. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. Ewart, Lord Sandon (now Earl of Harrowby), Mr. (now Judge) Cresswell, Sir Howard Douglas, the Right Hon. J. Gladstone, Sir Thos. Birch, Mr. W. F. Mackenzie, Mr. C. Turner, the Hon. H. T. Liddell (now Lord Ravensworth), and by its present members.

1. MR. JOSEPH CHRISTOPHER EWART, a merchant at Liverpool, and brother of Mr W. Ewart, member for Dumfries. Is in favour of national secular education, extended suffrage, and Maynooth grant. Was first returned in 1856, on Mr. Liddell's accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, having successfully contested the borough in 1852. Voted with Ministers on the China debate.

2. MR. THOMAS BERRY HORSFALL, a merchant at Liverpool, of which he has been Mayor, elected first President of Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. Is a Conservative, but opposed to a return to agriculture protection, the Maynooth grant, and the ballot. In favour of moderate reform of legal, Parliamentary, and State reform, but opposed to Mr. Locke King's motion. Voted with Ministers on the China question. Formerly sat for Derby, and was elected for Liverpool in 1853, on the election of Messrs Turner and Mackenzie being voided.

LONDON (CITY of) first returned four members to Parliament in 1265. Its constituency formerly consisted of the free Liverymen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the City and its liberties as well. Its population, which was 122,790 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 127,869; and its registered electors showed an increase from 18,338 to 26,726. Among its more noted members may be mentioned William Beckford and Sir W. Curtis. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir M. Wood, Mr. George Grote (the historian of Greece), Alderman Waithman, Sir John Key, Mr. C. Lyall, Mr. J. Pattison, Mr. W. Crawford, Mr. John Masterman, and by its present members.

1. SIR JAMES DUKE, an Alderman of London, and formerly the civil department of the Navy; afterwards became a merchant in the City; has been Sheriff of London and Lord Mayor; represented for Boston. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China. Is a Liberal, but opposed to the Maynooth grant.

2. BARON LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, a son of the late Baron Mayer de Rothschild; is a partner in the firm of Rothschild and Co., public loan-contractors and money-brokers, and a Baron of the Austrian Empire. Is a Liberal; in favour of extended franchise, repeal of religious disabilities, and of direct taxation; has also voted for the ballot, but he cannot take his oaths and his seat, owing to the form of expression used in the customary oath, which was in no way intended to exclude Jews from Parliament.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL. The following description is given of his Lordship in "Hardwicke's Shilling House of Commons," which is extensively circulated:—"Russell, Lord John, (Liberal.) Son of sixth and brother of seventh Duke of Bedford; b. 1792; m., first, 1835, Adelaide, daughter of T. Lister, Esq. (widow of second Earl of Minto); second, 1841, Frances Anna Maria, daughter of second Earl of Minto. Educated at Sunbury, Westminster, and Edinburgh University. Was Paymaster of the Forces, 1830-34; Home Secretary of State, 1835-39; Colonial Secretary, 1839-41; First Lord of the Treasury, 1846-52; Foreign Secretary of State, Dec., 1852, Feb., 1853; held a seat in the Cabinet without office from Feb., 1853, to June, 1854; President of Council, June, 1854, to Jan., 1855; Colonial Secretary again, April to July, 1855; in favour of reform, and removal of religious disabilities; opposed to the ballot. Sat for Tavistock, 1813-17 and 1818-19; for Huntingdonshire, 1820-26; for Bandon Bridge, 1826-1830; for Devon, 1831-32; for South Devon, 1832-35; but he lost his seat on taking office in April, 1835; represented Stroud from May, 1835, to 1841; has sat for the City since 1841." His public career is too well known to our readers to need repeating here. Voted in the majority which affirmed Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

4. MR. ROBERT WIGRAM CRAWFORD, son of the late member for the City, and an East India merchant. Once sat for a few weeks for Harwich. Is returned as a Liberal; in favour of the ballot, extended suffrage, and admission of Jews; opposed to Church-rates. Would have voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China had he been in Parliament.

LUDLOW.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1475. Its constituency formerly consisted of the resident common burgesses, together with their sons and sons-in-law, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5133 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6374; and its registered electors showed an increase from 359 to 450. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Bishop's Castle, Church Stretton, and Cleobury Mortimer. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Powis. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Mr. R. Payne Knight, of classical celebrity. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. E. Romilly, Viscount Clive (afterwards Earl of Powis), Mr. E. L. Charlton, Col. Salwey, Mr. Alcock (now M.P. for East Surrey), Mr. J. Ackers, Mr. H. B. Clive, Lord W. Powlett, and by its present members.

1. LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. PERCY E. HERBERT, brother of the Earl of Powis, Lieut.-Colonel unattached, and an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Assistant Quartermaster-general to the Forces in the East; was wounded at the battle of the Alma; formerly Lieut.-Col. 43rd Foot. Is a Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant, and to Mr. Locke King's motion. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question. Elected for the borough in 1854, in the place of his cousin, Mr. R. Clive, returned for South Salop.

MR. BERIAH BOTFIELD, a Fellow of the Linnean, Antiquarian, and other learned societies, and has been High Sheriff of Northamptonshire. When formerly in Parliament he supported the Free-trade measures of Sir R. Peel; but is now returned as a Conservative unpledged.

LYME REGIS.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295; but was deprived of one member by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the capital burgesses and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the parish and the adjoining village of Charmouth. Its population, which was 3345 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 3516; and its registered electors showed an increase from 215 to 308. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Axminster. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Fane family, who generally returned to Parliament two of their own name. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Thos. Hussey, Sir Thos. N. Aldy, and by its present members.

COL. WILLIAM BENNET, a Liberal. Is Deputy Lieutenant for Somerset, and Colonel of Somerset Militia. Votes in favour of Free-trade, Maynooth grant, and the ballot. Voted with Ministers on the China question. Represented the borough previously to his election for East Somerset, in 1847. Since that time he has sat for Lyme Regis.

LYMINGTON.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders, including in the Parliamentary borough the adjoining parish of Boldre. Its population, which was 5472 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 5392, though its registered electors showed an increase from 249 to 338. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Lyndhurst and Romsey. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Burrard family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the historian Gibbon. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Harry Burrard-Neale, Mr. John Stewart, Col. Repton (now Earl of Albemarle), Mr. E. J. Hutchins, and its present members.

1. SIR JOHN ELIOTT CARNAC, eldest son of Sir J. R. Carnac, formerly Governor of Bombay, and formerly a Lieut. in the 21st Fusiliers. He has represented Lymington in the Conservative interest since 1852. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

LYNN REGIS.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 13,370 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 19,355; and its registered electors showed an increase from 836 to 1726. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Portland and the Walpole family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the celebrated names of Sir Robert Walpole and Horace Walpole. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Stratford Canning (now Lord Stratford de Redcliffe), the late Lord George Bentinck, the late Lord Jocelyn, and its present members,

1. LORD STANLEY, eldest son of the Earl of Derby. Was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs during his father's Ministry in 1852. Is a "Liberal" Conservative. In favour of the Maynooth grant, the removal of Jewish and all other religious disabilities, and of extended suffrage. Opposed to Mr. Locke King's motion. Voted with Mr Cobden on the China question. Was re-elected for the borough on the death of Lord George Bentinck, in 1848.

2. MR. JOHN HENRY GURNEY, son of the late J. J. Gurney, of Norwich, a Liberal Conservative, and a magistrate for Norfolk. Is a Liberal Conservative; in favour of Free-trade, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted for Mr. Locke King's motion, and supported Ministers on the China question. Was first elected in 1854, on the death of Lord Jocelyn.

MACCLESFIELD.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 23,128 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 39,048; and its registered electors showed an increase from 718 to 1058. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir J. Hyde, Mr. T. Grimsditch, the late Mr. J. Williams, and by its present members.

1. MR. EDWARD CHRISTOPHER EGERTON, brother of the M.P. for North Cheshire, a barrister-at-law, and a liberal Conservative; is in favour of Free-trade and an extended franchise, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. JOHN BROCKLEHURST, a banker and silk-manufacturer at Macclesfield, which he has represented since 1832; is a Liberal, in favour of Free-trade and secular education, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Ministers on the China question.

MAIDSTONE.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1660. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 4668 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 20,801; and its registered electors showed an increase from 716 to 845. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Quintin Dick, the late Mr. T. B. Lennard, Sir Thomas Style, Mr. John Deedes, Mr. Jas. Whatman (who sat for Maidstone in the Parliament of 1847), Mr. Miller (now M.P. for Colchester), Mr. Peacocke, and Mr. Du Cane (now M.P. for North Essex). Its present members are,

1. MR. JOHN BRAMLEY-MOORE, a gentleman who has assumed the name of Bramley by Royal license. Is a merchant at Liverpool, of which he has been Mayor. Is a Conservative, but in favour of national education; opposed to the Maynooth grant. Was an unsuccessful candidate for Hull in 1852; returned for Maldon in 1854. Did not vote on the China question.

2. MR. THOMAS SUTTON WATTEN, a cousin of the late Lord Western. Returned to Parliament for the first time, as a general supporter of Lord Palmerston's measures.

MALMESBURY.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the capital burgesses, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the town and suburban district. Its population, which was 6185 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6296; and its registered electors showed an increase from 291 to 369. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Tetbury. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Suffolk. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the names of Addison and Charles James Fox. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Viscount Andover (now Earl of Suffolk), the Hon J. K. Howard, and by its present member,

MR. THOMAS LUCE, a retired East India merchant, and a director of the Bank of London. Is a resident in the borough, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Wilts. In favour of Free-trade and secular education. Is a Liberal, and a general supporter of Ministers; has sat for the borough since 1852. Voted with Lord Palmerston on the China question.

MALTON.—This borough first permanently returned two members to Parliament in 1640. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgage tenants in New Malton only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of Old as well as New Malton. Its population, which was 6802 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 7665, but the registered electors showed a decline from 667 to 635. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Fitzwilliam. Among its more noted members in former times may be mentioned Edmund Burke, Henry Grattan, the late Lord Jeffrey, the first Earl of Cottenham (as Sir C. C. Pepys), the first Lord Abinger (as Sir J. Scarlett, and the present Marquis of Normanby. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Lord Milton, Mr. J. C. Dansdale (father of the M.P. for Hythe), Sir C. C. Pepys (as mentioned above), Mr. J. W. Childers, Viscount Milton (now M.P. for co. Wicklow), Mr. J. E. Denison (now M.P. for North Notts and Speaker), and by its present members.

1. THE HON. CHARLES W. FITZWILLIAM, third surviving son of Earl Fitzwilliam, and brother of Lord Milton, M.P., and the member for Peterborough. He is Captain in the West York Yeomanry, and has sat for the borough in the Liberal interest since 1852. Voted for the Maynooth grant and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. JAMES BROOK, a retired merchant of Leeds. Has been High Sheriff of Yorkshire. He is now returned to Parliament for the first time, as a supporter of Lord Palmerston.

MANCHESTER.—This city, strange to say, first returned two members to Parliament in 1832 (when it was enfranchised by the Reform Act), if we except a single occasion, when it sent members to the Long Parliament. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of Manchester Proper, Salford, Newton, and one or two other suburban districts. Its population, which was 270,323 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 316,213; and its registered electors showed an increase from 6726 to 13,921. The chief local influence is in the hands of the merchants and large manufacturers. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Mark Philips, the late Right Hon. C. Poulett Thomson (afterwards Lord Sydenham), Mr. R. H. Greg, the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, and Mr. John Bright (who have recently failed in securing their re-election), and by its present members.

1. SIR JOHN POTTER, son of the late Sir Thomas Potter, and has been Mayor of the city of Manchester. He is a Liberal, and is now for the first time returned as the opponent of the "Peace party" represented by Messrs Bright, Milner Gibson, and Cobden.

2. MR. JAMES ASPINALL TURNER, a merchant and manufacturer in Manchester. Returned as a new member to advocate similar opinions to those of his colleague.

MARLBOROUGH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Mayor and freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 4180 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 5135; and its registered electors showed an increase from 263 to 271. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Ailesbury. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the present Lord Campden. Since the Reform Act it has been represented, without intermission, by its present members.

1. LORD ERNEST A. BRUCE, a brother of the Marquis of Ailesbury. Is Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, and has sat for the borough since 1832. Is a Liberal Conservative, in favour of Free trade and the Maynooth grant, and voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

MR. HENRY BINGHAM BARING is a cousin of Lord Ashburton, and the members for Portsmouth, Thetford, and Huntingdon; and was a Lord of the Treasury under Sir R. Peel's Government. Represented Calne from before the Reform Act, and has sat for Marlborough since that time. Is a Liberal Conservative, in favour of Free-trade.

MARLOW, GREAT.—This borough first permanently returned two members to Parliament in 1624. It continues formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of Little Marlow, with the outlying parishes of Bisham and Medmenham. Its population, which was 4816 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 6523; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 354 to 354. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Bonsfield and Maidenhead. The chief local influence is in the hands of Mr. Compton and Williams families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir W. H. Clayton, Mr. H. D. Hoare, and by its present members.

1. COLONEL BROWNLOW KNOX, a distant cousin of the Earl of Ranfurly, and a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, unattached; was formerly Major 2nd Bucks Yeomanry. Is a Conservative, in favour of agricultural protection, and opposed to the Maynooth grant and to the admission of Jews. Voted with Mr Cobden on the China question.

2. MR. THOMAS PEERS WILLIAMS, a son of O. Williams, Esq., many years M.P. for Marlow. Is Lieut.-Colonel Commandant Anglesea Militia. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant; has sat for the borough since 1849. Did not vote on the China debate.

MARYLEBONE.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, being enfranchised by the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was [illegible] had risen at the last Census to 370,057; and its registered electors showed an increase from 8801 to 18,710, or nearly 250 per cent. It has been represented by Mr. (now Lord) Grimston, Sir Samuel Whalley, Lord Teignmouth, Sir C. Napier, the late Lord Dudley Stuart, and by its present members.

1. SIR BENJAMIN HALL, formerly M.P. for Monmouth. Is Chief Commissioner of Public Works, and previously President of the Board of Health. Is a Liberal, in favour of Free-trade, ballot, abolition of Church rates and religious disabilities, admission of Dissenters to the Universities, and of sweeping Church reforms. Voted with Lord Palmerston on the China question.

2. VISCOUNT ERNESTUS, the eldest son of Earl Fortescue. Has been Private Secretary to Viscount Melbourne, a Lord of the Treasury, Secretary to the Poor-law Board, Sat for Plymouth in the Parliament of 1841, and was first elected for Marylebone in 1854 in the place of Lord D. C. Stuart. Is in favour of reform, Free-trade, extended education, and civil and religious liberty. Being absent from the country for his health, he did not vote on the China question, or he would have supported Lord Palmerston.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—This county first returned one member to Parliament in 1542. Its population, which was [illegible] had risen at the last Census to 46,564; and its registered electors showed a far larger increase, viz., from 1040 to 1606. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Vaughan [illegible] nce the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir R. Williams Vaughan, Sir R. Richards, and by its present member,

MR. WILLIAM WATKIN EDWARD WYNN, a Conservative, who has sat for the county since 1852. A Deputy Lieutenant for Merionethshire. Opposed to Free-trade, the Maynooth grant, and the removal of Jewish disabilities. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, being enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of Merthyr, Aberdare, and other villages. Its population, which was 22,083 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 63,069; and its registered electors showed an increase from 802 to 838. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Crawshay family. It was represented by the late Mr. J. J. Guest from 1832 down to his death, in 1852; and since then by the present member.

MR. HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, a nephew of Lord Justice Knight Bruce, Master in Chancery, Chairman of the Glamorgan Session; has been a police magistrate in South Wales. A Liberal Conservative. In favour of extended suffrage and the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

MIDDLESEX.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1296. Its population, which was 1,358,541 in 1832, had risen at last Census to 1,886,576; and its registered electors showed an increase from 19,816 to 34,816. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquises of Salisbury and Westminster, the Duke of Portland, and the Byng family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned John Wilkes, the champion of liberty under George III., and the late Sir Francis Burdett. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. George Byng (for many years the father of the House of Commons), the late Mr. George Hunt, Mr. Eagle, Mr. Wood, Mr. R. Bernal Osborne (now M.P. for Dover), and by its present members.

1. LORD ROBERT GROSVENOR, a brother of the Marquis of Westminster and the Earl of Wilton. Has been Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household; and has sat for Sharpesburgh and Chester. Was elected for Middlesex on the death of Mr. G. Byng, 1847. Is in favour of reform, [illegible] and opposed to Mr. Locke King's motion, and endeavoured, without success, to carry a measure for enforcing the more strict observance of Sunday. Voted against Ministers on the China question.

MR. ROBERT HANBURY [illegible] partner in the firm of Truman, Hanbury, and Co., the great brewers of Spitalfields. Now first returned, as a Liberal, in place of Mr. Joseph Wood, Mr. R. Bernal Osborne (now M.P. for Dover), and by its present members.

1. LORD ROBERT MONTAGU, brother of the Duke of Manchester and the Earl of Sandwich. Has been Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household; and has sat for Sharpesburgh and Chester. Was elected for Middlesex on the death of Mr. G. Byng, 1847. Is in favour of reform, [illegible] and opposed to Mr. Locke King's motion, and endeavoured, without success, to carry a measure for enforcing the more strict observance of Sunday. Voted against Ministers on the China question.

MR. ROBERT HANBURY [illegible] partner in the firm of Truman, Hanbury, and Co., the great brewers of Spitalfields. Now first returned, as a Liberal, in place of Mr. Joseph Wood, Mr. R. Bernal Osborne (now M.P. for Dover), and by its present members.

MIDHURST.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1311, but the Return Act deprived it of one representative. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgage tenants only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the town and six adjoining villages. Its population, which was 3627 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 7021; and its registered electors showed an increase from 252 to [illegible]. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Petworth. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Egmont. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Chief Justice Pratt, Sir James Fox, the late Lord Pankey, and the late Earl Stanhope (as Lord Mahon). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon Capt. F. (now Earl) Spencer, Mr. Poyntz, Sir Horace B. Seymour, the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole (now M.P. for Cambridge University), and by its present member,

# THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE HON. RALPH DUTTON, M.P. FOR SOUTH HANTS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

SIR ARTHUR HALLAM ELTON, M.P. FOR BATH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

MR. DONALD NICOLL, M.P. FOR FROME.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

VISCOUNT INGESTRE, M.P. FOR STAFFORD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

MR. WILLIAM ROUPELL, M.P. FOR LAMBETH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL

MR. WILLIAM CONINGHAM, M.P. FOR BRIGHTON.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD ..OESMAN, M.P. FOR STROUD. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

SIR BROOK W[illegible], M.P. FOR EAST KENT. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

MAJOR-GENERAL [illegible], M.P. FOR CHATHAM.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

# THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

MR. ACTON SMEE AYRTON, M.P. FOR THE TOWER HAMLETS.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

MR. ALEXANDER BERESFORD-HOPE, M.P. FOR MAIDSTONE.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

MR. ROBERT HANBURY, M.P. FOR MIDDLESEX.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

MR. ARTHUR MILLS, M.P. FOR TOTTENHAM.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

MR. WILLIAM COX, M.P. FOR FINSBURY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

MR. JOHN LOCKE, M.P. FOR SOUTHWARK.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

[illegible] FIELD.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

LORD HENNIKER, M.P. FOR EAST SUFFOLK.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY SARONY.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM [illegible], K.C.B., M.P. FOR GREENWICH. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

MR. SAMUEL WARREN, Q.C., a son of the Rev. Dr. Warren, of Ardwick, near Manchester. Was educated at Edinburgh. Is a barrister of the Northern Circuit, and a bencher of the Inner Temple. Is well known as the author of "Now and Then," "Ten Thousand a Year," "The Lily and the Bee," and some works in law literature. Is a Conservative. In favour of Protestant religious education, criminal reform, and elevation of the working-classes; opposed to the admission of Jews and to the Maynooth grant; desires such an adjustment of the Church-rate question as will not impair the union between Church and State. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China debate. Was first returned in 1856, in place of Mr. Walpole, who succeeded to the late Mr. Goulburn's seat for Cambridge University.

MONMOUTH.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. Its constituency formerly consisted of the resident burgesses of Monmouth, Newport, and Usk, paying scot and lot to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 11,163 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 27,011, and its registered electors showed an increase from 1035 to 1670. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Beaufort, and the £10 householders have been represented by Sir Benjamin Hall, Mr. H. J. Blewitt and its present member.

MR. CRAWAY BAILY, a younger brother of Sir J. Baily, Bart. M.P., and an ironmaster in Glamorganshire. Has been High Sheriff of both Monmouth and Brecon. Is a Conservative, but in favour of secular education. Last sat for the borough since 1852. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1536. Its population, which was 98,130 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 157,419. Its registered electors showed an increase from 3738 to 4973. The chief local influence is in the hands of the ducal house of Beaufort. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. A. Williams, the late Lord Granville Somerset, and its present members.

1. CAPTAIN EDWARD ARTHUR SOMERSET, a grandson of the late Duke of Beaufort. He has sat in the Tory interest for Monmouthshire since 1852. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. MR. CHARLES POWELL SOMERSET MORGAN, a brother of Sir C. Morgan, Bart. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for the county, which he has represented since 1846; is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Opposed Lord Palmerston on the China question.

MONTGOMERY.—This district of boroughs (comprising Montgomery, Welshpool, Machynleth, Llandilos, Newtown, and Llanfyllin) first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. Its constituency originally consisted of the burgesses of the above towns, but the rights of all except Montgomery had been in abeyance since 1728. The Reform Act added the £10 householders of all the six towns. Their population, which was 18,689 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 17,942, though their registered electors showed an increase from 723 to 1063. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Powis. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. afterwards Sir John Edwards, the Hon. Colonel H Cholmondeley (now Lord Delamere), who was chosen in 1841, and again in 1847, but unseated on petition, and by its present member,

MR. DAVID PRICE, a Deputy Lieutenant for Montgomeryshire, of which he has been a High Sheriff. Was formerly a Major in the Montgomery Yeomanry and Recorder of Welshpool. Is a Liberal Conservative, opposed to agricultural protection and the Maynooth grant. Was returned for Montgomery in 1832, but unseated on petition; re-elected in 1847. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—This county first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. Its population, which was 66,485 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 67,447; and its registered electors showed an increase from 2123 to 2986. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Powys and Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Right Hon. Charles W. Williams Wynn, who sat for upwards of fifty years in the Tory interest, and on one occasion was proposed for the Speakership. Its present member is

MR. HERBERT WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNN, brother of Sir W. Williams Wynn, Bart., Major 2nd West India Regiment, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Montgomery. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Was first elected for the county October, 1850, on the death of his uncle the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, who had sat for it since 1807. Supported the resolutions of Mr. Cobden.

MORPETH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1553, but was reduced to a single representative by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen and bailiffs only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the town and some adjoining parishes. Its population, which was 6678 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 10,015, and its registered electors showed an increase from 321 to 415. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1854 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Blythe. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Carlisle. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Right Hon. W. Huskisson. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Captain the Hon. Frederick G. Howard, Captain the Hon. E. G. Howard, Lord Lovaine (now Earl Cranville), and its present member,

THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart., nephew of the second Earl Grey, a barrister-at-law. Has been Under Secretary for the Colonies, and Judge-Advocate-General, and a Secretary of State for the Home Department; has represented Devonport and Northumberland; was first elected for Morpeth Feb., 1853, on the retirement of the Hon. E. G. Howard. Voted against Mr. Locke King's motion, 1857, but in favour of the Maynooth grant; voted with his colleagues against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

NEWARK.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1676. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 9957 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 11,330; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 1273 to 987. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Newcastle. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Right Hon. M. T. Sadler, Sir S. Cotton (now Lord Combermere), and the first Lord Manners (as Mr. Manners Sutton). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. E. Gladstone (now M.P. for Oxford University), Sir Thomas Wilde (afterwards Lord Truro), Lord James Manners (now M.P. for North Leicestershire, Mr. (now Vice-Chancellor) Stuart, Mr. G. E. H. Vernon, Mr. J. R. Manners Sutton, and by its present members,

1. THE EARL OF LINCOLN, eldest son of Henry Pelham Clinton, fifth Duke of Newcastle, and grandson of the late Duke of Hamilton. Was born Jan. 25, 1834. Educated at Eton and Christchurch, Oxford; and is Cornet in the Sherwood Rangers. Is now returned to Parliament, as a Liberal Conservative, and a general but independent supporter of the present Government; is an attached member of the Established Church, but in favour of religious freedom, and wishes for some satisfactory substitute for Church-rates. Is not inclined to withdraw the grant to Maynooth.

2. MR. JOHN HADLEY, a banker in the borough, and nephew of Major Handley, who formerly sat for Newark. Is now first returned, as a Liberal of moderate opinions.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1554. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 8192 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 10 863, and its registered electors showed an increase from 3906 to 5265. The chief local influence is in the hands of the family of Sir M. Ridley, Bart. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Sir M. Ridley, Bart. Mr. Hodgson-Hinde, the late Mr. W. Ord, the late Mr. J. B. Blackett, and by its present members.

1. MR. THOMAS E. HEADLAM, a barrister-at-law, a bencher of the Inner Temple, and a Dep. Lieutenant for North Riding of Yorkshire and for Northumberland. Is a Liberal in favour of religious freedom and extended suffrage, and opposed to Mr. Locke King's motion and for the Maynooth grant. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

MR. GEORGE HOWARD, a Liberal, in favour of national education, economical reform, the abolition of Church rates, admission of Jews, and abolition of Church rates.

NEWPORT, Isle of Wight.—This borough first continuously returned two members to Parliament in 1585. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added £10 householders. Its population, which was 6786 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 8547; and its registered electors showed an increase from 420 to 777. The chief local influence was formerly in the hands of the Worsley family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Duke of Wellington and Lord Palmerston, who were its joint representatives from 1807 to 1809 as well as the first and second Lords Melbourne and the Right Hon. G. Canning. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. J. H. Hawkins, W. H. Ord, W. J. Blake, C. W. Martin (now M.P. for West Kent), Chicheley Plowden, W. J. Hamilton, Biggs, W. N. Massey (now M.P. for Salford), R. W. Kennard, and by

1. MR. CHARLES EDWARD MANGLES, who was a Captain in the East India Company's service, and largely interested in steam shipping companies. Is in favour of the ballot and extended suffrage, and enters Parliament as a supporter of Lord Palmerston

2. MR. CHARLES BUXTON, brother of Sir E. Buxton, Bart., M.P., and a partner in the eminent brewing firm. Is now first returned as an unpledged supporter of Lord Palmerston (whose foreign policy he is understood to condemn); but he will advocate well-considered reforms, the extension of the suffrage, and a settlement of the Church-rate question.

NORFOLK.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more—dividing the county into equitable, which was 390,954 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 465,714; and its registered electors showed an increase from 11,437 to 16,043. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Wodehouse and the Earls of Orford and Leicester. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Mr. T. W. Coke, afterwards Earl of Leicester, who sat for upwards of fifty years; and the Right Hon. W. Windham. Since the Reform Act the *Eastern Division* has been represented by Mr. W. Windham, the Hon. C. Keppel (now Earl of Albemarle), Lord Walpole, Mr. H. N. Burroughes, the late Mr. E. Wodehouse, Sir H. J. Stracey, and by its present members.

1. MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES ASHE WINDHAM, who entered the Coldstream Guards in 1826, served in the Crimea as Assistant Quartermaster General to the Fourth Division, was present at Inkerman, and was gazetted a Major-General for the operations in the storming of Sebastopol. Is returned as a Liberal. In favour of national education, electoral, legal, and army reform, and the permanent establishment of the militia.

2. SIR EDWARD NORTH BUXTON, Bart., eldest son of the late Sir T. Fowell Buxton. Formerly sat for South Essex. Is a Liberal, in favour of moderate reform and extension of the suffrage.

During the same period the *Western Division* has been represented by Sir Jacob Astley (now Lord Hastings), Mr. W. Bagge, Mr. W. L. Chute, Sir W. Folkes, Bart., the Hon. E. K. Coke, and by its present members.

1. MR. GEORGE HENRY LEMAN DE BENTINCK, maternal grandson of Earl Manvers, and a distant cousin of the Duke of Portland. Is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Norfolk, and has sat in the Conservative interest since 1852. In favour of agricultural protection and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Lord Palmerston on the China question.

2. MR. BRAMPTON GURDON, elder brother of Mr. Gurdon-Rebow, M.P. for Colchester. Is now first returned, as a Liberal, and supporter of the present Ministry

NORTHALLERTON.—This borough first returned two members continuously to Parliament in 1640, but was reduced by the Reform Act to a single representative. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgage tenants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 4839 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6995; and its registered electors showed an increase from 239 to 281. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Stokesley. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Harewood and the Peirse family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Captain J. G. Bess, and by its present member,

MR. WILLIAM B. WIGHTSON, a retired barrister-at-law, and a magistrate for the North Riding of Yorkshire. In favour of Free-trade. Is a Liberal, and has represented Hull and East Retford. Has sat for Northallerton since 1835. Voted with Government on the China question

NORTHAMPTON.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1298 Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £.0 householders Its population, which was 15,351 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 26 657; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 2491 to 2263 The chief local influence is in the hands of the Spencer family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval and the Right Hon. Charles Bradshaw, who was at one time Secretary to the Admiralty. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Vernon Smith, the Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith (now Lord Lyveden), Mr. Charles Russell, and by its present members.

1. THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT VERNON SMITH, Privy Councillor for Northamptonshire, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury. Was Secretary of the Treasury under the Melbourne Ministry, and President of the Board of Control. Under Secretary for the Colonies and Secretary at War. Has been returned to the Mayoothan grant and opposed to Jewish disabilities. Has represented Northampton since 1829-31, and has sat for North Northamptonshire since that time. Voted with the Government against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. CHARLES GILPIN, M.P. for the Northern Division in Bristol, who has till lately been a bookseller and publisher in the City. Is a director of several City companies, and is returned for the first time, as an earnest and thoroughgoing Liberal, independent of party.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more—dividing the county. Its population, which was 87,823 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 96,803; and its registered electors showed an increase from 3263 to 3960. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Althorp, Lord Northampton, and the Earl of Cardigan. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Earl Fitzwilliam and the late Mr. Bateman. Since the Reform Act the *Northern Division* has been represented by Lord Milton (now Earl Fitzwilliam); his eldest son, the late Lord Milton; Mr. T. P. Maxwell, Lord Bradicell (now Earl of Cardigan), and by its present members

1. MR. ARTHUR PENRHYN STANLEY, grandson of the late Baroness Barham, and a magistrate for Northamptonshire. Is a staunch Conservative; and opposed to the Maynooth grant, and also to the abolition of Jewish disabilities. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions

During the same period the *Southern Division* has been represented by the late Earl Spencer as Viscount Althorp, Mr. W. R. Cartwright, Sir Charles Knightley, Mr. Howard Vyse, and by its present members,

1. MR. RANULD SAMUEL GRANT, second son of Sir C. Knightley, Bart., and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Northamptonshire, which his father represented for nearly twenty years before him. Is a Conservative; opposed to extension of suffrage, to removal of religious disabilities, and to the Maynooth grant. Was first elected in 1853. Supported Mr Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. LORD ALTHORP, eldest son of Earl Spencer, and nephew of the late Earl, who, as Lord Althorp, took a leading part in the Reform Act of 1832. Now first returned, as a thorough and independent Liberal, disposed to support Lord Palmerston

NORTHUMBERLAND.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1298, to which the Reform Act added two more representatives, dividing the county. Its population, which was 223,912 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 303,233; and its registered electors showed an increase from 7514 to 8850. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Grey, the Earl of Tankerville, and the Duke of Northumberland. Since the Reform Act the *Northern Division* has been represented by the present Earl Grey as Viscount Howick, Mr. W. J. B. Cowell, the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. (now M.P. for Morpeth), and by its present members

1. LORD OSSULSTON, eldest son of the Earl of Tankerville. Is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Northumberland Is opposed to Maynooth grant. Has sat for the county since 1852 Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China

2. LORD LOVAINE, eldest son of the Earl of Beverley. Is Major in the Northumberland Militia, and was formerly Captain in the Grenadier Guards. Was M.P. for Berwick before that borough was disfranchised, and has sat for the county since 1852. Is a Conservative, and supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China

During the same period the *Southern Division* has been represented by Mr. T. W. Beaumont, Mr. C. Blackett, Mr. S. C. Ogle, and by its present members.

1. HON HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, the eldest son of Lord Ravensworth. Is a magistrate for Durham, and Deputy Lieutenant for Northumberland. Is a Liberal Conservative, and in favour of Free-trade.

2. MR WENTWORTH B. BEAUMONT, son of the late T W. Beaumont, Esq., M.P. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for the county, which his father represented for fifteen years. Is a Liberal, and in favour of further reform and of the Maynooth grant. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China

NORWICH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1298. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freeholders and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 61,110 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 68,195; and its registered electors showed an increase from 4236 to 5390 Among its more noted members may be mentioned Mr. (afterwards Lord) Walpole, the Right Hon. W Windham, and the late Sir R. Grant. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Stormont (now Earl of Mansfield), Sir James Scarlett afterwards Lord Abinger), and his son, the present Peer, the present Duke of Wellington (as Lord Douro), Mr. J. B. Smith, Mr. E Warner, Sir S. M Peto, Bart., and by its present members,

1. VISCOUNT BURY, the eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle. Formerly Secretary to the Civil Government and agent for Indian affairs in Canada. Is a Liberal and a supporter of the present Government; now first returned to Parliament; he is in favour of anti-sectarian education and well-considered reform, and opposed to all religious disabilities.

2. MR HENRY WM SCHNEIDER, a merchant, ironmaster, and shipowner. Now first returned, as an advocate of all Liberal measures. He will support Lord Palmerston. Is in favour of abolishing Church-rates.

NOTTINGHAM.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freeholders and freemen by birth or servitude, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 50,680 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 57,407; and its registered electors showed a slight increase from 5520 to 5260. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren and the first Lord Thurlow. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Ronald Ferguson, Lord Duncannon (afterwards Earl of Bessborough), Sir John Cam Hobhouse (now Lord Broughton), the late Sir G. Larpent, Mr. T. Gisborne, the late Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the Right Hon. E. Strutt (now Lord Belper), and by its present members,

1. MR. JOHN WALTER, son of the late John Walter, Esq. (of the Times), formerly M.P. for Berks. Is a barrister-at-law, and a Deputy Lieutenant for London and Berks, and is himself a large proprietor in the *Times* newspaper. Is a Liberal Conservative, in favour of voluntary education assisted by Parliamentary grants. Voted in 1857 for the Maynooth grant, and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions. Has sat for the borough since 1847

2. MR CHARLES PAGET, a manufacturer in the borough. Has been High Sheriff of Notts. Was first elected in June, 1855, on the death of Mr R. Gardner Is an advanced Liberal. In favour of the ballot, extended franchise, and national education. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, or NOTTS.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more, dividing the county. Its population, which was 225,320 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 270,653; and its registered electors showed an increase from 6059 to 7797. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Dukes of Portland and Newcastle, the Earl of Scarborough, and Earl Manvers. Since the Reform Act the *Northern Division* has been represented by the late Earl of Scarborough (as Lord Lumley), Mr. T. Houldsworth, Mr. H. Gally Knight, Lord Henry W. Bentinck, and by its present members.

1. LORD ROBERT R. P. CLINTON, younger brother of the Duke of Newcastle. Is a Lieutenant-Colonel Sherwood Rangers, and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Notts. Is a Liberal Conservative, and was first elected in 1852; voted in 1857 for the Maynooth grant, and supported Mr Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. JOHN EVELYN DENISON. As this gentleman is the Speaker we shall take the liberty of extracting the notice of his career as it appears in Hardwicke's shilling "House of Commons" for 1857:—Born in 1800; married, in 1827, Charlotte, daughter of the fourth Duke of Portland; is elder brother of the late Bishop (Denison) of Salisbury; educated at Harrow and Trinity Coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1823; a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Notts; was a Lord of the Admiralty in 1827-28. A Liberal; in favour of Free-trade, moderate reform, and religious freedom. Sat for Newcastle-under-Lyne, Hastings, and Nottinghamshire before the passing of the Reform Bill, and for South Notts in 1833-37; sat for Malton from 1841 to 1857, when he was elected for the County Elected Speaker April 30, 1857. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China

During the same period the *Southern Division* has been represented by the late Sir R. Clifton, Colonel Wilson Patten (now Lord Winmarleigh), Messrs. F. B. Hildyard and Bromley, and by its present members.

1. MR. WILLIAM HENRY BARROW, a retired solicitor, residing at Southwell. First returned, in the Conservative and Protectionist interest, in 1851, by a small majority of two over his present colleague. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. VISCOUNT NEWARK, eldest surviving son of Earl Manvers. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for Notts and Captain in the South Notts Yeomanry. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Unsuccessfully contested South Notts against his present colleague, Mr. Barrow, in February, 1851. First returned at the general election in 1852. Did not vote on the China question.

OLDHAM.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its population, which was 32,381 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 72,357; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1131 to 1890. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the celebrated William Cobbett, Mr. John Fielden, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Duncuft, Mr. W. J. Fox, Mr. J. T. Leeg, and by its present members,

1. MR. JOHN M. CONNERY, the second son of the late W. Cobbett, Esq., formerly M.P. for the borough. Is a barrister of the Home Circuit, and was first returned in 1852 as an independent Liberal or Radical Reformer. Voted for Mr. Locke King's motion, against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China. Unsuccessfully contested Chichester in 1853, and Oldham in 1855 and 1857.

2. MR. JAMES PLATT, an engineer in large business in Oldham. Now first returned as a thorough Liberal Will vote for short Parliaments, extended suffrage and the ballot, and a more equitable arrangement of the representation

OXFORD.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1[illegible]. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 18,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 27,973; and its registered electors showed an increase from 2312 to 2918. Among its noted members may be mentioned the late Sir C. Wetherell. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. T. Stonor (now Lord Camoys), Mr. W. Hughes Hughes, Mr. D. Maclean, Mr. (now Judge, Erle, Mr. (now Vice-Chancellor) William Page Wood, and its present members,

1. MR. JAMES H. LANGSTON, a Deputy Lieutenant for Oxon, of which he has been High Sheriff. Sat for the city before the passing of the Reform Act, and since 1841. Is in favour of extended franchise, Mr. Locke King's motion, and the ballot, and supported Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. CHARLES NEATE, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. Formerly private secretary to Sir F. T. Baring at the Admiralty. Will vote for the ballot, extended suffrage, and short Parliaments, and will support Lord Palmerston's Government.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY first returned two members to Parliament in 1604. Its constituency consists of the Masters of Arts whose names are kept upon the books of the University. The number of its constituency, which were 2822 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 3474. Among its more noted members may be mentioned John Selden, Sir Matthew Hale, Sir William Blackstone (afterwards Lord Stowell), Mr Speaker Abbot afterwards Lord Colchester), and the late Sir Robert Peel from 1817 to 1829, when he was ejected on account of the change of his opinions on the Catholic Relief Bill. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. T. G. Bucknall Estcourt, the late Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., and by its present members,

1. THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, a brother of Sir J. Gladstone, Bart. He was successively a Lord of the Treasury, Under Secretary for the Colonies, Master of the Mint, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Trade, and Colonial Secretary under the late Sir Robert Peel, and Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Aberdeen's Administration; he formerly sat for Newark, but has represented the University since 1847. Is a Liberal Conservative or Peelite, but his recent vote against Lord Palmerston on the China question seems to throw him into a closer alliance with Lord Derby and his party. Voted against Mr. Locke King's motion, but in favour of Jewish emancipation and the Maynooth grant.

2. SIR W. HEATHCOTE, Bart., a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Hants, which he represented before the Reform Act. Has sat for the University February, 1854, on the retirement of the late Right Hon. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., who had sat for the constituency twenty-five years. He is a Liberal Conservative, and votes for the Maynooth grant. He supported, like his colleague, Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

OXFORDSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1294, to whom the Reform Act added a third representative. Its population, which was 151,738 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 171,366; and its registered electors showed an increase from 4771 to 5198. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Abingdon. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. T. A. Wykeham-Martin (now Earl of Macclesfield), Lord Norreys (now Earl of Abingdon,, Major R. Weyland, and by its present members

1. MR. GEORGE GRANVILLE HARCOURT, eldest son of the late Archbishop of York, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Oxfordshire. Was formerly Chancellor and Commissary of the Archdiocese of York. Is a Moderate Liberal, in favour of well-considered reform. Sat for Richfield from 1826 to 1830, and for the county since 1831. Voted for Mr Locke King's motion, 1857, and for Ministers on the Chinese question.

2. COL. JOHN SYDNEY NORTH, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Oxfordshire and Lieut.-Colonel Queen's Own Light Infantry; late Lieutenant-Colonel Irish Fusiliers. Has sat in the Conservative interest for the county since 1852. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

3. THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH W. HENLEY, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, which he has sat since 1841. Was President of the Board of Trade under Lord Derby in 1852. Is a Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant, and in favour of religious education

PEMBROKE.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1353. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgesses of Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of those towns and of Milford. Their population, which was 12,366 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to [illegible] and its registered electors showed a decrease from 1208 to 951. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Owen family and that of Earl Cawdor. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Hugh Owen and his father, the present member,

SIR JOHN OWEN, Bart. Is eldest son of the late J. Lord, Esq.; assumed the name of Owen on succeeding to the estates of his uncle, Sir H. Owen, Bart.; is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Pembrokeshire, and Governor of Milford Haven; sat for Pembrokeshire from 1826 to 1841, and since that time for Pembroke. Is a Conservative, but supported Ministers on Mr. Cobden's motion.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—This county first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. Its population, which was 81,424 in 1852, had risen at the last Census to 94,140; but its registered electors showed a decrease in the same period. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Campbell, Owen, and Philipps families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir J Owen, Bart. (now M.P. for Pembroke borough), and by his present member.

VISCOUNT EMLYN, the eldest son of Earl Cawdor. A Conservative; in favour of national religious education, and modified church-rates; opposed to the removal of Jewish disabilities, and to Mr Locke King's motion. Voted for the Maynooth grant, 1857; and supported Ministers on Mr. Cobden's motion. He has sat for the county since 1841.

PENRYN.—This borough, to which Falmouth was added by the Reform Act, first returned two members to Parliament in 1553. Its constituency formerly consisted of the sect and lot inhabitants, and the resident freeholders of Penryn, to whom the Reform Act added the £10 householders of both boroughs. The joint population, which was 11,895 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 13,222; and its registered electors showed a slight increase from 876 to 907. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Government for the time being. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Admirals Lord Vernon and Lord Rodney, and the late Lord Wallace. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Williams (afterwards Earl of Charleville), Sir R. M. Rolfe (now Lord Cranworth), Mr. J. W. Freshfield, Mr. E. J. Hutchins (late M.P. for Lymington, Mr. H Gwyn, Mr. F. Mowatt, and its present members.

1. MR. SAMUEL GURNEY, son of the late Samuel Gurney, Esq., and a partner in the house of Overend, Gurney, and Co., Lombard-street. Is a member of the Society of Friends, and a supporter of Sir Joshua Walmsley. Is a Liberal, and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston, but opposed to the war with China.

2. MR. THOMAS GEORGE BARING, the eldest son of Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., M.P. Was private secretary to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere at the Board of Trade, and afterwards to Sir G Grey at the Home Office, and to Sir C. Wood at the Admiralty. Is a Liberal, and in favour of extended franchise and general reform; will give an independent support to Lord Palmerston.

PETERBOROUGH.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1547. Its constituency formerly consisted of the sect and lot inhabitants, and afterwards the Mayor and burgesses, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5563 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 8672; but its registered electors showed a considerable decrease from 773 to 518. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1832, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish and town of Oundle. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Fitzwilliam. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the second Viscount Melbourne, Sir James Scarlett, and the late Right Hon. G. Ponsonby. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir R. Heron, Mr. J. N. Fazakerley, the Hon. R. Watson, Mr. G. H. Whaley, and its present member,

1. MR. THOMSON HANKEY, eldest son of Thomas Thomson Hankey, Esq., of Portland-place; a West India merchant, and Director of the Bank of England, of which he has been Governor. Is a Liberal; in favour of Parliamentary and civil reform; and opposed to the withdrawal of the Maynooth grant. Unsuccessfully contested the borough in 1853, but was returned on petition. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. THE HON. GEORGE WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM, second surviving son of Earl Fitzwilliam, and brother of Lord Milton. Is a Magistrate for Northamptonshire. Is a Liberal, and a supporter of Lord Palmerston's policy. He was for the borough since 1841.

PETERSFIELD.—The borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, but was deprived of one member by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freeholders of certain lands within the ancient borough limits, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of Petersfield, and seven other tithings. Its population, which was 4922 in 1832 had risen, at the last Census, to 6350; and its registered electors showed an increase from 324 to 353. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1832, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Alresford and Alton. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Jervoise family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Duke of Portland, the late Lord Wynford, and Mr. Canning. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. (now Sir) J. G. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. C. J. Hanbury, and its present member,

1. SIR W. G HYLTON JOLLIFFE, Bart., a Conservative. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies under Lord Derby in 1852; he sat for Petersfield before the passing of the Reform Bill, and since 1841; he is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and to Mr. Locke King's motion. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

PLYMOUTH.—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1419. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders, which was increased by the Boundary Act in 1852. Its population, which was 31,960 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 52,221; and its registered electors showed an increase from [illegible] to [illegible] in the same period. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Government for the time being. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Admiral Lord Hood, Admiral Lord Exmouth, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Canning, Mr. Bulwer Lytton, and Mr. Roebuck. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Collier, Mr. W. H. Ley, Mr. Bulteel, Mr. Bagge, Lord Ashley, Mr. Rodwell Jackson, and by its present members.

1. MR. JOHN CAMPBELL PATTESON, a son of Mr. Justice Patteson, M.P for the Liverpool District of Bankruptcy. Is a Liberal, and a friend of the Liberal Government. Unsuccessfully contested the borough in 1852, and was returned on petition in 1853. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted for Mr. Locke King's motion, and in favour of Church-rates. Abstained from voting on the China question.

2. MR. JAMES WHITE, a merchant largely engaged in the China trade, and formerly an Alderman of London. Is a Liberal, and enters Parliament for the first time, as an advocate of equal electoral districts, extended suffrage, vote by ballot, civil and religious liberty, Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, and abolition of Church-rates.

PONTEFRACT.—This borough first continuously returned two members to Parliament in 1621. It sent two members in 1295; but three years later was excused from the onerous duty on the score of poverty. Its constituency formerly consisted of the sect and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5007 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 11,616; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 956 to 884. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Harewood. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. H. S. Cunningham (now Lord Stafford, Viscount Pollington, Mr. John Gully (the prize-fighter), Mr. Samuel Martin (now a Judge, the Hon. B R. Lawley (now Lord Wenlock, Mr. Chivrin, and by its present members.

1. MR. RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES, son of R. Pemberton Milnes, Esq., formerly M.P. for Pontefract. Is well known in the literary world as author of several volumes of poems, and other miscellaneous writings. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Captain of the West York Militia. A Liberal Conservative, opposed to the return to Protection; is in favour of religious equality and moderate Reform in Church and State. Has sat for the borough since 1837. Supported Ministers on the China debate

MR. WILLIAM WOOD, a native of Pontefract, and inventor of the carpet power-looms; was formerly carpet manufacturer at Wilton. Enters Parliament for the first time as an unpledged supporter of Liberal measures.

POOLE.—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1455. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the old borough, and of Hamworthy, Longfleet, and Parkstone. Its population, which was 6363 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9253; and its registered electors showed an increase from 412 to 608. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1832 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Christchurch and Wimborne. Among its more noted members may be mentioned General Eyre Coote. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. B. L. Lister, Sir John Byng (now Earl Strafford, Hon. Mr. G. S. Byng (now Lord Middleton), Mr. Sir G. R. Phillips, the Hon. C. A. Ponsonby (now Lord De Mauley), Mr. [illegible] Robinson, and by its present members,

MR. HENRY DANIEL SERGISON, a merchant, and Duke of Somerset and Deputy Lieutenant for Wilts. Is a Liberal, in favour of civil and religious liberty, extended franchise, and national education; opposed to the withdrawal of Maynooth grant, and supported members on the China question. Has sat for Poole since 1850.

2. MR. GEORGE W. FRANKLYN, a merchant at Bristol of which city he has been Mayor, and also a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex. Has sat for the borough since 1852, in the Conservative interest, and is a general supporter of the policy of Lord Derby. Voted with the majority on Mr Cobden's motion on China.

PORTSMOUTH.—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1451. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Portsmouth and Kingston. Its population, which was 50,389 in 1832 had risen at the last Census to 72,096; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1295 to 3302. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Admiralty and the Government for the time being. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Lord Erskine, Admiral Cavendish, and Admiral Rowley. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir J. Carter, Sir George T. Staunton, Bart., Viscount Monck, and its present members,

THE RIGHT HON. SIR FRANCIS THORNHILL BARING, Bart., the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. Has been successively a Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of the Treasury, Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Melbourne, and First Lord of the Admiralty (under Lord John Russell's Administration). Is a general supporter of Liberal measures, and in favour of the Maynooth grant, but voted with Mr. Cobden against Lord Palmerston's China policy. He also voted for Mr. Locke King's motion on extension of the suffrage.

2. SIR JOHN D. HORN ELPHINSTONE, Bart., formerly Captain in the East India Company's service, and now first returned to Parliament, as a Liberal Conservative, in favour of extended franchise; is opposed to the Maynooth grant and to centralisation

PRESTON.—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1538. Its constituency formerly consisted of the potwallopers, or inhabitants, which the Reform Act limited to the £10 householders. Its population, which was 33,871 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 69,542, or upwards of 100 per cent. Its registered electors, however, showed a great decrease—from 6353 to 2854. The chief local influence is in the hands of the family of Sir Hesketh Fleetwood. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir P. H. Feilden, Mr. H. T. Stanley (brother of the Earl of Derby), Mr. R. Townley Parker, Sir G. Strickland, and by its present members.

1. MR. CHARLES PASCOE GRENFELL, son of the late P. Grenfell, Esq., M.P. Is a commissioner of Lieutenancy for London; a Copper Master, and a Director of the Bank of England, and of the St. Katharine's Docks Company. Sat for the borough. Is a Liberal, and stanch supporter of Lord Palmerston. In favour of the ballot and extended suffrage.

2. MR. RICHARD A. CROSS, a barrister-at-law (called at the Inner Temple, 1845), who goes the Northern Circuit. He is now first returned to Parliament, as a moderate Conservative, unpledged.

RADNOR.—This borough district first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. They were formerly five in number, but are now only Presidency being united with it by the Reform Act for purposes of representation. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgesses of the other towns which the Reform Act united to Radnor, but has fallen at the last Census [illegible], and its registered electors showed a corresponding decrease from 529 to 484. The chief local influence is in the hands of the families of Price and Lewis. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford, and his son the collector of the Harleian MSS. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Colonel R. Price, the late Right Hon. Sir T. Frankland Lewis, Bart., and by his son, its present member,

THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, Bart., Deputy Lieutenant for Radnor and Hereford; has been successively a Poor-law Commissioner, Secretary of Board of Control, Under Secretary for Home Department, and Secretary to the Treasury; was appointed a Privy Councillor and Chief Secretary in 1855, on the resignation of Mr Gladstone; was formerly M.P. for Herefordshire; succeeded his father as M.P. for Radnor Feb. 1855; was formerly editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, and is the author of several historical and political works. Is a Liberal, in favour of reform education, and the Maynooth grant; voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

RADNORSHIRE.—This county first returned one member to Parliament in 1536. Its population, which was 25,001 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 24,357; but its registered electors showed an increase from [illegible] to 1862. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Harford family of Price, Lewis, and the Winnes. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Right Hon. Sir T. F. Lewis, Bart., the late Mr. Walter Wilkins (afterwards De Winton, and by its present members,

SIR JOHN B. WALSH, Bart., a Deputy Lieutenant for Berks and Lord Lieutenant of Radnor. Was formerly M.P. for the distranchised borough of Sudbury; has sat for the county since 1841. Is a Conservative and opposed to Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

READING.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1298. Its constituency formerly consisted of the sect and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 15,595 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 21,456; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1001 to 1399 since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sergeant Jeffreys, and Mr Justice Talfourd, Mr. C. Fyshe Palmer, Mr. J. F. Stanford, the late Mr. Charles Russell (Chairman of the Great Western Railway), and by its present members

1. MR. FRANCIS PIGOTT, a barrister-at-law, and Lieutenant in the Hants Yeomanry Cavalry. Is a Liberal, in favour of the ballot, opposed to religious disability, and to the Maynooth Grant. Voted for the borough since 1847. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

MR. HENRY S. KEATING, Q.C., a barrister-at-law, and a bencher of the Inner Temple. Is a Liberal and has sat for Reading since 1852. In favour of the ballot, extended franchise, and secular education; opposed to Church-rates and the Maynooth grant. Voted for Mr. Locke King's motion in 1857, but was absent from the division on China affairs.

REIGATE.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, but was deprived of one member by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freeholders and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 3397 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 4927; and its registered electors showed an increase from [illegible] to [illegible]. The Duke of Norfolk's Earl of Surrey's Earl of [illegible] proposed to increase the constituency by adding to the borough the town and parish of Dorking. The chief local influence till recently was in the hands of Earl Somers and the Earl of Hardwicke; but the large amount of land let out on building leases has considerably interfered with the political influence. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord Somers, Sir Joseph Mawbey, the great Lord Hood, and the late Admiral Sir Joseph Yorke. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Earl Somers (as Viscount Eastnor); by his son, the present Earl; by his cousin, Mr. T. Somers Cocks; and by its present member,

MR. WILLIAM HACKBLOCK, a Director of the Commercial Bank of London, and formerly a merchant in the Hong Kong and China trade. Is a Liberal, and enters Parliament for the first time, as an advocate of education, Free-trade, social progress, civil and religious liberty, economy, purity of election, and "all sound liberal measures."

RETFORD, EAST.—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1571. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen by birth or service, to whom the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 27,246 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 46,664; and its registered electors showed an increase from 2112 to 2710. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Newcastle and Earl Manvers. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Viscount Newark, Mr G. H. Vernon, the Hon. A. Duncombe (now M.P. for East Riding of Yorkshire), the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, and by its present members,

1. VISCOUNT GALWAY, an Irish Peer, and a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Has been a Lord in Waiting. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant, and admission of Jews. Supported Mr Cobden's resolutions on China. Was first elected in 1847

2. MR. FRANCIS SAVILE J. FOLJAMBE, the eldest son of G. S. Foljambe, Esq., of Osberton Hall, Notts. Is now for the first time returned to Parliament. Is a supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government.

RICHMOND.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1586. Its constituency formerly consisted of the ancient burgesses, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders, including those of the parish of Easby. Its population, which was [illegible] in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 4869, but its registered electors showed a slight decrease from 293 to 263. By Lord J. Russell's Reform Bill of 1832, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Bedale, Leyburn, Middleham, and Richmond. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Leeds and Earl Fitzwilliam. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. H. Dundas, Mr. A. Speirs, the late Hon. W. Ridley-Colborne, and by the Hon. T. Dundas (now Earl of Zetland), Sir R. L. Dundas, and by its present members.

1. MR. HENRY RICH, who has been a Groom in Waiting and a Lord of the Treasury. Is a Liberal, and in favour of extended franchise; has sat for Harwichborough, and was first elected for Richmond in 1846, on the death of Mr. Ridley Colborne. Abstained from voting on Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

2. MR. MARMADUKE WYVILL, a Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire. Has sat for the borough since 1847. Is a Liberal, and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston. Did not record his vote on the China question.

RIPON.—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1558. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgesses [illegible] to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 7736 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9186, and its registered electors showed a slight corresponding increase from 341 to 383 By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1832, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Aldborough, Boroughbridge, Masham, Pateley Bridge, and Ripley The chief local influences is in the hands of Earl de Grey. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the present Earl of Ripon (as Mr Robinson), the late Sir R. H Inglis, Bart., and the late Vice-Chancellor Sir Lancelot Shadwell. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. T. E. Staveley, Mr. J. S Crompton. Mr Pemberton (now the Right Hon T Pemberton-Leigh), Sir Edward B. Sugden (now Lord St. Leonards), the late Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, the Hon. E. Lascelles, Sir James Graham, Mr. W. Beckett, and its present members,

1. MR. JOHN ASHLEY WARRE, who set for Lostwithiel, Taunton, and Hastings before the Reform Act. Is a Liberal, in favour of civil and religious liberty, well-considered Reform, and general progress. A strong supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government

2. MR. JOHN GREENWOOD, a magistrate for the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire and for Ripon, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding, and Captain of the West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry. Enters Parliament for the first time, as a Liberal and an advocate of extended suffrage.

ROCHDALE.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 20,156 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 29,196; and its registered electors showed an increase from 687 to 1160. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Entwisle family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. John Fenton, Mr. John Entwisle, Mr. W. Shannan-Crawford, Mr. E. Miall (editor of the *Nonconformist*), and by its present member,

SIR ALEXANDER RAMSAY, maternally descended from Sir John Ramsay, Knight, who was created Lord Bothwell, in 1433, by James III. of Scotland but whose title was afterwards forfeited and bestowed on another family. The great-grandfather of the present Baronet was Lord Burnett, married the last of the Ramsay family, and assumed her name. The present Baronet was born 1813, and married, 1835, Ellen Matilda, daughter of John Entwisle, Esq., of Foxholes, near Rochdale, and formerly M.P. for the borough. Was educated at Dresden, and was for some time Lieutenant in the 88th Foot. Was returned as a general but independent supporter of Lord Palmerston's government; in favour of moderate and well-considered reforms, and of the Maynooth grant; also desirous of an equitable substitute for Church-rates; defeating Mr. Miall.

ROCHESTER.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the city, with certain parts of Strood, Chatham, and Brompton. Its population, which was 12,068 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 15,939; and its registered electors showed a like increase—viz. from 933 to 1269. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Administration of the day. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Admiral Byng, and Sir Sidney Smith. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. R. Bernal (formerly Chairman of Committees, and father of Captain Bernal Osborne), Mr. T. T. Hodges, Mr John Mills, Mr. C. S. Douglas, Mr. T. H. Baddick, Sir T. H. Maddock, the Hon. F. Villiers, and by its present members,

1. MR. PHILIP WYKEHAM MARTIN, the eldest son of C. W. Martin, Esq., M.P. Was first elected Feb., 1856. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended reform, education, and suffrage, and the abolition of religious disabilities. Voted with Ministers on the China question

2. MR. JOHN ALEXANDER KINGLAKE, a serjeant-at-law, with a patent of precedence, Recorder of Bristol, and goes the Western Circuit. Is now, for the first time, returned to Parliament as an advocate of extended franchise, religious liberty, and of Lord Palmerston's general policy.

RUTLAND.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its population, which was 19,385 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 22,083; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1296 to 1496. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Gainsborough and Lord Aveland. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Lord Robert Manners, the late Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Lord Aveland, the Hon. W. M. Noel, the Hon. W. H. Dawnay (late Viscount Downe), Lord Campden, Mr. G. Finch, Sir G. J. Heathcote, Bart (recently created Lord Aveland), and by its present members,

1. THE HON. GERARD JAMES NOEL, son of the Earl of Gainsborough, a Deputy Lieutenant for Rutland, and formerly Captain 11th Hussars. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Has sat for the county since 1847. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

2. THE HON GILBERT HENRY HEATHCOTE, eldest son of Lord Aveland, who was formerly M.P. for Rutland. Is a Liberal, in favour of constitutional reform and agricultural protection, and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston's policy. He sat for a short time in last Parliament for Boston. Did not vote on the China question.

RYE.—This borough and cinque port first returned two members to Parliament in 1369, but lost one of its representatives under the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the sect and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders, and the inhabitants of Winchelsea, members of the cinque ports. Its population, which was 3261 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to [illegible] and its registered electors showed an increase from 422 to 562. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Curteis family and that of Mr Jeremiah Smith, who was convicted of bribery in 1852. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Duke of Wellington, Lord Liverpool, and "Bubb Doddington." Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. E. Barrett Curteis, Herbert R. Curteis, Herbert M. Curteis, Monerieffe, and W. A. Mackinnon, jun., and by his father, the present member.

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER MACKINNON, sen., head of the clan of Mackinnon. Is a Liberal, but sat as a Conservative for Dunwich and for Lymington before the passing of the Reform Act, as well as since. Was elected in 1847, and in 1853, in place of his son, Mr Mackinnon, jun., unseated. Is the author of works on the Currency and Civilisation, and was one of the Commissioners for founding the colony of South Australia. Voted with the Ministers on the Chinese debate

SR. IVES.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1585; but was reduced to a single representative under the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the sect and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders, including Lelant and Towednock in the borough limits. Its population, which was 4776 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9813; but its registered electors showed a decrease from [illegible] to 1004. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Lord Maryborough (as Mr. Wellesley-Pole), Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton (now M.P. for Herts, the late Francis Horner, and Sir Francis Burdett. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. J. Halse, Mr. W. T. Praed, Lord Wm. Powlett, Capt. Laffan, and its present member,

MR. JOHN DUKE COLERIDGE, a barrister-at-law, and formerly went the Western Circuit, late Recorder of Portsmouth, appointed Under Secretary of State for Home Department 1855. He is a Liberal, in favour of Reform, extended suffrage, and Maynooth grant. Sat for Newport in last Parliament. Voted with his party against Mr Cobden's resolutions on China.

SALISBURY.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Mayor and Corporation alone, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 11,673 in 1832, had been nearly stationary, as it stood at the last Census at 11,104; but its registered electors showed a considerable increase from 876 to 950. The chief local influence was formerly in the hands of the Earl of Radnor, but very little of it survives. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. S. P. Rose, Mr. W. B. Brodie, the late Mr. Wadham Wyndham, Messrs. A. Hussey, J. H. Campbell-Wyndham, the late Mr. Baring Wall, W. J. Chaplin, and by its present members,

1. GENERAL EDWARD P. BUCKLE, a Deputy Lieutenant for Hants, a Major-General in the Army, Equerry to the Queen, and formerly a Captain in the Grenadier Guards. Is a Liberal, and in favour of reform, the 10l. vouth franchise, and an extension of the franchise. Was first elected for the borough in Nov., 1852, on the death of Mr. C. B. Wall. Voted against Mr Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. MATTHEW H. MARSH, son of the Chancellor of Salisbury. Is a barrister of the Inner Temple, and goes the Western Circuit; was formerly in practice at Liverpool. Is a Liberal; in favour of extended franchise, but opposed to the ballot. Now enters Parliament for the first time as a general supporter of Lord Palmerston.

SANDWICH.—This borough and cinque port first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen by birth, service, or marriage, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 12,183 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 13,718 and its registered electors showed a proportionate increase from 916 to 966. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and of the Government of the day. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. Marryat, the late Mr. E. T. Troubridge, Mr. S. Grove Price, the late Sir J. R. Carnac, the late Sir Rufane S. Donkin, Mr. H. H. Lindsay, Mr. James Macgregor, Mr. C. W. Grenfell (now M.P. for Windsor), and by its present members,

1. LORD CLARENCE PAGET, a brother of the Marquis of Anglesey, and a Captain in the Royal Navy. Was formerly secretary to his father when Lord Lieutenant of the Ordnance. Is in favour of extended franchise, and sat for the borough in a previous Parliament.

2. MR. EDWARD HENRY HENRIQUES, son of the late Right Hon. Sir E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, and of the late Right Hon. Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart., M.P., is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Kent. Now first enters Parliament as a Liberal, in favour of extension of the franchise and abolition of Church-rates and Jewish disabilities; opposed to the opening of pubhe buildings on Sundays.

SCARBOROUGH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen alone, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders, adding to the borough the parish of Falsgrave. Its population, which was 8766 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 12,215, and its registered electors showed an increase from 432 to 886. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Normanby and the Duke of Rutland. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the present Marquis of Normanby, and the late Speaker, Sir Charles Manners Sutton, (afterwards Viscount Canterbury). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir G. Cayley, Sir F. W. Trench, Sir T. Charles Style, Mr. G. Frederick Young, and by

1. SIR JOHN VANDEN B. JOHNSTONE, Bart., a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire. Is a Liberal Conservative, in

favour of Free trade and the navigation laws, he sat for Yorkshire before the Reform Bill, and for Scarborough since that date with but a short interval.

2 The EARL OF MULGRAVE, the eldest son of the Marquis of Normanby, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire, formerly Lieutenant Scots Fusileer Guards. He was Comptroller of the Household 1835-9. Is a Liberal in favour of extensive reform. Maynooth grant and commercial reform opposed to the ballot. He has sat for the borough with a single interval, since 1847. He supported Ministers against Mr Cobden's resolution.

SHAFTESBURY.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, but was reduced to one only by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, which the Reform Act added to the £10 householders of the town adding but little of England or Wales. Mostly Adults and several other anomalies. The population in 1851 had risen to 3,842 and rose in the last Census to 3,903, but the registered electors showed a decrease from 320 to 310. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Stalbridge. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Westminster the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Grosvenors. Among the most noted members can be mentioned Mr Paul Methuen, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, and the late Sir Charles Wetherell. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr A. Pusiley, Mr G. B. Wallow, Lord Howard now Earl of Effingham), Mr. R. B. Sheridan (now M.P. for Dorchester), the Hon. W. B. Portman (now M.P. for Dorset), and by its present members.

Mr GEORGE GRENFELL GLYN, eldest son of Sir George Glyn Esq. M.P. for London. He is a Liberal and voted against Parliament for the last time, as an advocate of central reform in the ballot and extended education.

SHEFFIELD.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832 when it was erected into a Parliamentary borough. Its constituency consisted of the £10 householders. Its population which was 135,310 in 1831 had risen at the last census to 135,310, and its registered electors showed an increase from 6,240 to 6,963. The chief local influences are in the hands of the Duke of Norfolk and Earl Fitzwilliam. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Right Hon. Sir H. Ronn. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr Wilcox, Mr Jackson, Mr Hadfield, and by its present members.

Mr JOHN ARTHUR ROEBUCK, a native of Madras, a barrister-at-law called to the Northern Circuit and a bencher of the Inner Temple. Is a Liberal and in favour of free trade, to some extended suffrage. Maynooth grant and the repeal of taxes on knowledge and Jewish disabilities. Introduced into the Army and Navy estimates, on bribery, etc. Represented Bath, in Parliament. First elected for Sheffield May 1849 on Sir H. Ronn. Was unopposed until 1852 when opposed by Mr Duncan Ismaels. Supported Mr Cobden's resolutions on China affairs.

2. Mr. GEORGE HADFIELD, was formerly a solicitor in Manchester, and an active member of the Anti-Corn-law League. He is one of the Nonconformist party, and opposes, to the principle of religious endowments, as recognized by the Maynooth grant. In favour of free trade and church rates and the repeal of taxes on knowledge and Jewish disabilities. Has sat for the borough since 1852. Voted for Mr Locke King's motion 1857, and for Mr Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament under the Reform Act, with a Parliamentary borough. Its constituency consisted of the £10 householders. Its population which was 6,556 in 1831, had risen at the last census to 28,861, and its registered electors showed an increase from 672 to 963. The chief local influences are in the hands of the Isaac Lambton family. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Roger Fenwick. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. Charles Goring, Mr. (now Sir) H. D. Goring, and by its present members.

1. Sir CHARLES M'DONALD, Bart., a gentleman of large property and local influence who was sat for Southwark in the Reformed Parliament expressly for such duty on coals. In consequence the Tories of the House. He did not support Mr Cobden's resolution.

2. LORD ALEXANDER F. C. G. LENNOX, younger son of the Duke of Richmond, and brother of the Earl of March, M.P. Is a Captain in the Royal Horse Guards, and a magistrate for Sussex. Is a Conservative, of moderate opinions. First elected for the borough 1852 on the death of Mr Goring. He voted for Mr Cobden's resolution on China.

SHREWSBURY.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, and afterwards the resident burgesses to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of Shrewsbury and nine outlying suburban parishes. The old population which was 19,660 in 1831 had risen at the last Census to 22,037, but its registered electors showed a slight decrease from 1,660 to 1,654. The chief local influences are in the hands of Lord Hill of Shrewsbury. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the great Lord Cole and the first Lord Hill. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir John Hanmer, Bart. (now M.P. for Flint, Mr J. C Pelham the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, now M.P for Buckinghamshire, Mr. H. Baldock, and by its present members.

1. Mr. GEORGE JOHNSTONE HOPLEY, a magistrate for the Bishop Prestyn Ton-ton of Worcester and a Deputy Lieutenant for Herefordshire, of which county he has been High Sheriff. Was formerly M.P. for the disfranchised borough of Sudbury. Sat for Shrewsbury in the Parliaments of 1841 and was re-elected 1852. Is a Liberal Conservative, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Ministers on the China question.

2. Mr. ROBERT AGLIONBY SLANEY, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Salop. Sat for the borough in six Parliaments previous to 1852, re-elected 1857. Author of essays on "Employment of the Poor," "Rural Expenditure," "A Plea to Parliament for the Working Classes," and other treatises on social questions. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise, and "the social improvement of the working classes." Which previously to Parliament he obtained committees on investments for the working classes, and on partnerships under Limited Liability, and carried an Act for legalising industrial partnerships.

SHROPSHIRE, OR SALOP.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more dividing the county. Its population which was 227,349 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 239,741, and its registered electors showed an increase from 3,671 to 4,027. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Dukes of Sutherland and Cleveland, Mr C. Cotes, Lord Hill and Earl Powis. Since the Reform Act the Northern Division has been represented by Mr Cotes, Sir Rowland Hunt, Lord Bill Mr W. Ormsby Gore, the Earl of Powis as Lord Clive, and by its present members.

1 Mr JOHN WHITEHALL DUNN, a Deputy Lieutenant for Salop, of which he was High Sheriff in 1855. Was first returned in 1841 on Lord Clive's accession to the Peerage. Is a Conservative opposed to the Maynooth grant and voted for Mr Cobden's resolutions on China.

2 Hon. HUGH ROWLAND HILL, the eldest son of Lord Hill, and now first returned to Parliament as a liberal Conservative, unpledged to particular measures.

During the same period the *Southern Division* has been represented by the Earl of Darlington now Duke of Cleveland, the late Hon R H Clive, and by its present members.

1 VISCOUNT HILL, the eldest son of the Earl of Bradford. A Deputy Lieutenant for Warwick and Stafford and Captain Scots Fusileer Guards. Was Vice Chamberlain of the Household under Lord Derby's Ministry in 1852. First elected in 1842, on the Earl of Darlington's accession to the Dukedom of Cleveland. Is a Conservative, and voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2 Hon. HENRY WILLOUGHBY CLIVE, the eldest son of Baroness Windsor, was returned for Ludlow in 1847, but lost his seat in 1852, but was returned for Worcestershire. Formerly Captain Coldstream Guards. Was elected

Lord George Lennox, the late Duke of Norfolk (as Earl of Surrey), Mr. E. Prime, Colonel Wyndham, and by its present members.

1. The EARL OF MARCH, eldest son of the Duke of Richmond, a formerly Deputy Lieutenant for Banff, and a magistrate for Sussex. Was formerly in the Royal Horse Guards, and Aide-de-Camp to the late Commander-in-Chief. Has sat for the county since 1841. Is a Conservative, and voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. HENRY WYNDHAM, eldest son of Colonel Wyndham, formerly M.P. for West Sussex, and grandson of the late Earl of Egremont. Was Captain in the Life Guards. First returned for the county in 1854, on the retirement of Mr. R. Prime. Is a Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question

SWANSEA.—This borough district first returned a separate member to Parliament in 1832 (apart from Cardiff, to which it was previously tributary. The constituency formerly consisted of the burgesses and freemen of the several tributary towns of Abervon, Neath, &c. —which the Reform Act limited to the £10 householders. The average population, which was 18,833 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 45,132; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1307 to 1694. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Vivian and Talbot families. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Vivian and Talbot families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. J. H. Vivian, who sat without interruption for twenty-three years, and by its present member.

MR. LEWIS LLEWELYN DILLWYN, a son of the late Mr. L. W. Dillwyn, formerly M.P. for Glamorgan. Was first returned for the borough in 1855, on the death of Mr. J. H. Vivian, who had represented it for twenty-three years. Is a Liberal in favour of extended franchise, ballot, and abolition of Church-rates, and all religious imposts and disabilities. Voted for the Maynooth grant, 1857, and supported Ministers on the China debate

TAMWORTH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1563 Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants. To which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Average population, which was 7182 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9650; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 928 to 907. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the town and parish of Burton-on-Trent. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Peel and Townshend families. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and the first and second Sir Robert Peel. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Peel Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, his brother, Mr. W. Yates Peel, the late Admiral Court (afterwards Repington), Captain Townshend (now Marquis Townshend), and by its present members.

1. Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart., son of the late Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart., who was Prime Minister in 1834-45, and 1841-46 Was formerly Attaché at Madrid and Secretary to the British Legation in Switzerland, of which he was Charge d'Affaires some time also, and was likewise a Lord of the Admiralty. Is a Liberal Conservative, and votes in favour of Free-trade, Maynooth grant, and the ballot. Was first elected in 1841 in the place of his father, who had represented the borough since 1830. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China

2. LORD LEVESHAM, eldest son of the Marquis Townshend. Was formerly a Clerk in the Foreign Office. Is a Liberal. In favour of extended suffrage, national education, and abolition of Church-rates and all religious disabilities, including the Maynooth grant; but opposed to the ballot. Was first elected in 1856 in the place of his father, who had represented the borough for ten years. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

TAUNTON.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295 Its constituency formerly consisted of the potwallopers, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 12,146 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 14,176; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 941 to 790. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Admiral Rowley and the Right Hon. Alexander Baring (afterwards Lord Ashburton). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. E. T. Bainbridge, Sir T. E. Colebrooke (now M.P. for Lanark), and by its present members.

1. The Right Hon HENRY LABOUCHERE, who is of French extraction, being descended from one of the refugee families. Is Secretary of State for the Colonies, having been appointed Nov., 1855, on the death of Sir W. Molesworth, Bart. Has been successively Lord of the Admiralty (1832), Master of the Mint and Vice President of the Board of Trade (1839), Resident of the Board of Trade (1839), Secretary for Ireland (1846), and again President of the Board of Trade (1852). Formerly sat for St. Michael s, 1826-35, and has represented the borough of Taunton for twenty-seven years. Voted for the Maynooth grant and for Mr. Locke King's motion in 1857, and against Mr. Cobden's resolution on China.

2. MR. ARTHUR MILLS, barrister of the Inner Temple. Is returned as a Conservative, but willing to give Lord Palmerston an independent support. Was first elected in 1852, but unseated on petition. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant.

TAVISTOCK.—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1331. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freeholders to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5602 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 8088; and its registered electors showed an increase from 247 to 349. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Callington, Okehampton, Saltash, and Moreton Hampstead. The chief and, indeed, nearly entire local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Bedford. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by General Fox, Lord F. Russell (now Marquis of Tavistock), Messrs. Rundle, S. Carter, R. J. Phillimore, and by its present members.

1. The HON. GEORGE CHARLES HENRY BYNG, eldest son of Viscount Enfield, and grandson of the Earl of Strafford Is a Deputy Lieutenant for Middlesex and Lieutenant-Colonel of Royal Middlesex Rifles. Was first returned for Tavistock, in the Liberal interest, in 1852. Supports the ballot, extended franchise, and abolition of property qualification, Church-rates, and all civil disabilities. Supported Ministers on the China question.

2. SIR JOHN S. TRELAWNY, Bart. He sat for the borough in a previous Parliament, and is again returned as a thorough independent Liberal Radical Reformer. Is in favour of the ballot, short Parliaments, and a large extension of the suffrage.

TEWKESBURY.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1610. Its constituency formerly consisted of the freemen and freeholders, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 5180 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6878; and its registered electors showed a slight decrease from 326 to 370 By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Northleach, Upton-on-Severn, and Winchcomb. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr C. Hanbury Tracy (now Lord Sudeley), Mr. W. Dowdeswell, Mr. Humphrey Brown (of British Bank celebrity), and by its present members.

1. MR. JOHN MARTIN, an East India Stock proprietor, and partner in the bank of Martin, Stone, and Co Is a Liberal, in favour of secular education and extension of the franchise, and of inquiry into Maynooth. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

2. The HON. FREDERICK LYGON, younger son of Earl Beauchamp, and brother of Viscount Elmley, M.P. Is now first returned, as a Conservative, but will vote for some Liberal measures, such as the ballot and short parliament, and the Maynooth grant; is also in favour of opening places of recreation on Sundays.

THETFORD.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgesses and commonalty alone, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 3402 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 4075; and its registered electors showed an increase from 145 to 200. By Lord John Russell s Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the towns and parishes of Brandon, East Dereham, and Swaffham. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Grafton and Lord Ashburton; and it is to the influence of the former nobleman that the borough escaped being placed in Schedule B under the Reform Act Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord James Fitzroy, the present Duke of Grafton (as Earl of Euston), the present Lord Ashburton (as Mr. Baring), his brother, the Hon. Francis Baring, and by Sir James Flower, and by its present members.

1. The EARL OF EUSTON, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton. He entered the diplomatic service in 1840, and became Attaché to the Embassy to Naples. Is Deputy Lieutenant for Staffordshire, and has been Lieut.-Colonel of the West Suffolk Militia. He is a Liberal, but opposed to Maynooth grant and to the ballot. He supported Ministers on the China question.

2. The HON. FRANCIS BARING, next brother and heir presumptive to Lord Ashburton. A Moderate Conservative. He did not vote on the China question.

THIRSK.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1553; it was reduced to a single member under the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgage holders in Old Thirsk, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders in the town and five adjoining townships. The aggregate population, which was 2835 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 3313, and its registered electors showed an increase from 254 to 287 By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Easingwold. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Frankland Russell family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir R. Frankland, the late Sir S. Crompton, the late Mr. John Bell, and by its present member

SIR WILLIAM PAYNE GALLWEY, Bart., nephew of the late Lord Lavington, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire. Is a Conservative, and has sat for Thirsk since 1851. Voted against Mr. Locke King's motion in 1857 and against the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

TIVERTON.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1615. Its constituency formerly consisted of the old Corporation, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 9766 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 11,144; but its registered electors remained stationary being 462 at the former and 461 at the latter, date. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Collumpton. The chief local influence is in the hands of Mr. Heathcoat, the great lace manufacturer. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Earl of Sunderland and Sir Dudley Ryder, in the last century. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. James Kennedy and by its present members.

1. MR. JOHN HEATHCOAT, a lace manufacturer, formerly at Loughborough, but now at Tiverton. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise, abolition of Church-rates, and secular education. First sat for the borough since the passing of the Reform Act. Did not vote on the China question.

2. Viscount PALMERSTON, K.G., who is thus described in Hardwicke's "Shilling House of Commons:"—An Irish Peer, created 1722; born, 1784; married, 1839, Emily, daughter of the first Viscount Melbourne, widow of the fifth Earl Cowper; educated at Harrow and Edinburgh; graduated M.A. at St. John's College, Cambridge, 1806; late Colonel Hants Militia. Is High Steward of Romsey, and a Trustee of the British Museum; appointed First Lord of the Treasury in February, 1855. Entered Parliament in 1807, as member for Horsham; sat for Newport in 1808-11, and for Cambridge University 1811-31, for Bletchingly 1831-32, and for South Hants 1832-34; has represented Tiverton since June, 1835 was Secretary at War 1809-28; Foreign Secretary 1830-34, 1835-41, and 1846-52; Home Secretary 1852-55. Voted against Mr. Locke King's motion, 1857. Is in favour of the Maynooth grant. It is needless to add that he not only voted against Mr. Cobden's motion regarding China, but, having justified the conduct of our representative there, Sir J. Bowring, he dissolved Parliament and appealed to the country in consequence of the adverse vote of the House of Commons.

TOTNES.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 3442 in 1832 had risen at the last Census to 4419; and its registered electors showed an increase from 217 to 371. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the town of Torquay. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Somerset and Lord W. Powlett. Among its more noted members in the last century may be mentioned Mr. John Strange, and more recently Sir V Gibbs and the Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr James Cornish, Mr. J. Parker, Mr. C. Barry Baldwin, Mr. Edmunds, Lord Seymour (now Duke of Somerset, and by its present members.

1. EARL GIFFORD, eldest son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, late Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for the War Department. Is a Liberal, in favour of Parliamentary reform and national education, and the abolition of Church-rates. Was first elected November, 1856, on the accession of Lord Seymour to the Dukedom of Somerset. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

2. MR. THOMAS MILLS, a barrister-at-law (called 1832), a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Herts, and a magistrate for Middlesex, Herts, and Bedfordshire. Has sat for the borough in the Liberal interest since 1852. Supported Ministers on the China debate.

TOWER HAMLETS first returned two members to Parliament in 1832, when they were erected into a borough. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders, and is the largest in the United Kingdom. Its population, which was 359,864 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 570 111; and its registered electors showed an increase from 8626 to 23,324, or upwards of 130 per cent. It has been represented by Dr Wi Lushington, the eminent civilian, General R. Fox, Mr. George Thompson, Sir W. Clay (whose name is identified with the struggle for the abolition of Church-rates, and by its present members,

1. MR. CHARLES BUTLER, a magistrate for Middlesex, Westminster, and the Lieutenancy of the City of London. He is also a Deputy Lieutenant he is also a Commissioner of Land, Property, and Income-tax Was first returned in 1852 as an Independent Liberal, in favour of radical reform in Church and State, and of extended religious endowments, including the Maynooth grant. Opposed Mr Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. ACTON SMEE ARTTON, a barrister of the Inner Temple. Now returned for the first time as a Radical." His political creed embraces the ballot, short Parliaments, administrative reform, religious equality, reduced taxation, and a thorough revision of the electoral system

TRURO.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and select burgesses, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 8252 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 10,733, and its registered electors showed an increase from 405 to 607. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Falmouth and Basset family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. Tooke, the late Sir Hussey Vivian (afterwards Lord Vivian,, the late Mr. E. Turner, Mr. Sidney Vivian, Mr. Daubuz Wilyams, Mr. H. H. Vivian (now M.P. for Glamorganshire), and by its present members,

1. MR. EDWARD BRYDGES WILLIAMS, a magistrate for Cornwall, and Colonel in the North Devon Yeomanry. Is now for the first time returned to Parliament, as a Liberal, and a firm supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government.

2. MR. AUGUSTUS SMITH, the owner of the Scilly Isles, where he has established excellent schools for unsectarian education. Is a Liberal; in favour of the ballot, retrenchment, and abolition of Church-rates.

TYNEMOUTH.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was erected, jointly with North Shields, into a Parliamentary borough. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 23,206 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 29,179; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1 to 883. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Northumberland and the shipowners of the town. It has been represented by Mr. George Frederick Young, the eminent Protectionist; Sir Edward Blackett, Mr. Grey, Mr. H. Meredith, Mr. R. W. Grey (now M.P. for Liskeard), Mr. H. Taylor, and by its present member,

MR. WILLIAM SCHAW LINDSAY, one of those who have "risen from the ranks" by industry, honesty, and perseverance. He began life as a poor boy, and is now head partner in the house of Lindsay and Co., merchants and shipowners, of Australasian Is a Liberal, in favour of State and Parliamentary reform, extended suffrage, and civil and religious liberty; opposed to the principle of religious endowments. Unsuccessfully contested Monmouth and Dartmouth in 1852; and was first elected for Tynemouth in 1854, on the election of Mr. H Taylor being declared void Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China

WAKEFIELD.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 31,139 in 1851, had risen at the last Census to 22,057; and its registered electors showed an increase from 722 to 850. It has been represented by Mr D. Gaskell, Mr. J. Holdsworth, the late Right Hon. W. S. Lascelles, Mr. G. Sandars, and by its present member.

MR. JOHN DODGSON CHARLESWORTH, a large colliery proprietor in the West Riding, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Yorkshire. Is now first returned to Parliament, as a Conservative, and an unpledged follower and supporter of Lord Derby

WALLINGFORD.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295; but was deprived of one representative by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and the scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders Its population, which was 3112 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 3052; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 453 to 438. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Wantage. The chief local influence was formerly in the hands of the Blackstone family; but it has been lost within the last few years Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. S. Blackstone, and by its present member.

MR. RICHARD MALINS, Q.C., a barrister-at-law (called 1830), and a bencher of Lincoln's-inn. Was first returned to Parliament in 1852, as a Conservative, and is in favour of moderate reform in suffrage. Is opposed to any plan of Parliamentary reform, and voted against Ministers on the China question.

WALSALL.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of £10 householders Its population, which was 15,066 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 25,689; and its registered electors showed an increase from 937 to 1025. It has been represented by Mr. C. S. Forster, Mr. F. Finch, Mr. J. N. Gladstone, Mr. H. Scott, the Hon. E. R. Littleton, and by its present member

MR. CHARLES FORSTER, son of the first member that the borough returned to Parliament Is a barrister of the Inner Temple (called 1843), and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Staffordshire. Is a Liberal, and has sat for the borough since 1852. Is in favour of extended suffrage and the ballot, and for the abolition of all religious grants. Voted for Locke King's motion, 1857. Opposed Mr Cobden s resolutions on China

WAREHAM.—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1320. Its constituency formerly consisted of the magistrates, scot and lot inhabitants, and the occupying freeholders, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders Its population, which was 2746 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 3218; and its registered electors showed an increase from 387 to 418. By Lord John Russell s Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Swanage. The chief local influence is in the hands of the families of Drax, Calcraft, and Bankes. Among its more noted members in former times may be mentioned Mr. "Single-Speech" Hamilton, the late Sir Samuel Romilly, the late Lord Denman, and Sir Charles Wood, now M.P. for Halifax Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr John Sawbridge-Wanley-Erle-Drax, and by its present member,

MR. JOHN HALES CALCRAFT, a Deputy Lieutenant for Dorset, and formerly a Captain in the Army. Sat for the borough in several Parliaments previous to 1841. Is now returned again as a Liberal and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government.

WARRINGTON.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of the town, and Lachford Its population, which was 18,184 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 23,363; and its registered electors showed an increase from 956 to 701. It has been represented by Mr. E. G. Hornby, Mr. J. L. Blackburne, and by its present member,

MR. GILBERT GREENALL, son of the late M.P for Wigan, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Lancashire. Is a moderate Conservative, and has sat for the borough since 1847. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant, but voted for Mr. Locke King's motion. Supported Mr Cobden s resolutions on China.

WARWICK.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 9039 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9,701; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 1 to 701. It has been represented by Mr. E. G. Hornby, Mr. J. L. Blackburne, and by its present member,

MR. GILBERT GREENALL, son of the late M.P for Wigan, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Lancashire. Is a moderate Conservative, and has sat for the borough since 1847. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant, but voted for Mr. Locke King's motion. Supported Mr Cobden s resolutions on China.

WARWICKSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more dividing the country. The entire population of the county, which was 336,898 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 475,013; and its registered electors showed an increase from 6390 to 10,582. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Craven, Warwick, Aylesford, and Denbigh, Lord Leigh, and the Marquis of Northampton. Since the Reform Act, the *Northern Division* has been represented by the late sir J. Eardley-Wilmot, Mr. W. Stratford Dugdale, and by its present members

1. MR. CHARLES NEWDIGATE NEWDEGATE, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county, for which he has sat since 1843. He is of Protestant and Protectionist principles; in favour of convent inspection, opposed to secular education and the Maynooth grant. Voted for Mr. Cobden s China resolutions.

2. MR. RICHARD SPOONER, a banker at Birmingham, and a magistrate for the counties of Warwick, Worcester, and Stafford. Is a Conservative, and in favour of religious national education; opposed to the Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Sat for Birmingham for a part of the Parliament of 1841; since Last time for North Warwickshire. Voted for Mr Cobden's resolutions.

3. During the same period the *Southern Division* has been represented by Sir G. Skipwith, the late Sir G. Philips, the late Mr. E. J. Shirley, the late sir John Mordaunt, Lord Brooke (now Earl of Warwick), Lord Guernsey (now Earl of Aylesford), and by its present members

1. MR. EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, the eldest son of the late E. J. Shirley, Esq., formerly M.P. for South Warwickshire, and a cousin of Earl Ferrers. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for Warwickshire and Monaghan Is a Conservative, and in favour of religious education; opposed to Maynooth grant. Was M.P. for Monaghan in the Parliament of 1841; chosen for Warwickshire in 1853, on Lord Brooke's accession to the Peerage. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

2. MR. EDWARD BOLTON KING, a Deputy Lieutenant for the county and formerly represented the city of Warwick in several Parliaments. Is now returned as a general supporter of Lord Palmerston's policy

WELLS.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 4643 in 1831, had fallen at the last Census to 4736; and its registered electors showed a corresponding decrease from 334 to 325. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parishes of Glastonbury and Shepton Mallet. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, Mr. J. Lee Lee, Sir Wm. Colborne afterwards Lord Colborne, the late Mr. R. Blakemore, the late Mr R. C. Tudway, and by its present members.

1. The Right Hon. WILLIAM HOSKINS HAYTER, a barrister-at-law (retired) and a bencher of Lincoln's-inn. Was formerly Judge Advocate-General. Is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Berks and a magistrate for Somerset; is Joint Secretary to the Treasury; which office he first held under Lord John Russell's, and again under Lord Aberdeen's and Lord Palmerston's Ministry. Voted against Mr. Locke King's motion. Supported the Maynooth grant; and supported Ministers on the China question.

2. Mr HEDWORTH HYLTON JOLLIFFE, Captain in the Army, and the only surviving son of Sir William Jolliffe, Bart, M.P. for Petersfield. Is a Conservative, and supporter of Lord Derby. Was first returned in Jan., 1856, on the death of Mr. Tudway. Is opposed to Maynooth grant and extension of the suffrage. Supported the Leader's resolutions on China.

WENLOCK.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1478. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and burgesses at large, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 11,837 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 20,568; and its registered electors showed an increase from 693 to 906. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Forester and the Earl of Muldon. Is a Conservative, and has formerly a Lord of the Treasury under the late Sir Robert Peel's Administration He voted against Mr. Locke King's motion, but did not vote on the China question.

1. The Right Hon. GEORGE CECIL WELD FORESTER, second brother and heir presumptive of Lord Forester, and Colonel Royal Horse Guards. Was Groom of the Bedchamber to George IV and William IV., and Comptroller of the Household under Lord Derby in 1852. Is a Conservative, and was first elected for the borough in 1826, on his brother's accession to the Peerage. Voted against Locke King's motion in 1857, and against the Maynooth grant; supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

WESTBURY, first returned two members to Parliament in 1448, but was deprived of one representative by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the burgage tenants, whether resident or non-resident, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 7324 in 1832, had declined, at the last Census, to 7023; but its registered electors showed an increase from 136 to 142. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852, it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Trowbridge. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Lopes family (among its more noted members, in times anterior to the Reform Act, may be mentioned Sir William Blackstone (author of the "Commentaries"), the late Sir Manasseh Lopes, Mr. James Wilson (now M.P. for Devonport), and by its present member.

1. SIR MASSEH LOPES, Bart., a son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, and grandson of Sir Manasseh Lopes, who both sat for Westbury. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for Devon, and Captain in the South Devon Militia. He is now first returned to Parliament as a Liberal Conservative.

WESTMINSTER.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1574. Its constituency formerly consisted of the scot and lot inhabitants, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders Its population, which was 202,460 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 241,611; and its registered electors showed an increase from 13,576 to 16,564. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Buccleuch and the Marquis of Westminster, but is less than might generally be imagined Among its more noted members in former days may be mentioned Lords Cavendish, Hood, and Gardiner, the Earl of Cromarty (as Lord Cochrane), Charles James Fox, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late sir Francis Burdett, Bart. (who has sent the Tower in early life for his Radical opinions, and ended by coming round to Toryism), Sir John Cam Hobhouse now Lord Broughton, Mr. John Temple Leader, the Hon. Captain Rous, and by its present members.

1. SIR DE LACY EVANS, G.C.B, a Lieutenant-General in the Army and Colonel of the 21st Fusiliers Has served in India, the Peninsula, France, Waterloo, Belgium, in Spain in 1835-36, and in Crimea in 1854-5, commanded a brigade at the Alma and Inkermau, for which he received the thanks of the House of Commons. Sat for Rye before the Reform Act, and has represented Westminster since 1833, with the exception of the Parliament of 1841, to the present time. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended suffrage, Mr. Locke King's motion, the ballot, and abolition of Church-rates. Did not record his vote on the China debate.

2. SIR JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart., a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Sussex, and Chairman of the Bank of London. Is a Liberal, in favour of the ballot, extended suffrage, triennial Parliaments, and civil and religious liberty; opposed to religious endowments, including the Maynooth grant. Has sat for the city of Westminster since 1852. Voted with Ministers on the China question

WESTMORELAND.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1296. Its population, which was 35,041 in 1832, had risen

at the last Census to 58.2·*; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 4392 to 4062. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Lonsdale and Sir R. Tufton. Bart. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Viscount Lowther (now Earl of Lonsdale), the late Mr. Alderman Thompson, and by its present members.

1. The HON. HENRY CECIL LOWTHER, brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Lonsdale, a Deputy-Lieutenant for Rutland, Colvet, Royal Cumberland Militia, and a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Was formerly Captain in the Hussars, and served in the Peninsula. Is a Conservative. Opposed to the Maynooth grant. Has sat for the county since 1812. Did not vote on the China question.

2. The EARL OF BECTIVE, eldest son of the Marquis of Headfort. Was State Steward to Lord Eglinton when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Has been High Sheriff of county Meath. Is a Conservative, and was first returned for Westmoreland in 1854, on the death of his father-in-law, Alderman Thompson, who had sat for Callington, London, Sunderland, and Westmoreland more than thirty years. Is opposed to extension of the franchise and the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

WEYMOUTH.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1315, and two more for its suburb of Melcomb Regis in 1319 These two boroughs were united by the Reform Act. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation, freemen, and freeholders, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 8035 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9488; and its registered electors showed an increase from 621 to 875. The chief local influence was formerly a matter of purchase; it was till lately in the hands of the family of Sir J. Lowther Johnstone, Bart. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Sir Christopher Wren, "Bubb Doddington," Joseph Hume, and Sir E. Sugden (now Lord St. Leonards). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir F. Johnstone, the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., Viscount Villiers, Mr. G. W. Hope, the late Mr. R. Bernal, Mr. W. D Christie, the Hon. F. W. Villiers, Mr. G. M. Butt, and by its present members.

1. Mr. WILLIAM L. FREESTUN, a Deputy Lieutenant for Dorset, and a Colonel in the Army. Served with distinction in the Peninsula on the Staff of Sir D. L. Evans in 1836, and also in Syria; he is also a Knight Commander of the Spanish Order of St. Fernando, and Isabella. Is a Liberal, and has sat for the borough since 1847. In favour of the ballot. Mr. Locke King's motion, and religious equality, opposed to all religious endowments, including the Maynooth grant. Supported Ministers on the China question.

2. Mr. ROBERT JAMES ROY CAMPBELL, an East India merchant in the City. Is now first returned to Parliament, as a Liberal in favour of civil and religious liberty, and a full development of our Free-trade policy

WHITBY.—This borough first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders of Whitby and two small districts adjoining. Its population, which was 10,399 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 13,313; and its registered electors showed an increase from 423 to 454. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by joining to the borough the parish of Guisborough (hitherto represented by Mr. Aaron Chapman and by its present member).

Mr. ROBERT STEPHENSON, a railway engineer of eminence, who has sat for the borough since 1847. Opposed to the Maynooth grant and the removal of Jewish disabilities. Did not register his vote on the China question

WHITEHAVEN.—This borough returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was enfranchised under the Reform Act. Its constituency consists of the £10 householders. Its population, which was 15,716 in 1832 had risen at the last Census to 18,916; and its registered electors showed an increase from 456 to 512. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Lonsdale. It has been represented by Mr. Matthias Attwood, and by its present member.

Mr. ROBERT CHARLES HARTLEY, a Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, a barrister at-law, and a bencher of the Inner Temple. Was formerly colonel to the Duchy of Lancaster. Is a Conservative, but opposed to a return to Protection. Voted for Mr. Locke King's motion. Voted against Ministers on the China question. Sat for Whitehaven in the two last Parliaments

WIGAN.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1832. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and the burgesses, to whom the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 20,778 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 31,561; and its registered electors showed an increase from 433 to 713. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. E. Thicknesse, Mr. J. B. Kearsley, Mr. J. T. Hope (now Lord Hopetoun), M.P. for Dumfries, Mr. P. Greenall, Mr. T. B. Crosse, the Hon. J. Lindsay, Mr. J. Acton, and by its present members.

1. Mr. FRANCIS SHARP POWELL, a barrister of the Inner Temple and the Northern Circuit. Is now first elected, as a Liberal Conservative, and will give an independent support to Lord Palmerston's Government, is in favour of religious and secular education combined, and of an extension of the franchise

2. Mr. HENRY WOODS, a Liberal, and a gentleman of local connections in Wigan, is now returned for the first time, as a Liberal. Will support civil and religious liberty at home, and a firm but non-interfering policy abroad.

WIGHT (Isle of) first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, when it was erected into a constituency under the Reform Act. Its population, which was 35,431 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 50,324; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1187 to 1665. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Crown (owing to the residence of the Court at Osborne). It has been represented by the late Sir R. Simeon, the Hon. W. A Court-Holmes, Mr. (now Sir) John Simeon, Mr. Edward Dawes, Mr. G. V. Harcourt, and by its present member.

Mr. CHARLES CAVENDISH CLIFFORD, a son of Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod. He was till recently private secretary to Lord Palmerston, of whose measures he is now for the first time returned as a supporter. Is conditionally in favour of the abolition of Church-rates.

WILTON.—This borough first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, but was reduced under the Reform Act to a single representative. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and burgesses only, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 7010 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 8607, and its registered electors showed a very slight increase—viz., from 214 to 218. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 it was proposed to increase the constituency by adding to the borough the parishes of Amesbury and Downton. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Pembroke. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Sir Francis Burdett, and Mr. (now Sir) Henry Lytton Bulwer. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. J. H. Penruddocke, E. Baker, Lord Fitz Harris (now Earl of Malmesbury), Viscount Somerton, Mr. C. W. a Court, and by its present member.

Mr. EDMUND ANTROBUS, the eldest son of Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., who was first returned to Parliament in 1818 as a Liberal. Is in favour of civil and religious liberty, secular education, and abolition of Church-rates. Sat as a conservative for East Surrey in the Parliament of 1841. Voted with Ministers on the China question

WILTSHIRE.—This county first returned two members to Parliament in 1295, to which the Reform Act added two more, dividing the county. Its population, which was 339,181 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 254,619, and its registered electors showed an increase from 6154 to 8211. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Lansdowne, Bath, and Ailesbury, the Earl of Suffolk, and Lords Methuen and Arundell of Wardour. Since the Reform Act the Northern Division has been represented by Mr Paul afterwards Lord, Methuen, the late Sir F. Burdett, and by its present members.

1. Mr. WALLER LOVELL, son of the late R Long, Esq., many years M.P for Wilts, a Deputy Lieutenant for Montgomery and for Wilts, and Major in the Wilts Yeomanry. He is a Conservative, and opposed to Free-trade and the Maynooth grant; has sat for Wilts since 1835. He did not vote on the China question

2. Mr. THOMAS HENRY SOTHERON-ESTCOURT, son of T. G. Bucknall-Estcourt, Esq., formerly M.P for the University of Oxford. Is Captain of the Wilts Yeomanry, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Wilts; he formerly sat for Marlborough and for Devizes; chosen for North Wilts on the death of Sir F. Burdett, Bart., in 1844. He is a Conservative; but abstained from voting on the China question

During the same period the *Southern Division* has been represented by Mr John Benett, its present members.

1. Mr. WILLIAM WYNDHAM, a Deputy Lieutenant for Wilts and Captain in the Wilts Yeomanry. He is a Liberal Conservative, but opposed to a return to agricultural protection; voted for the Maynooth grant in 1845. Is supported Ministers on the China question. He has sat for the county since 1852

2. The RIGHT HON. SIDNEY HERBERT, brother and heir presumptive of the Earl of Pembroke. Was Secretary to the Admiralty, Secretary at War, and Secretary for the Colonies for a short time in 1855; he is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Wilts. Is a Peelite or Liberal Conservative party. He voted against the ballot and Mr Locke King's motion, and in favour of the Maynooth grant, and voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

WINCHESTER.—This city first returned two members to Parliament in 1295. Its constituency formerly consisted of the corporation and freemen, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 9212 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 13,704; and its registered electors showed an increase from 537 to 736. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Mildmay and Baring families. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Irish orator, the Right Hon. Henry Flood. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr F. St. John Mildmay, Mr. W. B. Baring (now Lord Ashburton), Mr B. Escott, and by its present members.

1 Mr. JOHN BONHAM-CARTER, a son of J. B. Carter, Esq., formerly M.P. for Portsmouth; a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Hants; has sat for the city since 1847. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended franchise, national education, and removal of religious disabilities. Did not vote on the China question.

2. Sir JAMES BULLER EAST, eldest son of the late Sir Edward Hyde East, Bart. Has sat for the city since 1831 except a single Parliament. His father formerly represented Winchester. Is a Conservative, and opposed the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

WINDSOR.—This borough first regularly returned two members to Parliament in 1624. Its constituency formerly consisted of the Corporation and freemen, and afterwards of the scot and lot householders; to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders. Its population, which was 7071 in 1832, had risen, at the last Census, to 9536; and its registered electors showed an increase from 527 to 712 The chief local influence is in the hands of the officials of Windsor Castle. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Messrs. John Ramsbottom, R. Gordon, R. Neville, Sir J. de Beauvoir, the late Sir John Elley, Lord John Hay, the Right Hon. J. Hatchell, Lord C Wellesley, Mr. S. Ricardo, and by its present members.

1. Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM GRENFELL, the eldest son of C. P. Grenfell, Esq., M.P. for Preston. Is partner in the firm of Grenfell and Sons, copper merchants. He has sat for Windsor since 1852 He is a Liberal, and in favour of the ballot and extended suffrage; voted for Mr Locke King's motion in 1857, and for the Maynooth grant, and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China

2. Mr. WILLIAM VANSITTART, a cousin of the late Lord Bexley, and formerly a Judge in India. He is now first returned to Parliament as a conservative, but willing to give Lord Palmerston an independent support. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant.

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MR. REDFEARN has the honour to announce that he will give an EVENING CONCERT at the PANTHEON, REGENT-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY, JUNE 2nd. Artistes: Mdme Clara Novello, Misses Messent and Dolby; Messrs. Sedgfarm, Wadsworth, H. Haigrove, Aylward, Robert Barnett, Harold Thomas, and W. G. Cusins.—Tickets, 7s. each, to be had at the principal Musicsellers'. Stalls, 10s. 6d. each, to be had only at Mr. Redfern's residence, 18, Albany-street, Regent's-park, N.W.

MUSICAL UNION.—H. R. H. Prince Albert Patron.—TUESDAY, MAY 19th, WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartet, D minor, No 76, Haydn; Trio in F, Op. 31, Spohr; Quartet, B flat, Op. 87, Mendelssohn. Solos: Pianoforte, Arabesques, Schumann; Guitar, Serenade, Mozart. Vocal: Duett, Handel. Herr Ernst will appear at Three Visitors' Tickets to be had at the usual places. Owing to the increased subscription this year it is requested that no more applications be made for free admissions. J. ELLA, Director

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mozart's REQUIEM and Mendelssohn's HYMN of PRAISE will be performed on WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM HOLMES. Principal vocalists Miss Banks, Miss Marian Moss, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas. Tickets, 1s., 2s. 6d. 5s., 7s. 6d. 10s. 6d. Commence at 8 o'clock.

MADAME ENDERSSOHN'S MATINEE MUSICALE will take place on WEDNESDAY MAY 20th, at the BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 76, Harley-street Artists: Madame Caroline Lucca, Mdme Rudersdorff, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Charles Lockey, and Madame Endersohn. Tickets to be had at the principal Musicsellers'

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London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, Aforesaid.—SATURDAY, May 16, 1857.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 860.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE BRITISH BANK CONSPIRATORS.

THE extraordinary disclosures made before the Court of Bankruptcy by the Directors and some of the servants of the Royal British Bank have already given an immortality of infamy to that gigantic conspiracy to defraud. The judgment of Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, in which he hands over the case to be dealt with by the Criminal Tribunals of the country, is a model of forensic reasoning. Clear, emphatic, and exhaustive, it reflects the highest honour on the honesty and ability of the learned functionary who delivered it; and, when contrasted with the weak and uncertain utterance of the Attorney-General, inspires regret that the Court of Bankruptcy has not the power to deal with the persons implicated, and to commit them for trial to the Central Criminal Court, without reference to Sir Richard Bethell. It is of course possible that the last-named functionary, in seeing difficulties where other people see none, and in feeling doubts where plainer and less learned persons have the strongest convictions, is but making evident to meaner capacities that he possesses more wisdom than falls to the lot of ordinary mortals. But if, after due reflection, he decline to prosecute the promoters, directors, and managers of the fraudulent confederacy to which his attention has been so forcibly drawn, it is equally possible—at all events, let us hope so—that the anger and disappointment of the public at the escape of such offenders will lead o an immediate amendment of the law, or to the appointing of a public prosecutor, more fit to deal with similar cases than a mere Attorney-General. Such a functionary is much needed, and would not, we should think, after the failure of Sir Richard Bethell, be chosen from amongst the members of the Chancery Bar, however eminent or however able they may be. Robbery, like murder, is a very simple business, which any juryman can thoroughly understand, and need not be encumbered with the nicetes and hair-splittings of the Equity Courts. Trusting, however, that Sir Richard Bethell may speedily put an end to his doubts, and see reason to walk in the path indicated to him by the solemn judgment of the Bankruptcy Court, no less than by the public opinion which approves and ratifies it, we proceed to consider the admirable bill of indictment which has been sketched against the active and passive agents of the fraud by Mr. Commissioner Holroyd.

On a review of the whole evidence brought forward by Mr. Linklater, who has established for himself a very enviable reputation by his conduct of the inquiry, the Commissioner shows in no less than six different forms in what way the directors and others have rendered themselves liable to the penalties attendant on a glaring infraction of the criminal law. Freed from the legal arguments by which they were severally introduced, and of the authorities by which they were supported, the six counts of the indictments are—

*First.*—Commencing business before all the shares were subscribed for, and at least half the amount paid up, and repaying part of the sum paid up without leave of the Board of Trade—contrary to the form of the statute, and the terms of the charter.

*Second.*—Making, declaring, and publishing false statements and balance-sheets of the assets and liabilities of the bank, and of the amounts and nature of the capital and property and value thereof, and of the profits and losses of the company—thereby concealing the actual state and position of the affairs of the corporation, and giving a semblance of solvency where the reality had ceased to exist, and sending false reports and balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts to the proprietors, in violation of the articles.

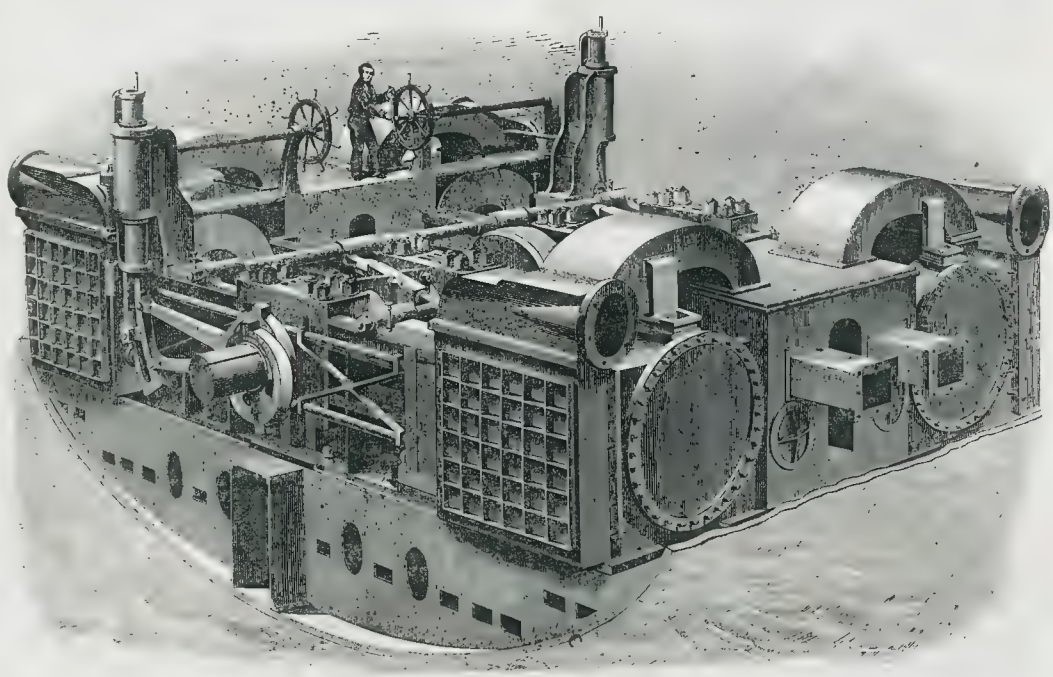
*Third.*—Declaring dividends when no profits had been made; but, on the contrary, when the affairs of the corporation were greatly embarrassed, and large losses had been incurred, and when—according to the terms of the charter—not a single farthing ought to have been allowed for such purpose.

*Fourth.*—Conspiring to raise the price of the shares of the company by illegal means and with a criminal view.

*Fifth.*—Conspiring when in a state of insolvency, and when the losses of the company had exhausted the "surplus or reserve fund" and one-fourth of the paid-up capital, to obtain a supplemental charter from the Crown by false representations and by false reports and balance-sheets and making dividends when not justified in so doing, and thereupon issuing new shares, or obtaining deposits for new shares at a premium, with intent cheat the public, and in contempt of the prerogative of the Crown.

*Sixth.*—Making such repeated gross misapplications of the funds of the bank by large loans to some of the directors and other persons on terms of the utmost risk, in total disregard of the discretion vested in the directors by the charter, with consequent serious loss to the corporation; embarking in a hazardous speculation by laying out large sums of the bank money upon an undertaking quite foreign to the business of banking, and thereby also incurring heavy losses; not exercising proper superintendence and control over the general manager in conducting the business and affairs of the company; and, though the directors found that the losses of the company had exhausted all the "surplus or reserved fund," and also one-fourth of the capital actually paid up, failing to call a special general meeting of the proprietors, and to submit to the meeting a statement of the affairs of the company as directed by the 71st article of the deed of constitution—all which several instances of misconduct were in direct violation of the terms of the charter.

After so admirably complete a summary of the law and facts of the case, the Attorney-General ought to see clearly where the finger-post directs. In all cases of conspiracy to defraud he is the proper officer to prosecute. He is the guardian not only of the rights of individuals, but of the prerogative of the Crown—both of which have been invaded by the great and the little rogues, and the lazy and good-natured screeners of rogues, who mismanaged the Royal British Bank, and ruined many, and defrauded many more, of its unhappy shareholders. The voice of the public already declares that his hesitating to move, where moving seems so palpable a duty, has sensibly damaged his legal reputation, done much to discourage honest men, and, possibly, to encourage many a banking or joint-stock knave, whose delinquencies have not yet been discovered, and who is now studying from the history of the Royal British Bank how to keep on the windy side of the law, how to rob without being treated as a robber, or how to swindle and defraud for large



THE SCREW ENGINES OF THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP, BY JAMES WATT AND CO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

sums, without incurring the vulgar punishment of those who meanly pick pockets at a fair or in the crush-room of the Opera. If Cameron, Brown, and their fellow-conspirators escape, public opinion will hold that Paul, Strahan, and Bates were harshly dealt with, and that British law is as much a delusion, a snare, and a farce as the piety of the pious manager of Tokenhouse-yard, or the honesty of his obedient directors, who put their names to lies which they knew to be lies; who either unblushingly plundered the till, or in a more roundabout manner obtained money under the falsest pretences and on the most worthless securities; or who allowed others to do so without an effort at prevention.

There needs a great example. It is the impunity of monster delinquents that encourages the smaller fry. It cannot, we are afraid, be denied that the commercial morality of British traders, both of high and low degree, is not as spotless as it used to be. Within the last ten years there has been a woful deterioration. There are, no doubt, many thousands—or hundreds of thousands—of commercial men still amongst us whose words are as good as their bonds; who would scorn to defraud their neighbour of a farthing; and who look upon trade and commerce as not inconsistent with the feelings of gentlemen and the duties of Christians; but there are far too many amongst us who have no such high standard of morality by which to regulate their commercial dealings. The railway mania of 1845-46 betrayed a rottenness painful to contemplate; and from time to time the symptoms of the same disease display themselves in the most unexpected quarters. The tradesmen who adulterate their goods, or give short weight and measure; the linendrapers who cheat ladies into the purchase of inferior finery at a superior price; the venders of slop furniture, slop raiment, and slop everything; the getters-up of sham insurance offices, thieving joint-stock companies, and swindling banks—all share in one common delinquency;—all degrade the character of the British merchant, which at one time stood the highest in the world. It is people like these, especially when they go unpunished, who spread abroad the belief, among the lower as well as the upper classes, that the character of our middle classes becomes worse and more corrupt every day. The belief may be only partially justified by the facts, but let the middle classes look to it. They are the principal depositories of political power; and if the existing laws be not sufficiently stringent or comprehensive to meet the case of the British Bank swindlers, and to make of them the example which public morality requires, it is for them, by the exercise of their political influence, to force the not unwilling Government so to amend the law as to prevent the scandal of such impunity in all future time. No country can be in a safe or wholesome condition where the law is merely strong enough to punish the small offenders who steal shillings, but powerless against men who have had the management of thousands. When it is felt, too, that men who sit in Parliament to make laws for others break these laws in their own persons, the danger to society becomes as great at the scandal. The adequate punishment of a Cameron or a James Sadleir would at the present moment have a more beneficial effect upon the minds of millions of honest Englishmen than the capture and punishment of a thousand of the petty rogues and ticket-of-leave men who daily try the patience of the police and the wisdom of the Home Secretary. If the Attorney-General believe that the law, as it at present stands, is not flexible or strong enough to catch such offenders, let him so declare it without a moment's delay, and the Session is quite young enough to permit of the remedy. It will be strange indeed if, in a commercial country, the law can punish all kinds and degrees of knavery;—except joint-stock knavery, which is the most nefarious of all; and it will not be easy to convince the people that, if the law were in earnest, it could not catch the big thief as easily as the little one.

## SCREW ENGINES OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

### MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. JAMES WATT AND CO.

WE this week give a photographic representation of the screw engines manufactured by Messrs. James Watt and Co., for the steamer *Great Eastern*, and which are the largest and most powerful engines ever yet constructed.

There are four cylinders, each of eighty-four inches diameter, for driving the screw of this vessel. The length of the stroke is four feet, and the makers reckon that the engines will make about forty-five revolutions per minute. The cylinders lie on their sides, as is a common arrangement in screw engines: the piston-rods protrude through the ends of the cylinders nearest that central shaft on the end of which the screw is hung, and the connecting rods attached to the piston-rods engage cranks in the screw shaft and turn it round just in the same manner as the arm turns round a grindstone. The pistons, which are solid plugs, pressed by the steam backwards and forwards in the cylinders, communicate their reciprocating movement through the medium of the piston-rods to the connecting rods; and in this way the screw shaft is turned round, and the vessel is slowed forward in the water just as a screw auger is turned round advanced in a piece of wood, or a corkscrew in a cork.

The pressure of the steam in the boilers is 25lb. on each square inch. The total heating surface in the boilers of the screw engines is about 30,000 square feet. The nominal power of the screw engines is 1700-horse power; and, if they work up to four times their nominal power, which is not an unusual performance, the actual indicated power will be 6800-horse power. The area of that part of the cross section of the ship which falls beneath the water line is about 1000 square feet, when the vessel is drawing 26 feet of water. The estimated amount of water evaporated by the boilers of the screw engines per hour is 3130 cubic feet, and the area of the grate-bars is 1213 square feet.

The screw is formed with four blades. Its diameter is 24 feet, and its pitch or the distance which it would advance during each revolution if it worked in a solid body, like a corkscrew penetrating a cork, is 44 feet.

In addition to the screw, the vessel is supplied with paddle-wheels driven by four engines, each of 72 inches diameter of cylinder and 14 feet stroke, and raised collectively at 1000 nominal horses' power. If we suppose that these engines also work up to four times their nominalpower, it will be quite safe to reckon the actual power effective in propelling the vessel at 10,000 indicator horses' power.

It is a question of much interest to determine what amount of speed this power will impart to the vessel. Messrs. James Watt and Co.'s anticipation is that the speed of the vessel will be about seventeen miles an hour, and from that to eighteen miles seems to be about the limit engineers have ventured to predict. But we believe that these anticipations fall very far short of what the real speed will be, and which we do not hesitate to predict will turn out to be between twenty-four and twenty-five miles per hour. No allowance has been made in the existing computations of the speed for the great size of the vessel, yet it is well known that large vessels are more easily propelled, relatively with their proportion of power than small vessels, as is popularly manifested at every yacht race, where an allowance of time is made for the smallness of the vessels; and, in France, where the variation in the resistance consequent upon size has been carefully investigated, it is found that the velocities attained by similar vessels, but of different sizes, vary as the square root of any linear dimension. A vessel, therefore, of twice the length of the *Himalaya*, and with four times the sectional area and four times the power, will be faster than the *Himalaya* in the proportion of the square root of 2 to the square root of 1, or 1·4 times; so that the *Great Eastern*, had she been built of the same sizes as the *Himalaya*, has proportion of power enough to attain a speed of seventeen miles an hour, as we will, with her existing dimensions, be 1.4 times faster, or go 23 8, nearly 24, miles an hour. By reckoning the resistance as proportionate to the immersed perimeter, the speed comes out as twenty-three miles. At the increased speed, however, the engines, if duly supplied with steam, will develop more power than at the computed speed, so that, in all probability, a speed of close upon twenty-five statute miles per hour will be attained.

The existing mode of estimating the resistance by the area of the immersed midship section is erroneous, except in the comparison of vessels of similar dimensions. It is in putting into motion a column of water by friction that the power of the engine in well-formed vessels is chiefly expended, and the magnitude of this column depends, not upon the area of the cross section, but the amount of rubbing surface it offers to the water. The resistance of rivers is measured by the length of the outline in the cross section of the bed; and large rivers, with the same declivity, run much more swiftly than small. In like manner it should be by the immersed perimeter of the cross section that the resistance of ships should be measured, and when this is done it will be seen how very much less is the proportionate resistance of large vessels. A speed of thirty miles an hour in steam vessels is not, we are persuaded, very distant of attainment. Nor does it appear probable that at high velocities the resistance will be found to increase at the same rapid rate as at low. It is the adhesion of the water which at low speeds consumes power, and this adhesion moves the contiguous water because it is easier to do so than for the vessel to pass over it as if rubbing on a solid. But as with every increase of speed a thicker film of water adheres, the resistance occasioned by moving this mass of water will gradually become so great that it will be easier for the vessel to rub over the film than to drag it with her; and when this takes place the friction will thereafter follow the law which obtains in the case of solid bodies, and the resistance will no longer increase as the square of the velocity. At what point the equilibrium between the adhesion and the friction will be attained is a question which experiment must determine; but the apprehension of the fact that it will be attained at some determinable velocity gives warrant for the expectation of higher rates of speed in steam navigation than has heretofore been thought possible of attainment.

The success of the *Great Eastern* as a commercial enterprise depends mainly upon her capability of realising some such speed as twenty-five miles an hour. With such a speed she can command employment on any station, and can also compel the Government to give her a subvention for carrying the mails. With such an ordinary rate of speed as sixteen or seventeen miles an hour her commercial success is far more problematical. Moreover, with so large a cost a vital element is time. She must neither be a day longer on the voyage nor a day longer in harbour than is absolutely indispensable, but must be driven at such a rate as to make the capital productive. Taking the cost at £500,000, and the interest and depreciation at only ten per cent upon this amount, we have about £1000 a week of expense from this source alone. The actual amount chargeable to this item will be very much more than is here reckoned, but the approximation is sufficient to show the importance of attaining and maintaining high speeds on this sole inducement. Of the twenty-five miles an hour we have no doubt whatever, if there is the steam; and the boilers will produce the steam if the draught is sufficient. In most steam-vessels the draught is too sluggish, and the heat in the furnaces is not sufficiently intense. It has been proposed to use anthracite coal in the *Great Eastern*, but this is an experiment, and Welsh coals can be more safely depended on. The bridges at the ends of the furnaces should be high, so as to retain a high temperature in the furnace, which both consumes the coal more effectively and compels more of the heat to enter the water in the region of the furnaces—thus leaving less work for the tubes or flues to do. There should be good steam jets in the chimneys, so as to ensure a strong draught. With these simple precautions we have no fear of the speed; and, as the vessel is the strongest vessel ever sent to sea, there can be no doubt of her complete seaworthiness. The auxiliary engines for turning the screw round when the screw engines are not at work are, in our judgment, unnecessary; and every engine or piece of machinery not absolutely necessary is a complication and disparagement. Simplicity and fewness of parts to look after and keep in repair is a most important desideratum in steam navigation. Transcendentalism will not work in such a sphere, and in our judgment some of the refinements introduced into the *Great Eastern* might have been advantageously omitted. But in all its main features there can be no doubt, whatever of the soundness of the design or of the excellence of the execution, while we believe that the performance of the vessel will exceed everything which the most sanguine supporters of the enterprise have ventured to anticipate, and will far outrun the prognostications which engineers, overlooking the element of size, have hitherto formed.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Royal Artillery off duty were on Monday last drawn up on the review-ground at Woolwich to be inspected and divided in anticipation of a visit from the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia to Woolwich garrison. The Royal Marine band went through a thorough field-day's exercise.

ON Wednesday last the Duke of Cambridge reviewed the troops at Chatham. The whole of the troops in the garrison, consisting of the corps of the Royal Engineers, with their band, under command of Major Robertson, forming eight companies, marched from their barracks at nine o'clock to the great lines at Chatham, and took up their position, with the Engineer field train, on the right of the line of battle. These were followed by the depôts of 24 regiments, comprising the Provisional Battalion, forming two battalions, each battalion containing about 1300 bayonets. The whole force under arms was upwards of 6000 men, formed in two wings of the different corps, amounting to upwards of 1000 more, were stationed in the rear. The line of troops under arms extended about a mile. Shortly after eleven the Royal Highness, accompanied by Major-General Jutant-General, Colonel Forster, and his Royal Highness' Aide-de-Camp, Colonel Tyrwhitt, with Colonel Sandham, Colonel Savage, and many other officers, entered on the lines on horseback from the Lines Road; and, after riding some distance they came up to the troops, drawn up in line from east to west, forming four battalions, under command of Colonel Eden. After going through various evolutions, which the troops performed in a highly creditable manner, for nearly two hours, under a broiling sun, his Royal Highness, at the close of the proceedings, had all the officers and they forming a square, the Duke addressed them. He said it was very satisfactory to him to be enabled to state that since his last visit considerable progress had been made in the discipline and drill of the troops under their command. With regard to the corps of Royal Marines (Light Infantry), he must say that they were in most perfect order of discipline, and he could assure them that they merited the highest reward of praise he could bestow, and they have fully sustained the high character they had hitherto borne. The noble Duke then dismissed the officers; and the men of the two battalions of the line having formed into separate close columns, they were addressed by his Royal Highness, who said he was very much gratified with their appearance, and the manner in which they had executed the various movements gave him very considerable satisfaction. His Royal Highness left the garrison under a salute of twenty one guns, for Maidstone, by the 5.20 down train, having paid a high compliment to Colonel Eden on the efficient state of the garrison and the troops.

THE Third Battalion of the 60th Royal Rifles (under orders for India) being below its prescribed establishment, 87 men of the First Battalion at Chatham have been transferred to that corps, and are under orders to join that battalion at Dublin.

THE Admiralty State yacht, *Osborne*, is ordered to leave Portsmouth on Monday for Cherbourg, to be in attendance upon his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, whom she will embark on the evening of the 28th inst., with suite of sixteen Aides de camp, for Osborne. At present the arrangement is for the Grand Duke and Staff to leave late on the evening of the 28th, so as to arrive at Osborne early on the morning of the 29th.

The *Adventure* and *Assistance*, iron steam troop-ships, embarked their respective allotments of troops for China on Wednesday at Portsmouth. These consisted of seven companies of the 82nd Regiment in the *Assistance*, and three companies of the same and three companies of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers in the *Adventure*.

The workmen of Holland (says a letter from the Hague, in the *Emancipation* of Brussels) are striking all over the country for an increase of wages. The men working on the Canal of Wedninge have struck and picketed the public-houses along the canal. Troops have been sent from Fort Batta to maintain order.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

M. Hatzfeldt, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, is said to have received such final instructions on the Neufchatel question as will enable him to sign the Convention proposed by the Allied Representatives.

It is now said that the compensation clause was only retained so long in order to induce Switzerland to other concessions, but, when it was found they could not be obtained, his Majesty struck out the compensation as unworthy his dignity.

The bases of the treaty are precisely those published by the *Bund*, saving some very slight deviations. The representatives of the interested Powers were to place their signatures to the articles of treaty on Friday (yesterday) at the latest.

### RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY WITH PERSIA.

The *Moniteur* announces, on the authority of despatches from Constantinople, that the Treaty of Peace between England and Persia was ratified at Teheran on the 14th of April, and forwarded to Bagdad on the 17th.

The news of a treaty having been concluded reached Mohammerah on the 6th of April, and military operations under Sir James Outram were of course suspended.

### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITES.

The intention of postponing indefinitely the elections in the Danubian Provinces has been abandoned in consequence of the representations addressed by the representatives of the Western Powers to the Kaimakans of Moldavia and Wallachia, and that the elections will take place on the 16th of June. Letters from Constantinople of the 11th inst. mention the arrival in that city of an Attaché of the French Commission, M. de Talleyrand. Nothing positive had transpired as to the object of his journey, but it is generally supposed it relates to the events which have recently occurred in the Principalities. M. de Talleyrand's stay in Jassy was short. There only remained in that city the Austrian Commissioner, who appears to be on the best terms with the Kaimakan.

### AMERICA.

A despatch from Washington, of the 4th inst., says that the rumour of the rejection by Great Britain of the Dallas Clarendon Treaty was confirmed by the receipt of a letter from Mr. Dallas to the President. Lord Napier was expected shortly to communicate the fact officially to the Government, when the subject would be considered by the Cabinet of Washington. So far as ascertained, not one of the members of the Cabinet regrets the rejection of the treaty. The Administration maintains that the British Government has failed to execute the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and will insist upon its being carried out in good faith.

The Cabinet at Washington intend waiting for the next news from New Granada before they take any definite action relative to that country.

The foreign appointments are now under consideration at Washington. The President has determined to replace all the United States' ministers and agents abroad at the expiration of their four years' service, and has, it is said, resolved upon opening a new system of policy both at home and abroad.

The majority of the Select Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania on the resolutions in the Dred Scott case had made a lengthy and able report, concluding that the resolutions declaring that the opinion of the Supreme Court enounced principles in palpable opposition to the judicial and legislative history of the Union, and in violation of the plain provisions of the constitution of the United States; that the opinion, except on the question of jurisdiction, being delivered in a case over which the Court admitted it had no jurisdiction, may be justly regarded as *obite dicta* and inoperative as law; that the five Judges who concurred in the same opinion made a wanton attack on the sovereignty of the Free States and an impotent attempt to nullify the established laws of the country, and, by extra judicial action, caused unnecessary excitement in the public mind in regard to the subject of slavery, and had thereby forfeited the confidence and respect due to their exalted station.

The United States' Marshal has seized another vessel at New York which was fitting out for the slave trade.

The trial for the murder of Dr Burdell at New York has commenced. The brig Cunningham and her supposed paramour, Eckell, the two persons charged with the murder, are to be tried separately.

A Pro-Slavery convention is to be held in Kansas on the 2nd July, but the Free-State men expect to defeat it. A large number of Southern men with their slaves are entering Kansas.

Advices from Nicaragua confirm the statement that Walker is in a precarious condition at Rivas. It is asserted that Spain is assisting the Costa Ricans against Walker.

Serious dissensions are reported to have broken out among the Mormons, both at San Bernardino and Salt Lake.

### NEW GRANADA.

Despatches have been received from the French Consul at Panama. They give full details of the situation of the country. It would appear from these accounts that New Granada is not capable of resisting the invasion prepared by the Americans, who are likely to establish themselves without difficulty at Panama and Chagres.

IMPERIAL INTRIGUES IN THE PRINCIPALITIES.—A private letter from Bucharest informs me that, although the clubs have been dissolved, the spirit by which those bodies were animated has not been extinguished, and that the electoral agitation is much more formidable than it was before. The several commissioners were to continue their residence at Jassy a fortnight longer, in order that they might see with their own eyes the progress and the issue of the affair. There will be a strict investigation into the justice of the complaints that have been made. A demonstration took place at Jassy on the 26th of April, which induced the Kaimakan to forbid the repetition of such scenes. A crowd of men had assembled, who paraded the streets with the flags and banners of different countries, but there were other flags on which were emblazoned "The Union," "A Foreign Prince," "A Constitutional Government," and "Security for Self Government;" and they made the passengers greet these emblems with cheers and hurrahs. But in addition to this peaceful and even constitutional agitation, the letter states that a disgraceful kind of agitation is being got up by Austria. Hundreds of her agents are whetting the rage of the peasantry and others in Wallachia and Moldavia against the Boyards, of all this underhand work is because she finds the nobles are not to be gained over to her interests. She is accordingly planning their assassination and destruction—the same game which she played some years ago in her own province of Gallicia not to speak of the Banat. The commissioners are fully alive, it is said, to this latter kind of agitation; they know well the source it springs from; they are doing all they can to delay the formation, and they have advised the rural authorities to lay the strong hand of the law upon all such emissaries, wherever they may be found, and to consign them to the proper tribunals.—*Constantinople Correspondent of the Daily News.*

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.—From Central Asia we have no news of importance beyond the usual rumours. It is stated that a body of Russians, comprising four regiments, with twenty-four guns, had marched from Aga Mesjid to Kokand, and that the King of Bokhara is much troubled in consequence. The Russians strengthen and garrison every fort on the way. It is also reported that the Russians are about to send a force to Yankmeedan from Aga Mesjid. The ruler of Kokand sent a Vakeel to the Russians at Aga Mesjid, begging that he should be allowed to retain his authority, but subject to the Russians. He was well received and to recommend his master to dismiss all his troops as the country would be held by the Russians, that the request to be allowed to retain his authority would be forwarded to higher authority, and that most likely the Russians would be content with Mahomed Afzul Khan (at Balkh) has desired all his troops who wish to continue in service to send for their families from Cabul, and those who do not wish to serve to the Persian frontier. From his proceedings and their it is supposed that Afzul Khan is desirous of rebelling against Dost Mahomed, in accordance with the Russians. He has sent a Vakeel to Aga Mesjid, but the nature of his mission is not yet known.—*Bombay Times.*

THE HILL-ROBBERS OF INDIA.—News has been received of a most successful expedition on the frontier. The Boozdars, a tribe of Beloochees occupying the hills near Peshawur, have been giving trouble. A force of 1600 men was sent against them. In three days it entered their fastness, threaded a pass deemed impregnable, ascended the first range of the Suleimans, stormed all the hill stockades, and reduced a tribe soon 6 000 strong to absolute submission. The loss in killed and wounded on our side was about sixty.—*Letter from Calcutta.*

The French papers announce the death of the once famous police-agent, Vidocq.

The fortresses of Poland are being put in a proper state of repair in preparation for the arrival of the Emperor.

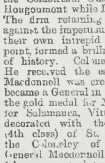
## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### GENERAL SIR JAMES MACDONNELL, K.C.B.

GENERAL SIR JAMES MACDONNELL, who died on the 15th inst., was a British soldier of high merit and distinction. He entered the Army in 1795; soon, while in the Coldstream Guards, he took part in the expedition to Naples and Calabria in 1805 and 1806, and subsequently pursued a brilliant military career in Portugal, Spain, France, and Flanders. It was at the battle of Waterloo, however, that Macdonnell won his brightest honours. He was then a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Guards, and was in the second brigade of the First Division, under General Sir J. Byng, now Field Marshal the Earl of Strafford. On the eve of the 18th of June it was decided that Lieut.-Colonel Macdonnell, with the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards, should have charge of the buildings of Hougoumont while Lord Saltoun should hold the orchard and the wood. The firm retaining of the position by Macdonnell and Saltoun against the impetuous and almost overwhelming force of the French; their own intrepid attacks, too, on the enemy at that important point, formed a brilliant episode of the battle, and are now matters of history. Colonel Macdonnell was wounded in the struggle. He received the earnest approbation of the Duke of Wellington. Macdonnell was created a K.C.H. in 1837, and a K.C.B. in 1838. He became a General in 1854. He had, in addition to the Waterloo medal, the gold medal for Maida, and the silver war medal and four clasps for Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and the Nive. He was also decorated with the order of Maria Theresa, and was a Knight (4th class) of St. Vladimir. From February, 1849, he held the Colonelcy of the 71st (Highland) Regiment of Foot. General Macdonnell was of the famous family of Macdonnell of Glengarry, which has flourished in Scotland from time immemorial, and of which almost every generation has produced at least one warrior. He was the third son of Duncan Macdonnell of Glengarry, and brother of James Ranaldson Macdonnell, Esq., the present representative of the house. The General's place of birth was the family seat in Inverness-shire.

### MAJOR-GENERAL EVERARD.

MAJOR-GENERAL MATHIAS EVERARD, C.B. and K.H., died the 20th ult., at his residence at Southsea. This gallant and distinguished officer was born at Ramalstown, county Meath, the 1st May, 1790, and commenced his military career as an Ensign in the 2nd, or Queen's Royal, Regiment, in 1804. Two years afterwards he was selected to lead the forlorn hope at Monte Video, the party under his command on that occasion consisting of thirty-two men, non-commissioned officers and private—of whom twenty-two were either killed or wounded. Awarded, for this brilliant act, obtained a company in the 14th Regiment in April, 1807, was presented with a sword by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, and had given him the freedom of the city of Dublin. Captain Everard was, in 1809, with the 2nd battalion of the 14th, in the expedition to Walcheren, and was at the siege of Flushing, when the two Bank companies of the 14th, one of which he commanded, stormed and carried a Dutch intrenchment, capturing one gun and thirteen prisoners, and establishing a lodgment within musket-shot of the walls of the town; the regiment, and the flank companies in particular, were publicly thanked. The same year of this achievement Everard was at the Battle of Corunna. He, in 1817, commanded the 14th Regiment at the siege and capture of Hatras. He was also in the Pindarrie and Mahratta wars in 1817 and 1818. He became a Major in 1821. In 1826 he commanded the 14th Regiment at the siege and storming of Bhurtpore. His effective valour there was strongly lauded in Lord Combermere's despatch; and he was particularly mentioned in the divisional orders of Major-General Sir T. Reynell. For his conduct at Bhurtpore, Everard was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel on the 19th January, 1826, and he was created a C.B. He became a K.H. in 1831; was made Colonel on the 23rd Nov., 1841; and Major-General on the 11th June, 1851. He had a second conferment of honours in 1854, when he was appointed a K.C.B., and £200 a year as a reward for distinguished services. Major-General Everard, who in private life was remarkable for his benevolent disposition and his munificent charities, is succeeded in his large estates in Ireland by his brother, the Rev. George Everard, of Ramalstown, in the county Meath.



### LADY ASHBURTON.

THE RIGHT HON. HARRIET MARY, LADY ASHBURTON, died at Paris on the 4th instant. Her Ladyship was the elder daughter of George John, sixth Earl of Sandwich, by his wife Louisa, daughter of Armar, first Earl of Belmore; and was married the 12th April, 1823, to the Right Hon. William Bingham Baring, second Baron Ashburton. Her Ladyship had but one child, a son who died when an infant. Lady Ashburton has for the last thirty years, enjoyed a prominent position in the fashionable society of London. The hospitality of Lord and Lady Ashburton, at their residences, Bath House and the Grange, has long been proverbial; and Lady Ashburton was ever admired for her brilliant wit, singular good sense, solid information, and for her high spirit of restitude and benevolent disposition. The memory of her talents, and her many private virtues will not soon pass away.

### ADMIRAL LORD WILLIAM FITZROY, K.C.B.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD WILLIAM FITZROY, Admiral of the White, and a Knight Commander of the Bath, was the third son of Augustus Henry, third Duke of Grafton, by his second wife, Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. He was born the 1st June, 1782, and married, in 1816, Georgiana, second daughter of Thomas Raikes, Esq., by whom (who survives him) he leaves a son and two daughters. Admiral Lord William Fitzroy entered the Royal Navy in 1795. He commanded the *Æolus* frigate in Sir Richard Strachan's action in 1805, and at the reduction of Martinique. He was, in 1809, appointed to the *Macedonia* frigate on the Lisbon station. In 1811 his Lordship had to undergo much annoyance, and to be subject to temporary blame. He was, on a charge of having put the Master of his vessel in irons, dismissed the service. This man, however, was subsequently tried for contempt of his Lordship, and found guilty: he was expelled the Navy, and rendered incapable of serving again. The August of the same year saw Lord William restored to his rank. He became Admiral of the White in 1853. His Lordship died at East Sheen, on the 13th inst. His only son, Francis Horatio Fitzroy, born in 1826, married, in 1849, Gertrude, second daughter of Lord Feversham, and has a family.

### J. DIXON, ESQ.

JOHN DIXON, Esq., who died at his seat, Knells, near Carlisle, on the 7th inst., was a magistrate of Cumberland, and was High Sheriff of that county in 1838. He was twice Mayor of Carlisle, and was elected M.P. for the same city in 1847. His remains were followed to the grave by the Corporation of Carlisle and by five or six thousand of the inhabitants—all the shops being closed on the occasion. Mr. Dixon was the head of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the kingdom, which employs about five thousand people in the spinning, dyeing, and weaving of cotton. Mr. Dixon, who was born the 26th October, 1785, married, the 22nd November, 1814, Mary Tirzah, daughter of Captain Stordy, of the 31st Regiment, by whom he leaves three sons and four daughters: two of the latter are married, viz., Mrs. Charles William Thompson, and Mrs. James Robert Grant.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl Amherst, G.C.H., has been proved in London under £140,000 personalty. The Right Hon. Alexander Keith, of Ravelston, £6000; Sir Charles William Taylor, Bart., of Holycombe, Sussex, £120,000; Lieut.-General Sir N. Thorn, C.B., K.H., £35,000; Richard Wodehouse, Esq., Gloucester-place, Portman-square, £45,000; David Morgan, Esq., Bishopsgate-street, £40,000.

TESTIMONIAL.—To the Rev. Alfred Newton, on leaving the curacy of Red Marley, Worcestershire—a handsome clock, and a purse containing twenty sovereigns, from the parishioners, and also a surplice and sermon case, from the Sunday school children.

The Rev. Dr. Halley, of Manchester, has accepted an invitation to become President of the New College, London, as successor to the late Rev. Dr. Harris.

Her Majesty's yacht is under pressing orders to be got ready for sea, as the Queen will shortly make several marine excursions.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE present Prime Minister has been so long a director of diplomacy that his secretiveness extends to every one of his acts. No one was in the least aware when he appeared at the bar of the House of Commons on Monday last that he was about to do more than hand in some Parliamentary paper, as is the manner of Government officials; and even when he said that he had a Message from her Majesty it was supposed that it related to anything rather than the announcement of the marriage of the Princess Royal. This, it seems, was the subject on which a Privy Council had met on the previous Saturday; and, with regard to which that mysterious and mythical institution, the Court newsman, had been unusually reserved. Of course members took off their hats and sat in decorous attitudes to listen to the very insinuating address which conveyed to them that the moment was come which was to test one of the pledges at the hustings that was more eagerly demanded of them than any other. They had to consider the question of dowering the eldest daughter of the Queen, herself a Queen "in posse." The silence at the end of the Message was awful. As to a cheer, if any member had a notion in his mind that it would be becoming to employ that chartered ebullition of sympathy with a matter before the House, the half-born ejaculation stuck in his throat; and every man seemed to wish to ask his neighbour, "Look I as pale, Sir, as the rest?" It was the refinement of cruelty in Lord Palmerston to generalise the matter so decidedly as he did, and to keep members in suspense until Friday as to the sum which they were to be called on to vote.

There have been great Houses at the Parliamentary performances of the last few days. The Lords have actually assembled in something like numbers: and the Lord Chancellor has had the merit of bringing together a much larger collection of the episcopacy than was brought together even on the occasion of the vote on the justice and necessity of the Chinese war. In truth, one evening the right reverend benches, as they are oddly enough called, were so full that the Bishop of Oxford could not find a place except on the very back row, which is by no means the fitting position of so distinguished an ornament, physically and mentally, of the prelacy. The prevalence of new memberdom in the Commons is apparent in the packed appearance of the House for the greater part of every evening, and in the numbers which figure in the divisions. To do the new members justice, they are fast getting into the ways of the place, and except a tendency to doubt the propriety of wearing their hats, which is apparent in the unusual number of bare heads which a glance at the House, when in full conclave, will discover, they are becoming undistinguishable, and, generally speaking, are acquiring the air peculiar to the units of our collective Legislative wisdom. Let it be also said that there are already symptoms of the development of individual boredom, which is one of the characteristics of the House at all times. The last election cleared off several of the most special of the class who possess that accomplishment; but there is little doubt that the vacancies their elimination by their constituencies created will be soon filled up. Indeed, there is one honourable gentleman who promises great things in that line; and who seems to have taken Mr. Chisholm Anstey for his model; holding out hopes that he will speak on every debate, more for every possible sort of return, and keep every debate, more for every possible sort of return, and keep the House dividing at all sorts of terrible hours in the morning. A better test of the readiness of adaptation of the neophytes to the customs, tastes, and habits of the House could not be given than the fact that on the night when the Oaths Bill was introduced, they rose *en masse* and rushed to the door when Mr. Newdegate began to speak. Now if this was not instinct, or intuition, it showed considerable powers of perception and a due appreciation of the fitness of things very creditable to a new Parliament. The bill in question brought back the absent chiefs Lord John Russell was in his place, and Mr. Gladstone reappeared; but took no part in the matter in hand except to yawn very decidedly when Lord John was making his, on the whole, pointed and telling little speech: the main hits in which were a little too severe on the rather Asiatic personal appearance of Sir F. Thesiger, who leads the crusade against the de-christianising principle of the bill which the Government have separated from their grand coming measure of Reform. To be sure, Sir Frederick did tempt a retort, from the very significant manner in which he hinted that the Prime Minister may at some time or the other have known what it was to feel pressure from members of the Jewish persuasion; which, after all, was rather a playing with edged tools on the part of the hon. and learned member.

Then, again, a spirit of aptitude and disposability was displayed by the new House in running away from that part of the discussion on Ministers' Money which lingered weakly with Mr. Napier, and rumbled like muffled thunder with Mr. Whitside, and which exemplified the enforced resignation to his fate of an ex-Minister in the speech of Mr. Horsman who, sitting no longer on the Treasury bench, revelled in the notion that his last act as Irish Secretary, was a Parthian dart shot true into the very centre of his political enemies. There was a most admired docility in the manner in which the supporters of the Government answered to the whip of the Secretary to the Treasury, and came in crowds to hear the curt, crisp speech of the Premier, which wound up the debate; and in which he did not condescend to argue, but pointed to the ready host behind him, and flung his *sic volo sic jubeo* into the face of the Opposition, waiting to be discomfited.

Every one knows that there are two phases in the inner life of the House of Commons—two sorts of requirements which bring out two sorts of men, as a general rule—only a few showing capability for adaptation to both. Debating the principles of bills is one thing—dealing practically with their details in Committee is another. The time is yet young to expect any development of new membership in the first named department of their vocation; but the Committees on the Transportation Bill, and on the Naval Estimates, have shown that there is every likelihood of the novices turning out in many cases quite up to their work. The short, easy, conversational style of speaking in Committee is good practice for the Parliamentary aspirant; especially as he is not so alarmed at the aspect of the Chairman of Committees, sitting at the table with a natural head of hair and a more or less well-made frock-coat, as he is at the awful presence of the Speaker, canopied, enthroned, and uttering his oracular *dicta* from the depths of a full-bottomed wig; besides which the mace is out of sight, under the table, and the Serjeant-at-Arms generally asleep while the House is in Committee. Some of the notices of motion, too, which have been given by new members are not without indications of there being something in them. On the whole, though somewhat early to indulge in vaticination, one is inclined to think that the new House of Commons will not fail in comparison with its predecessors as a legislative assembly although, perhaps, that is not the most tremendous praise in the world.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

(*Continued from page 505.*)

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—On the motion of Sir F. BARING, a return was ordered specifying the sums already expended upon the improvements in St. James's Park, together with an estimate of the further outlay necessary to complete the proposed works, of the Parliamentary vote sanctioning this expenditure, and of any correspondence that may have passed between the Treasury and the Board of Works on the subject.

The Registration of Leases (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Mr DUNLOP.

The Industrial Schools Bill was committed *pro formâ*, after some conversation, for the purpose of incorporating some amendments, and ordered to be reprinted.

JUDGMENTS EXECUTION BILL.—The discussion in Committee on this bill was opposed by Mr. BLAND, on the ground that many Irish members were unavoidably absent. He moved that the Chairman should at once report progress; but on a division the House agreed to go on with the bill by a majority of 187 to 30—157. The successive clauses of the measure were then moved, its opponents challenging a division, after debate, upon each, but being always defeated by large majorities. So much time was, however, consumed in this process, that while clause 7 was under discussion the clock pointed at a quarter to six, and further progress was necessarily suspended.

The Rural Ales Amendment Bill was read a second time.

Leave was given to Mr. T. DUNCOMBE to bring in a bill to facilitate registration for the elective franchise in England and Wales.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

This being Ascension Day, their Lordships did not meet.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Lord Elphinston and three other members took their oaths and their seats.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.—The LORD ADVOCATE, in reply to Viscount Melgund, said that want of time would prevent him from introducing in the present Session a measure of National Education in Scotland; but he hoped he should be able to do so in the next Session of Parliament.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—Sir C. WOOD, in reply to Major Wortley, said steps had been taken to keep as many of the troops in China on board ship as possible, with a view to the preservation of their health.

ELECTION PETITIONS. Petitions were presented against the returns at the late elections for the following places:—viz., Maldon, Lanark (county), Weymouth, Bridport, Ipswich (two petitions), Saltash, Bargh, Clare, Dreghiech, Sligo, Huntingdon (county) two petitions; Honiton, and Athlone. The petitions were ordered to be referred to the Committee on General Elections.

#### SHIPPING DUES AT DUBLIN.

Mr. VANCE asked for a Committee of the whole House, with the view of moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal certain duties on ships entering the port of Dublin, and other imposts affecting its trade and commerce.

Mr LOWE said the circumstances under which the dues were levied in Dublin were so peculiar that the Government felt it their duty to resist the introduction of the proposed measure. They amounted to about £3000 a year, which was appropriated to the purposes of the Consolidated Fund in return for an expenditure of £25,000 on the part of the Government for the construction of Kingstown pier and harbour. In addition to this, the Government paid £2500 a year to the bailast commissioners there as compensation. To leave, then, the payment of this sum incumbent upon the Government, while depriving them of the £3000 a year dues, would be a great act of injustice.

Mr GREGAN charged the right hon. gentleman with having given an unfair history of the case; and entered into a statement with the view of showing how injurious these dues were to the trade of Dublin, and that the right hon. gentleman was acting in respect to Dublin most inconsistently with those general principles regarding shipping dues which he had before enunciated.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER concurred in the views expressed by his right hon colleague on this subject, and said that such a bill as was proposed would amount to a repudiation of an honest debt.

Mr. F. FRENCH and Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON supported the motion of the hon. member for Dublin.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government would have no objection to take the matter into their consideration when they were introducing a general measure on the subject (Laughter).

Mr DISRAELI expressed his surprise at the course which the Government took on this subject; and, without entering into the merits of the proposed measure, he hoped that they would not refuse the hon. member for Dublin the usual courtesy of permitting him to introduce his bill.

The House having divided, the motion was negatived by a majority of 253 against 133.

#### MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

Mr. SPOONER then brought forward his motion, "That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Act for the Endowment of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights and interests. The hon. member disclaimed any wish or intention to interfere with the religious principles of any sect or denomination, and said that nothing but an imperative sense of duty would have induced him to undertake the present task. He knew that he was pursuing a course that was very disagreeable to a large portion of the House, including a number of those gentlemen with whom he generally acted, and for whom he entertained the highest respect (Hear, hear); but it was his conscientious conviction that this Protestant state was guilty of a grievous sin in contributing to support a religion which it declared by a solemn oath to be damnable and idolatrous. Having recapitulated his usual arguments, the hon. gentleman concluded by making his motion.

Mr BAYNHAM seconded the motion.

A short conversation then took place, which was confined to the following members—Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Gilpin, General Thompson, and Mr. Scholefield.

A division immediately followed, when the numbers were—For Mr. Spooner's motion, 91; against, 125: majority against Mr Spooner, 34.

#### FRAUDULENT BREACHES OF TRUST.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved for leave to bring in a bill to make fraudulent breaches of trust criminally liable. He explained the difficulties by which the case was encompassed, and which, he warned the House, would require its most serious consideration in order to legislate safely on the subject. The hon. and learned gentleman in the course of his speech stated he was resolved without loss of time to institute a prosecution in the case of the Royal British Bank, and to ascertain if the law in its present state was not strong enough to deal with the guilty parties in that case.

Mr MALINS expressed his gratification that the hon. and learned gentleman had resolved to deal with this very important subject.

In reply to Mr. Napier, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he proposed that the bill should extend to Ireland.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

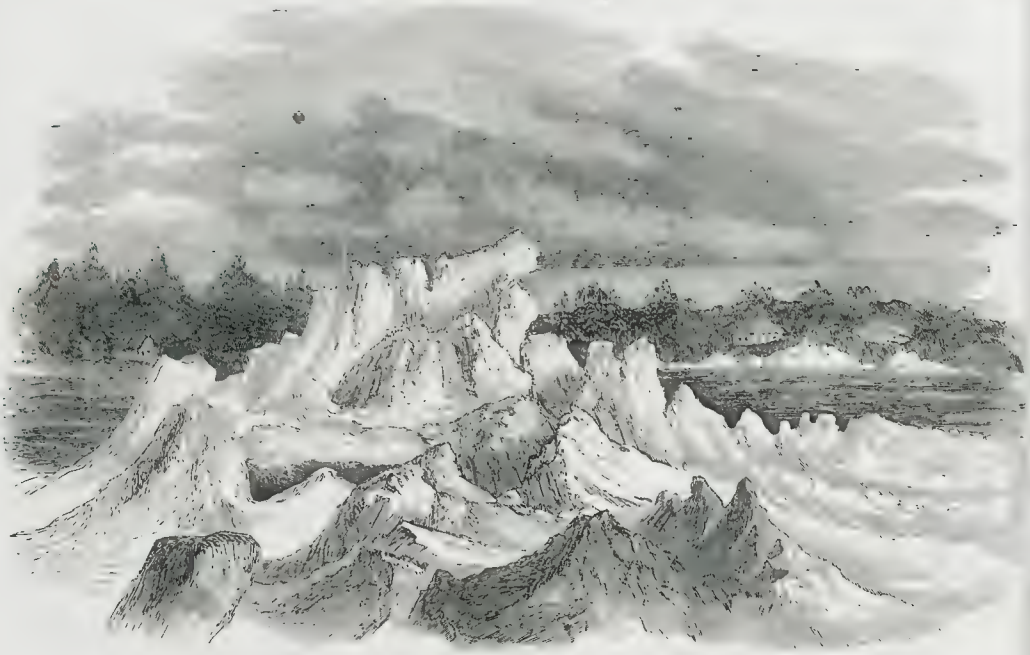
#### WINDING UP OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act 7 and 8 Vict., facilitating the winding up of the affairs of unsuccessful joint-stock Companies unable to meet their pecuniary engagements; and also the Joint-stock Companies Winding-up Acts of 1848 and 1849. The object of the bill was to provide a remedy for such cases as that of the British Bank, when the state of the law which allowed a multiplicity of actions against individual shareholders had led to the bankruptcy of a large number, to the flight of another large portion, and to the conveyance of their property to friends on the part of others without any corresponding benefit to the creditors. To effect this he proposed that the creditors of an insolvent company should be called together by advertisement, and that they should then appoint certain persons to represent them, who should have the power to accept compromises, and the Court should have power to protect the shareholders who might give security that they will pay their share of any arrangement that may have been come to with the representatives of the creditors.

After a brief conversation, leave was given to bring in the bill.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—On Monday last petitions were presented complaining of the elections for Oxford, Athlone, Tewkesbury, Sligo, Lanark, Totnes, and Bury. At the previous sitting in the early part of the day three new petitions were issued. Two electors of Maidstone presented a petition against the return for that borough of Mr. Barnard Hope and Captain Scott. The petitioners allege bribery, treating, and intimidation against the sitting members. Two electors of Sunderland petitioned against the return of Mr. George Hudson, on the ground of want of property qualification. Mr. George Montagu Warren Peacocke, the defeated candidate at Maldon, has petitioned against the return of Mr. Thomas Sutton Western, on the ground of bribery, treating, and corruption. The recognisances of the petition of Colonel G. Gore Ouseley Higgins against the return of Mr. Moore for Mayo have been reported as unobjectionable, and that petition will consequently be the first tried.

Mdlle. Rachel has arrived at Marseilles from Egypt in improved health. The famous tragedienne goes to Cannes.



ICE HEAP FORMED NEAR THE OFFICERS BARRACKS, AT FREDERICTON.

## BREAKING UP OF THE ICE IN THE ST. JOHN RIVER, FREDERICTON.

The past winter and the breaking up of the ice in the rivers in the British North American colony of New Brunswick, have been attended with circumstances of unusual interest—the most striking of which an obliging Correspondent at Fredericton has enabled us to present to our readers in the accompanying Illustrations. The climate rather resembles that of the countries along the southern shores of the Baltic than that of England. At the end of December or beginning of January the frost, which frequently is felt before, but only at intervals, becomes continual, and lasts to the end of March or the middle of April. The rivers generally break up about that time, so that the winter may be considered to last four months.

The breaking of the ice is always a circumstance of much interest: its appearance and general effect attract the attention of the lover of nature; the barrier of the long and rigorous winter is removed, and the navigation is opened for the plying of the small boats which are employed in the merchant service, affording greater facility for the communication with the port of St. John, and conveyance of goods to Woodstock and the Grand Falls, a distance of upwards of 130 miles from the city of Fredericton.

This year the winter has been of unusual severity. After six months' duration of extreme cold, when the thermometer varied from 10 to 33 deg. below zero, a greater degree of anxiety prevailed among the inhabitants, as from the quantity of snow in the woods and the solidity of the great body of ice in the river fears were entertained that a freshet would lay the town under contribution and swamp the buildings on the different landings—the low position of Fredericton rendering them subject to such disasters at each inundation.

About 11th April the ice gave notice, by moving on the shores (and by noises occasioned by the opening of fissures), that the work of dissolution was in progress. The course having been interrupted by what is termed a "jam," the water rose several feet along the roads. The sleigh roads, marked by trees planted in the ice, to the opposite shore were passable with safety even after the margin of the river had given way, and the country people were enabled to cross until the moment the general mass had moved downwards. The first indication of damage was the destruction of a storehouse at the steam-boat wharf, and ploughing of the banks in its immediate neighbourhood. The entire destruction of the York Hotel was looked for as inevitable. The building was immediately vacated—being blockaded on the river side by blocks of ice.

On the night of the 13th the inhabitants of Fredericton were startled by the cry of fire, and the roaring noise occasioned by the great rush of ice which was driven with force by the current, and which in its passage threatened the destruction of every opposing obstacle. In the confusion, din, and the darkness of the night it was difficult to foresee

FRONT OF A HOUSE DESTROYED BY ICE, AT FREDERICTON.

STOREHOUSE CARRIED AWAY BY THE ICE AT FREDERICTON.

result. The alarm of fire proved to be occasioned by the overthrow two-storied dwelling-house at the upper end of the town. The riven with irresistible violence, broke into the basement story, completely away the lower story, and moved the whole house; ing a pile of ruins and heaps of ice-slabs, varying from four to ty feet piled up to some extent, and giving the idea as seen in Plant's Causeway, and forming the most beautiful natural masonry enable—the removal of which, to recover the property buried in uins, required the utmost exertion to even partially clear away. suddenness of the submersion of the basement and lower stories ely gave the families in the building time to escape with life. the first of the Illustrations is shown a vast heap of the blocks of riven into this form by the force of the flood In the next scene front of a house destroyed by the ice, by which the two lower s have been entirely carried away. In the third Engraving is the scene of destruction fronting the York Hotel, when the storehouse was carried away and the gas-lamp torn down. The fourth shows the rear of the house at the upper end of the town.

THE COMET.—The continuance of the cold weather (says the *New York Courier*) suggests an extraordinary cause, and it is found in the approach of the comet. In St. Louis, where they have been much troubled by the dreariness of the season, special attention has been given to the movements of the celestial vagrant. Correspondents of the newspapers in that city—gentlemen, we are assured, deep in mathematical and astronomical lore—have narrowly watched the celestial vagrant, and have given the results of their observations to the public. One of them, "Vernatus," so long ago as Nov. 9th, 1856, noticed the coming of the unwelcome visitor, and, "by way of fortifying the minds of the people against fear," reminded them that it was only Halley's comet of 1763. This writer's views are not so luminous as the focus of the comet, but they are novel, and "important if true":—"The near approach of this planet in embryo will influence our planet, perhaps the entire solar system. It will be attracted by the sun, and then repelled by it; it will both attract and repel the planets of the solar system, and *appear* to create disorder, confusion. But have no fears. *It can neither attract, nor be attracted, so as to come in contact with any of the heavenly bodies.* The *most* it can do to any of the planets (ours not excepted) will be, to *change the currents* of their electrical envelopes. This will have a tendency to give us the warmest or coldest winter (should the comet appear soon) experienced since 1763. Should the earth's electricity be attracted or repelled to either pole, the temperate zones will enjoy an unusual degree of mildness: on the other hand, should the earth's electric sheen be gathered in folds nearing the equatorial regions, then indeed may we expect the most intense cold ever experienced in this climate. In either event the *disturbance* of the ocean of electricity in which the solar system floats will produce extraordinary results in atmospheric temperature, wind currents and vegetation, until the electric equilibrium shall be re-established."

DESTRUCTION OF A HOUSE BY THE ICE AT THE UPPER END OF FREDERICTON.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 24.—Sunday after Ascension Day. Queen Victoria b., 1819.
MONDAY, 25.—Sir Humphry Davy died, 1829.
TUESDAY, 26.—St. Augustine. Sir Hyde Parker died, 1854.
WEDNESDAY, 27.—King of Hanover born, 1819. Derby Day.
THURSDAY, 28.—William Pitt born, 1759.
FRIDAY, 29. Restoration of King Charles II., 1660.
SATURDAY, 30.—Oxford Term ends. Pope died, 1744.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 1857.

| Sunday. | | Monday. | | Tuesday. | | Wednesday. | | Thursday. | | Friday. | | Saturday. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A |
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 2 20 | 2 35 | 3 10 | 3 35 | 4 1 | 4 25 | 4 50 | 5 15 | 5 40 | 6 7 | 6 35 | 7 2 | 7 33 |

## ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION, MANCHESTER.

LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The following are the principal Through Communications from and to the South, in direct connection with the London-road Station, Manchester, and the Exhibition:—

DOWN TRAINS.

| | Leave | | | | | | | TO MANCHESTER. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | A.M. | | | Noon. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | |
| LONDON, Euston Station | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6.10 | 6.30 | 9.15 | 10. 0 | .. | .. | 12. 0 | 5. 0 | 8. 0 | 8.45 | |
| Oxford | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8.15 | 9.45 | .. | .. | 10.15 | 4.10 | .. | .. | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | P.M. | | | | |
| Leamington | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.35 | 8.32 | 10.45 | .. | .. | 3.30 | 6. 0 | | .. | |
| Rugby | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8. 0 | .. | 11.40 | .. | .. | 1.55 | 7.15 | .. | .. | |
| Worcester | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.54 | 8.47 | 11. 0 | .. | .. | 3.45 | 7.50 | .. | .. | |
| | | | | | A.M. | | | Noon | | | P.M. | | | | |
| Birmingham | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6. 8 | 9. 0 | 10.45 | 12. 0 | .. | .. | 12.55 | 5. 0 | 7.35 | 10.55 | .. |
| Shrewsbury | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8. 0 | .. | 12.35 | .. | .. | .. | 2. 0 | 5. 0 | 7.25 | 9. 0 | .. |
| Arrive at | | | | | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | A.M. | A.M. |
| MANCHESTER | London-road | | | | 10. 0 | 11.40 | 2.20 | 3. 5 | 4.50 | 5. 0 | 6. 0 | 8.25 | 2.45 | 5.45 | |
| | Exhibition | .. | .. | .. | 10.10 | 11.50 | 2.30 | 3.25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |

UP TRAINS.

| | Leave | | | | | FROM MANCHESTER. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | A.M | A.M | Noon. | P.M | P.M | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | P.M. | |
| MANCHESTER | Exhibition | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4. 0 | 5. 0 | 5.52 | .. | .. | |
| | London-road | .. | .. | .. | 4.24 | 9.30 | 11.15 | 12.0 | 1.30 | 4.10 | 5.10 | 5.40 | 10.24 | |
| Arrive at | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shrewsbury | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.15 | 3.20 | .. | .. | 7.25 | 9.40 | .. | 3. 5 | |
| Birmingham | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7.50 | 12.22 | 5.38 | .. | 5.47 | 7. 0 | 8. 0 | 10. 5 | 7. 0 | |
| Worcester | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10.45 | 2. 4 | .. | .. | 8.47 | .. | .. | 9. 5 | .. | |
| Bristol | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5.35 | 7.40 | .. | 9.55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Leamington | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.20 | .. | 4.55 | 8. 5 | 8.40 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Oxford | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4.35 | 3.20 | 6.30 | .. | 9.30 | .. | .. | .. | |
| London | Euston Station | .. | .. | .. | 11.0 | 3.45 | 7.30 | 7.30 | 10.5 | 9.30 | 10.45 | .. | 4.30 1st Class<br>5.30 2nd & 3rd | |

General Manager's Office, Euston Station, May, 1857. By order, MARK HUISH.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.—Mr. BEN ELACT begs respectfully to announce that, in lieu of his Annual Concert, he has made arrangements with the direction of Her Majesty's Theatre to give THREE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS Dramatic, Classical, and Miscellaneous, on WEDNESDAY MORNINGS, JUNE 10, 24, and JULY 8.—The Artists will include Mdlle Piccolomini, Mdlle Maria Spezia, Mdlle Angiolo Orsini, and Madame Alboni; Signor Antonio Giuglini, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Charles Braham, Signor Belletti, Signor Ronconi, Signor Polonini, Signor Giovanni Gardoni, Signor Ferlotti, and Valentini. Instrumental Performers: Pianoforte—Herr Clara Schumann, Miss Arabella Goddard; Messrs. Ambrose Hersford, and Lindsay Sloper; Violin—Herr Ernst and M. Prume. Violoncello Signor Piatti; Double Bass—Signor Bottesini. One portion of the Concert will be conducted by Signor Regondi, and another by Mr. Benedict, supported by the Chorus and Orchestra of that great musical establishment. The programme will include Mendelssohn's Walpurgisnacht, and a Selection from the Opera of "Lucrezia," performed for the first time in England on the stage, and other important works. Instrumental performers of the previous evening have been engaged. Full particulars will be duly announced. The performances have been fixed to commence at Two and terminate at Five o'clock.

Subscription Tickets (Transferable) for the Three Concerts—Private Boxes to hold Four Persons—Boxes Fit Tier, £6 6s.; Grand Tier, £5 5s.; First Tier, £5 5s.; Two Pair, £4 4s.; Upper Boxes, £3 3s.; Pit Stalls, £2 2s.; Pit, 15s.; Gallery Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Gallery, 5s. Prices for each Single Concert: Private Boxes to hold Four Persons—Boxes, Fit Tier, £2 2s.; Grand Tier, £1 1s.; First Tier, £1 1s.; Two Pair, £1 1s.; Upper Boxes, £1 1s. 6d.; Pit Stalls, 5s.; 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery Stalls, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. 6d. Applications for Tickets may be made at all the principal Librarians and Musicsellers; of Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square, and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUS.—Proprietors, Messrs HOWES and GINGLING

This gigantic establishment, fitted out in New York with a Staff of Eighty American Horses, leaves its Liverpool Depôt, April 18th, 1857. The Company has been selected from the principal American Amphitheatres for their talent regardless of expense, in order to present an entertainment to the public of England, hitherto unequalled. Among the most prominent features of their entry in the towns they visit will be an Allegorical Procession of Messrs. Chariot, drawn by Forty cream-coloured Horses, driven in hand by Mr. J. C. Fenton, a feat never before attempted by any other person. The Company will visit the following towns, entering in grand procession, and give two performances each day, commencing at two and half-past seven:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday, May 23, Preston | Tuesday, May 26, Burnley | Thursday, May 28, Oldham. |
| Monday, 25, Blackburn. | Wednesday, 27, Bury. | Friday, 29, Ashton. |
| | Saturday, May 30, Stockport. | |

MANCHESTER—WHIT-MONDAY, JUNE 1, 2, 3, and 4.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1857.*

An official notification in the *Berliner Staats Anzeiger*, followed by statements in both Houses of the British Parliament, has made known during the week the betrothal of the Princess Royal of Great Britain, and, in right of her father, Duchess of Saxony, to his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William, nephew of the present King of Prussia, and son of the heir apparent to the Prussian throne. The event will excite in the minds of the people of Great Britain the same affectionate loyalty which was expressed with such graceful unanimity by all parties in the British Legislature, and has already been hailed by the Protestant people of Prussia with a satisfaction closely bordering upon enthusiasm. At the time at which we write no notification has been made of the amount of provision which Parliament will be called upon to make for the Princess in this important crisis of her life; but, whatever differences of opinion may be called into existence on this point, the generous British people, heavily taxed as they are, will cordially approve of a liberal allowance. The degree of liberality will be a subject for discussion; but the people recognise so fully in her Majesty the possession of the economic and household virtues, and are so grateful for the noble example which she has set in all the relations of life, that they will be far more inclined to be liberal than to be niggardly on such an occasion. The question, however, is one which concerns Prussia as well as Great Britain; and the heir to that flourishing monarchy will, probably, find it as consistent with his public dignity as with his personal feelings to depreciate any allowance which would seem to make him appear, in the eyes of his own people as well as in those of the country men and country-women of his future Queen, to be a pensioner upon the bounty of a foreign country. The numerous progeny with which Heaven has blessed the Queen of England affords so many securities for the lineal transmission of the British Crown in the male line that it may perhaps appear ungracious to hint that, when British Princesses marry the heirs to Continental thrones, it would be politic to exclude them and their children from the chances, which might otherwise be theirs, of succession to the British Crown. Yet we scarcely think such exclusion unnecessary. If the direct male descendants of her Majesty should fail, and the right of succession should descend to the female line, it would be unfortunate, and might lead to many troubles, if the heir to the British Crown should happen to be at the same time King of Prussia or Emperor of Austria or Russia. The proud kingdom of England could not tolerate the idea of being an appanage to any of the powerful monarchies of the Continent; and it should be the business of a wise Legislature to guard against such a danger, however remote it may appear. By a policy which many sensible and loyal people think to be unwise, if not unnatural, the Princesses of England are forbidden to marry among their own countrymen. The danger guarded against in this case is that of raising up aristocratic families too nearly related to the Crown to perform the duties of ordinary citizens; but the danger, remote, though possible, resulting from alliances with the Sovereigns of Europe ought to be guarded against with as much, or even greater, care. The time has come when the marriages of her Majesty's daughters, following in due course, the one after the other, will force this subject upon the attention of Parliament and the public; and there can be no time more propitious for its dispassionate consideration than a time when the male succession is apparently well secured in the person of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of three other Princes. This question is, in fact, a far more important one than that of dowry or allowance on which so many of the public journals have permitted themselves to indulge in extravagant and unwarranted speculations, but, as it does not so immediately touch the feelings—or rather the pockets—of the people, has been almost, if not altogether, lost sight of, except by the few advanced minds who have studied history. The satisfaction of the British people at the severance of their political and dynastic connection with Hanover was great and well founded. That connection led the nation into many difficulties, dangers, and expenses, from the effects of which it is still suffering. If true wisdom consists in being warned by the experience of the past, true wisdom should dictate to the Legislature at the present time the necessity of avoiding the recurrence of similar entanglements; which, in such a case as that of Prussia, or any other leading State of Europe, would be far worse than with a small State like Hanover. For considerably up wards of a century the question has not arisen; but, having arisen in 1857, it must be fairly met and duly considered.

MR. DISRAELI has favoured a portion of the electors of South Buckinghamshire with an eloquent exposition of his opinions on things in general. Before proceeding into Buckinghamshire on this errand, Mr. Disraeli had a short interview, at two o'clock in the morning, with a "very great personage" unnamed—doubtless Lord Derby—who somewhat irreverently expressed to Mr. Disraeli his surprise at what he could possibly have to say to the farmers of Newport Pagnell. Though fresh from the presence of the "great personage," Mr. Disraeli, nevertheless, felt that he, the Commoner, was greater than the Peer who had received "all that the favour of the Sovereign and the confidence of the people could bestow upon him in his distinguished career," but had never received the greater honour of representing Bucks. With a due sense of the superior dignity derivable from this circumstance, Mr. Disraeli, thus standing as it were on the summit of earthly glory, favoured his admiring listeners with a discourse embracing the important subjects of agricultural prosperity, the influx of Californian and Australian gold, Parliamentary reform, the British Constitution, the Established Church, and the state of parties in the new House of Commons. It was, however, only on the subject of Parliamentary reform that Mr. Disraeli said anything very pertinent. The public will learn that Mr. Disraeli, contrary to expectation, has not prepared a Parliamentary Reform Bill of his own. Although he has evidently studied the subject, and is resigned to the unpleasant necessity of seeing it discussed, Mr. Disraeli thinks it remarkable—and wrong—that, at a time when the great body of the people is prosperous and satisfied, the country should hear of great impending innovations in our political institutions. We, in common with the public, have heard of impending changes; but we have not heard on any authority that these changes are, as Mr. Disraeli states, to be "great." Certainly neither Lord Palmerston nor Lord John Russell, who are the only great leaders of the Reform party that we know of, now that Mr. Disraeli has renounced the title, has announced any innovations in our representative system, or the constitution of Parliament, that can be called "great." On the contrary, as Mr. Disraeli admits, in a later portion of his speech, the Prime Minister has merely announced his intention to bring in a Parliamentary Reform Bill next year, "leaving it to public opinion in the interval to give a tone as to what the character of the measure may be." If the changes are to be great the public must demand them; and what they demand they will doubtless obtain. We very much question, however, if public opinion will go the length to which Mr. Disraeli would lead it. While deprecating change, he insists upon changes, if any are to be made at all, which are far wilder and more extravagant than any which Lord Palmerston or Lord John Russell would think of advocating. Mr. Disraeli finds on a careful, and, we have no doubt, a fair and accurate, study of the electoral statistics of England and Wales, that the counties only return one member to Parliament for every 67,883 inhabitants, while the boroughs return one member for every 22,384 inhabitants. He would, it appears, reform this inequality, either by increasing the county representation about threefold, leaving the borough representation as it stands; or, he would leave the county representation as it is, and diminish the number of borough members by two-thirds. But while Mr. Disraeli would thus increase the influence of what he persists in calling the landed interest—as if, after the establishment and complete success of Free-trade, there could be any difference of interest between town and country, or between manufactures and agriculture—he would especially oppose the increase of the agricultural constituencies, as proposed by Mr. Locke King. "It is impossible," he says, "that any sane man can conceive the project to increase the county constituencies." In shorter parlance, Mr. Disraeli would give the existing constituencies for the rural districts threefold the political power which they at present possess, and would not permit any introduction of fresh blood among them, even from their own class. We imagine that a Reform Bill on Mr. Disraeli's basis would, if there were any chance of its being carried, or even seriously proposed, be as distasteful to the agricultural as to the urban and manufacturing population. The quarrel between Trade and Spade is at an end, and the promoters of the new Reform Bill will not, we may be certain, seek to revive it by invidious distinctions between borough and county, or between one form of productive industry which manufactures food, and another form which manufactures cloth or iron. Though there are many rotten boroughs, Whig as well as Tory, which might well be disfranchised, with a transference of their members to such counties as may, on Mr. Disraeli's showing, be inadequately represented under the present system, it is not so much the redistribution of the franchise as the extension of the suffrage which the country expects. The admission into the full rights of citizenship of many educated, industrious, and exemplary persons who are now excluded, is the first thing needful; and this modicum of Reform, as we gather from Mr. Disraeli's speech, is the very thing that he is not only unprepared to grant, but that which he would most strenuously oppose. Mr. Disraeli, however, deserves credit for having drawn public attention to the subject of Reform, and for having placed before the country his statistics and his arguments. Although he has been somewhat self-contradictory in deprecating change at one moment, and suggesting very wild changes at another, it is desirable that men in his eminent position should from time to time stir up the public mind to discussions on the true principles of the new Reform Act which has become inevitable. It is far better that these principles should be discussed before the country has been goaded, as it was the last time, to the very brink of a Revolution. It is just because the people are prosperous and contented at the present time that the present time is particularly opportune for the consideration not only of the borough and county franchise, but of all the other questions inseparable from Parliamentary Reform;—such as the extension of the franchise, the protection of the Ballot, and the expediency of shortening the duration of Parliaments. Mr. Disraeli's speech is a challenge to the Liberal party. It is none the worse, but much the better, for being a good-humoured one, and will certainly be taken up by many competent and earnest gladiators. It is like the Irishman's coat—which was purposely ira led through the fair by its owner that some one might tread upon it, and bring the wholesome shillelahs into play. Will Lord John Russell, or any other eminent Reformer, be good enough to put his foot upon it?

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

THE ROYAL VISIT TO MANCHESTER.—The Queen and Prince Albert on their approaching visit to the Art-Treasures Exhibition, arrive to be the guests of the Earl of Ellesmere, at Worsley Hall, near Manchester. The fact is, the noble Earl is in too weak a state of health to entertain the Queen at his patrimonial inheritance, but he has placed his princely seat entirely at the disposal of her Majesty during the Queen's visit to that part of the province. None of the Earl of Ellesmere's household will attend on the Royal party, in consequence of the lamented demise of the late Earl placing them in mourning; and all the duties during the visit of the Queen and suite, will be discharged by her Majesty's own servants. There is no truth in the rumour which has gained currency that the Queen and Prince Albert will visit the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Trentham, the ducal seat, in Staffordshire.

PLAIN SPEAKING.—The Earl of Orford, in reply to an application made to him by the secretary of the Norwich Bible Society, to take the chair at their meeting, writes as follows: "Sir,—I am surprised and annoyed at the contents of your letter—surprised because my well-known character should have exempted me from such an application, and annoyed, because it obliges me to have this communication with you. I have long been addicted to the gaming-table; I have taken to the turf; I fear I frequently blaspheme—have never distributed religious tracts. All this you well know, and to your society; notwithstanding which you think me a fit person for your president. God forgive your hypocrisy. I would rather live in the land of sinners than with such saints.—I am, sir, &c. (signed) OXFORD."—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

MR. MACDOUGALL OF THE ROYAL TARTAN WAREHOUSE.—We have great pleasure in calling public attention to a presentation of plate and a public dinner given to Mr. Macdougall, Inverness, by some of the leading merchants in Glasgow. Business was not always so prosperous at the Royal Tartan Warehouse as, we are glad to see, it has been of late; and in 1857, from a variety of unfavourable circumstances, Mr. Macdougall had to call his affairs in the hands of his creditors. His liabilities were large but the composition offered was accepted, and Mr. Macdougall received a full discharge of the balance, amounting to nearly £6000. This sum he has since voluntarily repaid—an act which he modestly refers to as simply one of duty; but such cases are unhappily so rare that it has led to the following testimonial, recorded in our two journals, by the merchant princes of Glasgow. The plate, presented by Sir James Campbell, is of the value of £350. After the purchase of the plate, a surplus of about £50 of the money subscribed remained, and this the committee very unanimously appropriated to the purchase of a good watch for Mr. Macdougall's two daughters. On the whole there has rarely been an incident in the commercial world which, in all its circumstances and accompaniments, has been so honourable to the parties concerned, and we cordially congratulate Mr Macdougall on the highly-gratifying result.—*Inverness Courier.*

NEW CHURCH.—On Tuesday was the new church at Drake's Broughton, near Pershore, re-opened with a plot of land to serve as a burial-ground. It was consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester. The style of the architecture of the edifice is the Early Decorated; the architect, Mr. W. J. Hopkins, of Worcester.

A STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.—The stonemasons at Liverpool have adopted resolutions for an advance of wages from 27s. to 30s. per week, the shortening of the hours of labour one hour on Monday morning, and, it is said, four hours on Saturday besides the compulsory erection of sheds for the men to work in, to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. In addition to these resolutions the men adopted another, to the effect that they should require pay for the time occupied in walking to their work beyond the boundaries of the borough; but this was subsequently rescinded. A meeting of the masters was held on Saturday evening, when a deputation of the men attended. The masters wished to know whether the men would concede any point; but they resolutely refused to do so, and consequently, the men made up their minds to strike work. As this is the busy season for builders, the strike will seriously interfere with many branches of trade.

ANOTHER BANK DEFALCATION.—A good deal of excitement was caused on Saturday last in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and elsewhere, by the report that Mr. Henry Salmon, the agent for the Commercial Bank of Scotland at Falkirk, had absconded, after having made free to a large extent with the coffers of the bank. That such is the case is now not any longer a matter of doubt, and it is understood that Mr Salmon's defalcations extend to at least £50,000. The Commercial Bank, like all the other Scotch banking establishments, has a regular system of inspection of the most searching kind; but it would appear that Mr. Salmon had made free with the funds in a way which set ordinary means for detection at defiance. While drawing bills were signed or granted, a receipt in the name of the bank in the ordinary way, but applied the funds to his own use; and, as the transaction did not appear in the books of the bank, detection by the ordinary checks was impossible. He must, however, have retained a private memorandum of these unpaid receipts, so as to arrange for the payment of the interest upon them as it became regularly due. Up till this exposure Mr. Salmon was a man of high consideration in the district, took a prominent part in every public movement, and lived sumptuously. He was the oldest official connected with the Commercial Bank, having been connected with the establishment for the period of forty years. This event is likely to lead to a keen scrutiny into the condition of the branches of the Scottish banks generally, which, in the spirit of competition, have been planted far too thickly.

LUNDHILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—Since Saturday last only six more dead bodies have been recovered. Of these two were brought out on Monday, and one of them was identified as that of George Thompson, one of the leaders of the Oaks strike. One was found on Tuesday, and the other three on Wednesday, on the north side where the men are still busily engaged in clearing away the roof. An inspection of the pit was made on Tuesday by the engineers, for the purpose of laying before the jury, which was to meet on Thursday, the state of the pit up to that time, and if possible to give some idea of the cause of the terrible accident. The number of bodies recovered has now reached 101.

THE ROMANTIC ELOPEMENT.—The *South-Eastern Gazette* of Tuesday says that the reward of £100 offered for the discovery of the two young ladies who were restored to their friends by the authorities of Canterbury is ready to be paid, in accordance with the terms of the advertisement in the *Times*, the Baron Grucky de Steinturz having placed that sum in the hands of the agent, Mr. Dawson, of Pall-mall.

COMMITTAL OF BACON FOR MURDERING HIS MOTHER.—Thomas Bacon, who was tried last week for the murder of his children, has been committed for trial on the charge of having poisoned his mother with arsenic. Professor Taylor, who has analysed the contents of the stomach, &c., has found a considerable quantity of arsenic in them

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The anniversary of this society was held on Tuesday last, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Earl Granville was announced as the chairman, but the noble Lord was detained by his duties in the House of Lords; and, in his absence, the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., presided. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Among other toasts proposed, the Chairman gave "The Literature of the United Kingdom and Mr. Arthur Helps." Mr. Helps responded. Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., in an elaborate speech, proposed "The Literature of the Colonies and Mr. Justice Haliburton," who had left the turbid waves of the Atlantic to dwell on the pellucid waters of the Thames. Here, Mr. Justice Haliburton was unanimously cheered, and made an excellent speech. Mr. Thackeray proposed the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund." Whilst the Bishops and the Earls were pursuing their duties elsewhere, and were taking different sides of the question, he hoped they would show how harmonious they could be, by proposing the toast with nine times nine, in the absence of the noble Lord. At spite of all their difficulties, on looking round the room he could see nothing but an immense chorus of prosperity. On his left there were those dark faces that had greeted him under the palms of India; to his right he saw an old friend whom he had never seen till that evening (Laughter), and Colonel Hamley, who had written of the thunders of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and had written novels like one of themselves. Everything looked well for the prosperity of the society. Each of the gentlemen he would shake hands with as with old friends. If they could only have heard the speech he had prepared for another toast to which his name had been attached, they would have revelled in a luxury of eloquence such as at present they could not expect (Laughter). He heartily wished prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund. The list of subscriptions included donations of the twentieth annual donation of her Majesty £105; James Messenger, Esq., of Croydon, by bequest, £175; the Earl of Ellenborough, thirty-first annual donation, 16 guineas; the Archbishop of Dublin, eighth donation, £10 10s.; the Stationers' Company, thirty-second annual donation, £20; Mr. Thackeray, sixth donation, 16 guineas; Bishop of Lincoln, 10 guineas; Colonel Sykes, 10 guineas; Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton, 5 guineas, and 5 guineas annually; General Sir W. Williams of Kars, Bart., M.P., 3 guineas; Benj. Bond Cabbell, Esq., twenty-sixth donation, 10 guineas; Baron Rothschild, ninth donation, £10; John O'Coog, £2; Sir E. Murchison, sixth donation, 10 guineas, &c. The total amount received at the close of the evening was upwards of £1200.

PEACE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday evening in Finsbury Chapel Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P., in the chair. The abstract of the report read by the Rev. Henry Richards, the secretary, commenced by regretting that after the conclusion of the war with Russia there should have been hostilities with Persia and China, and fears of outbreaks in Italy and America. Lectures have been given and public meetings held during the past year for the benefit of the society in London and its suburbs, and in most of the principal towns in England, Wales, and Scotland. Upwards of 600,000 publications, advocating peace principles, had been put in circulation during the past year; and pamphlets, circulars, bills, and placards, showing the horrors of war and the blessings of peace, had also been circulated during the recent election in the different shires and boroughs by a separate organisation, formed for electoral purposes, for which funds had been expressly raised. The present position of the peace cause was a source of sorrow and regret to the committee, it being believed by them that a warlike and unchristian spirit was abroad; but at the same time it was believed that the cause must finally triumph, and wars cease from one end of the world to the other. The official account showed the total income for the past year to have been £1838 18s., and the total expenditure £1210 16s. 1d.; leaving a balance in favour of the society of £317 2s. 11d.

THE BROMPTON CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL.—The anniversary dinner of this institution was given on Wednesday evening, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, Lord Stanley, M.P., in the chair. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been given and duly honoured, the chairman gave the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to the Brompton Hospital." In proposing this toast the noble Lord stated that 4,5,6,0 deaths would occurred yearly in the metropolitan districts, 5600 were caused by consumption; thus, excluding infantine mortality, about one-fifth of the deaths arose from this disease. Since the establishment of this hospital it had relieved 6586 in-patients and 36,630 out-patients. Its income had in one year amounted to £19,000; but had averaged between £7000 and £8000. If the hospital were well managed, it was certainly deserving of the support of the public; and that it was well managed these and other facts stated in the report would undoubtedly prove. During the evening subscriptions were announced amounting to upwards of £1000, of which the noble chairman gave twenty guineas, and the Earl of Derby thirty guineas.

BANK-DAY PARISH BOUNS.—Thursday being Ascension-day, or Holy Thursday, the Incumbents of the metropolitan parishes, the churchwardens, and other officials, assisted by the charity-boys, who, in most cases, were the most attractive portions of the procession, in consequence of the crest with which they performed their annual beating of the bounds, regarded against the intrusion of the "profane" who would north of them the legal gentlemen have hitherto successfully resisted the Bishop of St. Dunstan's, with his faithful band of clergy and boys, forced open "the outer gates of the Temple" and requested admission, but the guards kept to their posts, and the legal citadel was impregnable. The Bishop and his retinue (as they had done many years) were entertained during an entrance, and the Templars consequently still maintain the exemption from parochial rates. The same ceremony was gone through with probably the same results at Lincoln's-inn and Gray's-inn.

CONVOCATION.—On Wednesday morning there was a formal meeting of the convocation of the province of Canterbury at Westminster. An adjournment was declared until the 10th of July.

PREVENTION OF CRIME.—On Wednesday afternoon, at St. Martin's Hall, Mr. Hodgskin delivered a lecture in which he undertook to answer the question, "What shall we do with our criminals!" The lecturer endeavoured to point out the means of preventing crime; his short answer to the above question being "Don't create them." A considerable portion of the lecture was occupied in citing instances of the force of example, and Mr. Hodgskin promised, on a subsequent occasion, to point out more in detail how this influence may be applied for the prevention of crime

POST OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.—The morning newspapers being now regarded even officially, as branches of the public service, a communication has been made to them from the Post-office, that in the evening despatches for them being contained in the Overland mails, which occasionally reach the Post-office in the evening, they will be delivered on application at the Post-office with the least possible delay, on condition that such despatches are addressed "to the Editors," and inclosed in a new envelope

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JOHN MASTERMAN.—The subscription voluntarily entered into for a testimonial to Mr. Masterman, on his retirement from the representation of the city of London, already exceeds £1100, and will, it is expected, speedily reach £2000, as many leading commercial men have signified their intention to enrol their names on the subscription list. The form of testimonial has not yet been determined upon

AWKWARD MISTAKE.—"Don't come—Too late."—Such was the message lately consigned to the electric telegraph in London, for a famous accoucheur in Edinburgh. "Don't come too late" was the message delivered. Of posted the Doctor to the English metropolis—only to learn that the "little stranger" had received its "welcome some days before his arrival

EXTENSIVE FIRES.—On Wednesday morning, about five o'clock, a fire of a very alarming nature broke out in the extensive range of premises belonging to Mr. Thomas R. Denny, sail-cloth manufacturer, Dunbridge Distillery, at Battersea. The damage done is estimated at £20,000 Fortunately Mr. Denny was insured. Another fire occurred in a turpentine store and granary shop belonging to Mr. Martin, next door to St. John Knox's Church, in Northampton-place, Green-street, Stepney. By the time the engines arrived the place and all it contained were consumed, but no dwelling was done to the church.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—On Wednesday night, about half-past eleven o'clock, a packet containing gunpowder and other explosive matter was thrown down the area of Lindsay's Quadrant Hotel, Aldersgate Street, and its explosion broke all the windows in the basement. The servant boy, who was asleep at the time, within a few feet of the window, had a narrow escape No clue to the perpetrator of the outrage has been obtained.

PRETENDED SALE OF GOVERNMENT SITUATIONS.—At Clerkenwell Police Station, last Monday, James Calill, an Admiralty messenger, and his wife, were charged with obtaining £250, on false pretences, from a gentleman of the name of Alexander Duncan, in February last. The prisoners knew Mr. Duncan sent an advertisement to the *Morning Post*, offering from £200 to £300 for a good situation, "if it could be obtained legitimately." This led to a correspondence, and he ultimately received a note signed L. G., offering him a situation of £300 a year, with an increase of £50 yearly, on condition of his payment of £250. Mr. Duncan having received a letter written on official paper, sealed with the Admiralty seal, and purporting to be signed by Mr Phinn, appointing him to a second clerk-ship in the storekeeper's department, immediately sent off Cox's bank notes to the parties who had been so kind. In February he received a letter telling him to call at 9, Gloucester-terrace, Regent's park; but, on proceeding there, he found that he had been duped, and that the house was occupied by the Earl of Hopetoun. The prisoners were remanded for further examination.

THE TOLL-REFORM MOVEMENT.—DEPUTATION TO LORD PALMERSTON.—On Wednesday afternoon a deputation, consisting of Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., Mr. Watkin, M.P., Mr. P. H. Le Breton, barrister-at-law, Mr. J. Dangerfield, Mr. Rixon, Mr. Slater, Mr. Francis Toulmin, Mr. G. Harding, Mr. A. Lanes, Mr. R. Margetson, and other gentlemen, waited upon Lord Palmerston, at Cambridge-house, for the purpose of urging upon him the adoption by the Government of a measure for the removal of all toll-gates within a radius of six miles of Charing-cross. Lord R. Grosvenor having introduced the deputation, Mr. J. E. Bradfield laid before Lord Palmerston a map in which all the toll gates near the metropolis were distinctly marked. Lord Palmerston, after asking several questions which were replied to by Mr Bradfield, said that, if he understood the object of the deputation, it was to urge the appointment of a commission to obtain the abolition of all turnpike-gates within a certain distance of London, and to throw the repair of the roads upon the parishes in fact, to provide for the repair of the roads out of a local rate. Mr. H. Ingram, M.P., said the object of the deputation was to request the noble Lord at the head of Her Majesty's Government to take measures to rid the metropolitan roads of all toll bars and gates within six miles of Charing-cross. It was a fact which had been clearly proved that every neighbourhood in which a toll-bar was placed suffered a deep injury, and that the people had to pay more for their provisions and other necessaries than was the case in other districts where the turnpikes did not exist. In France, Sweden, Norway, and in America there were no toll-gates; and as they existed in England they were a disgrace to our civilisation. A commission was appointed for the purpose of obtaining a diminution of the gates, but the result of the labours of that commission had been that the number of gates had increased from 70 to 117 (Laughter). Lord Palmerston said he supposed that the increase was to be accounted for by the additional number of side-bars in expanding neighbourhoods. Mr. Bradfield informed his Lordship that the practice was to put up side-bars at a station where there, and these boys were paid according to the amount they collected. The boys got as much as they could from the people passing through, but more frequently they got nothing at all (Laughter). The expenses of 1832 and 1856 was against multiplication of bars, and it was provided that as soon as all debts were paid the gates should be removed. The debts had long since been paid off, and yet the gates were kept up. Lord Palmerston said the subject was doubtless one of great importance, and one on which he should not like to give a hasty opinion. He should feel obliged if the members of the deputation would transmit to him, as early as possible, a written statement of facts and arguments, and he would give it his best attention. At present he could not pledge her Majesty's Government to any decided course of action with reference to the matter. The deputation thanked his Lordship for their reception, and retired

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of this benevolent institution was held at the London Tavern on Thursday Admiral Vernon Harcourt presided. From the report it appeared that the society was in the enjoyment of increasing prosperity. Through the medium of the pulpit £345 had been raised towards defraying the expense of the building fund; and during the past year a donation of 1000 francs had been received from the Emperor of the French, and £50 from Miss Nightingale. The report was adopted; and after proceedings, which were very interesting, terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—The anniversary of this very meritorious society was held on Wednesday at Highbury Barn, when there was a numerous attendance of the friends of the institution in the number exceeding 600 The gentlemen who supported the chairman, Mr. T. Bass, M.P., were Sir J. Duke, M.P., Mr. R. Hanbury, M.P., Mr. A. S. Ayrton, M.P., Mr. E. James, Q.C., &c. There are at present 142 inmates in the asylum, and during the period of twenty seven years the trade and their friends and connections have contributed upwards of £30,000 to provide an asylum for the reception and comfort of the less fortunate members of their particular calling. A report was read by Mr. Thomas Jones, the secretary, which in substance set forth the facts stated, and announced that the amount of the subscription during the evening was £3585.

CALEDONIAN BALL.—This grand annual festival has been arranged to take place on Friday, the 19th of June. The lady patronesses are now in town, and have already announced their meetings preliminarily to the 6th, which, as usual, will take place at Willis's Rooms.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday last was 1060; of which 514 were deaths of males, 546 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the same week corresponding with last week was 1046; but as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, it is necessary for comparison that the average should be raised in proportion to the increase, in which case it will become 1151. It appears that the number of persons who died last week was less by 100 than would have died if the average rate of mortality had prevailed. As a result which must be accepted as proof of a favourable condition of the public health. In the present returns are the deaths of six nonagenarians a man 90 years of age, a woman 92 years, a man 93 years, a man and a woman 94 years, and a woman who died in the Merchant Taylors' Almshouses at Lee at the age of 97 years. Last week the births of 853 boys and 803 girls—in all 1656 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1623

## THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 26, 1857

| In | Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Dew Point at 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb at 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb at 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind. | Amt. of Cloud (0–10) | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 14 | | | | | 55°8 | SE. | 2 | 0·000 |
| " | | | | | 62·5 | NW. E. | 8 | 0·031 |
| " | | | | | 62·0 | N | 10 | 0·000 |
| " | | | | | 64·0 | NW. W | 6 | 0·000 |
| " | | | | | 59·0 | S. S W | 4 | 0·030 |
| " | | | | | 61·7 | SW | 1 | 0·000 |
| " | | | | | 62·5 | S SW | 3 | 0·000 |
| Means | 59·630 | 57°6 | 47°8 | 60·6 | 53·1 | 58°0 | 70°0 | 69·7 | | 0·031 |

The range of temperature during the week was 30°6 deg.

A heavy thunderstorm took place after 11h. p.m. of the 13th, which continued for upwards of an hour. The lightning was forked, and very vivid, and accompanied with heavy peals of thunder. Rain was falling at the same time. The sky has been partly clear during the week, with the exception of the days of the 16th and 18th, and the weather generally fine Mist appeared about the horizon on the mornings of the 18th, 19th, and 20th, and the sky became suddenly and densely overcast at 11h 15m. a.m. of the 20th, having been previously brilliantly clear. The wind was very changeable on the day of the 15th, and blowing rather freshly on the evening of the 20th. J. BRIEN.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 29′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 41″ W.; Height above sea 31 feet

| Day | DAILY MEANS OF Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° | Thermometer in Shade | Radiation Thermometer | Terrestrial Thermometer | Solar Thermometer | WIND (General Direction) | RAIN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |
| May 13 | | | | | | | 0·24 |
| 14 | | | | | | | 0·01 |
| 15 | | | | | | | 0·00 |
| Means | | | | | | | 0·25 |

| | Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° | Thermometer in Shade | Radiation Thermometer | Terrestrial Thermometer | Solar Thermometer | WIND | RAIN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 13 | | | | | | SSW | 0·00 |
| 14 | | | | | | N. E. | 0·03 |
| 15 | | | | | | | 0·00 |
| 16 | | | | | | | 0·00 |
| 17 | | | | | | NNW | 0·00 |
| 18 | | | | | | NW | 0·00 |
| 19 | | | | | | SW | 0·00 |
| 20 | | | | | | SW | 0·00 |
| 21 | | | | | | SW | 0·00 |
| Means | | | | | | | 0·03 |

Hourly values are obtained from the curves traced at the Observatory, 6h. and 18h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the tables of Sir Gladstone. "Dew point" and "Relative Humidity" are obtained from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers by Dr. Apjohn's formula and Dalton's table. The Observatory is 4 miles W.S.W. of Hyde Park Corner. The movement of the wind is given by the record of Robinson's Anemometer the values stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

RESPONSIBILITY OF CAB PROPRIETORS IN FRANCE.—A case of appeal, involving the responsibility of masters in respect to their servants, and which has excited much interest here, was decided on Saturday. Some time ago a cab-driver, named Colignon, assassinated one of his fares. He was tried, condemned, and executed. The widow of the murdered man laid an action against the owner of the cab driven by the assassin, from whom she claimed damages to the extent of 50,000 fr. The Court condemned the owner to 10,000 fr damages, and his appeal against this sentence has been rejected, and the decision of the Court confirmed. *Letter from Paris*

## THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort remain at Osborne, where his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen has arrived on a visit.

Her Majesty has taken daily out-door exercise, and on several occasions has driven out with the Duchess of Kent in the vicinity of Osborne.

The Prince of Wales returned to Osborne on Wednesday from a tour of the Lake district, and Prince Alfred is expected to arrive from the Continent this week.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.

The christening of the infant Princess will take place in the middle of next month, the sponsors being their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia. The Princess will receive the names of Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora.

THE COURT MOURNING

The Court newsman announces that as the time fixed for the present Court mourning will have expired previous to the approaching Drawing-rooms, no ladies except those of her Majesty's household and the wives of the members of the Cabinet and of the great officers of her Majesty's household are expected to appear in mourning; nor is mourning to be worn at the approaching Levee, except by the members of the Cabinet and officers of the household, who are to wear crape on their arms, swords, and hats. This does not apply to cases of private mourning

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Sir Richard Airey, left town on Monday morning for Aldershott, where the troops encamped had a grand field-day; after witnessing which his Royal Highness returned to London.

His Excellency the Russian Minister and the Countess Chreptowitch have issued cards for large dinner parties at Chesham House on the 3rd proximo and on the 17th proximo. The Countess will have assemblies after the dinners on each evening.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny returned to town on Tuesday morning from Paris

The Countess Spencer has issued invitations for an assembly at Spencer House on the 27th Instant. The noble Earl gives a State dinner to celebrate the Queen's birthday on the preceding day.

The Earl of Powis will give a ball on Thursday, the 4th of June.

Lord Brougham arrived in Paris on Monday last from his château at Cannes. The noble and learned Lord is daily expected in town to resume his place in the House of Lords

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage is on the *tapis* between Captain the Hon. James A. Ponsonby, second son of the late and brother of the present, Lord De Mauley, and the Hon. Louisa Caroline, Maid of Honour to the Queen, second daughter of the late Lord Henry Gordon, and sister to Lady Augustus Fitzclarence, widow of the youngest son of the late King William IV. Colonel the Hon. Charles Cadogan is about to form a matrimonial alliance with Miss Ashworth, who has been one of the belles of aristocratic life during the past two seasons.—We understand that a marriage is arranged to take place between the Right Hon. Frederick Peel and the beautiful Miss Shelley, only daughter of John Shelley, Esq., of Avington, Hants, and niece of the poet, Percy Bysshe Shelley

PRESENT FROM THE KING OF PORTUGAL TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—His Majesty the King of Portugal has just sent over to this country a present of cattle of a very peculiar breed to her Majesty Queen Victoria, consisting of a bull, two heifers, and a bull calf. The animals, which are of the most perfect symmetry, and very diminutive, standing scarcely forty inches high, are of a dun colour, and in fine condition. The cows are very docile, but the bull, on being driven from the station to Prince Albert's Model Farm, Frogmore, where they are now installed, exhibited a disposition rather the reverse of that of his companions, by tossing an unfortunate donkey, about his own size, which happened to come in his way. These lilliputian animals very much resemble the Alderney or Jersey breed, but appear to be scarcely more than half the size.

## THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

THE first shilling day was Monday, when, strange to say, the attendance was less than it had been on almost any day in the previous week. On Thursday and Saturday the numbers were considerably over 7000, and on Monday they were only a little over 4000; on Tuesday they increased to over 6000. The same was the case at the commencement of the shilling days on the Exhibition in 1851, and there is no doubt that by degrees the people of Lancashire, and of England generally, will begin to appreciate the intellectual banquet provided for their entertainment.

In connection with this subject, it may be mentioned that the Annual Exhibition of Modern Paintings and Works of Art at the Royal Manchester Institution was opened on Monday, when there was a very fair display, and a full attendance of visitors. In the evening a full dress conversazione was held; the magnificent rooms of the Institution being lighted up, and the effect of the pictures most splendid and cheerful. Amongst the most prominent exhibitors whose works attracted marked attention were E. Eagle, P. R. A., Marshall, W. Linton, C. J. Lewis, F. R. S., Raven, G. W. Horlor, Jo. Bough, Day, Jackson, F. D. Watson, and J. A. Hammersley. A considerable number of the pictures met with purchasers, at fair, liberal prices, on the first day.

Mr. Ottley commenced a series of lectures on the Fine Arts at the Royal Manchester Institution on Friday, when there was a very numerous audience, who evinced a lively interest in the subject

We have received a communication from Mr. Salomons, the architect, of Manchester, with respect to his share in the construction of the ART TREASURES Palace. Mr. Salomons states, that in addition to the façade of the building (as stated in our Journal of last week), he (from the suggestion of Mr. Deane) arranged the offices, entrances, transept, centre-colonge galleries, upper galleries, &c. The whole of the architectural details in iron, brick, and wood, the transept windows, and other parts too numerous to mention, were made after Mr. Salomons' drawings. The constructive portion of the building was under the superintendence of Mr. Bredge. It is scarcely possible to divide the work executed by each of these gentlemen, as nothing was done without the engineer and architect consulting together.

## THE BETROTHAL OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL

THE announcement of the Betrothal of Prince Frederick William of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England was published in the *Staats Anzeiger* of Sunday last. A translation of the announcement may not be unwelcome to our readers:—

His Majesty the King having been pleased to-day to inform the Royal Family and the Council, which his sons approbation and the consent of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the betrothal of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia with Princess Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duchess of Saxony, has taken place.

A similar announcement has been made on the part of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland to her Majesty's Privy Council.

This joyful event, so gratifying to the Royal house and to the entire monarchy, is hereby made public by command of his Majesty the King.

The High Chamberlain of his Majesty the King,
General Field Marshal Count BOINA.

Berlin, May 22, 1857.

In the midst of the [illegible] language (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) at least one hearty truth expressed; not only to the Royal House of Prussia, but to the entire monarchy, is the approaching union of the two Royal families a "joyful event;" the minority in the country, that does not view this union with most hearty satisfaction, is an infinitesimally small one. All shades of political parties, not even excluding the *Kreuz Zeitung*, whom we are inclined to look on as hostile to England, simply because they are friendly to Russia, sympathise in the warmest aspirations for the coming alliance; and few Princesses have ever married with a more hearty and country where every heart is so widely and so warmly opened to welcome her, as the Princess Royal will, when she comes hither and takes possession of the little empire of Berlin that is preparing for her in the hearts of her future subjects. Though I must not venture on any details at present, I may at least mention that the men in Berlin whose minutes are most precious are [illegible] the highest order in this country are already, and have been for some months past, devoting their time and thought to find means of best demonstrating the homage that Prussian intellect and heart are prepared to pay to the fair scion of Great Britain's Royal family. From what I know of the man [illegible] and the plans they entertain, I am ready to believe that the execution of them will be worthy the Princess and themselves, but I must not dilate on this further, for, though the betrothal of the young couple has been a public secret for a long time, the plan I allude to [illegible] for the present.

We have received the Portraits of their Royal Highnesses upon the next page.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA, AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND

CONVENT OF LA MADONNA DEL [illegible] NEAR [illegible] ON THE LAGO MAGGIORE.—PAINTED BY W. COLLINGWOOD SMITH.

[illegible] NEXT PAGE.

## EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

[SECOND AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

THE distinctive excellence of the thoroughly English school of landscape art in water-colours consists undoubtedly in the truth of its aerial effects. Turner, by his successes, forcibly directed attention to these effects, and that facility with which they are obtained on paper has often gained them even undue prominence on that subjects. Thus, we have seen that, through various gradations of cold colour, artists have ultimately arrived at representing distant mountains and water with pure blue, causing those objects to appear like so many holes in the picture. In the present Exhibition (always so conspicuous for its landscapes) we are, however, happy to find a marked improvement in this particular. The absorbency of the kind of paper used, and the grain of its surface, the minute depressions of which permit the eye, as it were, to follow the vanishing colour, are the simple and almost sole causes of the case with which the illusive impression of intervening air and distance can be conveyed. And then the equally minute prominences of the paper retaining their reflective lustre will explain the truthful and beautiful luminousness which a tyro can obtain almost as successfully on this preparation of linen as a Pynaker, a Cuyp, or a Claude can obtain the same effect on canvas.

Before confining our attention to the landscape-artists, we must do justice to Mr. Frederick Tayler's admirable painting of animals, as seen in No. 79. Not but that the charming, sweet portraits in No. 121 would place him well among the figure-painters His representations of dogs are, however, unquestionably his most successful efforts. What, for instance, can be better than the busy, alert sagacity of those "Otter Hounds Questing" in No. 68?—the bold, broad whisk of the brush is also so suggestive of their coats.

Mr. Richardson seems to wander annually from Scotland to Italy. We have, as usual, the crag, the torrent, the heath, and the heather of the Highlands, with the indispensable pine in the foreground, which has been torn from the rocky fissures to which it clung in agony by one of the storms which has reeled with drunken fury down those gorges. We have also, as usual, sunny scenes in Calabria, delightfully clear and pure. Mr. Richardson is equally masterly in whatever he attempts. Still, these works convey the impression of a highly artistic effort, rather more than that they are the emanation of a mind which owes everything to nature.

"Haymaking—Lewes, Sussex" (39), by Mr. Davidson, is exquisitely simple and pure in feeling, and very modest—indeed, almost too negative—in colour.

"Martello Tower in Pevensey Bay" (148), by Mr. Naftel, is wonderful for the breadth of tone, the tender stainlessness, and extraordinary luminosity of its sky The gentle march of its serried waves is also beautifully rendered. All the other works of this artist are very brilliant in effect, and positive in colour—which results, however, occasionally in a vivacity which almost sets one's teeth on edge. His still water is very transparent, with here and there the silver-frosting of a ripple or a gleaming reflection from the sky as of burnished steel

"Eisenburg, Switzerland" (115), by Mr. Rosenburg, is admirably true to Alpine scenery the distinctness of everything in the thin air, the pale green velvetty grass; the grain, the chalet, and the fir-trees, the splintered rocks, and the apparently near summit of the Alp, with the snow lodging on the shelves of its primæval granite.

Another Swiss view "The Alps at Sunset" (150), by Mr. Collingwood—has a very fine effect. The clouds are at our feet, and the long level shadow is gradually rising like a deluge soon to quench the rosy light which lingers on the mountain-tops. Yet another scene in Switzerland—"The Source of the Vesp under Mont Rose" is also full of Alpine character. We are fixed here by names and by the stupendous fragments of a pre-Adamite world. By Mr Collingwood there is also much excellent effect.

Mr. Duncan is admirably true to nature in "View of Spithead from the Isle of Wight" (169), and broad and free in execution. As we are only on No. 169 in this artist, we shall have another opportunity of noticing his well-known style.

We have Engraved Mr Collingwood Smith's "Convent of La Madonna del Sasso, above Locarno, on the Lago Maggiore." Very few views, we think our readers will acknowledge, are better adapted for engraving than the glorious scene before us. Apart from the wonderful variety of colour in the picture itself—ranging from the black green masses of the fir foliage to the most delicate tints of the far-off Alpine range, with their opalescent hues, losing their pale snow shadows in the tender blue of cool morning light; apart from all the surpassing loveliness of Italian colour, nothing could be more exquisitely beautiful in form, in composition, and in variegated gradations of tone. It embraces all the elements of the picturesque. The rugged foreground, with its jagged rocks, its flashing—foaming torrent, its sudden ravine, and crumbling bridge, contrast, in their devious outline, so admirably with the still, level lines of the peaceful lake. And, although we have not the blue of the sapphire's hearth gleaming from its deep waters, all must feel how elegantly the contrast is carried out in the middle distance by the ever-varied buildings crowning the jutting and tumbling on the verge of each dizzy precipice. Then the foreground forms are broken and repeated in endless diversity, but softened in character where they sweep away to apparently join the distant mountain-chain thrown from the Spligen—and then they return circuitously, as if to form a guardian cordon of granite round the lovely lago, and screen it from the rustling winds. Contrast, repetition, and variety, are afforded in every part of the picture. Every cleft and crevice of the rocks, even on their perpendicular faces, bristles with vegetation. The lovely aloe unfolds its leaves at the tenacious roots of the stately melancholy pine, and the stunted olives which climb the hill on the left in mournful procession contrast with thin saplings and shrubs, and the graceful festoons of the vine, as they hang suspended on the opposite heights. Talk of being buried in a convent! who would not forsake the world for such a fair scene as this? It is, however, as well calculated to humiliate as to delight and elevate. When the eye ranges over vast panoramic views like this, the mind expands with the impression; but, when, knowing the magnitude of those snow-crested masses in the distance, we look at the rock at our feet, and find it occupies an equal space in the eye of sense, we feel how tiny man's eye is limited and circumscribed in our ordinary life by the conditions of our being and the limitation of our senses: but the same littleness of our nature turns the star into a speck. Let us not complain, however, since experience teaches us that "distance lends enchantment to the view." Every picture will confirm it. To all the inherent charms of the scenery before us the artist has added the exquisite accidental effect described in the lines:

> The morn is up again, the dewy morn,
> With breezy call incense and with cheek all bloom.
> Laughing the clouds away with playful scorn,
> And living as if earth contained no tomb,
> And glowing into day.

[In a small portion of the Edition the Engraving upon the preceding page is erroneously designated "The Alps at Sunset."]

Mr. J. D. Harding gives us "Venice" (12) under the aspect described in the following lines of Byron:—

> The moon is up, and yet it is not night;
> Sunset divides the sky with her.

Objects seen in such an hour, it will be remembered, appear sometimes peculiarly phantasmal when you look, as in this picture, towards the darker part of the sky containing the moon, and Mr. Harding has given this effect very successfully. A view in Switzerland (45) is very forcible and rich in general effect; but we should like to see a little more individuality and character in the detail

"The Harbour, Dort" (157), by Mr. Andrews, is a fine work, full of depth, and with a keen sense of all-pervading atmosphere.

Mr. Brownhite is, perhaps, hardly up to his previous year's mark: still "[illegible] a few rays of his own glowing light in "Kilgerran Castle, South Wales" (3), and the whole scene seems as if preserved in amber—It is rich and deep in tone.

There is much quiet Claude like [illegible] about Mr Finch's "Landscape with Cattle" 21.

The warm and glowing tone in "Linton, North Devon" (135), by Mr. George Fripp, [illegible] and the clearness of No. 82 is still more striking in "[illegible] the road of Glencoe" (37) appears rather woolly, or as if painted on blotting paper. We suppose, however, great allowance must be made for "Scotch mist."

"On the Grand Canal, Venice" (50), by Mr. William Callow, is very mellow and still, with morning effect; as is also No. 165. No. 111, by the brother (?) of this artist, Mr. John Callow, shows boldness and observation; but we suspect the lurid tempestuous sky is a little too brown.

"Plymouth Sound" (93), by Mr. Jackson, is a faithful rendering of the locality, and equally true in its threatening sky. The clouds are worked in leaving a soft absence of grain (similar to pastel-painting), which has a felicitous aerial effect.

We would willingly have avoided any allusion to Mr. Cox's pictures, but as there still appears to be a melancholy wilful infatuation, not only in the artist himself, and his admirers to be unfortunately on the increase, but also in a portion of the public, we are bound honestly to state our impressions. It appears, then, to us that these works have gradually lost very nearly all, not simply of imitative, but even representative or suggestive truth. There was a time when a breadth of handling, apparently utterly oblivious of form, and perfectly incomprehensible when viewed near, yet—owing to the truth of the general effect of the picture assumed at a proper distance, through the wonderful assimilating power of our binocular vision, a startling appearance of reality almost of relief. Now, alas! this quality is gone, and little left but a hopeless unmeaning confusion, in which earth and sky are scarcely distinguishable

The gallery is enlivened by some of Mr. Bartholomew's floral displays, and there is a very excellent fruit-piece (No. 255), by Mr Rosenburg, but we miss the department—still life Mr. Hunt is still preeminent Look, for example at the indescribable consummate mastery in No 291 those apple blossoms, the materials of that nest, the moss, the lichens &c. Perhaps still more astonishing is the relief of the objects in No. 311. The roses, too, have those exquisite partly purplish half tints which are so seldom seen united with their true, natural, delicately-blended transparency and bloom.

Want of scope compels us to the simple mention of the names of the following artists whose works would otherwise claim attention—viz., Messrs. Gastineau, Cox, jun., Holland, and Evans.

## MUSIC.

AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE Piccolomini and Giuglini have been the great attractions of the week, dividing their exertions between the "Traviata" and "Lucia di Lammermoor" This latter opera has had a triumphant success, every repetition having drawn overflowing audiences, and being received with the most unbounded enthusiasm. There can be no doubt that the parts of *Lucia* and of *Edgardo* are the greatest achievements both of Piccolomini and of Giuglini. The only novelty is the pretty ballet, "Azalista," in which the leading part is sustained by the celebrated Spanish dancer, Madame Perea Nena. In another column we have noticed this ballet, and engraved one of its most prominent scenes.

THERE is now another "Traviata"—at the LYCEUM. It was first performed there on Saturday last. The *Violetta* is Madame Bosio, who made a great sensation in this part at St. Petersburg last season. Young, beautiful, and graceful, she looks the part as well as possible; she acts with a degree of refinement which scarcely comports with the character, and detracts somewhat from the joyous *abandon* of the earlier scenes, but [illegible] the pathetic [illegible] with much feeling [illegible] more than [illegible] [illegible] truth and feeling. Her vocal performances [illegible] received with enthusiastic applause, but [illegible] singing [illegible] and [illegible] and clothing [illegible] with the same skill as she did into the florid embroideries with which modern [illegible] the forms beneath. Mario is *Alfredo*, in which part he first appeared in Paris. His handsome person, [illegible] attire, and distinguished air are quite in keeping; and his rich mellow voice adds to the tone of voluptuous languor which he throws into his singing. In the graver scenes, however, we felt a lack of sensibility and passionate expression. Graziani gave a very fine rendering of the part of the elder *Germont*, in which he, too, has had great success at Paris. The struggle between the old man's sense of inexorable duty and his kindly and compassionate nature is drawn with true pathos; and his singing, especially of the really affecting air at the conclusion of the second act, is worthy of his acting. The opera is got up with care and completeness. All the decorations are rich, and in good taste; and, notwithstanding the smallness of the stage, the spectacle (particularly in the ball-room scene) is magnificent.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S third concert took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening. It will be seen from the following programme that it was of even more than ordinary interest.

PART I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sinfonia in A minor, No. 3 | | Mendelssohn |
| Aria, "Softred Ballinghi," (Medea) | Madame Clara Novello (Ebsmonet) | Mercadante |
| Overture (in Stile) in D major | | Spohr |
| Concerto, pianoforte, in G. | Herr Rubinstein | Rubinstein |

PART II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sinfonia (No. [illegible]) | | Beethoven |
| Aria, ("Non ho vergogna plus," / "Oh tel, qua prolongerai vous jours," } | Madame Clara Novello. / Iphigénie en Tauride. } | Gluck |
| Solos, Menuetto, / Polonaise in E flat, } | Herr Rubinstein. } | Rubinstein |
| Overture (Berg-geist) | | Spohr. |

Conductor, Professor Sterndale Bennett

Much curiosity had been for some time excited in our musical circles by the expected arrival of Herr Rubinstein, of Vienna, a young musician, who has gained an immense reputation throughout Germany as a pianist of the very highest order. Before coming to London he visited Paris, where his performances were as successful as they had been in his own country. The Philharmonic Society did their duty to their subscribers by losing no time in engaging an artist of such celebrity, and he made his first appearance in England at this concert. He performed his own music—a concerto with the full orchestra, and two little pieces in the chamber style, and without any accompaniment. He was very warmly applauded; and, though we find that his merits both as a composer and performer have produced much difference of opinion among the critics, yet it appears to us, we think, to be disputed that he is one of the greatest performers of the day. His grasp of hand is remarkable; and the rapidity of his finger, and apparent ease with which he executes very conceivable difficulty, fill the listener with absolute wonder. We never heard such marvels from the hands of Thalberg himself. But execution powers alone their value from the uses to which they are applied, and it is on this head that differences of opinion have arisen. We think, however, that the question as to the intrinsic quality of Herr Rubinstein's music is not to be disposed of after only a single hearing: experience ought to sound musical critics caution on such subjects. Music is not a stationary art; it is always in a state of change, and its changes have hitherto been, on the whole, progressive. When a musician has from time to time appeared, gifted with a bold and original genius, he is slow to gain general favour, for it is difficult to throw off the impressions made by long-established models. There are few musical critics of any length of standing who have not found themselves compelled to abandon opinions, an obstinate adherence to which would leave them behind the progress of art. For ourselves, we confess that there were many things in Rubinstein's performance which we could neither understand nor enjoy, but then there were many things which we both understood and enjoyed, and we are willing, therefore, to believe that when we have heard him oftener we shall understand and enjoy his music more. The performance, for the first time in England, of old Sebastian Bach's fine orchestral work was also an occurrence of great interest. We had an introduction to Dr. Sterndale Bennett, the conductor of these concerts, who is also president of the "Bach Society." It is in the form, usual in the days of Bach and Handel, which preceded the modern symphony, being a suite or series of movements, each of which were named from the particular dances of the time—the Gavotte, the Saraband, the Gigue, &c. The whole work is altogether charming, and the audience found it a rich and welcome treat. The two great symphonies of Mendelssohn and Beethoven were, as usual, superbly played; and Madame Clara Novello, also as usual, sang with all her admirable power and beauty. The rooms were crowded to the very doors.

AT the Concert of the MUSICAL UNION, on Tuesday last, the performances consisted of Haydn's Quartet in D minor, No. 75. Spohr's Trio in F, for piano, violin, and violoncello; and Mendelssohn's Quintet in B flat, Op. 87. M. Sainton was the first violin, Signor Piatti the violoncello, and Herr Hallé the pianoforte [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

sistance; but by the absurd "flank march" the opportunity was lost. The French, too, pursued a plan of "jockeying" the English. They placed them in posts of great danger, and left them to do most of the fighting, whilst they claimed the largest share of glory. The French magazines, also, had been imperfectly constructed, and were accordingly blown up. The feebleness of the flank march to Balaclava was experimentally described; Mr. Russell him self having felt symptoms of indisposition after crossing the river Katscha, and fallen from his pony, whereupon Dr. Alexander advised him "to take care of himself." Many a sick comrade was left in the forest glade, abandoned by companions who were hurried on by the wild impetus of war. The wounded lay by the wayside, imploring assistance, which none might halt to give. In the rear was the marauding Cossack, before them in the distance was promised glory. The preparations for the siege of Sebastopol, and the first day of the bombardment, supplied the lecturer with many touching incidents of description. A large map was used in illustration. He also presented a vivid picture of the battle of Balaclava, by means of a map of the field of battle. The Russians having captured the batteries manned by the Turks the latter ran away towards Balaclava calling out to the English "Ship Johnny!" But our heavy cavalry, suddenly wheeling to meet the advancing enemy, and the enemy was routed by a force not one third of its number. In his descriptions of the Crimean winter he depicted the light cavalry Mr Russell was attached to exercising their horses. Lord Raglan had ordered the commissariat to feed the horses during the early part of the day; afterwards, however, he told them to feed them, saving regretfully, "My Lord, you have lost the Light Brigade!" The charge of Lord Cardigan and his cavalry band had been announced by the French as "not war;" but, said Mr. Russell, "it was war—war in its noblest form, which calls upon a man to disregard life, and to sacrifice all that he holds dear, except his honour and his country; and so long as history has got a page in its volume, whatever may have been the errors of the commanders or the recriminations of the chiefs, the courage of the English soldiers who rode into that cavern of death would always be held sacred in the heart of every Englishman." The final lecture on the Battle of Inkerman, the devastating storm, the sufferings of the winter, the operations on the Sea of Azoff, the Lamburnents and stormings of Sebastopol, and its evacuation by the Russians. In portraying the disastrous assault of the 18th June, and the destruction of Sebastopol, Mr. Russell complained of the want of plan in conducting the operations, and the subordinate position occupied by the British army. The failure of the assault on the Redan gave the French, it was, an opportunity of rectifying a reproach, suffered by themselves after their failure at the Mamelon. "No bono, Frenchy!—no bono, Mamelon!" was then the cry; now it was "No bono, Johnny!—no bono Redan!" The Allied Generals were deserving of censure for allowing the Russians to retreat across the bridge without any attempt to take advantage of the circumstance. In conclusion Mr. Russell stated that "if this country will engage in great wars it must engage great armies; and if those armies be actuated by the same spirit that animated the little army before Sebastopol we need have no fear for our homes or our liberties" Mr. Russell's lectures are to be repeated on the present Saturday, on next Thursday, and the following Monday, at three o'clock in the afternoon

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

BATH gave us a peep of Lambourne in rather a better form than he was on the Two-Thousand day. Gin, on brother to British Remedy (the native is, alas! too true), brought the Duke of Beaufort back nearly thrice the 150 gs. he gave for him at the Royal sale last year. Cedric, a 210-guinea son of Touchstone and Rowena, scored the Somersetshire Stakes for Mr. Parker and Woodyeates; and Melissa exchanged his conventional last for a second place. The Derby betting was not of a very exciting order, and Skirmisher kept a firm lead, while Sprig of Shillelagh "hardened," and Saunterer fell from 15s high estate to 26 to 1. We did not warn our readers without reason last week how dangerous a horse this was to touch.

Epsom has all next week to itself and as the Rous Stakes, in spite of its £200 added, has been an utter failure. the Woodcote Stakes (in which Pelly Peachum is the only name of note), the Epsom Cup (comprising Riseber, Arsenal, Polestar, Fisherman, and Gonfer), Verge among its entries—from which the broad-down Fandango will perforce disappear), the Two-Year Old Stakes, and the Great Surrey Foal Stakes (which looks a certainty for Anton) are the only four minor races to which any interest attaches. Unless some rain come the Derby horses seem likely to have a hard time of it, in every sense of the word. Bird-in-the-Hand (Nat) represents John Scott: and Loyola or the Beeswax colt. King of the Forest, Sweet Will m (or "Sugarv Bill." as the touts term him), Waiderskirke, Sprig of Shillelagh, Magnifier (Bullock), Zuyder Zee (Oates), Infidel, (Norman colt, Hampton), Saunterer (Marsh), Lady Hawthorn (Kendall), Arsenal (Gonfer), M.D., Blink Bonny (Jackson, jun.). Schiedam, Qedric, Newton-le-Willows, Lambourne, Old Hurlies, Tournament, Anton (A. Day), Glee Singer, Sydney Dumbey), Adamas, Oakhill, Commotion, and Skirmisher will be seen again, the other principal contents of the field. Bumby will ride Sydney, and most probably succeed to the Baron's "blue and white." The party are most deeply dissatisfied with Charlton's riding for the Two Thousand: but we are convinced that the horse lacks pace, and will be much suited here. Bird-in-Hand has not been tried as yet, in consequence of his gouty legs, and can have but little chance. M.D. has, it is said, beaten Saraband (who gave him 9 lb.) and Martinet, on a trial: and Kent has broken down, and will be spared a second *exposé*. Saunterer, according to report, won his trial on Saturday, but has gone wrong since, and hence his very position. Sweet William has also, as far as we can learn, had no trial, and reports speak well of Sprig of Shillelagh, as the best of Dawson Zuyder Zee's temper and legs are both doubtful; and we believe that Arsenal, Anton, and Tournament will be found to be mere shams. We expect a very strongly-run race, which will serve Adamas, Skirmisher, and Sydney, and at present that is our relative notion of the merits of the candidates. Skirmisher will, we believe, be ridden by John Osborne, as there seems but little hope of "Job" rousing himself from the sad torpor which has come over him this season. Job Wells may *perhaps* be on Adamas. Bartholomew tried hard to waste for a Bath mount, but nature would not go below 9 st., and he has resigned the saddle at last. We trust that this unfortunate retirement will bring Teddy Sharpe well forward at Newmarket, as no lad deserves it more.

The Oaks field will be the Arsenal and Stormsail, Ayesanora, Beechnut, Agassia, Lady Hawthorn, Blink Bonny, Imperieuse, Sneeze, Mastissima, Clementina filly, and Vanity, are the most prominent names among the 194. Imperieuse has been tried by the trial by Warlock; and at present, with health on the day, we should whether Mastissima can be defeated.

On Monday the Tattersall sales comprise two of Mr Newton's yearlings, one of which is by Orlando out of Twilight's dam: and twelve of Mr. Mitchell's eighteen. Several Derby prospects, whose sale has become an annual fact. Freedom, who was the premier of them last year, realised 136 guineas, and the other nine averaged 43 guineas. The clever little Nesston harriers (seventeen couples) are for sale, after their season in Yorkshire, as well as seventeen couples of the Heythrop hounds, three of which are unentered. We may add, by-the-by, that Will Maiden has received "Bob" Ward's vacant place as first whip to Lord Southampton.

On Monday the London Model Yacht Club have a third-class sailing match; the Kensington Yacht Club sailing match at Battersea is fixed for Tuesday; and the Birkenhead Model Yacht Club sailing match for Saturday. In consequence of the list of departures for Epsom being so numerous, the great cricket combats for next week are rather scarce The A. E. (who met the U. A. E. at Lord's on June 1) do not play at all; and the latter are matched on Thursday at Oxford against twenty of Christ Church. The old and present Cantabs also meet at Cambridge on Monday, and Caffyn has been astonishing the sister University by a score of 167.

### BATH AND SOMERSET COUNTY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Lansdown Stakes—Rip Van Winkle, 1. Madame Rachel, 2
Second Year of the Biennial Stakes. Lumburn, 1. Vigil, 2
Free Handicap. Orlando, 1. Unexpected, 2
Somerset Stakes—Cedric, 1. Polestar, 2
Biennial Stakes—Gin, 1. Bridal Tour, 2
Members' Plate—Sleigh, 1. Van Dyke

### WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. Questionable, 1. Arcanum, 2.
Bath Handicap.—Signal, 1. Stork, 2.
Weston Stakes.—Mainstay, 1. Princess Royal, 2.
Aristocratic Handicap.—Van Eyck, 1. Brompton, 2.
Dyrham Park Handicap.—Shirah, 1. Melissa, 2
Free Handicap.—Schoolboy, 1. Questionable, 2

### TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY

DERBY—6 to 1 agst Skirmisher (t), 10 to 1 agst Arsenal (t), 10 to 1 agst Anton (4 and off), 11 to 1 agst Tournament (t), 12 to 1 agst Saunterer (t), 12 to 1 agst M. D. (t), 15 to 1 agst Sprig of Shillelagh (t), 15 to 1 agst Sydney (t), 20 to 1 agst Lady Hawthorn (off), 20 to 1 agst Strathtweed (t), 20 to 1 agst Adamas (off), 25 to 1 agst Bird-in-the-Hand (t), 25 to 1 agst Waiderskirke (off), 25 to 1 agst Zuyder Zee (t and off)

A LARGE FAILURE.—Increased depression has been produced on the Paris Bourse by the failure of a banker and share-dealer of some eminence—viz., M. Barrayesen, who has departed for America. His liabilities are variously stated at from £600,000 to £1,000,000, and serious losses are sustained by Polish residents in Paris. Having large connections with Russia and also with the Polish exiles, his operations were of an exclusive character, and the event has naturally caused some consternation.—*Globe.*

THE SARDINIAN CONSTITUTION.—The festival of the Constitution was celebrated at Turin on the 16th inst., with great solemnity. All the windows and balconies of the Castello, Contrada di Po, and Piazza Vittorio Emmanuele were decorated with rich drapery and flags At half-past nine, equestrians from the legislative bodies, the members of the municipality, and the diplomatic body attended at the cathedral, at ten, the King, accompanied by the Prince of Carignan and a numerous court, proceeded to the said edifice on horseback. The procession was received at the door by the archbishop, who, after the usual ceremonies, was greeted with loud cheers from the multitude. After the service was over the King received the National Guard and the troops on the Piazzo Castello, the Royal family witnessing the scene from the balcony of the Palazzo Vittorio Emmanuele were decorated with rich drapery and flags At half-past nine, equestrians from the legislative bodies, the members of the municipality, and the diplomatic body attended at the cathedral, at ten, the King, accompanied by the Prince of Carignan and a numerous court, proceeded to the said edifice on horseback. After the service was over the King received the National Guard and the troops on the Piazzo Castello, the Royal family witnessing the scene from the balcony of the Palazzo Vittorio Emmanuele. The members of the diplomatic body occupied the windows of the ministerial palace. Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather the usual horse-races took place on the Piazza d'Armi, and the city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. An immense number of strangers had arrived at Turin on the occasion, and all the hotels were full.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S MATRIMONIAL VISIT.—On the 12th inst. the Crown Princess of Prussia arrived at Pillnitz, the residence of the Royal family of Saxony; and on the 14th was joined by the Archduchess Sophia. The Queen of Prussia, the Archduchess Sophia, and the Queens Amelia and Maria, are sisters, and it is now generally believed they have consulted together whether it would not be a good opportunity for the Princess of the Hesse of Saxe to Prince Napoleon on the occasion of the Queen Dowager and Princess Augusta of Prussia being at Dresden. Prince Napoleon went to Dresden as a suitor, and has arrived at Berlin on his return, and is considered a return visit paid to Prince Frederick William of Prussia *—Letter from Berlin*

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

DURING nearly the whole of the present week the market for all National Stocks has been in a depressed state, and prices have had a downward tendency. The cause of the unfavourable appearance which may be traced to several causes. In the first place, the inquiry for money for discount purposes has been rather active; in the next, large exports of silver to India and China have been recommenced; and, lastly, it is understood that very large supplies of gold will be shortly purchased on account of the Bank of France. The imports of gold, too, from Australia have not kept up to their estimated amount; and we have to report the failure of M. Charles Thurneyssen, banker and sharebroker, of Paris, for nearly half a million sterling. All these features in the market have, as a matter of course, tended to depress the value of Consols, and keep in check large Bull operations. Besides, the Bear party have taken advantage of the present state of the market, only to become Bulls in their turn

Owing to the Derby Day having been fixed for a time past, and its value has steadily improved. The broker operating for the Commissioners of the Savings Banks has purchased £30,000 Exchequer Bills daily; and it is by no means improbable but that Consols may be the next feature for investment, now that Exchequer Bills are fairly afloat.

In the Stock Exchange money has been more abundant than last week, at 6 to 8 per cent on Government security. The Stock Exchange and Gresham-street has been 6½ to 6¾ per cent; and the Directors of the Bank of England have made no change in the value of discounts

Over £700,000, chiefly in silver, has been sent to India and China this week; and about £600,000 will be forwarded by the next packet. The imports have been £120 000 in silver from the Continent and £153,103 from Mexico the West Indies, &c.; and £160,000 from New York Nearly the whole of the gold received has been sent to France.

On Monday the Consol Market was flat, and prices were rather lower. The following are the quotations during the week:—Bank Stock, 213½ to 214; Three per Cents Reduced, 97½ ⅝; Three per Cent Consols, for Money, 94; New Three per Cents, 97½ ⅝; India Stock, 222; India Bonds, 75s. Consols for Account, 94⅝ ¾; Exchequer Bills, 6s to 6s prem.; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾. The dealings on were limited, and the currencies were easier: Bank Stock was done at 213 to 213½; India stock, 222; Three per Cent Reduced were 97½ ⅝; Three per Cent Consols, 93⅝ ¾; 94; Ditto, for Account, 94⅛ ¼, New Three per Cents, 97½ to 97⅝; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 78; Long Annuities, 1860, 7 7-16; Ditto, 1885, 17⅝; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 6s prem.; India Bonds, 73. to 78. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾. On Wednesday the market was very inactive, and prices were again lower. Bank Stock was 213 and 214; the Three per Cents Reduced marked 97½ ⅝; Consols, for Money, 93¾ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 94 to 93⅞, New Three per Cents, 97½ ⅝; Long Annuities, 1860, 7 7-16; Ditto, 1885, 18; India Bonds, 48 to 73 dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 6s. prem. Thursday's business was limited, and prices were drooping: The Three per Cents, for Money, were 93¾ ⅞; for the Account, 93⅞ ¾; the New Three per Cents, 97½ ⅝; Bank Stock, 213; Reduced, 93½ to 93⅞; March Exchequer Bills, 5s. prem.; June, 2s. prem

Compared with most other securities, Foreign Bonds have ruled steady, and prices almost generally have been well supported. Brazilian Five per cents have realised 106¾: Bra zilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, New, 99½; Danish Three per Cents, 85½: Ditto, Five per Cents, 101¾; Peruvian Three per Cents, 84; Portuguese Three per Cents, 44½; Russian Five per Cents, 105½ to 106: Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, Small, 97½; Serdinian Five per Cents, 91½; Spanish Three per Cents, 41¾; Spanish New Deferred, 24½; Spanish Committee's Certificates, 10¾; Spanish, not quoted, 6¾ per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 85: Turkish Four per Cents, 90¾; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 97½; Dutch Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 89½; Belgian Four per Cents, 92¾.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been less active, yet we have very little change to notice in the quotations. Australasia have realised 98; Bank of Egypt, 17½; London Chartered of Australia, 41; London Joint-Stock, 21⅛; Oriental, 40¾; Ottoman, 14¾; Union of Australia, 55½; and Union of London, 25¾

Miscellaneous Securities have been quoted as follows:—East and West India Docks, 119½; London Docks, 103; Crystal Palace, 2¾; Ditto, Preference, 6¾; Electric Telegraph, 93; English and Australian Copper Company, 15½; General Steam Navigation, 6; Genera Omnibus, 4; Mexican and South American, 2¾; North of Europe Steam, 9⅜; Royal Mail Steam, 61; Van Diemen's Land, 11½; Berlin Waterworks, 4½; East London, 105; Grand Junction, 97½; New River, 224; Lambeth, 95; West Middlesex, 130; Hungerford bridge, 6¾; Grand Junction Canal, 48; Regent's, 16¾; Leeds and Liverpool, 490.

The Railway Share Market has been very inactive, and prices generally have given way. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 72¼; Chester and Holyhead, 36¾; Cornwall, 43; Eastern Counties, 13⅛; Eastern Union, 8 Stock, 36; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 80; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 79½; Glasgow and South Western, 99; Great Southern and Western, Ireland, 103¾; Great Western, 86¼; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101½; Ditto, 4½ Shares, 5¾; London and Brighton, 94; London and North-Western, 103; Ditto Eighths, 3¾; London and South Western, 89¾ Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¾; Midland, 92¾; Norfolk, 64; North British, 43; North-Eastern—Berwick, 88; Ditto, Extension, 87; Ditto, York, 87; North-Western, 98; North-Eastern Stock, 98; Shrewsbury and Chester, 13; Shrewsbury and Hereford, 11; Shrewsbury and Wolverhampton, 18; South Devon, 7; South Eastern, 59¼; South Wales, 91; Vale of Neath, 92¼; West Cornwall, 6¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19¾.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL—Great Northern, 134; Hull and Selby, 120.

PREFERENCE SHARES—Caledonian, 90; London and North-Western, 109; New Six per Cent Stock, 124; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 97½; Great Northern, 140; Great Western—Fifth Preference, 9½; Ditto, Sixth Preference, 9¾; Ditto, Birmingham Stock, 74; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 50; Midland Consolidated, Bristol and Birmingham, 131; North Staffordshire, 102

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Additional Capital A, 4½; Ceylon, B. Shares, 2½; Eastern Bengal, 4 prem.; East Indian, 108½; Geelong and Melbourne, 20½ ex. in.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 6½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 92; Great Indian Peninsula, 21⅜; Ditto, New, 2½; Great Western of Canada, 23½; Ditto, New, 9½; Madras, Fourth Extension, 5½; Punjaub, 4 prem.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6⅞; Eastern of France, 20¾ ex div.; Great Central of France, 24½; Great Luxembourg, 7; Lombardo Venetian, 11½; Namur and Liége, 8; Northern of France, 37½; Paris and Lyons, 58½; Sambre and Meuse 8½; West Flanders 5¾

The Mining Market has ruled heavy. Devon Great Consols have been done at 47¾; Ditto, Wheal Edward, 6¾; Lady Bertha, 3½; South Wheal Frances, 30⅜; Tin Croft, 4½; Wheal Edward, 5½, and St John del Rey, 14.

*Friday Afternoon.*

The Consol Market is somewhat firm to-day, and prices show a tendency to advance. The Three per Cents, for Money, are 93⅜; for the Account, 93⅝ 94. The Reduced Three per Cents have been 92½; and the New Three per Cents, 92½ Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are steady

## *THE MARKETS.*

COAL-TRADE LAST (Friday). The present week's arrivals of English wheat, from the last day's carriage, have been very moderate, and the show of samples here to-day was limited. Fresh up-country parcels met a slow sale, and prices were somewhat supported. We were well supplied with foreign wheat, and the demand for it was steady, at full quotations. About an average business was passed in fine Barley, at fully late rates. Malt has moved off slowly, at barely last week's currency. The inquiry for Beans was only moderate, and the trade ruled dull at very full prices. Peas, in good request, were 1s dearer. Flour was a extreme value.

*Imports into the West*—English wheat 1010, barley 3, malt, 3270; oats, 30; flour, 1490. Irish oats, 6000. Foreign wheat, 3503; barley, 68 0; oats, 11,7

*London*—Wheat, Essex and Kent red, 42s to 47s; fine white, 44s to 49s; Norfolk and Suffolk red, 40s to 44s; fine, 46s to 48s; grinding barley, 30s to 32s; distilling ditto, 32s to 34s; malting, 60s to 65s; Chevalier, 70s to 72s; brewers, 64s to 66s; new Kingston and Ware, 60s to 62s; Chevalier, 68s to 70s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 22s to 24s; potato ditto, 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 23s to 24s; white, 25s to 26s; mealing ditto, 24s to 25s; grey, 23s to 24s; maple, 30s to 32s; white, 28s to 30s; Harlow, 60s to 64s per quarter. Town made flour, 36s to 38s. Suffolk, 28s to 30s. Stockton or Yarm, 26s to 28s. Tick beans, 34s to 36s, per load. Grinding, 32s to 33s, per load.

*Seeds*—Linseed, fine foreign, 60s to 62s; Mediterranean, 58s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 52s to 54s; Calcutta, 56s to 58s; Odessa, 52s to 54s; Hempseed, 42s to 44s per quarter; rapeseed, 36s to 38s per last; brown mustard seed, 12s to 13s; white, 14s to 16s; tares, 6s to 7s per bushel; fresh rapeseed, 8os. to 88s. per last; linseed cakes, £10 to £10 10s per ton; Baltic, £9 10s to £9 15s; Mediterranean and Egyptian, £8 10s to £8 15s per ton; English rapeseed cakes, £6 10s to £7 per ton; Chevalier, 1s to 2s per quarter dearer; Scotch potato oats, 1s per load dearer; Irish potato oats are from 3d to 6d; Yorkshire potato beans, 2s per load dearer.

*Provisions*—Irish butter, 78s to 80s; Carlow, 82s; Cork, 84s; Limerick, 86s per cwt. Bacon, 52s to 54s per cwt. Hams, 60s to 64s per cwt.

*Wednesday's Corn Market*—Wheat, 1100 qrs., barley, 2100 qrs., oats, 6140 qrs., flour, 2000 sacks. The arrivals of wheat, oats, and barley from Ireland, and of wheat and barley coastwise, were moderate. Foreign wheat, barley, and oats were in small supply. The demand was steady, at full prices. Flour was in moderate request, at last week's currency.

*Mark Lane, Friday Afternoon*—Wheat, 1100 qrs., barley, 2100,

GREAT BOAT-RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES AND £400.

## GREAT BOAT RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES AND £400.

THE great Sculling Race for 200 sovs a side, and the championship of the Thames, between Henry Kelly, of Fulham, and James Messenger, of Teddington, which for nearly twelve months had been the subject of speculation amongst persons fond of aquatic sports, took place on Tuesday afternoon (last week) in the presence of an immense number of spectators—no race for the championship ever having created a greater interest. It is stated in the *Sun* that Messenger obtained the championship about three years back by defeating the renowned Tom Cole, who had twice defeated the celebrated Robert Coombes; since which time he has had no other challenge until last spring, when Kelly, having won the Scullers Race at the Thames Regatta, and twice defeated Mackinny, immediately challenged the champion—which challenge was duly accepted by Messenger, but was postponed. Kelly, in the mean time, having again won the Scullers' Race at the great Thames Regatta, accepted the challenge of Richard Buttle, of Norwich, to row two races, home and home, for £50 a side each, both of which he won easily. It is, therefore, not surprising that his friends should have been sanguine on this race, making him the favourite at 5 and 6 to 4.

The start took place at seven minutes past four—Kelly, having won the toss for choice of stations, choosing the north, or Middlesex side. After a fair start Kelly immediately took the lead, and off Searle's was a clear boat-length a head. On nearing Craven Cottage he had increased the lead to two boat-length's, and at the Crab-tree to about three, retaining about that lead to Hammersmith-bridge, which distance he performed in nine minutes; from this time he gradually increased his lead, reaching Barnes-bridge in twenty minutes, and doing the whole distance, though not at all pressed, in twenty-three minutes and a quarter, beating Messenger by a minute. The winner rowed in a beautiful new boat built for him by Mr. Taylor, of Newcastle; and Messenger rowed in one of his own boats.

## THE FIRST YACHT MATCH OF THE SEASON, ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE season commenced with great spirit at Ryde, on Thursday morning, the 7th inst., when the long-talked-of match round the Isle of Wight came off between the *Shadow* cutter, 52 tons, Sir Gilbert Easte, and the *Coquette* schooner, 47 tons, S. Pigott, Esq. The weather was bright and sunny, with a fine fresh breeze from the east. At ten precisely the starting-gun was fired from the R.Y.Y. club-house, when both yachts were under way in first-rate style, canting their heads in to the island—both skippers being wide awake, working their craft up to the Sands head buoy, close in shore, out of the tide. So close were they that it was feared they would ground on the sands. The *Coquette*, after passing inside the Sands head buoy, laid her course out to Benbridge ledge—the *Shadow* keeping farther off, apparently to round the Noman; consequently the *Coquette* was first to pass the ledge (11.30), when up went gaff topsails, squaresail, and balloon-jib, walking off in prime style, with wind and tide in favour. Off Bonchurch the schooner had headed the cutter considerably. After a beautiful run to the Needles, the schooner passed the rocks at 2.13, the cutter at 2.25. Now came the tug: both tide and wind dead against them, it was tack for tack up to Sconce point. The *Shadow* passed *Coquette* off the fort, the latter yacht being humbugged by H.M. brig *Rolla* tacking close on her weather, compelling her to go about and lose her way; the cutter passed on her weather, and gradually increased her distance till she arrived at Ryde 6 1, *Coquette* at 6.16—no great defeat when the disadvantages of a schooner, compared with a cutter, are taken into consideration, the whole of the course inside the island being a dead beat with short tacks.

The accompanying Illustration is from a sketch by Mr. Fowles, the marine artist at Ryde.

SAILING MATCH ROUND THE ISLE OF WIGHT OF "THE SHADOW" CUTTER AND "COQUETTE" SCHOONER.

# THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

MR. PATRICK McMAHON, M.P. FOR WEXFORD COUNTY.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.

MR. G. W. P. BENTINCK, M.P. FOR NORFOLK, WEST.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—(SEE PAGE 480.)

SIR JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, BART., M.P. FOR WESTMINSTER.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.—(SEE PAGE 483.)

RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN MANNERS, M.P. FOR LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.—(SEE PAGE 483.)

MAJOR-GENERAL WINDHAM, C.B., M.P. FOR NORFOLK, EAST.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.—(SEE PAGE 480.)

LIEUT.-COL. W. H. SYKES, F.R.S., M.P. FOR ABERDEEN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.—(SEE PAGE 504.)

MR. J. G. DODSON, M.P. FOR SUSSEX, EAST.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.—(SEE PAGE 482.)

MR. JAMES WYLD, M.P. FOR BODMIN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.—(SEE PAGE 448.)

MR. E. G. SALISBURY, M.P. FOR CHESTER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JOHN WATKINS.—(SEE PAGE 449.)

## *AMUSEMENTS, &c.*

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—
Piccolomini, Giuglini Vialetti Ballett.—THURSDAY next, MAY 28, LUCIA N'ORT—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR—Lucia, Piccolomini; Edgardo Giuglini. To conclude with the new Ballet, by M. Rano: entitled ACALISTA. For particulars see bills. A Limited number of Boxes have been special reserved for the public, and may be had at the BOX-OFFICE of the Theatre Colonnade, Haymarket. Price 31s. and £1 11s. 6d each.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—
A Grand Vocal and Instrumental Night Concert this evening, Commencing on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, with Sheridan's Comedy of "The Rivals." After which (for the time) a new farce, entitled "My Son Diana." in which Mr. Buckstone will appear. On Wednesday "A General Cousins." "Alcheria" and "My Son Diana." On Friday, first time a new Drama, "The Husband of an Hour." For new arrangement of princes see bills of the day.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakspeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD II. King Richard II., by Mr C Kean. Queen Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by the new Farce called AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOUSE IS HIS CASTLE.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the revival of the Good Babies with Practical Tragedy in seven Dials; and Welcome, Little Stranger. Also Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Janet Pride's Domestic Economy; and a Night at Notting Hill. Mr Wright every evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—
Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM CLOKE.—Open, triumphant!—On MONDAY, May 25th, 1857 and During the Week. H. THOVAIGNE, Or, the Gipsy's Vengeance, with Equestrian Illustrations Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Marie Alone, Miss Somers, and Miss Fanny Puddicr, Mr. Augustus Brahma, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. Francis Kirby, and Mr. Bryant Conclusion with Her Majesty's Lute. Come along with Incomparable Scenes in the Arena.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—
GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE MONDAY NEXT, MAY 25, Positively Farewell Appearance of Mlle. Piccolomini, Mlle. Vialetti, Mlle. Giuglini, Signor Graziani, Signor Ronconi, Signor Beneventano. To be preceded by Rossini's Opera, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, arranged in One Act. Lucia, Madame Alboni. In the Lesson Scene, Madame Alboni will introduce Rode's celebrated Variations. Between the Operas a Divertissement, in which the principal artistes of the establishment will appear.

Morning dress only be necessary. Doors open at One, to commence at Half-past One; and end at Half-past Five o'Clock.

Pit and One Pair Boxes, £1 4s.; Grand Tier, £2 2s.; Second Pair Suite, £3 3s.; Half Circle Dress, £1 1s. 6d.; Pit 5s. 6d.; Pit Stalls, £1 1s.; Gallery Stalls, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Private Boxes and Tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, Colonnade, Haymarket.

CRYSTAL PALACE—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL
Under the especial Patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN and H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.
Conductor Mr COSTA.

On MONDAY, JUNE 15th, MESSIAH; Wednesday, June 17th, Judas Maccabæus; Friday, June 19th, Israel in Egypt. The Orchestra will consist of 2500 Performers occupy in a space unexceedingly larger than the entire area of any music hall in this country.

Principal Vocal Performers—Madame Clara Novello, Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formes. An Organ of great power has been erected for the occasion by Messrs. Gray and Davison, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Turle Dewsnupp, who will preside during the Festivals. The whole of the musical arrangements are under the direction of the sacred Harmonic Society.

Tickets in the Nave, for a Single Performance, Ten Shillings and Sixpence, Reserved and Numbered Stalls at Seven Shillings and One or Two Guineas and a Half for the set of Three Performances; and Reserved and Numbered Stalls in the Transept Galleries at Five Guineas for the set. Tickets to be had, together with plan of the Stalls, may be had at the Central Handel Festival Ticket Office (Crystal Palace); at No. 79, London-street; or at the Crystal Palace.

Post-Office orders forwarded to any of the above Offices must be made payable to Mr. George Grove, at the Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-grand.

The Great Fountains and the entire system of Waterworks will be displayed on each of the Festival days after the conclusion of the Oratorios.

By order,
GEO. GROVE, Secretary.
Crystal Palace, May 19th, 1857.

HERR CARL KLINDWORTH begs to announce his SOIREE MUSICALE at the BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 76 Harley-street, at Eight o'Clock on FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 5th. Vocalists—Miss Dolby and Herr Reichardt. Instrumentalists—MM. Ries-tein, Sainton, Ries, Pagan, Severn, Bowyer, Howell, and Klindworth. Tickets, Half a Guinea each. Tickets may be had of Herr Klindworth, 76 Harley-street; Regent-street; and Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201 Regent-street.

MR. W. G. CUSINS'S FIRST MATINEE MUSICALE will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS on MONDAY NEXT, MAY 25, at Half-past Two o'Clock precisely. Vocalists—Miss Messent, Miss Rainforth, Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, Reichardt, Faliero, Weiss, Miss Marie Wells, and Mr. W. G. Cusins. Violin, Mr. Sainton; Violoncello, Mr. Lucas; Pianoforte, Mr. W. G. Cusins. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; and tickets, 7s., at the Music Warehouses; and of Mr. W. G. Cusins, 9 Montpelier-terrace, Brompton.

MR. JAQUES BLUMENTHAL has the honour to announce that his ANNUAL GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE will take place on THURSDAY, JUNE 25. Full particulars will be duly announced.—38, Brompton-crescent.

MR REDFERN has the honour to announce that he will give an EVENING CONCERT at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY, JUNE 2nd. Artistes: Mdme. Clara Novello, Mdme Messent and Miss Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Wallworth, H. Haigney, Aylward, Robert Barrett, Harold Thomas, and Mr. Cudmore. Pianiste, Mr. Cusins, by kind permission of Mr. W. G. Cusins. Stalls, 10s. each; to be had at the principal Music-sellers; and at Mr. Redfern's residence, 18, Aysgarth-street, Regent's-park N.W.

MR. and MRS HENRI DRAYTON'S ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS at REGENT GALLERY, 61 ARGYLL STREET. Every Evening (except Saturday) at 8 o'clock. Saturday Morning, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 1s., 2s., and Stalls, 3s., at the Gallery, and at Cuthly's Music and Pianoforte Warehouse, 61, New Bond-street

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, at Eight o'clock. Stalls can be secured at the Box offices, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly; Cramer, Beale, and Chappell's, and without any extra charge.—The Morning representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

MISS P. HORTON'S NEW ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will repeat their entirely NEW ENTERTAINMENT, at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, every Evening (except Saturday), at 8; Saturday Morning at 3. Admission, 3s., 2s., Stalls, 5s.; Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with the new Costumes and various Novelties Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, every Evening (except Saturday). A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office, Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross.—Tickets may be had at the principal Musicsellers'.

MR. W. H. RUSSELL'S PERSONAL NARRATIVE. Afternoon Series.—Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, the special Correspondent of the "Times" during the Russian War, will deliver a PERSONAL NARRATIVE of the PRINCIPAL OCCURRENCES of that Great Struggle, at the ROYAL GALLERY, 168, Regent-street St. James's Hall, on THURSDAY afternoon MAY 28: Part III. on MONDAY afternoon, JUNE 1. To commence at Three o'Clock. Stalls, 5s. 6d. each. Unreserved Seats 3s. Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street: Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; Hime, 51 St. James's-street.

MARVELLOUS.—REGENT GALLERY, Quadrant. HERR WORLDSMITH'S MAGICAL ILLUSIONS and TRANSFORMATIONS Every Evening at 8. Day Seances, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3. Stalls at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and Gallery.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S Great Pictures of the HORSE FAIR—Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from 10hr till 6hr, for a limited period.—Admission, 1s.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGES ENTERTAINMENT, Rooms and Agents, 26, St. Martin's-lane. Edwards the well-known Comic Vocalist, and Mr. J. F. Duggan, MAY 30, and every evening during the week. FREE HANDS in 1 Manchester.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at WREXHAM, MAY 25th; OSWESTRY, 26th; WHEATHAM, 27th; SHREWSBURY, 28th.

MESMERISM.—Captain HUDSON will commence in SCARBOROUGH on MONDAY, JUNE 1st.

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SCENE FROM "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE: "LUCIA," MDLLE. PICCOLOMINI, "EDGARDO," M. GIUGLINI.

## SCENE FROM "LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

OUR opera-going readers will at once recognise the subject of the accompanying sketch; and it is, therefore, scarcely necessary to explain that the two figures are those of Mdlle. Piccolomini and Giuglini, in the characters of *Lucy Ashton* and *Edgar of Ravenswood*. He has burst into the room where the wedding party is assembled, and, having ascertained from the lips of the trembling bride that the signature to the fatal contract is really her handwriting, pours upon her head a torrent of reproaches and imprecations; while she, almost sinking at his feet, is the image of despair and incipient madness This scene, on the part of both performers, is a piece of singularly beautiful and pathetic acting.

## SCENE FROM "ACALISTA," THE NEW BALLET AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THIS pretty ballet, got up for the introduction of Madame Perea Nena, the celebrated Spanish dancer, was produced for the first time on Saturday last. It includes several of the national dances, so full of character and so dramatic, which this accomplished artist has already rendered popular at the Haymarket Theatre; but a new and brilliant colouring has been given them by the ingenious framework in which they are set, and the splendour of the grouping and tableaux. The accompanying Sketch represents the beautiful Castanet Dance which concludes the first tableau; the principal figures being Perea Nena as *Acalista*, the heroine, and M. Baratti as *Amyntas*, her lover.

SCENE FROM THE NEW BALLET OF "ACALISTA," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

# THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

## LIST OF PLACES REPRESENTED, AND THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(*Continued from page 444.*)

### SCOTLAND.

THE Parliament of Scotland was first united to that of England in 1707

In Scottish counties the constituency is fixed by the Reform Act, in the same as it was before that date, comprising all tenants in chief of the Crown holding lands of 40s. value (old extent), or of £400 Scots valued rent; together with owners of land of £10 annual value, fifty-seven years leaseholders, lifeholders with a clear £10 yearly interest; yearly tenants paying £50 rent; and all tenants whose interest has cost them £300. In Scottish cities and boroughs the constituency, as settled by the Reform Act, embraces the occupiers of houses of £10 clear annual value, whether as proprietor, tenant, or joint occupier; together with the *bona fide* owners of such properties, resident or not, and husbands, *jure uxoris*, after the death of their wives holding by the courtesy of Scotland. These were enfranchised in 1832 in lieu of the burgess-rights and town-councillors, who previously used to choose the representatives.

ABERDEEN.—This city returns one member. Its constituency formerly consisted of the town-councillors of Aberdeen, Montrose, Brechin, and two other contributory towns; but the Reform Act assigned a member to old and new Aberdeen conjointly. Its population, which was 53,019 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 71,873; and its registered electors showed an increase from 310 to 1,077. By Lord John Russell's Reform Bill of 1852 the other contributory places were erected into a separate constituency under the title of the Montrose Burghs. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. (now Sir) Alexander Bannerman, Captain A. D. Fordyce, and by its present member,

COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY SYKES, an East Indian Director, and late Chairman of that Company. Was Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1854-55. Author of several papers on the Statistics, Antiquities, and History of India. Joined the Bombay army in 1804, and passed as interpreter in the Hindostanee and Mahratta languages; served in the Deccan 1817—20, and was afterwards Statistical Reporter to Government at Bombay. Retired as rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1831. Is a Liberal, and unpledged supporter of Lord Palmerston.

ABERDEENSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 177,601 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 212,032, and its registered electors showed an increase from 2450 to 4023. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Aberdeen. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the hon. Admiral W. Gordon, who sat till 1854, and by its present member,

LORD HADDO, the eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, K.G. Is a Liberal, in favour of Parliamentary reform and national education, but opposed to the ballot; first returned in 1854, on the retirement of his uncle, Admiral the Hon. W. Gordon, who had sat for the county 34 years. Supported Mr. Cobden on the China question.

ARGYLESHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 101,409 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 89,396; but its registered electors showed an increase from 986 to 2156. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Argyll. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. H. Callender, Mr. W. P. Campbell, Mr A. Campbell, the Right Hon. D. M'Neill, Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., and by its present member,

MR. ANDREW S. FINDAY, a son of the late K. Finlay, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow; is a Commissioner of Supply and a magistrate for Argyleshire. He now enters Parliament as a Liberal, unpledged, but will give Lord Palmerston a general support; is in favour of reform, sound economy and extended education

AYR, &c.—This district of burghs returns one member. Its population, which was 22,626 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 34,844; and its registered electors showed an increase from 693 to 1327. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Bute and the Earl of Eglinton. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Right Hon T. F. Kennedy, Lord James Stuart (now M.P. for the county), and by its present member,

SIR EDWARD HENRY J. CRAUFURD, a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Bute; a Barrister at Law (Lincoln's Inn), and editor of the *Law Legal Examiner*. He was first returned in 1852, as a Liberal. Is in favour of extended suffrage, and the ballot, opposed to the Maynooth grant and religious endowments. He voted with Ministers on the China question.

AYRSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 145,100 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 189,858; and its registered electors showed an increase from 3197 to 3823. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Eglinton and Ailsa and of the Earl of Eglinton. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. R. A. Oswald, Mr. John Dunlop, Lord Kelburne (now Earl of Glasgow), Mr A. Oswald, Col. J. H. Blair (killed at Inkerman), Sir J. Fergusson, and by its present member,

LORD PATRICK JAMES STUART, uncle to the Marquis of Bute. Is Lord Lieutenant of Buteshire, and Provost of Rothesay; for Caithness and Bute, and for the Ayr Burghs; elected for Ayrshire 1857. Is a Liberal, in favour of reform, ballot, progress, education, Maynooth grant, and civil and religious liberty.

BANFFSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was [illegible], had risen at the last Census to 51,121, and its registered electors showed an increase from 500 to [illegible]. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Fife and Seafield. Since the Reform Act more noted members may be mentioned the late Sir W. Grant, Master of the Rolls. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Captain G. Ferguson, and by its present member,

THE EARL OF FIFE, Lord Lieutenant of Banff and Moray, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Aberdeen and Elgin; and formerly Attaché to the British Embassy at Paris. He is a Liberal, and has sat for the county since 1837. He is opposed to the ballot.

BERWICKSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 34,600 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 38,297; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1050 to 1973. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Home and Lauderdale. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. C. Marjoribanks, Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, and by its present member,

THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, a brother of Lord Polwarth, and a barrister of the Middle Temple. Was formerly a member of the Northern Circuit. He formerly sat for Roxburghshire, and since 1847 for Berwickshire. He is a Conservative, and has voted for inquiry into Maynooth, and for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

BUTESHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 14,200 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 16,608; and its registered electors showed an increase from 294 to 491 The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Bute and the Duke of Hamilton. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir William Rae, Bart., and by its present member,

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES A. STUART-WORTLEY, a son of the first Lord Wharncliffe. Is Solicitor-General to the Queen Dowager, Judge Advocate General and Recorder of London, and formerly sat for Halifax. Has sat for the county since 1843. Is a Liberal Conservative, and has voted for inquiry into Maynooth. Supported Ministers on the China question.

CAITHNESS-SHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 34,000 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to [illegible], and its registered electors showed an increase from 270 to 642 The chief local influence is in the hands of the Sinclair family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir G. Sinclair, Bart., and by its present member,

MR. GEORGE TRAILL, Vice Lieutenant of Caithness, for which he has sat since 1841. Was M.P. for Shetland and Orkney before and after the Reform Act. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended suffrage. Is not prepared to withdraw the Maynooth grant. Supported Ministers on the China question

CLACKMANNANSHIRE and KINROSS-SHIRE.—These counties return one member between them; though, previously to the Reform Act, they returned one each alternately, instead of conjointly. Their population, which was 23,209 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 43,495, and their registered electors showed an increase from 378 to 1658. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Abercromby. Among their more noted members may be mentioned the name of the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby. Since the Reform Act, the counties have been represented by the late Admiral Sir Charles Adam, the Hon. G. R. (afterwards Lord) Abercromby, Major-General Sir W. Morison, Mr. James Johnstone, and by their present member,

WEMYSS MELVILLE, the eldest son of the Earl of Minto, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Roxburgh. He has previously sat for Hythe and for Greenock. Is a Liberal, in favour of extensive reform, and of "assisting oppressed nationalities," and will give Lord Palmerston a general support.

DUMBARTONSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 32,200 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 43,109; and its registered electors showed an increase from 924 to 1314. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Dukes of Argyll and Montrose. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. John C. Colquhoun, Mr. A. Denniston, Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and by its present member,

MR. ALEXANDER SMOLLETT, a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He is a Conservative, in favour of Free-trade and religious education; is opposed to the Maynooth grant Has sat since 1841 for the county, which he had twice unsuccessfully contested.

DUMFRIES.—This district returns one member Its population, which was about 20,000 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to [illegible], but its registered electors showed a decrease from 980 to 881 The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Queensberry. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lieut.-General M. Sharpe and by its present member,

MR WILLIAM EWART, brother of Mr. J. C. Ewart, the member for Liverpool, and a barrister-at-law. He is a Liberal, in favour of free trade, the ballot, and non-sectarian education: has made motions and passed bills for the establishment of public libraries and museums and schools of design, and for the abolition of capital punishment He sat formerly for Dumfriesshire, Liverpool, and Wigan; has represented Dumfries since 1841. He voted for Mr. Locke King's motion in 1857, and against the Maynooth grant.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 73,000 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to [illegible], and its registered electors showed an increase from 1170 to 2320. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Queensberry and the Earl of Hopetoun. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Viscount Drumlanrig (now Marquis of Queensberry, and by its present member,

MR. JOHN J. HOPE-JOHNSTONE, a cousin of the Earl of Hopetoun; and a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for co. Dumfries. He is a Liberal Conservative; he sat for the county 1836-47, and was re elected just previous to the general election, on the accession of Lord Drumlanrig to the Marquisate of Queensberry. It is not a little singular that for twenty-six years there has not been a contest for this constituency

DUNDEE.—This borough first returned one member in 1535; previously to which it was only a contributory to the St. Andrew's Burghs. Its population, which was 45,385 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 78,851; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1622 to 3190. It has been represented by Mr. G. Kinloch, Sir E. Parnell (afterwards Lord Congleton), Mr. G. Duncan, and by its present member,

SIR JOHN GILLIES Bart., Governor of Forfarshire, and Captain in the Forfar and Kincardine Artillery. Was formerly Lieutenant in 2nd Life Guards. He is now first returned, as a Liberal Is in favour of extended franchise, and opposed to withdrawal of Maynooth grant.

EDINBURGH.—This city returns two members. Its population, which was 162,156 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 160,302; but its registered electors showed a slight increase from 6065 to 6230 Among its more noted members may be mentioned the first Viscount Melville. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Right Hon. F. Jeffrey editor of the *Edinburgh Review* (afterwards a Scotch Judge); Mr. J. Abercromby (formerly Speaker, and now Lord Dunfermline), Sir John (now Lord) Campbell, Mr. T. B. Macaulay (the poet and historian), Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bart., and by its present member.

L. MR. CHARLES COWAN, a paper manufacturer at Edinburgh, and an elder of the free Church of Scotland; having been formerly an elder of the Established Church of that kingdom Is a Liberal, in favour of Free trade and abolition of Corn duties; opposed to the Maynooth grant Opposed Mr Cobden's resolution Sat for the city since 1847.

2. MR. ADAM BLACK, a publisher in Edinburgh, of which city, he was five years Provost. Is a Liberal, in favour of religious liberty national education, extended suffrage, the ballot, the admission of Jews into Parliament, abolition of Church rates and of all religious endowments; but voted for the Maynooth grant. Voted against Mr. Cobden on the China question. First elected in 1856, on the retirement of the Right Hon. T. B. Macaulay.

EDINBURGH-SHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 128,690 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 288,935; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1284 to 2017. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Buccleuch Among its more noted members may be mentioned the first and second Viscounts Melville Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir J. H. Dairymple, Sir G. Clerk, Sir W. Gibson Craig, Mr W. Ramsay, the late Sir John Hope, Bart., and by its present member,

THE EARL OF DALKEITH, the eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch. Educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford A Deputy Lieutenant for Mid Lothian and Selkirk, and Lieutenant of the Mid Lothian Yeomanry Is a Liberal Conservative, in favour of Free-trade, civil and religious liberty, and national education on the parochial system. Elected in 1845; on the death of Sir J. Hope, Bart Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

ELGIN.—This borough district returns one member. Its population, which was 43,585 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 48,8[illegible] and its registered electors showed an increase from 177 to 988 The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Fife and Seafield Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Colonel (now Sir. A Leith Hay. the Hon Fox Maule (now Lord Panmure), and by its present member,

MR. GEORGE SKENE DUFF, a son of the late Colonel Duff, and a nephew of the late Earl of Fife Is Lord Lieutenant of Banffshire. Has sat for the district since 1847, in the Liberal interest Is in favour of reform, ballot, education, and free-trade, but opposed to timber-duties; opposed to the ballot Voted for the Maynooth grant, 1857; and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

ELGINSHIRE and NAIRN.—These counties first returned one member conjointly in 1832. Their population, which was 44 529 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 48,918, and their registered electors showed an increase from 600 to 933. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Fife and Seafield. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. Colonel Grant (now Earl of Seafield), and by its present member,

MR. CHARLES I. CUMMING BRUCE, a brother of the late Sir W. Cumming Gordon Bart. He married a daughter of the well-known Duke of Bedford, and became by assumed name a Deputy lieutenant for Inverness-shire and was Justice of the Peace for Elgin and Inverness-shire. He first sat for Inverness-shire in 1841, and for the Elgin district from 1847 to 1852, but was defeated at the Reform Act and for Inverness-shire in 1852. Is Conservative in favour of national religious education, but opposed to the Maynooth grant Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions

FALKIRK.—This borough district which comprises Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow, first returned one member conjointly in 1832. Its population, which was 29,112 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 43,628; and its registered electors showed an increase from 509 to 1026 The chief local influence is in the hands of the Dukes of Hamilton and Buccleuch It has been represented by Mr. W. D Gibson, Mr. W. Baird, the Earl of Lincoln (now Duke of Newcastle), Mr. James Baird, and by its present member.

MR. JAMES MERRY, a son of James Merry, Esq., merchant of Glasgow, and an extensive ironmaster in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire. He is now first returned to Parliament as a Liberal, unpledged.

FRESHWATER.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 138,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 161,547; and its registered electors showed an increase from 2186 to 3211. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Wemyss family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Admiral Sir J. Erskine-Wemyss, and by its present member,

MR. JOHN C. MOORE, a merchant at Kirkaldy, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county, which he has represented since 1847; sat for Kirkaldy 1835 37. Is a Liberal, in favour of Free-trade, reform, the ballot, extended suffrage, and secular education. Opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions

HADDINGTONSHIRE.—This county returns one member Its population, which was [illegible] in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 191,264; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1340 to 2827. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Hallyburton family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. D G. Hallyburton, Lord Ker, Mr. Gordon-Hallyburton, the Hon. L. Maule (who died in the East), and by its present member,

VISCOUNT DUNCAN, eldest son of the Earl of Camperdown, a Deputy Lieutenant for Perth and Forfar, and a Lord of the Treasury. Has sat for Southampton and Bath, and first returned for Forfarshire in 1854. Is a Liberal, in favour of further reform, the ballot, and abolition of all religious disabilities Voted for Locke King's motion, 1857, and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions

GLASGOW.—This city first returned two members in 1832. It previously returned one member conjointly with Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Lanarkshire, to which the Reform Act added the £10 householders of the city and thirty three adjoining villages. Its population, which was 202,426 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 329,097; and its registered electors showed the astonishing increase from 6984 to 15,802, or nearly 126 per cent. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Lord William Bentinck, Mr. Ewing, Mr. C. Dunlop, Mr J. Oswald, Mr. J. Denniston, the late Mr. John McGregor, and Mr. A. Hastie, and by its present members,

1. MR. WALTER BUCHANAN, a merchant at Glasgow, and a magistrate for the adjoining county of Lanark and Dumbarton. He is a Liberal, and supports Lord Palmerston's foreign and domestic policy He was first elected in February last, and voted with Ministers on the China question. He advocates extended franchise, and the ballot

2. MR. ROBERT DALGLISH, a calico-printer in Glasgow, and partner in the firm of Dalglish, Falconer, and Co., of that city He is a "decided Liberal," and will support extended suffrage, the ballot and electoral districts, the Maynooth grant, and the national observance of Sunday by opening public places of amusement. His father, we believe, was formerly Lord Provost of Glasgow.

(*To be continued.*)

ERRATA.—*Halifax*.—The registered electors of this borough were only 631 in 1839, but had risen in 1852 to 1100. They now number 1468. The numbers given in our last, by an oversight, were those of the constituency in 1832 and 1847 respectively, and not of the electors actually on the register

*Herefordshire*. The constituency which previously consisted of Hereford alone, was extended by the Reform Act so as to include the £10 freeholders of Fishguard and Narberth It was at first proposed, at the same time, to add those of St. David's also; but the proposition was not carried into effect

*Leicestershire, North*. For Lord James Manners, read Lord John Manners.

# *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.—Earl GRANVILLE, in allusion to the Earl of Malmesbury's observations relative to the expenditure going on by the improvements in St. James's Park said the correspondence which had taken place on the subject should be laid upon the table.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL. The LORD CHANCELLOR brought up a Message from her Majesty similar to that which will be found in our summary of the House of Commons relative to the marriage of the Princess Royal; and the Address in reply was moved by Earl Granville and seconded by the Earl. of Derby. It was unanimously agreed to

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION. The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the Probates and Letters of Administration Bill do read a second time, and entered into a lengthened explanation of the machinery by which he proposed to supersede the present testamentary jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts. After some observations from Lord CAMPBELL, the Bishop of LONDON, and other noble Lords, the bill was read a second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

### MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Lord PALMERSTON brought up a Message from her Majesty, to the effect that she had accepted proposals of marriage between the Princess Royal and his Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia. Her Majesty had thought fit to communicate this to her faithful Commons, not doubting their concurrence and their aid in making such a provision for the marriage of her eldest daughter as was suitable to the honour of the Crown and the dignity of the country

The Message having been read by the Speaker,

Lord PALMERSTON spoke in high terms of the excellent qualities of her Royal Highness and Prince William, from which he augured the happiest results, and adverted also to the political consequences of the union, which might be productive of great advantages to this country. He would not then pledge any hon. member to any of the details of what might be proposed, and would therefore only move an Address, assuring her Majesty of their loyalty and affection, and that, on an early day, her Message would be taken into consideration.

Mr DISRAELI seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously; after which

Lord PALMERSTON intimated that on Friday next he would move that the Message be taken into consideration.

### REFLECTIONS ON THE ARMY.

On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply,

Colonel NORTH called attention to a speech made by Mr. W. Williams to his constituents of Lambeth, in the course of which he had reflected upon the officers of the British army. The statement he referred to was in the *Times* newspaper, and he called upon the hon. member to substantiate his charge if he could

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said he had never made any such statement He had never vilified the officers of the British army, for he believed the regimental officers were the best and bravest in the world. He might, however, have expressed a different opinion as to the abilities of the higher officers in that army

Sir W. JOLLIFFE-GROSVENOR said that election speeches should not be, perhaps, too closely scanned, for they were often very incorrectly reported, and he therefore accepted Mr. Williams's disclaimer as satisfactory. He then referred to an attack made upon the Duke of Cambridge in the *Times*, and read a letter from an officer who witnessed that gallant officer's conduct at the Battle of Sobraon, when he attempted, in the face of a terrific fire, to ride his horse into one of the entrenchments, a well-served battery, and, failing, rode back a short distance, and then, calling on his troops to follow him, actually succeeded in leaping into another embrasure, escaping death by almost a miracle

### THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into Committee; and

Sir C. WOOD proceeded with the Navy Estimates, which for this year would be in round numbers, £6,074,000; of which £3,389,600 had been already voted by the last Parliament

A desultory conversation ensued; in the course of which,

Admiral WALCOTT enforced the propriety of keeping twelve sail of the line constantly in commission, that our seamen might be prepared for all emergencies; and he also advocated the necessity of maintaining a gunnery revolution.

Sir C. NAPIER thought the Navy Estimates might be in some respects increased with great advantage to the efficiency of the service. As the naval force now stood, it was inefficient for the protection of the country in the event of a sudden war

Lord C. PAGET thought the Admiralty ought to consult with a committee of experienced naval officers to the eligibility of the smaller classes of vessels of war over line-of-battle ships, as being more useful in many respects, and superior even in action, if numerous in proportion to the armament of the latter.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS characterised the present Navy Estimates as the most extravagant since the conclusion of the French war, excepting those during the late war with Russia; and yet those were the estimates which Sir C. Napier thought might be increased

The vote for 53,709 men for the navy and marine forces was ultimately agreed to.

The remainder of the evening was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the remaining estimates.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

### THE DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill. Repudiating any purpose of rendering the disruption of the marriage tie more frequent or easy, he nevertheless believed that the present law in relation to matrimony and divorce was surrounded by complications, and, above all things, by expenses which required reformation. He then sketched the condition of the marriage laws in different countries, and in England at various periods of past history. Adverting to the bill which he had laid before the House, the Lord Chancellor remarked that the changes he proposed to introduce were based upon the report of a Royal Commission appointed in the year 1850. At present the law required not less than three processes before any suitor could obtain a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, or action for crim. con., a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court, and a suit in Parliament. Applicants were thus obliged to prove their cases three times over, and by a most expensive course of proceeding, before they could obtain relief from the marriage bond. For this triple machinery he proposed to substitute a single suit before a specially constituted court. This tribunal was to consist of the Lord Chancellor, a Chief Justice, and a Judge of the Court of Probate. The evidence would be taken viva voce, and, generally speaking, submitted to a jury. He proposed to give this court jurisdiction over all matrimonial suits, with full power to grant divorces in all the degrees now obtainable either from the Ecclesiastical Courts or from Parliament. The limitation being preserved that no dissolution of marriage, to the extent of permitting the parties to marry again, should be lawful excepting only in case the divorce was granted on proof of adultery

After a few remarks from the Archbishop of CANTERBURY,

Lord LYNDHURST expressed his approval of the principle on which the bill was founded, but contended that the object was imperfectly worked out in detail. He thought it most unjust to debar the wife from equal relief under circumstances which were held to entitle the husband to a divorce, and that wives should not be released from subjection, so far as their persons and property were concerned, to husbands who had deserted them. On these points he intimated his intention to propose amendments when the bill came to be discussed in committee

The discussion was continued by Lord Wensleydale, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Campbell, Lord Dungannon, the Bishop of Oxford, and other Peers. The motion was finally carried on a division, on which there appeared—Contents, 47; Non-contents, 18; 29.

The bill was then read a second time

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY

Mr. BENTINCK obtained leave to introduce a bill amending the present acts designed to prevent the spread of contagious or infectious disorders among cattle, sheep, and other animals

On the motion of Mr. BAXTER, an address was ordered to be presented to the Crown for a copy of the report prepared by Dr Arthur Lyons on the pathology of the diseases prevalent among the British forces in the East

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS BILL. The second reading of this bill was opposed by Sir G. GREY, who objected, among other details of the measure, to the summary jurisdiction it gave the magistrates in cases of assaults on women. Mr. DILLWYN briefly defended the bill, and the House divided—For the second reading, 98; against, 221: 135.

### MINISTERS' MONEY.

Mr FAGAN moved the second reading of the Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill. He recapitulated, in considerable detail, the history of the many previous attempts to legislate on the subject, describing the origin of the

tax called "ministers' money," and enlarging upon the grievance it occasioned, and the irritation of which it was the constant source.

Mr. BRAMSTON seconded the motion.

Mr. NAPIER moved as an amendment that the second reading should be deferred for six months. The measure was, he declared, a direct invasion of the rights of property, and violated the legislative enactments finally concluded by the Church Temporalities Act. Observing that every successive Government for the past ten years had opposed the bill, he expressed his suspicion that Lord Derby had consented now to support it through some pressure from the Irish members, and without having examined the question sufficiently to be aware of the very serious issues involved.

Sir G. GREY denied that the bill led to any such important consequences, or compromised either the faith of the Legislature or the rights of property. Pursuing the subject into its detail, he maintained that the change proposed by the bill did not differ in principle from many settlements that had been previously effected and had worked well. Under the Act of 1838, the controversy respecting ministers' money was left in a state of great complication, and almost interminable lawsuits were inevitable unless Parliament interposed to prevent so discreditable a result. The time was now arrived, according to his anticipation expressed some years ago, when a stop should be put to the collection of a tax which caused so much trouble and disturbance.

Mr. WHITESIDE denounced the bill for the sake of the important principle it would imperil. With the measure, in his belief, was bound up the maintenance of Church-rates in England, of the Annuity-tax in Scotland, and the appropriation of the whole ecclesiastical properties in Ireland. The hon. and learned member supported this view of the question by copious references to historical records and proceedings in Parliament.

Mr. FREMANTLE, who spoke from a back Ministerial bench, pointed out that ministers' money was a creation of Parliament. Its imposition was first established by an Act passed in 1663, and what Parliament had done he maintained that it was competent to undo.

Mr. BLAKE, in supporting the bill, related many instances of oppression, leading sometimes to acts of violent revenge, arising out of the attempts to enforce the obnoxious tax under discussion.

Sir F. THESIGER reiterated and enforced the argument that the minister's money belonged to the property assigned to the Protestant Church in Ireland by the Act of Settlement, and confirmed by many subsequent enactments. It could not be touched without committing a violation of public faith and shaking the tenure on which all property was held in the United Kingdom. He proceeded to enlarge upon the vacillation and inconsistency that had characterised the conduct of the Government on the question.

Mr FITZGERALD defended the Administration and supported the bill. He challenged the assertion that it involved a question of property, whether lay or ecclesiastical. The ministers' money was nothing but a tax established by Parliament originally, and devoted to purposes with which the Legislature was fully entitled to deal.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that the objections to the tax were founded on its practical operation. It was obnoxious to a large section of the community, was collected in a vexatious manner, and did more harm than the object upon which it was expended could justify. The policy, therefore counselled its abolition—a step for which, he believed, there were ample precedents.

Mr. WALPOLE likened the tax to the Church-rate impost in England. Both were Church Property, and stood on the same principle, which could not be attacked without striking at the foundation of all property

Lord PALMERSTON described the efforts that had been made by the Legislature, and especially in the Act of 1854, to retain the tax, while depriving it of all obnoxious and irritating characteristics in the mode of its collection. Those endeavours had, however, failed, and the Government had accordingly come to the conclusion that no other course was available but a total abolition. This determination had been reached early in the late Session, before a dissolution was expected, and without any reference—such as had been suggested by the opponents of Government—to the exigencies of a general election.

On a division the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 313 to 174: 139

## ON THE TRANSFER OF LAND.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, K.G., FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, M.P., ETC., ETC., ETC.

MY LORD,—

IT has been the misfortune of most individuals who have ventured upon the task of exposing the abuses and errors of systems, and the evils which the maintenance of them entails upon the community, to find, that they are continually met with much opposition, and by objections, often founded upon argument, but chiefly arising from preconceived notions and prejudices, or presumed self-interests; and also from the apprehension that any alterations or amendments may be calculated to interfere with existing positions of influence and power; —notwithstanding that the proposals enunciated may be perfectly rational and constitutional, of vital importance to the nation and to the advancement of those permanent benefits which the country is justly entitled to demand

Hence it is that year after year passes away, and appeal after appeal is made, and the public mind can be roused from its supineness and indifference, and to devote attention to grave and momentous questions. It is true that in the interim we have commissions appointed, succeeding each other at protracted periods, and at no slight cost, to examine and inquire into various matters, which facts and every day's experience have already adapted in such full detail, that it is almost an insult to ordinary common sense to attempt to conceal or disavow them; and which it is alike a reflection upon our presumed knowledge and intelligence as a nation, that we permit to continue.

Fortunately, however, there is one consideration of magnitude upon which a unanimous opinion has been concentrated—namely, "that the development of the resources of a great empire cannot be overestimated:" this development being naturally dependent upon the combination of practical experience and skill, judicious enterprise, the due encouragement of industrial labour, aided by an uninterrupted circulation of capital: and lastly, and most essentially, upon the facility of dealing with the land.

It may therefore, perhaps, be thought as not altogether unworthy of deep reflection, nor inopportune, upon the assembling of a new Parliament, and when (with the exception of China) we are happily at peace with the nations of the world, and in furtherance of a great national object, to determine how far other and improved conditions, as contrasted with those which now prevail, would operate in bringing into full action all the elements alluded to, and most particularly in respect to that vast amount of property comprehended under the term "landed, or real and fixed;" and also, what might be the effect upon our financial position as to taxation and the future requirements of Government for the annual expenditure? And, doubtless, it will at once be conceded that any impediment or check whatever to that freedom of progress which is essential to the increasing of the products of the soil, must interfere very prejudicially with the profitable employment of labour and the accumulation of national wealth.

Now, what is the actual position of the greater portion, and, indeed, with comparatively slight exception, of the landed and other real property of this kingdom, embracing England and Wales, Ireland and Scotland?

It is fettered and enveloped, nay, it may literally be said, to be as it were, engulfed in the most ingeniously-contrived, complicated, technical and extended, but at the same time absurd and useless, forms of legal procedure; and, indeed they been purposely invented to counteract, defeat, and crush the real and legitimate interests of those who have been led to suppose them to be of imperial necessity for the security of themselves and their possessions, success could not have been achieved more completely. May it not then be asked, wherein consists that transcendent merits which have been ascribed to and imagined to attach to them.

Is it in the entanglement of titles and of almost all other matters which have been caused by them; with the tardiness, uncertainty, and apparently interminable difficulties and disputes they involve;—not only tending most unfairly to depreciate the value of property, but rendering compulsory a constant resort to the Courts of Equity and Law for explanations and decisions upon points of meaning and construction; and very often the final and doubtful issue of an appeal to that august and noble assembly, the House of Lords; where it is no rare occurrence that the most distinguished and eminently-learned propounders and expositors of the law differ in opinion, and the judgments of the courts are reversed.

Again, are these transcendent merits to be discovered in the continuous and destructive expenses, and the enormous losses which are occasioned by delays, apart from the severe disappointment and inconvenience sustained by all parties concerned; or in the personal antipathies and unchristianlike animosities which are engendered in the progress of suits, or in the widows' tears, the orphans' cries, or the "Bleak Houses," with the utter prostration of hundreds of families and their connections, thus inflicting incalculable injury upon the people?

May it not further be permissible humbly, and with all deference and respect, to inquire whether it be of slight importance to attempt, by legislative measures, to overcome so fearful and calamitous a state of things, and to free the land from such a monstrous incubus? Or is it not rather a work that has become imperative and almost paramount to any other in which honorable and independent men can be embarked with pride and satisfaction; and will it be contended that it cannot be accomplished?

Then, inasmuch as the evils herein portrayed, and their fatal and disastrous consequences cannot be denied, but on the contrary, have been ever and ever again acknowledged to be true (and even by some of the highest legal authorities), the simple question is—What is the remedy?

The remedy has been already in a great degree exemplified, in the unqualified success of that section of the Encumbered Estates Act in Ireland, namely, "the investigation and confirmation of titles, as preliminary to all sales and transfers; thereby rendering the completion of contracts immediate and certain, and establishing the free and prompt interchange of money and property."

This principle can be as readily adapted and extended to all sales and transfers under any circumstances, and to all mortgages, securities, and arrangements whatsoever, by a law making the practice universal, and compulsory, and applying the same form and plan to England and Wales and to Ireland and Scotland. And are they not a United Kingdom? The machinery for the purpose being uniform, clear, and simple, and coupled with progressive general registration—such registration partaking of a mercantile and commercial feature, instead of a technical, complex, and lengthened one; and to be so guarded and held inviolable against improper and impertinent obtrusion, as to be as sacred as the books of the Bank of England. Thus, for a safe and practicable course, and without interference with any well-founded rights of property, or with the privilege of entails and settlements, the facility sought for, and so much to be desired, would be attained for the future; and, whilst it would be certain to afford the most ample and efficient security, it would be the means of checking and preventing much mischievous, painful, and unnecessary litigation.

Then, as it can be demonstrated by those who have had the longest experience and the most extensive dealings in landed and other real property, that out of the thousand titles throughout the United Kingdom 999 would be found to be sufficiently valid for all purposes, they would, consequently, be such as would justify confidential boards of well-qualified, impartial, and disinterested commissioners in placing from time to time their seal of confirmation upon them, under the authority of an Act of Parliament.

Now at this period the aggregate amount of the returns upon which the Property and Income Tax is assessed may be taken at about £240,000,000; and thus a criterion is afforded for conjecturing what might be the gradual increase in the annual value of the property and income of the nation at large, arising out of the facility of dealing with the land, and the greater rapidity of the circulation of capital; and the probability, therefore, is that in a few years it might reach £340,000,000 or £400,000,000; and hence it becomes obvious that, whilst the general wealth of the country would progressively increasing, and its power to meet its pecuniary obligations be expanded, the public burdens might be proportionately diminished, and the prosperity, comfort, and happiness of all classes be promoted.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's faithful and most obedient servant,
ALEXANDER RAINY.

Regent-street, St. James's, May, 1857.

[a] The principle of a stamp and confirmation of titles, as preliminary to contracts for sales and purchases, mortgages, &c., was enunciated and embodied in a programme, submitted by me, after the repeal of the Corn laws in 1846, to the late Earl Cottenham (then Lord Chancellor of England, and to the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland, at their Lordships' desire, and the state of Ireland, with its peculiar difficulties, was also referred to in correspondence with the late Sir Robert Peel, and the principle alluded to was engrafted upon the Encumbered Estates Act. Whatever defects in other respects may pervade that Act, or however severe may have been its application upon individuals, in the early stage of its working, yet that Act, by so far freeing the land, may be said to have laid the foundation for the progressive and the future material prosperity of that interesting and valuable portion of her Majesty's dominions. But a similar Act is not called for or required for England or Wales, or Scotland, as the circumstances differ in many respects, and the facility of transfer may be arrived at without one of so extreme and peremptory a nature, nor would it, perhaps, be wise or expedient to hand over the transactions of the Encumbered Estates Court to the Court of Chancery. Most impartial men who have watched the course of proceedings in the Court of Chancery may possibly consider that that Court already embraces more than an amplitude of business; and that no benefit could accrue to the public from the expansion of its powers or control. But, on the contrary, that it might be an improvement if portions of its authority and practice were transferred to other tribunals, whose proceedings might be less circuitous, technical, and mysterious, and more intelligible of comprehension and speedy in result. It was said not long since by a barrister of the Common Law Courts, "That if the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery was extended, all law would soon be swallowed up in equity," whereupon a Chancery barrister replied, "That if the views he learned friend had just propounded were adopted, all equity would become absorbed in law." Perhaps it may with truth be observed that the fusion of law and equity, so that strict justice might be ensured, and decisions be arrived at with promptitude, would prove most congenial and satisfactory to the public.

SARDINIAN ANTIQUITIES, ADELAIDE ROOMS, WEST STRAND.—Although the Island of Sardinia is in the very centre of the Mediterranean, and about equidistant from France, Italy, and Spain, there is scarcely any part of Europe that is more completely a *terra incognita* than this island. The few travellers who have penetrated into the interior pronounce the country to be highly picturesque, abounding in wooded mountains and rich valleys. On the other hand, agriculture vegetates the plains, and the inhabitants, except those in Cagliari, Sassari, and some other places, are in a semi-barbarous state, and have nothing in common with the Piedmontese subjects of his Sardinian Majesty. In the time of the ancients, first Phenician and then Roman colonies covered the coast. But the archæology of this island has been little known; we were, therefore, highly gratified by a visit to the antiquities lately discovered in the necropolis of Tharros, which is situated on a bay of the west coast of the island, facing Spain. The excavations were undertaken in 1855-6, by Cavalier Giovanni Cara, director of the Royal Museum of Cagliari. Tharros was the seat of an important Phenician colony. If this extraordinary maritime people carried their enterprise far beyond the Pillars of Hercules, it is not surprising that in a locality so near Carthage so many relics should have been carried of such peculiarity and manufacture. The gold trinkets of this collection are not only interesting but of unusual number and variety, being composed of necklaces ornamented with gems and glass balls of various colours, enamels and amulets in ivory, with Phenician characters. There are also many scarabs mounted in gold, of which no less than thirty-five varieties are enumerated, forming rings. The scarabs not mounted are much more numerous. The glass amphoræ are very fine—one, like a theodolite, with the water hermetically closed from the period of the first manufacture, but still glistening as it flows when shifted by the hand. One of these amphoræ is particularly remarkable by its fine lilac and pearl lustre, as precious to the antiquarian as the ruby lustre of the potters of Umbria to the dilettanti of the cinque cento. There is a large admixture of the ordinary Egyptian amulets and Roman utensils many of no particular interest; the cream of the collection has been the Phenician relics. One or two cinque-cento objects are also noticeable, particularly a large ivory bust of one of the Medici, which is worthy to figure in the "Soulages Collection." In conclusion, this one is largely alloyed with objects found in all museums of classical antiquity; but there is a sufficient number of rarities to make it well worthy of a visit. We understand that the whole of the objects will be brought to the hammer of Messrs. Christie in the month of June.

COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHY.—PROCESS OF MR. LAROCHE.—Simultaneously with the discovery of photography, criticism began to depreciate its merit by pointing out with no inconsiderable success the points in which it was inferior to painting by hand. The popularity of the invention was also considerably retarded by its being practised by persons who had a knowledge of the manipulation of chemicals, but who were unacquainted with the principles of beauty as well as of drawing—for a good photographer must be an artist as well as a technician. Every countenance and every frame has a pleasant and an unpleasant aspect, which the eye of the artist must at once discern. A slight difference of pose may make a sitter clumsy or elegant, and the slightest inclination of the head may conveniently foreshorten a nose or a limb which nature may have abnormally elongated. Photography has, therefore, made a great advance since artists by profession have taken to it, and since a knowledge of colour has been expended on the outlines, and light and shade determined by sunlight with such absolute certainty. The great defect of a water-coloured photograph is that it is not permanent—fading rapidly, covering as it does oxide of silver. In colouring with oil, the identity of lineament disappears. Colouring on prepared ivory is brilliant at first, but gradually turns yellow. We therefore see with satisfaction the discovery by a Mr. Laroche of a new medium, which produces most brilliant colour without interfering with the most infinitesimal degree of expression; and a visit to his rooms, at 68, Oxford-street, has enabled us to see a series of portraits of well-known characters, which in beauty and brilliancy remind us of the productions of Thorburn and Ross. Such, for instance, are the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean in the "Winter's Tale," with all the accessories as perfect as a Guérin or a David. What the medium is we cannot pretend to guess, as it is an unpatented secret. We can only say that we have seen nothing in coloured photography combining so much truth and brilliancy as these portraits by the new process of Mr. Laroche.

NEW CONSERVATORY OR WINTER GARDEN.—Messrs. Weeks and Co have just added to their nursery establishment, in the King's-road, Chelsea, a spacious and elegant conservatory or winter garden. The large size of this structure, which was erected in less than six weeks, connected as it is with not less than twenty-six other compartments, the whole heated from one boiler through the medium of not less than 7000 feet of pipe, on the plan of Weeks's one boiler system, must strike every visitor. The frontage of these premises extends some 130 feet, and the elegant structures, filled with the productions of both hemispheres and of every clime, occupy an area of nearly 20,000 feet. The collection of plants is one of the most complete in existence. Among the number of magnificent specimens, evidently brought together at a vast outlay, are rich masses of azaleas, rhododendrons, cerias, New Holland and Australian plants, pelargoniums, and roses; noble specimens of the *Dammara Australis*, the *Auracaria excelsa*, the *Aralia trifoliata*, orange-trees in various stages, the lovely magnolia, &c. Among the tropical plants is the luxuriant *Musa Cavendishii*, and in splendid fruit—that valuable plant so effectually introduced into the gardens islands of the South Pacific by the lamented missionary, Williams. In the garden is a gigantic specimen of the *Agave Americana variegata*, verging on 100 years of age, and expected to bloom next year. It has been for ninety-four years in the family of Mr. Gruneberg, the managing partner of the establishment, his father having been during a long life eminent as a nurseryman in Germany. Messrs. Weeks's establishment has been visited by a very considerable number of persons of distinction during the last few days, to whom the new conservatory and its magnificent contents have afforded the highest gratification.

PRODUCTION OF OIL, CANDLES, AND SPIRIT, FROM THE EARTH.—Mr. Stephen White, of Liverpool (the well-known patentee of the hydro-carbon gas, or gas from water), has succeeded in obtaining very singular and valuable products, applicable to a variety of useful purposes, from a peculiar earth which flows spontaneously from the earth into wells at Rangoon, in the Burman Empire. These wells are in great number, and are about 150 feet deep. The oil flows into them continuously, and is drawn up by the pumps into pots, and collected. The annual produce of these springs of oil is upwards of 90,000 gallons. It is used by the natives for cooking, torchlights, and other domestic purposes. Mr. White has patented the invention. He subjects the crude oil to distillation in a novel and ingeniously-arranged series of stills, working together, the one into the other, which produces at the same time three distinct substances viz. paraffine, perfectly solid; an oil, and a spirit. The paraffine is obtained in very large quantities, and, when purified, is beautifully white and transparent. When made into candles it burns with a brilliancy unequalled by any other substance. The oil, when subjected to the purifying process, is obtained almost colourless and transparent. It is extremely valuable for lubricating the fine machinery of the cotton, silk, linen, and woollen manufacturer; and has better lubricating properties than the finest sperm oil which of late years has become scarce and much adulterated with inferior oils. The patent oil affords a clear and powerful light when burned in a lamp; and has the singular property of preserving metals from the corrosive influence of the atmosphere, or salt water, &c.: when applied to the copper coating of ships, the preservative effect is very striking. The spirit, or naphtha, affords an admirable light when used in a spirit-lamp; and has also valuable preservative effects when applied to telegraph wires or other metals

## THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

THE Exhibition having now been open a fortnight, people have made themselves, in some degree, familiar with the nature of its contents, and have fixed upon certain points of particular attraction, according to their several tastes, and begin to settle down in groups round particular objects, which have been singled out and pronounced as of extreme interest. Having a predilection for chronological arrangement, we shall in the present paper confine ourselves to the ancient masters, and of those the Italian, who justly rank the first; reserving other schools for future notice. And certainly one of the most remarkable incidents in the conduct of the public at this great art-gathering, as evidencing the growing love for art-culture, is found in the crowds which constantly congregate about the entrance of Saloon A, upon the west and northern walls of which are hung the works of the very early Italian school, intermixed with a few specimens of Byzantine art of no great importance—the Cimabues, Guido da Sienas, Giottos, Orcagnas, and others of the devout religious labourers who, as it were, cleared and paved the way for the grand Scriptural art which was to follow; and, when they retired from the sphere they so modestly occupied, left many a hint which Michael Angelo and Raphael did not disdain to adopt and improve upon. It is by studying these rude but full-souled works that we discern the first lispings of a new language, which was shortly afterwards to swell into the full volume of poetic development under the master spirits last mentioned. Of Cimabue we have a small piece of the "Madonna and Child" (with Scriptural subjects on each side), which is a counterpart in miniature of the celebrated colossal "Madonna," which set all Florence in ecstasies when it was moved to its location in the Santa Maria del Fiore—an incident so graphically treated by Mr. Leighton in his large picture, now the property of her Majesty, which is to be seen at the head of the Modern Gallery hard by. By Giotto are two undoubtedly original specimens (14 and 16), being parts of frescoes cut away from the Carmine Church at Florence; but they are small in size, and dimmed with age; and any one who would think of judging of this great master's talent (as the happy companion of Dante and Petrarch) from these specimens would be grievously in error. It is in his great works in the Arena Chapel, at Padua, at Assisi, and at Naples, that the scope of his genius is to be discerned; and of these, fortunately, very satisfactorily-engraved copies exist.

In the central compartment, between the doors, the attention is arrested by, amongst various others of high excellence, seven very remarkable predella pictures by Ugolino da Siena, pertaining to a great altarpiece, formerly in the possession of W. Young Ottley, the well-known collector and critic. Waagen says of these pictures:—"The peculiar position of this great master, who died at an advanced age in 1339, placed as he was between the old Byzantine mode of conception and painting and Giotto's new method, introduced into Siena by Duccio di Marmi, is very apparent in these fragments." To which we can add that, with all the examples of later art, art of the most accomplished schools, now before us and surrounding us, we can point to none which for purity and grandeur of sentiment, unaffected pathos, and power of story-telling come near these small pale productions of the subjects they treat. We will name them subjects in order—viz., 1. "The Last Supper." Mark the affecting incident of one of the disciples, St. John probably, overcome with emotion at the announcement of his betrayal just made by the Saviour, leaning forward, and resting his head upon his shoulder; the other figures, marked as they are with appropriate gravity, manifest their astonishment and horror in the manner they look about, one to the other, as if for explanation and reassurance. 2. "Christ Betrayed in the Garden," a finely-grouped subject; the expression in the face of Christ whom Judas kisses, is one of sublime pathos and

dignity, in which sorrow more than resentment prevails. 3. "Christ Scourged"—a simple composition of three figures, Christ being fastened to a pillar in the centre: very like, by the way, the treatment by Michael Angelo of the same subject in the little picture at the other end of the same saloon. 4. "Christ led to Crucifixion"—another full, well-studied group. See the brutal passions manifested in the Jewish priesthood and in the soldiery, and contrast with it the sublime anguish of the Saviour, who still casts his regards back with tender recognition upon his mother, who follows, bearing up with more than human effort against her soul's anguish; Raphael's celebrated "Spasimo" is not more touching in the design than this fine composition, whilst it shocks good taste, in the writer's opinion, by the repugnant incident of representing the Christ, the Saviour of Mankind, crouching in the dust beneath the weight of his cross, whilst his savage persecutors drag and goad him on like an animal of the inferior creation. 5. "The Taking Down from the Cross," and 6, "The Entombment:" of these Waagen says, "They belong, in every respect, to the finest aspirations I have ever seen of these subjects." The former subject, it may be mentioned, in its treatment, bears a striking resemblance to the celebrated alto-relievo, by Nicolo Pisano, over the door of the Cathedral Church of Lucca (engraved in Ottley's "Italian School of Design")—a work which, it is well known, exercised a considerable influence upon the revival of painting even before the appearance of Cimabue. These coincidences—of which we could mention many more had we space—so far from detracting from, add to, the interest of these early works, as by watching them closely, and in their various ramifications, one can almost trace the artelligree of Michael Angelo and Raphael in direct descent from these early masters, till lately so little known, even by name, by admirers of pictures. The last of the seven subjects is the "Resurrection," which is treated with great severity: a bleak, rocky district; four soldiers asleep in the foreground, and Christ rising, in a simple, erect posture, out of the tomb.

Above the remarkable series just described are a row of six very fine heads of saints (to which there is neither name nor number, but evidently of a fine period of the revival), the countenances being full of character, and drawn and coloured with a firm free hand. Above these again is a Madonna crowned by Christ, attributed to Giotto, in which we discern the simple and modest treatment which the early masters gave to this subject—such a favourite in the Romish Church. The Virgin is represented young (just as Michael Angelo represents her in his celebrated sculpture of the Pieta), as it she that was so pure and free from human passion could not show the marks of age, attired in a flowing white drapery, her head slightly bowed forward as if in submission before him who, though by mysterious dispensation her son on earth, was yet in heaven coeternal with the Father; her hands crossed meekly before her innocent breast; whilst Christ puts the crown upon her graceful head. This treatment of the subject we find almost universal with the artists of this period. Several examples of the kind are in the present Exhibition; in one of which, close by, the Madonna is represented kneeling before the Saviour. In this compartment also is the small piece of "The Last Supper," by Giotto, from the collection of Lord Ward, and formerly in the Bisenzio Collection. It is remarkable for the simplicity and gravity of the treatment.

There are other works by, or attributed to, Giotto at this end of the room, some of which we shall notice:—In No. 22 there are indications of naturalness and character which were not seen before his day. No. 19, a "Crucifixion," with, on the left, a pathetic group of the Marys, the Madonna having fainted; and on the right a soldier, who, in an attitude of admiration and devotion, testifies his belief in the divinity of the crucified Saviour. No. 18, "The Death of the Virgin," is a large picture (7 feet by 3 feet), and painted with a greater body of colour, and after a more ambitious manner as regards attitude and expression, than any of the others. The Apostles kneel around the dead body of the Madonna, which is extended on a couch, some of them looking up in devout aspirations to heaven (their faces remarkably foreshortened), where is seated in a glory the Saviour, who holds before him, upon a napkin, the soul of the Virgin, represented as a child praying. This is a striking work, and deserves careful study.

Close at hand is an interesting work by Simone Memmi, a pupil of Giotto, who was celebrated for his power of expression—a reputation which this little picture fully supports. It represents "Christ Returning to his Parents" (No. 20), and is the property of the Liverpool Royal Institution. The composition consists of three figures only,—Joseph in the centre, who has just brought in the youthful Christ (who is represented as of boyish stature), and who points with feeling to the Madonna who is seated on the left: the expression in her face shows that she has passed many hours of anxious, heart-wearing watching; yet the maternal joy in recognition of her son seems to predominate over all. Joseph, as he points to Mary, looks round upon Jesus with an air of persuasive reproach; whilst the latter, with submissive and somewhat troubled expression, free, however, from anything approaching to humiliation, appears to feel and acknowledge the justness of the parental rebuke. Altogether this work is wonderful for its *naïve* conception.

A "Virgin and Child" (23), by Filippino Lippi, a pupil once removed of Giotto, is a marvellous little gem. Scrutinising it again and again, every time with a fresh eye, one can hardly bring oneself to believe that it is not attributable to some favoured master of the Raphaelesque period—to Raphael himself; for the graceful disposition of the figures, the charming, innocent expression, combined with the soft, delicate finish, leave nothing for the imagination to desire.

The part of a fresco by Spinello Aretino (195), representing St. Michael and angels combating with the hosts of Satan, is of a different class—one of the few frescoes in the Exhibition. It is part of a celebrated picture representing the Fall of Lucifer in the Church of Sta. Maria degli Angeli at Arezzo, and was painted about the middle or end of the fourteenth century. It comprises the upper part of the figure of St. Michael, with six angels advancing from the left, in menacing attitudes, and with lances in their hands. There is great simplicity in the arrangement of the figures, and a firm, calm dignity in the faces; the sole exception in the former respect being the figure of one angel, which is in a front view and comes down from the back, being rudely foreshortened, the introduction of which was a daring experiment, considering the period

Another glance will carry us over the rest of these painters of the Pre-Raphaelite period.

MARBLE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY IN PEEL PARK, SALFORD.
M. NOBLE, SCULPTOR.

## MARBLE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY, IN PEEL PARK, SALFORD.

THIS fine statue, inaugurated by Prince Albert on the 6th inst., originated with the Sunday-school teachers and scholars of Manchester, and it was raised to commemorate the visit of her Majesty in 1851, when 80,000 Sunday-school children assembled together in Peel Park, to give her welcome. Monuments have been erected to heroes by the pence of the people, and to successful commanders by contributions from the small pay of the privates, but never before has such a work been performed by the offerings of children, and one may well imagine that in very many cases there was something like a struggle in their minds whether the penny should be given towards the statue of a Queen or invested in the purchase of toffey, or some tempting piece of pastry. It speaks well for the future of thousands of these children that their pence have been applied towards the beautiful work, and in after years not a few of them will look with pride on the statue, and tell of their contribution, which, though small, was, perhaps, the larger proportion of the whole of their wealth. Two thousand scholars and teachers of the Sunday-schools were present at the inauguration of the statue, and several thousands of persons assembled on the occasion. The Mayor of Salford first briefly explained to his Royal Highness the purpose for which the statue had been erected. The covering was then removed from the marble, and there stood before him in flowing regal robes, with all the dignity of a Queen and the graces of womanhood, the Sovereign of the British people—one towards whom he felt not merely the allegiance of a loyal subject, but one who shared with him those warmer attachments which, alike in the palace as in the cottage, give their noblest charms to the gentlest ties of domestic life. The Prince appeared deeply interested in the proceedings, and, after examining the statue carefully for some moments, congratulated Mr. Noble, the sculptor, on its success as a work of art. Prince Albert, taking a final look at the statue, then left the ground, and, accompanied by his suite, once more crossed the Irwell, and, proceeding through Market street, arrived at the London-road station, where a special train was in readiness to convey him to London.

The statue and pedestal are of the finest Sicilian marble, altogether exceeding twenty feet in height, and weighing nearly thirty tons. Mr. Noble has designed and executed it in an admirable style and spirit, worthy of the occasion, and Peel Park has gained a beautiful, dignified, and characteristic likeness of England's beloved Queen. In our Journal for May 9 we gave a profile view of this statue.

## LEICESTER AND HITCHIN RAILWAY.

THIS important branch of the Midland Railway, by which a new entrance to the metropolis for the traffic north of Leicester is secured, was opened for public traffic on the 6th inst.

The distance from Leicester to Hitchin, where this line joins the Great Northern Railway, is 66½ miles. It is a double line throughout, and passes through Market Harborough, Kettering, Wellingborough, Bedford, and many smaller agricultural towns and villages.

There are many important engineering works on the line. The Sharnbrook Viaduct is a very fine example of how strict economy and architectural effect may be combined. The viaduct over the Ouse at Bedford is a very graceful structure, all in iron, on the continuous girder principle.

There is only one tunnel, about half a mile in length, through the high ground near Southill, the seat of W. H. Whitbread, Esq.

Messrs. Liddell and Gordon are the engineers of the line, Mr. Brassey is the contractor.

The stations—one of which we give as an Illustration—are ornamental and picturesque. They are designed by Mr. C. H. Driver, one of Messrs. Liddell and Gordon's assistants, and have been built under the superintendence of Mr. Webber.

THE LEICESTER AND HITCHIN RAILWAY: KETTERING STATION.

# THE WAR IN PERSIA.

INTERIOR OF THE CENTRE FORT OFF MOHAMMERAH.

## THE CAPTURE OF MOHAMMERAH.

THE force intended for the operations against Mohammerah having been previously dispatched, the squadron, under the command of Captain Young, sailed from Bushire on the morning of the 19th of March with Sir James Outram and the head-quarters staff on board. The rendezvous at the mouth of the Euphrates was reached on the evening of the 21st. Two days were spent in completing arrangements, and on the 24th the whole armament moved up the Shat-el-Arab mouth of the river, and anchored about three miles below the point where the Karoon, running from east to west, joins the Euphrates. At that point, which is about two miles below the town of Mohammerah, the Persians had erected two batteries—one on the northern (or right), the other on the southern (or left), bank of the Karoon. Though armed with only 12-pounder and 9-pounder guns, these batteries were very strong—the earthworks being about 18 ft. thick at the base, and 10 ft. at the top, and 18 ft. high. They were so placed as, in Sir James's words, "to sweep the whole stream to the extent of the range of the guns up and down the river, and across to the opposite shore." Further up the Karoon also, on the north bank, was a smaller earthwork mounting three guns, placed not less skilfully than the others. The enemy's force was distributed in three camps on the north and west sides of Mohammerah, one of them resting upon the river. Prince Khanler Mirza held the supreme command, and mustered round his colours, as is supposed, 13,000 men, with thirty guns. Preparations for the attack on this formidable position commenced on the night of the 24th, opposite to the northern battery, at about 800 yards distance. In the main stream of the Euphrates was a long low strip of muddy land called Dhubba Island. Upon this island it had been proposed to erect a mortar battery; but, after a careful reconnoitring of the ground during the night of the 24th, it was found necessary to abandon the scheme on account of the depth of the mud, and to substitute for it a floating battery, to be moored on the side of the island furthest from the enemy's battery. A raft was accordingly prepared with all possible rapidity, under the superintendence of Commander Rennie, of the *Feroze*, and, being armed with two 8-inch and two 5½-inch mortars, was towed to its position by a small steamer on the night of the 25th. By this time all had been arranged for an attack the following morning. The vessels of war were to move up at daybreak, and engage the batteries in connection with the mortar raft. When the enemy's fire was silenced, or nearly so, the troops (which had been all transhipped from the large transports to the smaller ships and steamers) were to be taken up and landed above the northern battery, thus taking the camps and the town of Mohammerah in the rear.

At daylight on the 26th the mortars on the raft opened fire, and were immediately replied to from the enemy's batteries. At half-past six the steamers got under way, the *Semiramis*, with the *Clive* sloop of war in tow, leading; then the *Ajdaha*, the *Feroze*, the *Assaye*, and the *Victoria*, towing the *Falkland* sloop. By seven all were hotly engaged with the batteries. The Persian fire was heavy and well sustained, but gave way gradually under the overwhelming weight of the broadsides from the ships, delivered, as in some cases they were, at less than point-blank distance, and consisting of 8-inch shot and shell, and 32 and 24 pounders. In spite of the strength of the enemy's earthworks they crumbled to powder under the storm, and gun after gun ceased firing, till, after three-quarters of an hour, three or four only of their pieces were at work. Then Commodore Young, thinking the path sufficiently clear, hoisted the signal agreed upon for the advance of the light vessels containing the troops. Some little delay occurred at this point, but by half-past nine o'clock the flotilla got under way, and moved up towards the scene of action. As they drew near a gun from the south bank of the Karoon opened upon the vessels in succession, striking the *Berenice* several times, and killing a man on board the *Scindian*. Just before they came up with the ships of war some heavy explosions had taken place in the enemy's batteries, which thereupon finally ceased firing, though from their ruins a smart discharge of musketry was opened and maintained till storming parties from the ships were landed. The troop-vessels were at once pushed up past the now silent northern battery to the place of disembarkation. This was found to be admirably suited for the purpose. There was water enough close alongside to float the largest of

PART OF THE INSIDE OF THE NORTH FORT, OFF MOHAMMERAH, SKETCHED TWO HOURS AFTER THE ACTION.

the transports. One (the *Golden Eel*) did no right alongside and actually sang her bowsprit on to the bank from her deck. The *Bermuda* steamer landed all her men on the 75th Highlanders—by means of a plank.

Before two o'clock p.m. all the force was on shore, and formed for an advance upon the enemy's camp with the exception of a squadron of Sind Horse, which had not been able to land in time, and the troop of Horse Artillery, which had got on the wrong side of the [illegible] and had to wait for the construction of a bridge. There was, however, a troop of horse which moved forward, and a field battery, the 64th and 78th, the 20th and 26th Native Infantry, and the Light Battalion. Marching across a fine open plain, the army soon came in sight of the Persian camps, but not for some time was the enemy to be seen. Advancing at a quick pace, the [illegible] their character in the most evident that the enemy had run. And so it proved. The camps were entered, and were found to be deserted. They had been hastily abandoned, the tents all standing, and great quantities of flour and grain and other stores remained, to ease the pressure upon the commissariat of the conquerors. The English General was too weak in cavalry to attempt any serious operation upon the retreating enemy, but he detached Captain Green with a party of Sind horse, by whom their rear guard was seen retiring in apparently good order, though the road they had traversed was strewn with arms and accoutrements.

The loss sustained by the ships of the Indian navy in this successful and most creditable achievement was very slight, amounting to five or six killed and about twenty wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. H[illegible]s, of the *Semiramis*, but not seriously. Much of the immunity enjoyed was probably due to the wise precaution of placing trusses of horned hay round and upon the bulwarks of the ships as a protection to the seamen at the guns on the upper deck. The loss of the enemy is estimated roughly at 200—mostly caused by the heavy shot in the [illegible], where the destruction was complete and terrible. Sixteen guns (one a fine Russian 12-pounder) and one mortar were captured, and a number of tents and many stores of various kinds.

We are indebted for the accompanying Sketches of the interior of two of the Forts to a Midshipman of the Hon. East India Company's corvette, *Falkland*.

## MUTINY OF NATIVE TROOPS IN INDIA.

The Bengal papers are filled with the particulars of the mutiny of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, which has ended in the disbandment of that corps, and the spread of disaffection to the 34th Regiment Native Infantry. The original pretence of the mutineers was that they were supplied with cartridges in the manufacture of which some animal impurity was used that it would defile a Brahmin to touch. The fact turns out to be that it is the old story of a demand for an increase of pay.

A Calcutta correspondent gives the following graphic account of the disbandment of the disaffected regiment:—

The 19th Regiment Native Infantry has been disbanded. The Government ordered it to the Barrackpore, the metropolitan cantonment, in order that the punishment might be inflicted in the presence of the disaffected. Meanwhile every precaution was adopted to prevent the possibility of resistance. It was known that the 34th were in league with the 19th. It was suspected that the 2nd Grenadiers, if not positively disaffected, were cognisant of the plans, and sympathised with the mutinous regiment. The two remaining native corps of the brigade were believed to be faithful, but it is never easy to predict what natives will do when a temptation is placed suddenly before them. It was, therefore, necessary to provide against an outbreak of five thousand armed men stationed only sixteen miles from a defenceless capital in a country where two soldiers can disperse a mob of a Majesty's with was hastily brought up from Burmah. A wing of her Majesty's 53rd was ordered to Barrackpore. The native body guard cavalry, 500 strong, were dispatched in the night, and two troops of artillery, with twelve pieces of cannon, were brought from Dumdum into the cantonment. Private orders were issued to the magistrates to place large bodies of the police upon the bridges which lead into the town. Private orders were issued to Major-General Hearsey, authorising him to employ European men if he were necessary to crush the whole force at his disposal, and to hamper these regiments. The Europeans were received with a sort of anxious misgiving as to the result, such as Anglo-Indians can alone display and amused themselves by circulating the most preposterous rumours. These measures were complete on March 30. Meanwhile a number of circumstances increased the prevailing uneasiness. The Colonel commanding at Dumdum received what appeared to be trustworthy intelligence that the 19th were marching upon the station to seize the artillery. Dumdum is eight miles from Calcutta. He had only forty men, but he called them together, prepared for defence, and ordered all officers' families to quit the station. They objected, and at two o'clock at night some dozen frightened women were besieging the houses of their friends in Calcutta for rest and shelter. The same afternoon Lieutenant Baugh, Adjutant of the 34th Native Infantry, was attacked by a drunken or drugged sepoy at Barrackpore. He was severely wounded, but the guard refused to arrest the assassin, and the man strutted up and down [illegible] Major-General himself. The fraternisation between the two regiments were resolved to offer that yield on the following morning. Dr. Burgess was invited and accepted the parade. By the arrangements the artillery and cavalry occupied one side, the native regiments the other and the 53rd Native Infantry, which had been halted for the night outside the station, marched into the midst. The Major-General then read aloud the order.

Up to the last moment it was doubtful whether the men would submit, or whether a yell of defiance would compel General Hearsey to open fire. They asked permission to petition. The time, they were told, had passed, and they must go down their arms. The preparations cowed the men. The old instinctive terror of the European has not passed away, and they had down their arms. The native officers actually wept with grief and rage. No humiliation was withheld them, and they were allowed to retain their uniforms, and were then escorted by the cavalry to Chinsurah. There they are gradually dispersing to their homes.

It was hoped that this example would have had a pacific effect. It has certainly crushed the mutiny but the 34th are more mischievous than ever. The man who attempted to assassinate Lieutenant Baugh was condemned to death, but no disposition was the temper of to men that General Hearsey could not venture to trust them and the sentence was carried out under the protection of shotted guns and two European regiments. It can be necessary to mention that this General is their highly able Quartermaster-General for the Hindostanee scholars in his rank, and, generally speaking, beloved by the sepoys.

I fear the 34th also must be disbanded. Meanwhile the native regiment at Dinapore is only kept in check by the presence of her Majesty's 84th. The coward spirit of the Lushais and Sonthals relies have complain that they should be compelled to use the cartridge, and his Commander-in-Chief's own escort have excommunicated their comrades for touching them. Almost all the regiments of the line sympathise more or less; but, strange to say, all the irregulars, all the Sikhs, the Goorkas, and all the cavalry ridicule the movement. The Sikhs in the ranks of their chiefs threaten some more serious, is very important. I think, as a matter of opinion, that it must end in blood, disarming, but I have no fear of a general revolt. One source of danger is the extreme exasperation of the Europeans. A mutiny doubles their duties, and it is not always quite easy to hold them in.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL ADAMS.—A small but very graceful spire has been erected in the course of the last year in the parish church of Wem, Salop, to the memory of the late Major-General Henry William Adams, C.B., by his widow. The elegant structure, which has been designed by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, and ably carried out by Messrs. Bridgeman, of Coventry, stands at the west end of the nave, and is in the early Perpendicular style. Over the entrance, within a richly decorated niche, stands the figure of a knight in armour, and on the summit of the buttresses on each side of the porch, are figures representing Fortitude and Prudence, qualities essential to the character of a Christian warrior. Within the porch over the entrance door of the church is the following inscription, carved in stone:—"This spire is erected to the glory of God and in Memory of Major-General Henry William Adams, of Aston Hall, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, who died at Sultanpore the 24th of December, 1857, of wounds received in the Battle of Inkerman. Aged 49 years. Though He slay me yet will I trust in Him. Job xiii. 15."

On the 19th instant her Majesty's steamer *Hornet*, Captain Forsyth, while cruising off St John's Island fell in with a fleet of piratical junks. The steamer could not be brought within range of them, owing to their not being sufficient draught of water in the bay where they were. The boats of the steamer pulled in, and Captain Forsyth, observing the position of the junks was a strong one, landed with a party of marines, and reached an eminence, whence, as well as from the boats an effectual fire was kept up on the junks. After a good deal of firing the pirates took to the hills and seventeen of their boats were taken possession of, and subsequently destroyed. The only accident that occurred was one man of the *Hornet* severely burned by a stinkpot. On board one of the junks were found one European and a Goa Portuguese, they said they had been pressed by the pirates.

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

MR. WALLIS contributes nothing of such enchaining interest, or so exquisite in execution, as his "Death of Chatterton" exhibited last year; but his present works show more various powers. In No. 501 Montaigne is represented seated in the library of his château in Perigord, relating to the fanatical young lady from Gournay, who travelled the whole of France bearing all the dangers of War, to throw herself with Platonic admiration at the feet of her oracle. The expression of Montaigne is not successful. With a pretty woman kneeling in adoration, there should be a touch of French gallantry, or, at least, his features should be relaxed with a smile; but he sits as grim as a Puritan and as hard learned as ever. His habits of what the Germans would call subjective philosophical contemplation it may have been the aim of the artist to represent or to hint at his calm courage; but this is not the French Horace with all his ingenuous vanity, his humorous perception, and *bonhomie*. M. Michelet also might well consider Mademoiselle as *pas ridicule*, but we find her in the picture as *pas stupide*. The shadows on the face of Montaigne are stippled with very unpleasant hues. Nevertheless the effect of the light pouring in from the open window, all the accessories, especially the textures and tapestry, the convex mirror reflecting the two other windows of the round tower, the clock, books, &c., are very cleverly painted. All the fitments and the Greek and Latin quotations inscribed in every direction (so characteristic of Montaigne) prove as that the studies were made, as Mr. Wallis tells us, in the room itself. "A Sculptor's Workshop, Stratford-on-Avon, A.D. 1617" (458), represents a long-faced, red-haired sculptor just completing the Stratford bust of Shakspeare; and Ben Jonson, with his wart, and in his best dress, pointing out—partly from the posthumous casts he holds in his hand, and partly from affectionate recollection—some little discrepancy in the sculptor's work. Three or four children are playing about, and a model of the monument which surrounds the bust is on the floor. The church is seen through the window; and the Avon, with of course some swans, flows gently between. In this picture the light and shade is again seen to be Mr. Wallis's *forte*. In respect to the authority for the posthumous cast Chantrey was of opinion that in the Stratford bust there was sufficient internal evidence alone, as for instance in the dissimilarity of the two sides of the face, to prove that such a cast was taken.

Mr. Philip paints with remarkable full-pencilled firmness, richness of colour, and strength of effect. His composition, also, renders the incident represented always simple and direct in meaning. In "The Prison Window, Sevilla, 1857" (225), a prisoner is seen, forgetful of his precious situation, eagerly forcing his face through the prison bars to kiss his child, which the grief-stricken, anxious mother holds up for his rough embrace. Her love and anguish are finely expressed in her weeping and drooping eyes, as she kisses one of the great hands and fondles the other. A poor old woman in the distance is apparently pleading the cause of, we suppose, her son with great simplicity and many tears to the sentinel on duty, whose attention, however, is completely absorbed in the delicate operation of properly lighting his cigaro. "Charity" (448) is a most capital study, not merely of a Spanish priest in his shovel hat and red umbrella, but of human nature. A poor woman, with a child at her breast, holds out her hand immediately before a sleek, well-fed priest, but he is utterly unconscious of her presence—his thoughts, of course, raised above earthly things. The self-satisfied, self-righteous, hypocritical smirk of benignity assumed evidently habitually by this miserable pharisee is given with admirable power.

Mr. Ansdell, like Mr. Philip, has greatly benefited his painting by turning his attention from Scotland to Spain. The mules of Spain are the finest in the world, and Mr. Ansdell has caught the wicked sagacity of their dark eyes as that they are engaged drinking, in No. 356, very felicitously. The dusky effect of the animals and figures against the deep blue sky, in "Ploughing—Sevilla, 1857" (597), is very fine. Mr. Ansdell may well add the date to this picture, for we should else have scarcely suspected that, even in Spain, such primitive methods of agriculture still existed. But what a picturesque land it is, and of the [illegible]man. The face of the old "Water Carrier" (331), whom the eternal cigarito is full of dry humour, though the pretty girl at the fountain will plainly have a thing to say to him.

Mr. Le Jeune has been less successful. His refined treatment and exquisite painting of the "Young Duchess" (1), and the pearly, cold pallor of the Queen's face with the chill dampness of death beginning to settle on the brow and round the attenuated nostrils, the sad sweet breaking from the quivering, bloodless lips, and the eye, which yet seems to say that, even in this last hour, the slight prominence of the cornea showing through the thin eyelids are deep touches of the nightman. The face of the old "Water Carrier" (331), whom the eternal cigarito is full of dry humour, though,

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### NOTES.

RARE EDITIONS OF SHAKSPEARE.—The sale this week by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, of "A singularly curious and important collection of Shakspearean literature, recals to my mind some notes not without interest, which I extracted from the copy of the folio 1623, now in the British Museum, 644, m. 1. This copy formerly belonged to Steevens, and has his autograph, "G Steevens," on the dedication page. Upon the back of the page, containing Ben Jonson's verses, is written

"Shake-speare, fol. 1623, G. Steevens, ex dono Jacobi Tonson Bibliop. 1765 It had cost Mr Theobald. From him it devolved to Dr. Johnson, who did not much improve its condition A copy of the same book, bound in red morocco, was purchased at the sale of Mr John Watson Reed, March 2, 1790 for thirty five pounds fourteen shillings by the Duke of Roxburgh. Another copy in the course of the same month was sold by Messrs. White, books-ellers in Fleet-street, for £.5, to Lord Spencer.

On the fly-leaf of this folio is pasted part of the sale catalogue of the books of "John Watson Read, Esq., F.S.A., late of Ely-place, deceased, sold by auction by J. Egerton, bookseller at the room in Scotland-yard, on Monday, March 1, 1790, and following day." The prices obtained for the quartos contrast oddly enough with their value at the present day:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot 373. Titus Andronicus. 1 cd., 1611 | .. | .. | £0 11 0 |
| ,, 374. Romeo and Juliet, 1599 | .. | .. | 7 5 0 |
| ,, 376. Hamlet, 1604. N.B. This edition of Hamlet is so extremely rare that no other copy is known to exist | .. | .. | 17 6 6 |

Under this note Steevens has written, "of this play there are three known copies.—G. S."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ,, 389 Pericles, 1st ed., 1609 | .. | .. | £0 12 6 |
| ,, 400. Shakespeare, 1, folio, 1623 | .. | .. | 35 14 0 |
| ,, 401. ,, 2, 1632, fine copy | .. | .. | 4 0 0 |

From another copy of the 1623 folio, formerly belonging to Sir R. Comyns, and sold by Sotheby and Co, March 31, 1856, I copied the following note:

That the printer intended to produce a correct work is proved by my friend Mr. Halliwell's copy. Page 193 was cancelled because it had been numbered 203; and 304 was corrected because *Ori* had been printed instead of *Clo.*, and *Clo* instead of *Will.* He has the faulty leaves. "Hamlet," p. 278, has ten errors, corrected in other copies. This page he supposes to be an uncorrected proof.

L. A. B. W., British Museum.

TOBACCO NOTE.—LONGEVITY OF QUAKERS.—I find from a registry of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, "that, as a consequence of their abstaining from tobacco, one-half that are born live to the age of forty-seven years; whereas Dr. Price tells us that, of the general population of London, half that are born live only to two years and three-quarters. Among the Quakers one in ten arrive at eighty years of age, of the general population of London only one in forty." Never did a more powerful argument support the late verdict of the *Lancet*. J. B. N.

SHAKSPEARE AND ARISTOTLE.—To rescue Bacon and Shakspeare from an alleged misrepresentation of Aristotle, "C. C. H., Oxon," suggests that when Aristotle uses the word ἠθικὸν (*politics*) he means ἦθος (morals); but Aristotle was one of the last of men to have such confused ideas or to be guilty of such confusion of terms. He has left to our times three distinct treatises on morals (all the Romanic nations so translate ἦθος), and a separate one on politics, wherein he has carefully discriminated the distinct objects of each art, and has illustrated their etymology. Dr. Hampden has added the weight of his name to Bacon and Shakspeare (Moral Phil., Lect. vii., p. 227), but has failed to indicate his authority, although otherwise minute in such references. Aristotle, instead of saying "that young men are no fit auditors of moral philosophy," proves on the contrary that early youth is the fittest time for hearing (learning) ethics; and says that almost everything nay, everything (πάντων μᾶλλον δὲ τὸ πάθ) depends on early culture (ἐθῶς ἐκ νέων εὐθ(ξεσθαι). He proposes to make morals (otherwise virtue) habitual in youth (Nicom. Ld., Mag. i. 6, End ii. 2). In practice all civilised people follow the same course, in the hope that a habit of virtue may aid in resisting the assaults of vice in riper age Young men from college are made teachers of morals, and their fitness is not denied; but before they become teachers they must have been learners (learners). On the other hand, what Aristotle says of politics (Nicom. Eth. i. 1, Pol. iii. 1, vii. 9) is equally true; for we do not make statesmen of boys and college attendants, but find great difficulty in selecting competent men. I imagine much as not only an immense quantity of book-learning must be acquired to be used promptly, but a large experience of the world is necessary, as well as the tact which enables a man to bend the conflicting and vacillating opinions of many towards one point of combined political action. T. J. BUCKTON, Lichfield.

### QUERIES.

CLERICAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—In what year was the Act passed excluding the clergy from Parliament?—D. D.

[The 41 George III., c. 73.]

CLERGYMEN FIRST STYLED REVEREND.—Will any of your correspondents inform me when "Reverend" was first applied to a clergyman? D. D.

THE LAST SLAVE SALE IN ENGLAND.—I shall be obliged if any of your numerous readers will give me the date of the last public sale of a slave in this country. UNCLE TOM.

ETYMOLOGY.—I have not as yet seen any satisfactory derivation of the verb "to cree," which signifies "to seethe;" also "to pound," "to bruise." To say that it is derived from the Gaelic "cri" (the heart) is surely ridiculous. What is the heart to do with seething or pounding? When we say that one word is akin to, or derived from another, we must in all conscience take care that the words bear some decent resemblance to each other, not only in sound but in sense. It is just possible that the verb "to cree" may be of Scandinavian origin. But the word *cree*, according to Halliwell, is used in the northern counties of England as a substantive, denoting "a hut" or "sty, and it has the same signification in the lowlands of Scotland. This meaning of the word is decidedly from the Gaelic "crù" or "cro," which signifies a small hut or sty. In Lowland Scotch it is written croo," the co being sounded like the French u, which is nearly *ee*. Now, one is curious to know how the word has found its way so far to the south; the probability is that it came to Scandinavia from the Manks, and from Dumfriesshire, where Gaelic was once spoken, as is evident from many names of places in that corner of Scotland. D. FORBES.

ORTHOGRAPHY.—A friend of mine recently published a book of travels in Persia, and in the course of the work he had occasion to use such terms as "civilize," "Christianize," "Romanize,' &c. Well, the manager of the printing-office took upon themselves, without the author's leave, to spell all such words as the above with an *s*, instead of a *z*. That the *s* is the correct mode I have no doubt; but then much is to be conceded to custom, as Horace said, or sung, nearly 2000 years ago. Among your readers there are many who have made the orthography of our language part of their study, and I should like to see these come forward and settle this *quæstio vexata*. I take it that the confusion I here complain of has arisen from the simple fact that since the letter *s* between two vowels is very frequently sounded like *z*, therefore it may displace the latter altogether. This, however, is a vulgar error, not a bit better than it would be to write "physic" thus *fizik*. I have several other queries of this kind, but I must not at present trespass too much on your time and space. D. FORBES.

### ANSWERS.

THE GAME OF CRICKET.—A correspondent of years long since inquired concerning the origin of this game. I have always believed the game to be of comparatively modern invention, and was surprised to find, the other day, in Florio's "Worlde of Wordes," 1598, the Italian phrase, *Fare fri fri*, interpreted to *play cricket a wicket*. This probably alludes to something very different to our English sport; but the combination of words is curious, and, perhaps, worth a note in "Memorabilia."—LILLY WHITE.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LIEUT DELL.—The amended version shall be examined

G. H., Aberlour.—The first is nothing easy, the others are all good.

F. R. CHARLTON.—It is a rare right now

H. H.—It was first noticed some years ago and address—not for publication, but as some guarantee that the offer is bona fide

FIDUS.—No. 687 cannot be solved as you proposes. Look at it again.

E. F., G. T. W., S., and others.—The terms of competition for the Problem prize to be given at Manchester will be made public we presume in the next number. They ought certainly to be published with all expedition

T. H. W., PUZZLED.—You have failed, like many more, even to approach the true solution of Problem 689 It is indeed a very hard nut

B. T., Oxford.—We were prohibited by want of space from noticing the Chess meeting held lately at Reading; but are glad to learn that, compared with the meetings of the last few years, there was no diminution either in the numbers or spirit of the visitors.

FY. G.—You must address the hon. secretary of the Manchester Club. We are quite in the dark both as to what has been done and what is proposed to be done with respect to the same noted gathering

H. WHITTEN.—An improvement on most of your later efforts, though very inartistically composed.

POSER.—The solution you require is as follows:—

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 R to K 6th | R takes Q | 3. Kt takes K B P | |
| 2 Kt to Q R 7th (ch) | K moves | And mates next move. | |

J. HUDSON.—The last is ingenious but very old

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No 690, by Lilo Dell, Œdipus, Pawn, Lynx, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 691 by R. B., Sub Sum Omega, Philo-Chess, P. P., X. Y. Z., Saladin, J. P. C., Kennet, W., J. Miranda, Wilh., H. W., M de V., Iota, Mac, Simpleton, R. D., F. M., Peterkin, W. F., Lilo Dell, Footsteps, Dent, Yonkers, Quid, Jack of Shrewsbury, G. S., J. F. F., Cantab, Rumble, John Brown, Delta, M. P., A Clerk, Andrew, Œdipus, A Lady, R. D. B., F. S. A., An Old Player, Presh, Torrington Tike, W. W. G., A. B. (Quid sunc, Barnstaple N. C., F. N., Czar, A Muddy Headberry, Smiths, Omicron, Adelaide, R. Furton, A. Z., Major W., Southsea, Quiz, Punch, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by D. D., F. B. G., A. Z., Omega, Lily Dell, Simpleton, H. P. G., I. S. W. Bestar, Miranda, Box and Cox, F. H. Cranmore, Old Salt, Query, Dreax, Lynx, Œdipus, Rumble, are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 690.

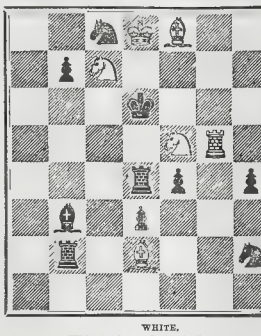
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to K 4th (ch) | K R P takes Kt or (a) | 3. R takes Q P (ch) | B takes R |
| | | 4. Kt to K 4th (ch) | Q takes Kt |
| 2. P to K 3rd | Q takes Q (best) | 5. P Mates. | |
| (a) 1 | K moves | 3. R to Q B 7th (ch) | Kt to Q 7th |
| 2. Q to Q Kt 6th (ch) | K to Q B 4th (best) | 4. Q to her 4th (ch) | |
| | | And Mate follows next move. | |

(There are many other variations, but all tend to the same result.)

### PROBLEM No. 692.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CONTINUATION OF THE GAMES IN CONSULTATION AT THE ST GEORGE'S CHESS CLUB

Lively Gambit played by Mr. STAUNTON and Mr. BARNES against Messrs. LOWENTHAL and OWEN.

*(King's Kt's Gambit.)*

| WHITE (Mr. S. & Mr. B.) | BLACK (Mr. L. & Mr. O.) | WHITE (Mr. S. & Mr. B.) | BLACK (Mr. L. & Mr. O.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 17. Q to Q Kt 6th (ch) | K to K sq |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P | 18. Q takes Q P | Q Kt to Q B 3rd |
| 3. Kt to K B 3rd | P to K Kt 4th | 19. Kt to K B 5th | K B to K B sq |
| 4. K B to Q B 4th | K B to K Kt 2nd | 20. Q to Q 4th | K Kt to K B 3rd |
| 5. P to Q B 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 21. Kt to Q 6th (ch) | B takes Kt |
| 6. Castles *(a)* | P to K R 3rd | 22. Q takes B | K Kt takes K P |
| 7. P to K Kt 3rd | P to K Kt 5th | 23. Q R to K sq | P to K B 4th |
| 8. K Kt to K R 4th | P to K B 6th | 24. Q to K Kt 6th (ch) | K to K B sq |
| 9. P to Q 4th | P to Q B 3rd | 25. B to Q 6th (ch) *(c)* | K Kt takes B |
| 10. Q to Q Kt 3rd | Q to K 2nd | 26. Q Kt K Kt (ch) | K to Kt 2nd |
| 11. Q Kt to Q R 3rd | P to Q R 4th | 27. P to Q 5th | Kt to Q sq |
| 12. Q B to K B 4th *(b)* | P to Q Kt 4th | 28. Q to K 8th (ch) | Kt to K B 2nd |
| 13. Q K takes P | P takes Kt | 29. Q to K 6th (ch) | K to Kt 3rd |
| 14. Q takes P (ch) *(c)* | K to Q sq *(d)* | 30. R takes Kt | R takes R |
| 15. K B to Q 6th | Q to Q R 2nd | 31. Q takes R | |
| 16. B takes Q R | Q takes B | And Black shortly surrendered. | |

(a) White might also have played Q to Q Kt 3rd, in which case the game would probably have been carried on thus:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6. Q to Q Kt 3rd | Q to K 2nd | 9. K to B 2nd | K B to K 3rd |
| 7. Q to Q Kt 5th (ch) | P to Q B 3rd | 10. P to Q 3rd | |
| 8. Q takes K Kt P | Q takes K P (ch) | And the game is equal | |

(b) A move which will be found an indispensable preliminary to the plan of action White contemplate pursuing.

(c) The sacrifice of the Kt, if Black advanced their Q Kt P, was resolved on: but it could not have been hazarded before the Q B was stationed at h 3 4th. At the present moment Black has apparently a still better move than taking the P with their Q, which is to play K B to Q 5th. In reality, however, that move is not so good as the one in the text, *ex gr*:

| | |
|---|---|
| 14. K B to Q 4th | Q R to his 3rd |
| 15. Q takes Q Kt P (ch) | Q Kt to Q 2nd |
| 16. Kt to K 3 5th | Q to K 5 sq |

And, although terribly cramped, Black retain the game by some wise move, and may in time accumulate out of their difficulties

(d) K to K B sq was thought by some to be the best move, but is that, and every other case, White's attack would still have proved irresistible. If Black had interposed their Q R, White would have returned with Q to Kt 7th, if Queen had interposed their Q Kt, then would have followed, with fatal force, Kt to K B 5th; and lastly, if they had covered with their Queen, the following variation shows White must have got a great advantage. Suppose—

| | |
|---|---|
| 14. | Q to Q 2nd |
| 15. Kt to K B 5th | Q takes Q |
| 16. B takes Q (ch), | and, 17. Q to K B 6th (ch), |

And White regain a Piece for the one sacrificed and have a winning superiority in position

(e) Equally good, perhaps better, would have been—25. Q K takes K Kt; 26. B to Q 6th (ch), 27. Q to K B 6th (ch), and, 28. B takes Kt, &c.

### CHESS ENIGMAS

No. 1033. By E. B. C. of Hoboken.

*White:* K at K Kt 7th, R at Q 3rd, Bs at Q B 7th and Q Kt sq, P at Q Kt 4th.

*Black:* K at his 5th, P at Q 4th.

White playing first to mate in four moves.

No. 1034. By J. PHENIX.

*White:* K at K R 6th, Bs at K Kt 2nd and Q B 8th, Kts at K sq and K 4th; Ps at K R 3rd, Q B 3rd, and Q R 2nd.

*Black:* K at K R 7th; Kts at Q 8th and Q R 2nd; Ps at K R 2nd and 4th, and Q B 5th.

White, playing first, mates in five moves.

No 1035.—By J. PHENIX.

*White:* K at Q R 8th, R at Q B 5th, Kts at Q R 4th and K R 8th; Ps at Q 2nd, Q B 2nd, and Q Kt 5th

*Black.* K at Q 8th, P at Q 6th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

GREAT AMERICAN CHESS TOURNAMENT.—The Committee of New York have issued a circular expressive of their views regarding the projected gathering, in which they recommend to their Chess brethren throughout the United States:—1. The holding of a National Tournament of American Chess-players at an early period, and in a convenient and accessible locality. 2. The appointment of similar committees in our chief cities, empowered to correspond with each other in reference to the time and place of meeting, and to settle all other preliminary arrangements. 3. The collection of a fund, by general subscription, sufficiently large to allow of prizes of respectable amounts to those players and problem composers who shall prove themselves most worthy thereof, and to defray the expenses of publishing a full account of the entire proceedings, including a selection of the games played and of the problems competing for prizes.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

Prince Napoleon was expected to reach Paris from Berlin on Thursday.

A grand stag-hunt took place in the forest of Fontainebleau on Saturday last, but the Emperor was not present. His Majesty, having been informed that the health of M. Veillard, a senator, and one of his oldest friends, was such as to cause great uneasiness, took the first train for Paris, accompanied by General de Montebello

The newly-born son of the Emperor and Empress of Russia has been baptised by the names of Sergius Alexandrovitch. He is the sixth child and the fifth son of their Majesties.

The Emperor of Austria arrived in Vienna from Hungary on the 12th inst., and visited the agricultural exhibition now open there. After examining it in great detail he caused the principal exhibitors to be presented to him, and conversed with them for some time with marked interest.

Earl Cowley arrived at Fontainebleau on Sunday last, and was admitted to present to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress the letters of notification which have been addressed to them by Queen Victoria, upon the occasion of the birth of a Princess.

The ball given by the Marquis de Moustier, at Berlin, on the 11th instant, in honour of Prince Napoleon, was very brilliant. The King and Queen were present at it, and remained till nearly twelve o'clock. The Prince stayed an hour later.

Lady Stratford de Redcliffe left Constantinople on the 4th inst. with her two youngest daughters. The objects of her journey are, first, to present them at the Court of the Tuileries, and then, on reaching England, to present the Lady Mary at the Court of St. James's.

The Grand Duchess Constantine of Russia, accompanied by her father, Duke Joseph of Saxony, and the Princess Theresa, her sister, arrived at Altenburg, capital of Saxe-Altenburg, on the 10th inst., on a visit to the reigning family. The Princess intended to stay there a fortnight, and then proceed to Ems, where she is to be joined by the Grand Duke. The Queen of Hanover and the Grand Duchess Dowager of Saxe-Weimar are expected at Altenburg.

Letters from Athens of the 6th inst. (says the *Nord* of Brussels) affirm that their Hellenic Majesties have it in serious contemplation to take a journey during the present summer. The King will visit the provinces of the Peloponnesus, and the Queen will pass six weeks or two months in Germany.

A letter from Berlin says there is no foundation for the report of the Prince Napoleon being about to form a matrimonial alliance with the Princess of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons will, it is expected, shortly give a series of Parliamentary dinners and levees to the members of the branch of the Legislature over which he presides.

The King of Prussia has presented Prince Napoleon with a magnificent porcelain vase and a complete edition of the works of Frederick the Great.

The Queen has conferred the title and dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom upon Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight, of Bombay

The Duchess of Orleans, the Count of Paris, and the Duc de Chartres arrived at Verona on the 11th inst. from Milan.

The *Wanderer* of Vienna announces that the King of the Belgians has gained the principal prize of £50,000 in the drawing of the Austrian lottery

The King of Bavaria arrived at Fontainebleau on Sunday afternoon, where he was received by the Emperor and Empress with the usual ceremonies

Mr. Grenville Murray left London on Saturday to join her Majesty's mission at the Court of Persia. Mrs. Grenville Murray remains in London.

M. de Morny is now expected in Paris at the end of June.

Mr. Reed, the newly-appointed Minister to China, left Philadelphia, on the 1st inst. for Washington, for final instructions preparatory to his departure in the steam-frigate *Minnesota*, for the scene of his future labours.

The *Caradoc* arrived at Alexandria on the evening of the 8th inst., with Lord Elgin and suite, who left on the 9th for Cairo.

On the 13th inst. the diplomatic body, the Ministers, and high dignitaries of State waited on the Queen of Spain to pay their respects on the occasion or the King's fete day.

It is currently reported that Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., will be shortly promoted to Admiral of the Fleet, an honour which has been in abeyance since the death of Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B.

The King of Bavaria was received at Fontainebleau without any remarkable demonstration, the good people of the place having confounded him with the Grand Duke.

The Sultan has had an attack of ophthalmia, and a telegraphic despatch was sent to Vienna for Dr. Spitzer to go to him. He started immediately, arrived on the 3rd inst. at Beshik-Tash, and commenced his professional attendance on the august patient.

The Count and Countess de Chambord arrived a few days ago at Tribosdorf, from their visit to Modena. The Duke of Modena had apartments taken at Teplitz, in Bohemia, where he intends to pass some time in the summer.

General Todleben has fixed the first week in September for visiting England and attending the banquet to be given to him in London by the officers of the Royal Engineers.

Letters from Berlin record the presentation of the decoration of grand officer of the Legion of Honour to the illustrious natural philosopher, Alexander Humboldt—to whom, by the Emperor's desire, Prince Napoleon betore going on to Dresden, conveyed that distinction.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, Prince of Lahore, accompanied by Sir John and Lady Login, have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from a tour through Italy.

Mr. Skenes, the English Consul at Aleppo, left Constantinople on the 7th inst. for his post. When he arrives there he is to proceed to the Lebanon with Emir Effendi, the Turkish Plenipotentiary, to investigate the conduct of the local authorities, against whom numerous and serious complaints have been sent in to the Porte.

The Empress of Russia visited Albano on the 4th inst., in company with Prince Charles of Prussia and the Prince and Princess of Wurtemberg. The august visitors, after viewing all the curiosities of the place, passed the night there, and her Majesty on the following morning proceeded to Frascati, and thence returned to Rome in the evening

The American Association for the Advancement of Science has placed two passages, going and returning, at the disposal of the Royal and Linnean Societies, for deputations to attend the forthcoming meeting at Montreal on the 12th of August; and we believe those societies will be represented on the occasion by Mr. Hallaisbe and by Dr. Berthold Seeman.

Baron Gros was expected to leave for China on his Extraordinary Mission on Wednesday last.

Lord Wrottesley, as President of the Royal Society, has issued cards for a conversazione at Burlington House, on Saturday, June 13.

The Grand Duke Nicholas reviewed the garrison of Warsaw on the 3rd inst. On the same evening he left that city to proceed on his tour of inspection.

Fresh pardons granted to political offenders have been published in the Warsaw journals. The Governor of Wilna has announced that ninety Lithuanians, emigrants are about to return to their country, and that twenty-five other persons exiled to Siberia have obtained permission to return to Poland.

The sugar crop in Jamaica this year will be below the average, and will probably not exceed 45,000 hogsheads, and with all the less cultivated islands the crop will generally fall short of last year

The squadron which has been fitting out for the last three months at Cadiz has set sail for the West Indies. It is composed of six ships, and carry 2450 troops thoroughly equipped. This force is commanded by Generals Mendinata, Santiago, and Parrido.

Captain William Ramsey, R.N., has been appointed Admiralty Superintendent of Mail Packets at Southampton. The salary is £600 a year.

The late change of wind has brought up to Liverpool a large fleet of overdue American vessels with cotton. On Monday last 88,000 bales were entered inwards, of a total value of £1,250,000, the largest import in one day on record.

The French Academy at its sitting of Friday, awarded the Grand Gobert Prize to M. Poirson, for his "Histoire du Regne de Henri IV."

Mr. Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, has left Little Holland House, Kensington, for his seat, Farringford, Isle of Wight.

Mr. Adams, of Cambridge, has been elected a correspondent of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, for the Astronomical Section, in the room of the late M Nell de Breauté.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

LEIGHTON, BROTHERS,
CHROMATIC PAINTERS,
Have REMOVED their ESTABLISHMENT
From Red Lion-square to
MILFORD HOUSE, MILFORD-LANE, STRAND.

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Of the two First-Class Prize Medals awarded by the International Jury to the late Paris Exhibition Mr S. had the honour of gaining one, the leading house in London obtaining the other.

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RESTORATION of GREAT ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE.—A Committee has been formed for the Restoration of this Church. Copies of the Statement drawn up by the Committee may be had on application to the Rev. W. KEARTON, Queen's College, Secretary. Sum required, £3000; already promised, £1907 10s. 6d.—April, 1857

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Friends of the ASSOCIATION for the WELFARE of the BLIND will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY, 26th inst.

The chair will be taken by the Lord Bishop of London, at 3 p.m.

The Lord Bishops of Chichester and Oxford, and others, are expected to address the meeting.

Tickets to be had at the Association Repository, 31, South-row, New-road, near St. Pancras Church; at Masters's, Seeley's, Nesbit's, and Wells's Rooms.

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Prospectuses, and forms of proposal, may be obtained with the Corporation Advertising Stamps.

The Directors have much pleasure in announcing that the Bonuses declared in January last, on the Policies which participated in the Profits, with exception under Royal Charter from the Bubble Act of Ownership—a rate of Bonus equal to the average of Mutual Offices, with the guarantee, not afforded by them, of a larger invested Capital Stock—the advantages of modern practice, and the security of an Office whose resources have been tested by the experience of nearly a Century and a half.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Persons in the receipt of Life Incomes are reminded that the return of the Income Tax enables them to make a considerable profit on their families, without any effort or self-denial, to which they have not been accustomed to during the last two years

JOHN A. BEAUMAN, Actuary and Secretary

A CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADUATE, in his second year, is desirous of a resident or non-resident TUTORSHIP in a Family, from Michaelmas to Midsummer. A Graduate. Wm. Dawson and Sons, Traughton-street, Cambridge.

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MOVEMENT-CURE ESTABLISHMENTS in London and Brighton, superintended by Dr. ROTH. For particulars and prospectuses apply to 16a, Old Cavendish-street, London; or to 11, Marlborough place, Brighton

SANATORIUM, BOURNEMOUTH, for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST.—An appeal is made to all who feel an hereditary influence of this form to aid in the enlargement of the building. Expenses gained since the opening, in 1856, prove, not only that there are persons in all parts of various classes who desire to avail themselves of the benefits provided by this institution, but that by a judicious arrangement it might be placed in an almost self-supporting position. With this view it is contemplated to devote the present private wards to the reception of ten additional hospital patients, and to build eight rooms for that number of a higher class whose increased payments will help to compensate the less remunerative though the others. The estimate for the proposed wing amounts to £1000. Bankers: Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co.; 1, Pall-mall East. For particulars address to C. Pearce, Esq., Sanatorium, Bournemouth

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, SUDBROOK PARK, near Richmond, Surrey, fifty minutes from London, for the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASE, combining moderate as to benefit. Terms from Three Guineas per week

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| The Millerain Glacés .. .. | |
| The Crossover Bar Glacés .. .. | |
| The Jolanthe Checked Glacés .. .. | |
| The Bayadere Bar Glacés .. .. | |

A large variety of patterns sent post-free.

N.B. Messrs. H. and O. beg to state that they allow the full length of 12 yards, wherever required, to the case of the above rich silks at the price quoted, ten yards, as advertised by other houses, not being sufficient quantity to make a full dress.

Address, Rumbell and Owen, 27 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

THE NEW TRIAD MANTLE!!! At HUMBELL and OWEN'S, Price One Guinea

The above novelty is produced in all the new and brilliant shades of colours for Spring, composed of the finest Pyrenean Cloth, richly trimmed with Silk Velvet and the new Fancy Fringe

The New Velvet Mantles, from 21 Guineas.

Young Ladies' Mantles, in every size and colour

Opera Mantles, lined with silk, richly trimmed, 18s. 6d. complete.

The New Pyrenean Jacket, 2s. 6d

The New Riding Jacket, 16s 6d

The New Promenade Jacket, 21s

The New Gaol Silk Jacket, 25s

N.B The Jacket Department is under the entire management of Herr Klee, the celebrated Corsetier and Jacket Artiste

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THE CONHEATH, the Greatest Novelty of the Season (Registered No. 109, 792), a New MANTLE, sold only by MESSRS. JAY and CO., the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street

MANTLES.—Black, Grey, and Violet coloured MANTLES in Immense Variety, for Morning wear. Messrs JAY and CO., the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

HALF-MOURNING FABRICS.—Messrs. JAY respectfully inform they never before had such a variety of NOVELTIES for HALF MOURNING WEAR as now Almost every pattern being made exclusive for their house, they can with confidence solicit an inspection of the new fabrics of the season, which have been manufactured in France and England for their particular trade.—The LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

TO FAMILIES.—MOURNING, Court, Family, and Complimentary. Every article of the best description for Mourning may be had at a moment's notice, at the LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos 247, 249, 251, Regent-street

Families residing in the country will find economical advantages, and secure the most suitable appointments, by transmitting their commands to this establishment, being careful only to send pattern Dresses, when all other requisites will be furnished to order

W. C. JAY and CO., Proprietors. By appointment to the Queen

MOURNING MILLINERY. LADIES requiring the genuine Mourning Millinery, have just returned from Paris, and are now prepared to show their latest inventions of French Fashions in Mourning Millinery, Caps, &c.

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Extrait d'une Lettre reçu de Lyons—"Ayant donné vos commandes de soie noire glacés l'année dernière, vous serez enchantés de ces pour cette année."

BAKER and CRISP'S SILKS from LYONS direct.—Messrs Jay and Co. have the honour to announce they have received the Silks to which the above extract refers, and, owing to their having made these large contracts in Lyons last Autumn, they are enabled to offer Black Glacés Silks to their customers at prices considerably less than the present rates.

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JAY and CO., Proprietors

ZYBELINE.—This universally-approved and elegant article for MOURNING ATTIRE is in texture of rich appearance, very durable, and perfectly fast for Spring and Summer wear Obtained "Honourable Mention" at the Paris Exhibition for Woven Plaids, may be had gratis, or will be sent post-free on application by letter. Patterns free by post. To be had also in shades of Drab and Lavender

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Removed from 15, Oxford-street.
Sole manufacturer of the "Chapeau d'Avery."

THE GUINEA BRIDAL BONNET Bridesmaids He f a guinea. 33, Edgware-road

MRS. BRAHAM'S new SPRING BONNETS, 10s. 6d to 42s. Orders by post carefully executed, cheaper than any other house for first-class goods. Post-office orders payable to Elizabeth Ann Braham, chief Office, London.

CHURTON'S GRECIAN PETTICOAT, the most Novelty suitable for the present Season.—India Outfits and Wedding Trousseaux on the most approved patterns and make. CHURTON'S SHIRTS, 3s. for the.—The above to be obtained only at WM. CHURTON and SON'S Manufactory and Family Linen Depôt, Collar, Glove, and Ladies' Outfitting Warehouses. The GOLDEN FLEECE, 91 and 92, Oxford-street, London

BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH CHINTZES.—C. HINDLEY and SONS, late Miles and Edwards, 134, Oxford-street, near Crawford-street, have the newest style and unequalled variety of patterns displayed in this splendid Collection adford the most choice and fashionable assortment.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacé, at 2½ 6d. per dress of twelve yards. Well worthy the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post.—JOHN HARVEY, 63, 64, and 65, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5.

BODICES, CORSETS, and STAYS, with Patented and all the New Front Fastenings, wholesale and for exportation only.—BRIDGE and ALLAINE, 33, Cheapside. Lists free.

LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Dressing Robes, and Jackets, Vests, Hose All of the best Sewed and work, at wholesale prices. Detailed lists may be had by post WHITELOCK and SON, Woman Outfitters, 165, Strand, W.C.

LADIES' JOUPON ISABELLE PATENT STEEL PETTICOATS, 10s. 6d.; real Crinoline Petticoats from 10s 6d All the new Fronts in French and English Corsets. List of Prices and self-measurement free.—GEORGE ROBERTS, Stay Merchant, 183, Oxford-street; and 4, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, London.

GRASS HOLLAND DRESSES, Braided. Girls included, 21s Young Ladies and Matrons, 25s Ditto, with girdle, complete, 2s. 6d Grass Holland Jackets, Mantles, and Capes, Braided, &c., 7s 6d

Patterns of the material, with measure and directions sent by post Mrs. BISCOCK, Ladies' Outfitter, 54, Regent-street

LADIES' SUMMER UNDERCLOTHING, made of fine Cambric cloth

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chemises plain .. .. | .. .. | 3s. 6d. each, 12s 6d half-doz. |
| Night Dresses, handsomely trimmed, 6s 6d. | .. .. | 25s 0d " |
| Petticoats, tucked | .. .. | 4s 6d " 25s 0d " |

Other articles equally moderate

Mrs. HISCOCK, Ladies' Economical Outfitter, 54, Regent-street Quadrant. Lists and samples of material sent free.

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MUSLINS of the PAST SEASON. The whole of the Stock of THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY to be cleared out at ridiculous prices for such goods Patterns Free.—16, Oxford-street.

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BRIDAL BONNETS.—Just received from PARIS, a case of Elegant and distinguished WEDDING BONNETS —SIMMONS, 36, King-William-street, London Bridge.

SEAMLESS PARASOLS, made of rich, Elastic Silk, in all colours, and with beautiful Persian designs, are manufactured at nearly half the price of last year, by J. MORLAND and SON, Wholesale Umbrella and Parasol Manufacturers, 30, Ranelagh, London Bridge; and are sold by all Mercers and Parasol and Umbrella Dealers.

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SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S Improved Coloured SHIRTS for the Spring, 38s., 31s. 6d., and 27s. 6d. the half dozen Fast colours and best make. Patterns, Book of 80 Illustrations, with full particulars for two stamps.—RODGERS and BOURNE, Improved Corazan Shirt Makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, London, W.C.

SHIRTS.—RODGERS'S IMPROVED CORAZA SHIRTS, 38s. for 31s. 6d. and 42s. For ease, elegance, and durability, they have no rival. A book with eighty illustrations, containing instructions for measurement, post-free.—Rodgers and Bourne, Improved Corazan Shirtmakers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C. Established sixty years.

GERMAN, SWISS, and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS. The Largest and Cheapest Stock in London is now on view at HODGE and LOWMAN'S, 256 to 260, Regent-street

SUPERIOR CARPETS.—C. HINDLEY and SONS, established in Hemera-street, in 1817, removed, in 1844, to 134, Oxford-street (between Hollis-street and Old Cavendish-street)

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JONES'S FLESH SOAP, In per packet, allays irritation, and produces a soft and healthy skin. To be had through any Italian Warehouseman and Chemist.—Jones and Sons, near the Turnpike, Islington, London, N.

JAMES LEWIS'S MARROW OIL for the HAIR, Jockey Club, Frangipanni, and Wood-Violet Perfume for the Handkerchief; and the Indian Soap for the Skin.—Manufactory, 6, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Crystal Palace

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WHEN YOU ASK FOR GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, SEE THAT YOU GET IT, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

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THE BEST OIL in the WORLD.—Pure French Colza Oil, for Kitchen Moderat Lamps of Each Sort Obtained "Honourable Mention" at the Paris Exhibition for Woven Plaids, may be had gratis, or will be sent post-free on application by letter. Patterns free by post. To be had also in shades of Drab and Lavender

Sole Agents for England,
BUCKNALL and SON, 113, Bold-street, Liverpool.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA, in good or inferior condition. Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 349 and 350, STRAND (opposite Somerset-house), continue to give the highest price in Cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Regimentals, Underclothing Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or distance, punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the Country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the same day. Any person calling and Westminster Bank. Est 42 yrs

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest price given. Ladies or Gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. EVANS, 16, Tyler-street, Regent-circus, W. or, parcels being sent, the utmost value in cash immediately remitted.—Established 32 years.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Messrs DAVIS (late Sarah) continue to give the highest price in cash for Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Wearing Apparel, Regimentals, Underclothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Property. Letters for any day or distance, punctually attended to. Parcels sent from the Country, either large or small, the utmost value returned by Post-office order the same day. Any person calling and Westminster Bank. Est 42 yrs

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INFANTS' NEW FEEDING-BOTTLES.—From the "Lancet."—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-Bottles introduced by Mr ELAM." 196, Oxford-street. Whether for weaning, rearing by hand, or occasional feeding, they are quite unrivalled. 7s. 6d each.

LADIES NURSING.—NEW NIPPLE SHIELDS, for taking away all pain in nursing, preventing, and immediately curing, cracked or sore nipples.—BENJAMIN ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. 4s 6d., by post, 9d.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLER, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1857.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 861.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## FRENCH FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

THE financial condition of France offers matter at this moment for serious reflection. A storm has been sown, and there is a whirlwind to be reaped. The harvest is almost ready; and Panic, with his sickle in his hand, is about to mow down the unwholesome fortunes that have sprung up on the fat soil of the Bourse, and to cumber the earth with the dead stalks and rotten leaves of speculation. The portents are too many to be disregarded, and all the world can see them except the French

It has been the policy of the Emperor to direct the intelligence and the energies of the Parisians out of the field of politics into that of trade. He has given them

> permission to barter,
> To labour, to plod, and to thrive,
> To gamble, to cheat, to adventure,
> To sing, and to dance, and to wive;

but he has forbidden them the exercise of their faculties in those constitutional struggles which are the life of a free people. He has taken upon himself the entire charge of the State and of the Government; and has left to the most able, the most enterprising, and the most active-minded of his subjects no object for which to strive except Money. Literature is either defunct or is prostituted to the service of Absolutism. The press is silent, except to puff speculation, or to retail the purchased praises of a system of government which tolerates no opinion except that which emanates from the head of the State. In Germany the intelligence that was forbidden to employ itself on questions of State policy took refuge in Theology and Metaphysics. In France—where Theology is not popular, and where Metaphysics are considered too dull and *bête*—intelligence, having no other vent, has found refuge in commercial gambling. A fury of speculation has taken possession of the popular mind; and, as in England during the Railway Mania of 1845-46—only with an intensity fifty times greater—the only thought of the middle and upper classes is to grow rapidly rich upon premiums. The system is felt to be rotten, but who cares? Each thinks of himself alone; and, provided he can make something in the scramble, before the crash comes, is content that his neighbour should be the victim. The blame of this state of things lies in the first instance upon the Emperor. It is his system which has produced the fever, and it is his system which must, sooner or later, suffer for it.

Those who have studied the history of the South Sea Bubble, of the Mississippi Scheme, and of the Railway Mania, are as well able to trace the causes, the progress, and the catastrophe of the present diseased state of the public mind in Paris, as a physician is to trace the origin and predict the progress of a bodily malady in an individual patient. The catastrophe is inevitable; and when it comes it will bring along with it not only the ruin of thousands of speculators, and hundreds of thousands of victims, but the trial, and possibly the collapse, of the system of government which produced it.

The Emperor, in his famous speech to the people of Bordeaux, declared that the "Empire was Peace." But he did not declare that Peace, to be permanent or ennobling, must be accompanied by honest and remunerative industry. Peace is the first requisite for a nation, but is not of itself sufficient to give it happiness. Under the *régime* of the Emperor, if there have been war abroad, there has been peace at home. Faction has been silenced; Insurrection has not dared to show its face; and Revolution, that grim ghost which has troubled the sleep of every Government that has existed in France for the last sixty-eight years, has been scared out of the streets by the presence of armed men, and by the grip of a strong hand and an indomitable will. But Agriculture, that mainstay of every nation, has not flourished. On the contrary, Agriculture has been neglected; and France, with a larger appetite and a larger family, has had less to eat than usual. Nothing has been done for the encouragement of Agriculture by a Government which undertook to do all things, and to regulate all things. Joint-stock companies, for all sorts of purposes, in and out of France, have been fostered; but no joint-stock companies for the reclamation and cultivation of waste lands—for the better cultivation of existing farms—or for the development of the great agricultural resources of the country, have been organised or even suggested. France has grown no more food, and produced no more wine, olives, and

SOLDIERS EN ROUTE FOR CHINA; ENGLISH CADETS IN A CAFE AT SUEZ.—(SEE PAGE 513.)

silk, under the Imperial reign, than she did in previous years. All trade and manufactures have been equally stagnant. The war against Russia—the burden of which, enormous as it was, scarcely affected the comfort, and in no degree whatever the credit, of Great Britain—pressed very severely upon the comforts of the French taxpayers, and would have brought down the credit of the nation with a woful collapse if it had continued for six months longer. During the last five years the real wealth of France—derivable from legitimate industry, from agriculture, from manufactures, and from commerce with other nations—has not increased; while the expenditure of the nation has been augmented in every possible shape. A locust-like army has eaten up the fruit of the land. Millions upon millions of public money have been wasted upon unremunerative works in the capital and its suburbs, and upon the restoration of ancient cathedrals in the towns and cities of the departments, in order that an army of masons and other working men might be employed at unnaturally high wages, and be thus conciliated in favour of a Government which, though it denied them their birthright of liberty, gave them an overflowing mess of pottage in return. To encourage the trade of a captious and high-spirited capital, and to keep its sordid shopkeepers in good humour, an example of luxury, in comparison with which all previous luxury known to the French was poor, tame, and commonplace, was set in the Tuileries. The middle and upper classes showed themselves apt scholars in the school of the vice and the sensuality which were inculcated upon them as equivalents for their lost liberty; and from the Count de Morny and the immediate attendants of the Emperor, to the Foulds, the Pereires, the Mirès, the Millauds, and other magnates of the Bourse, and from them again to the smaller fry of speculators, luxury and extravagance of a kind which are read of in the days of Heliogabalus, but which have been unknown since then, even in the extravagant and luxurious days of Louis XIV., have run riot in Paris. And all this evil has been accompanied by the most hazardous and mischievous expedients to keep the people quiet. When foolish laws, and the decay of agriculture, raised the price of food in Paris, food was bought at a high rate by the Government, and retailed at a low one. The bakers and butchers were compelled under penalty of fine or imprisonment to sell their commodities at a loss; and the Government, having no money but what it derived from the people themselves, made up the difference. All these, and many other causes of evil, have long been in operation. The results are successively declaring themselves; and at any moment a sudden breath may blow down the house of cards, and strew ruin not only among the knaves, but among the kings and queens of the pack.

France has gone through many dangers; but the great danger of her present position is, that she does not see how rotten is the foundation of her finance. When Englishmen go wild, as they sometimes do, in speculation, they know that they have only themselves to blame for the catastrophes which ensue, and breathe no vengeance against their Government. But in France it is the Government which has encouraged speculation, and which, by assuming to itself all power, all responsibility, and all direction, attracts to itself as the necessary consequence all the blame and all the retribution. We have no wish to be alarmists; but it is impossible not to see that a financial crisis is imminent among our neighbours; and the English people have too much respect and sympathy for the French, and are too closely united with them, to look upon such a crisis with indifference.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

King Maximilian of Bavaria, who made his entry into Paris from Fontainebleau on Sunday, is still enjoying the Court hospitalities. On Monday morning the King of Bavaria received at the Pavillon Marsan the members of the Bavarian Embassy, and all the Bavarians of distinction now in Paris. At about one o'clock his Majesty entered one of the Court carriages, and paid visits to Prince Jerome, Prince Napoleon, and the Princess Mathilde. On Tuesday evening the King, in company with their Majesties, was present at an extraordinary representation at the Grand Opera. A deputation of the Municipal Council of Paris, headed by the Prefect of the Seine, had also the honour of being received by his Majesty, who accepted the invitation to be present at the ball to be given in his honour at the Hôtel de Ville on Thursday. The King afterwards took a drive on the Boulevards and along the quays.

The French Government has received despatches from M. Cochet, French Consul at Zanzibar. It appears that the difficulty respecting the accession to the throne of Muscat has been arranged.

It is said that, in consequence of the intervention of the French Ambassador at Constantinople, the Moldavian and Wallachian refugees, who had been stopped at Rustchuk, have been permitted to return to their native country.

The trial of forty-four individuals (thirty-five of whom are in custody) commenced on Wednesday before the Court of Correctional Police. They are accused of having formed part of a secret society, called the Francs Juges.

M. de Parieu, Vice-President of the Senate, is spoken of as the most likely person to succeed Count d'Argout as Governor of the Bank of France.

It is said that a Commission, formed in Paris, will be sent to the Danubian Provinces, with the object of examining all that relates to their agriculture, commerce, industry, topography, and military capabilities.

### THE NEUFCHATEL AFFAIR.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the following announcement on this subject:—"The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Switzerland, met to-day at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and signed a treaty which regulates in a definite manner the question of Neufchâtel, by the renunciation on the part of the King of Prussia of the sovereign rights which the treaties attributed to him over that principality, and by means of engagements entered into by the Swiss Confederation of a nature to respond to the deep solicitude of the King for the Neufchâtelese. The text of the treaty will be published after the exchange of ratifications, which will take place in not less than twenty-one days."

### SPAIN.

Prince Galitzin, the Russian Ambassador, has presented her Majesty Queen Isabella II. with the insignia of the Orders of St. Catherine and St. Andrew.

The prolonged dissensions in the Senate, and the bad blood they generate, are looked upon with satisfaction by the Liberal party, who see an increase of their own strength in the division of their enemies, and with uneasiness by the Palace, which would fain witness the consolidation of a ultra-Conservative Ministry, and will certainly not have recourse to O'Donnell save at the last extremity. The Bravo-Murillo party is strong in the Congress, and there are reports of its intended opposition to Government, and of probable important debates in the Lower Chamber. It was hoped that the opening of the Chambers would clear up the situation a little; but as yet—and they have now sat for three weeks—it seems but to have rendered confusion worse confounded. The Congress has done literally nothing, and the whole time of the Senate has been wasted in tedious formalities and undignified squabbles.

### SARDINIA.

King Victor Emmanuel and the Empress Dowager of Russia were present on Sunday at a grand concert given in the Theatre Royal, which was magnificently illuminated. On Monday morning the Empress took her departure for Switzerland by Mont Cenis. The King of Sardinia and the Prince de Carignan accompanied her Majesty to Susa.

At its sitting on the 18th the Sardinian Senate passed a bill for a railway between Geneva and Annecy, and others for the establishment of three new chairs in the University of Turin, the suppression of the salt monopoly in Sardinia, and the construction of an aqueduct from the valley of the Sangone to Turin.

An international telegraphic Congress is now sitting at Turin. France, Spain, Belgium, and Switzerland have sent representatives there. Two or three sittings have already been held. The Congress has as yet been chiefly occupied discussing the transmission of telegraphic despatches in cipher. The result of their deliberations has not yet been made public.

The Sardinian Minister of War has presented a report for the reorganisation of the Military College of Racconigi. A radical reform of all the military academies of Sardinia is under consideration.

### PRUSSIA AND TURKEY.

An Ambassador Extraordinary from the Sultan arrived at Berlin on Tuesday to present to the King the insignia of the Order of Nischan Iftichar.

### THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the ship *Sutlej*, which arrived on Monday, we have Cape Town papers to the 28th of March. The Governor had thought it better to prolong his stay on the eastern frontier, on account of the unsettled state of affairs and the doubtful disposition of the Kaffirs; he had, therefore, again prorogued the Parliament to April the 7th. His Excellency was transporting into the interior Kaffirs convicted either of stealing cattle or of prowling in the colony without passes.

By the *Robert Lowe*, which arrived on Tuesday, with news of a week's later date, we learn that confidence was completely re-established on the Cape frontier through the energetic measures adopted by the Governor.

### THE OVERLAND MAIL.—INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegraphic despatch from Trieste is in anticipation of the Overland Mail:—

"TRIESTE, May 28.

"The steamer *America* arrived here this morning at 8.30 a.m., in 116 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 23rd May. The India mails left Alexandria on that day, with advices from Bombay to 2nd May; Calcutta, 23rd April; Madras, 25th April; Ceylon, 3rd May; Hong-Kong, 15th April; and Shanghai, 6th April.

"The news of the conclusion of peace with Persia reached the camp at Mohammersh on the 5th of April.

"The Jemadar of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry, the ringleader in the late disturbances, has been hanged.

"Yusf Alí has been killed in an attack made upon his band to avenge the murder of M. Boileau.

"Meetings have been held at Singapore to congratulate Sir James Brooke on his just severity.

"The position of affairs in Canton river remains unchanged.

"Great distress is said to prevail at Canton from the high price of rice.

"The *Raleigh*, 50-gun frigate, had run aground. The *Bittern* had gone to receive her guns.

"It is asserted that an imperial duty on opium has been imposed at Shanghai."

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes accounts from China of the 2nd of April, which pretend to contain some interesting details from the seat of war. According to this report, Yeh, the Viceroy of the southern provinces of the empire, is at present at Sou-Tche-Ting, a large village of Kouang-Tcheou, about fifteen miles from Canton. He has fortified himself in a good position, which allows him to maintain his communications with Pekin and with the other three provinces which, with the Kouang-Tcheou, form his viceroyalty, and which are the Kouang-Si, the Kouang-Toung, and the Konei-Lin. He is at present at the head of an army of 30,000 men, which he is increasing every day by means of forced levies and extraordinary taxes. A few days previously it became known at Hong-Kong that a British ensign, two non-commissioned officers, some soldiers, and a few seamen, who had been taken prisoners by surprise on various occasions, were at Yeh's head-quarters, where they were suffering great distress. It was resolved to open negotiations to obtain an exchange of prisoners in their favour, and a foreign agent, who had formerly had an interview with Yeh, undertook to manage the affair. Yeh consented to receive him, and, having listened to his propositions, he replied:—

You ask me to exchange the English I have in my possession, to the number of sixteen, against double the number of Chinese subjects, amongst whom are several Tartar officers, and one of the commanders of the Imperial junks. I refuse. I do not want your prisoners, and you may do as you please with them; but if you are desirous to have the sixteen Englishmen, and if you have the necessary means to treat for them, I will let you know my intentions to-morrow.

### AMERICA.

By the screw steam-ship *Kangaroo* we have advices from New York to the 14th inst.

The *George Law* has arrived at New York with the Californian mails and 1,707,000 dols. on board.

The *Golden Age*, which arrived at Panama on the 4th, had upwards of 2,000,000 dols. on freight, of which 332,000 dols. were for England.

Advices from Havannah report that intelligence had reached that city of the retreat of General Walker from Nicaragua, and of his having taken refuge in a British man-of-war at San Juan del Sur.

A report was prevalent at Carson Valley to the effect that a serious dissension had arisen at Salt Lake City. It is said that Brigham Young had been compelled to fortify the city to save himself from the fury of his flock. The "difficulty" had its origin in matters relating to the administration of the church property.

Lord Napier had a long interview on the 7th inst. with the President, on the subject of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, which is said to have been of a very amicable and satisfactory character. At the Cabinet meeting on the same day the difficulties in New Granada were discussed at great length. It is rumoured that the Cabinet are quite unanimous on the necessity of adopting the most energetic measures for redress; and it is thought the Government intend to take early possession of the transit route. On the 8th inst. there was a Cabinet meeting, and it was reported that the recent rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty was under consideration. They believe that the statement of the British Government is correct as to Ruatan; but do not esteem it a sufficient reason for the rejection of the treaty.

The *New York Herald* of the 13th appears to regard the Central American dispute as menacing. It remarks:—

We dare say there will be no further negotiations with England upon Central American affairs till the meeting of the next Congress, and that then, instead of the reconsideration of the treaty of Dallas and Clarendon, we may anticipate the abrogation of the old Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and all its appendages.

In another place the *Herald* says:—

The satisfaction at the rejection of the Clarendon Treaty is evidently increasing. Despatches will go out to Mr. Dallas by to-morrow's steamer, informing him that no negotiation will be entertained at present by this Government. Lord Napier feels deeply the unpleasant position he has been placed in.

The city of New York is in a state of excitement relative to an act of the State Legislature depriving the council of that city of control over the police.

The three amendments to the Constitution of Massachusetts submitted to the people had been adopted by a decisive vote. The clause which requires that voters shall be able to read the Constitution in English, and write their own names, had 10,000 votes against it. The following are the amendments:—"1. That every voter shall be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and to write his own name. 2. Limits the House of Representatives to 240 members, to be elected by districts. 3. Provides for the choice of forty senators in single districts, instead of by counties as heretofore."

A private letter from an officer of the Rifles stationed at Fort Thorn, New Mexico, states that on the 11th of March Lieutenant Baker, with a detachment of thirty-five men of company B of that regiment, overtook a party of eighteen Apaches, and, after a sharp action, defeated them, and recovered forty-two horses which they had stolen from Senor Vigil.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

LORD PALMERSTON—a great authority on such a subject—laid it down the other evening that it is very easy to make a joke of anything. The hilarity with which the House of Commons treated the question of the dotation of the Princess Royal is a notable exemplification of the axiom. Notwithstanding the prevalence of bald heads and grey hairs which is so remarkable in a young Parliament—a fact which the enormous Houses that have come together on several occasions lately have given ample opportunities of ascertaining—the mirthfulness which prevailed was almost boyish, inasmuch as the provocatives to laughter were of the slightest. Indeed, the readiness to drown speech in "much laughter" was suspicious of something behind, and one could not help fancying that there was something spasmodic in, those bursts of hilarity. Soldiers dying of ghastly wounds, and Atheists on their death-beds have uttered witticisms which deceived no one, and which but scantily concealed the tortures of the moribund; and, in truth, the House of Commons, having come down as a body to swallow whole, a pledge to their constituents, seemed determined to treat the matter with a sort of opium-eating vivacity. It is true that there were one or two Abdiels of the hustings who, at least for a moment, seemed to be among the faithful found. But it is to be feared that, if they were to be indicted for that political offence which in the United States is designated by the term "bunkum," they would stand self-convicted. No doubt Mr. Roebuck stood up boldly in the van of Opposition. His character for ill-temper and integrity entitled him to that distinction. But every one must have thought that he "did protest too much." Why his anticipatory speech on the motion for going into Committee? Why his accumulated expressions of loyal and affection to the Crown? Why his unpractical and impracticable amendment? And why his absence on the occasion of the second discussion of the subject, which brought down on him the censure of one or two of those Radical tritons among the minnows who were prepared to go in the most ridiculously small numbers into the lobby with him, and who were fain to follow the new member for Brighton, whose gasping timidity, when he essays to address the House, is exactly that of a young gentleman delivering for the first time before company that boy-famous speech in which Young Norval gives his name and address, and who is conscious that he has got up his declamation imperfectly? One word of tribute to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He saved a debate: he got the motion carried in an hour. Why, Sir Cornewall Lewis was put up to do this job is not very palpable, except that Lord Palmerston probably expected a discussion, and intended to reserve himself for a general reply—a needless precaution, as it turned out, for the House dragged the withdrawal of the amendment from Mr. Roebuck, and refused to allow the Premier the supererogatory "gilding of refined gold" at twenty minutes past seven o'clock; especially as Colonel French—doing his duty as Chairman of the Refreshment Committee—had set a whisper afloat that all the "entrées" which had been ordered for seven were solidifying in the hands of the *chef de cuisine* of the House. No one who reads that speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the newspapers but must be puzzled to know why it should be studded with "loud laughter," and "renewed laughter," from beginning to end. Few could comprehend why a solemn reference to Sir William Blackstone in an assembly of legislators, some hundred and fifty of them being jurists, should elicit a burst of spontaneous mirth. The clue is very simple, and it may be illustrated by saying that a short-hand note taken of any of Mr. Keeley's performances could as ill convey the stolidity, the unconsciousness of being absurd, and the deprecation of being laughed at, which are the characteristic accompaniments of the very simplest and most commonplace expressions of that ingenious performer. The manner in which the Finance Minister raised his head from the papers over which he was poring, and innocently inquired why there was any laughing, was a study for any professor of the histrionic art. He was thoroughly unconscious or unintentional of any looseness himself; but, far better, he was the cause of unlimited mirth in others, and he wafted a measure which carried with it many elements of shipwreck, on successive waves of laughter, right into port, where, perhaps, many a more skilful pilot would have stranded it.

The introduction of the Army Estimates presented Lord Palmerston in a very favourable attitude. It is well known that the Under Secretaryship for War has fallen into the hands of a very young man, and who has the misfortune to look a great deal younger even than he is, but who has given in his Parliamentary career great promise of future usefulness, and who is always received by the House with marked favour, for he never answers a question in his official capacity without getting a cheer. Indeed, it is not a little remarkable that a millionaire of twenty-five should at that early age separate himself from the pursuits of his time of life and take to business, and that in an office in which he must work. Some little curiosity was excited, therefore, with regard to the appearance of Sir John Ramsden as the mover of the Army Estimates; and there was some anxiety among his well-wishers when it was observed that early in the evening he was evidently very nervous, greatly occupied with numerous papers apparently not too well arranged, and constantly running to hold conversations with one of those grave functionaries who on estimate nights sit under the gallery, and perform the duties of prompters to their superiors who are displaying themselves on the floor of the House. Indeed, Sir John's tenacity of his despatch-box and his copy of the estimates was most devoted, for he went out in two divisions with at least one of those implements of his calling under his arm. Nothing could be more graceful and amiable than the manner in which Lord Palmerston presented himself to the House as the substitute for the Under Secretary for War. It put one in mind of one of those stories that they tell of the famous William Earl of Salisbury and Prince Arthur, when that gallant boy would put on his armour and rush into the fight for which his spirit alone fitted him. It was at once of the courage or the capacity or the skill of the youthful combatant which induced the tried and stalwart warrior to thrust himself before him, and give him only such opportunity of fleshing his maiden sword as his strength was equal to; and it was done in a manner which implied that but a short time and the young knight's spurs would be bravely won. It is only to be hoped that Sir Charles Burrell was present, for he is probably now the only member of the House who could institute a comparison between the manner of Lord Palmerston in moving the Army Estimates in 1809 and in 1857.

There must have been some curious speculation in the mind of that perpetual "intelligent foreigner" who is always supposed to be sitting in judgment on our institutions when he read the debates in the House of Lords this week. We, who, if not the most civilised, certainly claim to be the most moral people on earth, must have had false witness borne against us by those grave jurists, those learned prelates, and those experienced statesmen, who drew such pictures of our social life in their discussion of the subject of divorce. Is it really necessary to give elasticity to the law in order to afford loopholes of escape to such a hideous mass of broken vows, falsehood, fraud, collusion, lapses from virtue, cruelty to women, and every possible violation of a state which domestic England boasts to cherish and maintain as an institution with a purity in which she is before the whole world? For decency's sake, if not for very shame, it would have been well if the privilege of Parliament to close its doors to the public had been for this once exercised. To be sure, the strangers would have lost a very good entertainment and a very animated discussion. They could not have heard a Bishop famous among his order lay down that the precepts of Christianity were not necessarily the foundation of the civil laws of a Christian country; they would have missed the spectacle of a Peer innocent of hereditary eloquence trying to read a speech out of his hat, and of another madly eager to reply to an alleged libel upon him by his wife and a newspaper; they would have missed seeing a Lord Chancellor bending beneath the weight of his own measure, and twice leading his strong Government into the lobby in a minority; and they would have lost the astonishing exhibition of Lord Lyndhurst, at eighty-five, once more topping the whole assembly by the vigour of his intellect, the readiness of his conception, and the fertility of his mental resources.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition praying for some measure which should be suitable to the case of prisoners whose innocence might be established after conviction. At present they received a pardon, but the pardon did not reverse the sentence, and was, therefore, inadequate.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

On the order of the day for the House going into Committee on this bill.

The DUKE of NORFOLK moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be referred to a Select Committee for the purpose of taking evidence as to whether a warrant for admitting divorced persons to marry again could be found in the Holy Scriptures

After some discussion their Lordships divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 123 to 26.

The House then went into Committee, and

Lord ST. LEONARDS proposed a clause, the object of which was to protect a married woman in the possession of her property and earnings from her husband and his creditors, should he have deserted her for twelve months.

The motion, which was opposed by the Government, was carried by a majority of 25 to 44.

Their Lordships were occupied during the remainder of the evening in the discussion of the clauses of the bill.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Sir G. GREY it was agreed that the House at its rising should adjourn until Thursday next.

In reply to a question from Mr. EWART, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he saw no objection during the present Session to abolish the Customs-duties upon over sixty articles of commerce which yield merely a nominal sum to the revenue.

ANNUITY AND MARRIAGE PORTION TO THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

On bringing up the report on the annuity to the Princess Royal,

Mr CONINGHAM moved an amendment to the effect that the annuity should be reduced from £8000 to £2000 per annum, which, with the £40,000, he thought an ample provision for her Royal Highness.

Lord PALMERSTON regretted that any attempt should be made to alter a vote which had been unanimously agreed to, and hoped the House would adhere to its former decision.

The House divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 328 to 14.

On the report of the £40,000 marriage portion.

Mr. MAGUIRE moved as an amendment that the sum be not agreed to, being of opinion that the £9000 a year was an ample provision

Mr. CONINGHAM seconded the amendment

After some observations from Sir H WILLOUGHBY and Sir J. TRELAWNY, the House again divided, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 261 to 18.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

On the order of the day for the House going into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said that, although he had a considerable acquaintance with figures, he could not understand the accounts presented as Army Estimates; and he therefore moved that the said estimates be referred to a Select Committee

After some desultory discussion, the amendment was negatived without a division, and the House went into Committee

Lord PALMERSTON then explained at some length the Army Estimates, stating that, while providing efficiently for the service, the Government had kept a strict eye to economy. It was a maxim that the best manner of preserving peace was by being always prepared for war; and in this maxim he acquiesced, not to the extent that they should always keep up a large army, for that would be a ruinous measure of the country, and thus defeat the object in view, but so far as keeping in time of peace the nucleus by means of which a large and efficient army might be available in the event of war becoming inevitable. The noble Lord defended the estimates in which any increase appeared as compared with years before the late war, on the ground of the scientific improvements which had become necessary in consequence of the progress of the age, to maintain their army in an efficient state, whether as regarded its discipline or its equipments. He apologised for taking these explanations into his own hands; but he thought it as well to spare the inexperience of his hon. friend Sir J. Ramsden, who had been so short a time in office

Mr STAFFORD said the speech of the noble Lord gave him much gratification. He was strongly insisted that the army medical department was not sufficiently provided for

Mr. WATKIN said the House must feel indebted to the noble Lord for the comprehensive statement he had made in reference to these important estimates. He must say for himself—and he believed he might say the same for the gentlemen who sat near him, elected to support economy reform—that he accepted those estimates, upon the responsibility of the noble Lord While admitting the comprehensive nature of the noble Lord's statement, he could have wished to hear from him something more practical questions with regard to the construction of arms and military machinery Although an invasion was not at all likely, it of course was always possible. He would, therefore, call the attention of the Government to the expediency of constructing a coast telegraph; and, as regarded the conveyance of troops, he ventured to state that a full regiment of cavalry, with its stores, &c., could not be sent from any one of the railway termini under less than four hours' notice. He would call little attention to the subject would enable Government, in concert with the railway companies, to make the present rolling-stock of railways available for military purposes so that troops might be rapidly moved to any point of attack

Mr P. BARING, having adverted to the enormous expense of Aldershott, said that if the estimates should not be very much reduced next year the House would do well to refer them to a Select Committee

After a very desultory discussion relating to the various branches of the service the House proceeded to vote the estimates, which occupied until twelve o'clock

THE BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY (IRELAND) BILL.—On the order of the day for going into Committee on this bill, Mr. WHITESIDE objected to going on at midnight with a bill containing upwards of 330 clauses, many of them of great importance

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND persevered in going on, and the House divided, when the motion for going into Committee was carried by a majority of 121 to 67.

The House then went into Committee, but the Chairman immediately reported progress, on the motion of the Attorney-General for Ireland, without making progress with the clauses of the bill.

Lord PALMERSTON said that in its future progress the Government would itself take charge of the Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill, and fixed the Committee upon it for Thursday next

The remaining business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

SUNDAY-EVENING MEETINGS AT EXETER-HALL.

Viscount DUNGANNON put a question to the right rev. prelate opposite (the Bishop of London), with respect to statements which had appeared in certain newspapers, relative to a series of discourses being delivered at Exeter Hall on Sunday evenings during the summer months. He wished to know whether the accounts of those meetings were correct, whether the proceedings at them met with the sanction and approval of the right rev. prelate, and whether he considered them in conformity with the discipline and dignity of the Established Church.

The Bishop of LONDON did not know whether he was in order in answering that question (Loud cries of "Hear, hear!"). He believed there was no doubt such meetings had been held, as had been described, and it was the intention of those who promoted them that they should be continued for several Sundays. As he was not aware what the statements in the public papers were, it was impossible for him to say whether they were strictly in accordance with the facts. But he did believe that the requests which had been made to him that two prelates of the Church, two deans, and other should address the assembled people in Exeter Hall were strictly in accordance with an act which he held in his hand, namely, "An Act for Securing Freedom of Religious Worship" (Cheers). He believed such meetings not only legal, but in Exeter Hall, even to a degree expedient (Renewed cheering). There were thousands and thousands in this metropolis who had not entered a place of worship for several years and had been brought to these meetings, and not without decided benefit. Those who had been instrumental in establishing those meetings had the benefit of the laboring classes in this country at heart; and the reading of the public services and prayers of the Church would, he trusted, have the effect of making those classes, what at present they were not, habitual hearers of the word of God Loud cheers).

Lord KINNAIRD said he was on the platform at Exeter Hall, when upwards of 4000 persons were present, and his opinion was that those services would be productive of the greatest possible benefit.

The Bishop of Canterbury and Earl GREY rose amid loud cries of "Order!" which were continued till they resumed their seats, when

The Earl of HARDWICKE remarked on the inconvenience that would result from an answer to a question and prayer of the Church would, he trusted, have the effect of making those classes, what at present they were not, habitual hearers of the word of God Loud cheers).

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY did not think that the meetings alluded to were at all inconsistent with the dignity of the Established Church. It would be far more disparaging to that Church that she could not accommodate herself to the exigencies of the times.

The subject then dropped.

The Sale of Poisons, &c., Bill was read a second time.

The Transportation and Penal Servitude Bill was read a second time.

The Probates and Letters of Administration Bill was reported with amendments

Lord CAMPBELL presented a petition from the Duke of Norfolk against the claim of Earl Talbot to the Shrewsbury title and estates. On the motion of the noble and learned Lord the petition was referred to the Committee of Privileges

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The House then went into Committee upon the above bill.

The Bishop of OXFORD moved the insertion of a clause at the end of Clause 43, the effect of which would be to protect from legal consequences any clergyman who should decline to remarry parties who had been divorced.

The Lord CHANCELLOR opposed the clause in question.

After some discussion their Lordships divided, when the numbers were for the Bishop of Oxford's clause.—Contents, 26; Non-contents, 78: majority against the clause, 52

The bill having gone through Committee, their Lordships adjourned until next Thursday.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NEW WRITS. On the motion of Mr. HAYTER, new writs were ordered for the county of Kerry, in the room of Mr. H Herbert, who had accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland; and for Reading, in the room of Mr. Keating, who had accepted the office of her Majesty's Solicitor-General

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—Sir J. PAKINGTON laid on the table the terms of the resolution he intended to move on the subject of education that day fortnight.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S ANNUITY BILL. Mr. BOWYER gave notice that in Committee on this bill he should move an amendment, to the effect that, in the event of the Princess becoming Queen of Prussia, the annuity should cease.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—Mr DISRAELI gave notice that he should on the next day, put a question to the First Minister with reference to the non-ratification of the Treaty with America with regard to Honduras.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Mr. Headlam, said that it was intended by the Board of Trade to introduce a bill during the Session to regulate the constitution of Joint-Stock Banks, but not with any reference to the principle of limited liability.

NEUFCHATEL QUESTION.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. Kinnaird, said the treaty proposed for the settlement of the Neufchâtel question had been accepted, both by Prussia and the Swiss Confederation, and signed a few days ago, so that the dispute might be considered to be satisfactorily settled (Hear, hear.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—BRAZIL

Mr. ROEBUCK called the attention of the House to the subject of our relations with Brazil, and moved for a Select Committee to take into consideration those relations, and to report thereupon. The hon and learned member, in supporting his motion, contended that the Brazilian Government had done all in its power to extinguish the slave trade, in accordance with the spirit of its treaties with this country; that the longer interference of our cruisers with Brazilian vessels was altogether unnecessary, while it was offensive to the dignity of the Brazilian Government, and detrimental to the interests of Brazilian commerce He therefore asked for a Committee in order that it might be ascertained whether it would not be wise to put our relations with that country upon a different footing, and upon a good understanding with a country with which we had such extensive commercial connections.

Mr B MOORE seconded the motion

Lord PALMERSTON opposed the motion, as being entirely uncalled for. He asserted that the cruisers of this country had done nothing more than was necessary to suppress the slave trade, and that the statements made by Mr. Roebuck with reference to our interference with Brazilian commerce were considerably exaggerated. He accused the gentleman of having yielded to vulgar and unfounded insinuations when he asserted that this country bullied the weak and succumbed to the powerful. In conclusion, he called upon the House to reject a motion the adoption of which would give encouragement to slave dealers, and tend to the extension of the slave trade in all directions (Cheers)

Mr. M. MILNES urged Mr Roebuck to withdraw his motion, not because there was no ground for inquiry, but because it would be quite useless to go to a division upon it.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in reply, charged Lord Palmerston with aiding and assisting the strong, such as the Governments of Spain and America, and bullying the weak, such as the Government of Brazil. He declined to withdraw his motion

Mr DISRAELI admitted the importance of the subject, and thought the House was much indebted to Mr Roebuck for bringing it forward. At the same time he declined to support the motion, believing the appointment of a Select Committee to be unnecessary and too strong a measure for the occasion.

Lord J RUSSELL recommended that the matter should be left in the hands of the Government, whose management of our diplomatic relations ought to be unfettered.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—For Mr. Roebuck's motion, 17; against 312: majority, 295.

The motion was therefore lost

BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

Sir C. NAPIER moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, with the view of rendering it more efficient and better adapted to the various duties it has to perform

Mr BENTINCK seconded the motion, condemning the practice of placing a civilian at the head of the Admiralty

Mr. B. OSBORNE defended the Admiralty from the attacks of Sir C. Napier, whom he taunted with having sought for an appointment at the Board under the system he so much condemned

After some discussion the motion was negatived by a majority of 153 to 35.

TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND).—Mr. MOORE obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the better securing of, and regulating the custom of, tenant right, as practised in the province of Ulster, and to secure compensation to improving tenants who may not make claim under the said custom, and to limit the power of eviction in certain cases

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THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The effect upon vegetation throughout the country, by the late rains, has been almost miraculous; owing to the warm suns and high temperature prevailing, the earth was like a hotbed, and the warmth and moisture produced results which may be almost said to have changed the face of the country in three days Accounts from all parts coincide in representing the good done by the rain to be immense, and the general condition of all crops to be most satisfactory. The wheats are looking vigorous, and of good colour. Spring corn has reaped great benefit from the showers, while the pastures which had done unusually well throughout both the winter and spring) have made surprising progress. The apple crop in Devonshire was a total failure last year, which has been much felt in the country in consequence of the large quantity of cider which is made for exportation and home consumption by the labouring population. This year, however, there is every likelihood of an abundant crop. The cold weather in the early spring gave a wholesome check to the bud, but the genial weather of the last few weeks has caused the apple-trees to blossom most luxuriantly. The fruit is many orchards has set well, and, with a continuance of recent fine weather, the bearing of apples throughout the county will, in all probability, be larger than has been known for several years.

BOMBARDMENT OF MOHAMMERAH.—We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the details of the successful attack on this place, from which we extract the following particulars: "On the 24th March the expedition left its first rendezvous at Ma'amer, and by sundown reached its second rendezvous, opposite Hurteh, a mud village, about two or three miles below the forts On the afternoon of the 25th the *Assaye* steamed up the river to reconnoitre, and attacked some guns in position on the left bank of the river. During the same night we secretly established a raft mortar battery, and at daylight commenced shelling the forts —the first shell breaking the leg of the Persian General of Artillery. About 6.30 the fleet got under way; their practice was so telling that at 7.45 the *Feroze*, followed by the *Assaye*, ran alongside the North Fort, and stormed them furiously with grape, canister, and shell. Till 8 20 the action continued to rage without intermission. The enemy's musketry was heavy and telling; but the rear of the 68-pounders, and their peculiar reverberation, after striking, bellowing like thunder among the distant hills, deserved all ear. The last gun of the enemy was dismounted about after ten, when the troops began to land. It was wonderful to see vessels of 1800 and 2000 tons lying close to the bank so deep is the river and so abrupt its banks, and the soldiers stepping straight from deck to shore, the ships' yards being among the date palms. The enemy was too nimble in its retreat, and no encounter between the armies took place. In the words of Sir J. Outram's despatch, "the enemy did nothing for days but run." Our loss was marvellously light, when compared with the great destruction inflicted on the enemy."

VORACITY OF A COD.—As a fishing-boat belonging to Barra was lately putting out to sea the men picked up a dead lamb, and, having skinned it, threw the skin into the sea. They then proceeded, with a sharp breeze, right aft, out into the Atlantic, till they lost sight of land. Having at length reached the fishing-place they dropped their lines. The first fish taken up was a large cod, whose belly was distended to such an extraordinary size as to excite the curiosity of the crew. They cut open the fish, and to their astonishment found in it the sailcloth skin, wool and all entire, which they had thrown overboard in the morning after leaving the shore.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

THE BISHOPRIC OF SIERRA LEONE.—It is reported that Mr. Labouchere has offered the vacant see of Sierra Leone to a real native African, in the person of the Rev. Samuel Crowther, once a slave boy, now a missionary at Abeokuta.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Minor Canonry*: The Rev. J. W Miller has been appointed to Chichester Cathedral. *Deanery Rurals*: Rev. J. T. Pigot to Barnstaple, in the diocese of Exeter. *Rectories*: Rev. T W. Carr to Beaudesert, Warwickshire; Rev. Roger Bird to Ightham, Kent; Rev. T. Hassall to Rearsby, near Leicester; Rev. C.W. Roberts to Sampford Peverell, Devon. *Vicarages*: Rev. W. C. Cotton, to Frodsham, Cheshire; Rev. R. W. Till to Chertsey, Surrey. *Incumbencies*: Rev. William H. Spencer to Daresbury, near Runcorn; Rev. T. H. Walsh to Ashton Hayes. *Curacies*: Rev. A. Pavey to Holy Trinity, Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. E. Geare to Woodstock, Oxon; Rev G. H. H. Green to St Peter, Stepney; Rev. G Bishop to Bottesford, Leicestershire. The Rev. R. W. Rush has been elected Sunday Evening Lecturer at St Swithin's, London-stone.

THE principalship of the new Theological College, at Litchfield has been conferred upon the Rev. George Herbert Curteis, M A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, and of St. Augustine's Missionary College, Canterbury.

THE ARCHDEACONRY OF NORWICH has been conferred upon the Rev. R. E. Hankinson, M.A. The new Archdeacon was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and was formerly Minister of Wellstreet Chapel, Hampstead, London. In 1847 he was nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich to the Incumbency of St. Margaret and St. Nicholas, King's Lynn; and in 1850 he was presented to the Rectory of Hasleworth and the Vicarage of Chedeston, Suffolk; and has continued to hold those benefices up to the present time.

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TROOPS FOR INDIA.—On Sunday an order arrived at Chatham Garrison directing the whole of the troops attached to the Provisional Battalion who are available for embarkation this season belonging to the three regiments stationed in the Bombay and Madras presidencies to be held in immediate readiness to proceed to India to join the service companies of their respective regiments. Immediately on the arrival of the order the non-commissioned officers and men of the 23rd Light Infantry, 74th Highlanders, and 84th Regiments (the head-quarters of which are serving in Madras), and the 64th, 78th, 72nd Highlanders, 33rd and 86th Regiments (whose head-quarters are in Bombay, were medically inspected by Dr. A. Maclean and the medical staff of the Provisional Battalion at the Garrison Hospital. The above depots will furnish an effective force of about 1000 bayonets for service in India

The merchant steam freight-ship *Cleopatra* has been taken up by the Admiralty for the conveyance of a part of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers from Portsmouth to China.

The *Mauritius* steam freight-ship has been taken up to convey a portion of the 23rd Highlanders from Portsmouth to China; the remainder of the regiment go out in her Majesty's ship *Bellerule*, now at Plymouth.

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## EN ROUTE TO CHINA.

*(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)*

I BELIEVE I told in my last of having safely crossed the Deserts without more than ten or twelve stoppages, thanks to our jovial mules, and of our arrival at the Suez Hotel, which we found so full that tribes of travellers had to sleep on the divan (which runs all round the rooms in all Egyptian houses) in the saloon; it was a regular scramble for beds. It was the same at Cairo, and for that reason Sheppeard is about to enlarge his hotel. However, on the second night we all had a bed in those glorious bed-rooms of lofty dimensions which please me so much in Egypt. I also told you of the frightful setting of oranges and lemons. Well, the battle raged with fury till the very moment of our departure The Suezites will long remember the ides of March, and the town will bear traces of the affray. One nigger we could not hit, do what we would, and he lay back in his boat, laughing heartily at our failures. Another less-favoured individual received all our missiles in his face, and his rage was so great that he actually took off his shoe to throw at us; but distant visions of policemen with whips somewhat awed him, and he refrained from his hostile intention. As all things must come to an end, so did our conflict cease, therefore, bidding adieu to the Arab consuls for the present, we got on board the little steamer that takes one to the big steamer; and, having given and received a parting cheer from the homeward-bound and others that remained on the balcony, we steamed along the Red Sea (so called on account of the intense blue of its waters, and not because it is red). We entered, at midnight our steamer, the *Hindostan*, and, proceeding below, secured berths, and went on deck again. Our sailors were all Bengal Lascars, in blue shirts, tight-fitting ditto trousers, straw baskets on their heads, with a turban round that; on Sundays they came out very grand in white muslin. They were, without exception, the most inanimate beings you can conceive. They never played, laughed, danced, or did anything but sit and eat rice with their right hand, or go to sleep. All the engine-boys and stokers were seedy. There were from Africa real woolly-headed Negroes, with athletic frames, always laughing, singing, or playing cards: one of them is worth six Lascars. We had two John Chinamen for carpenters quiet fellows, with their pigtails tied round their heads, and gigantic white trousers, made without regard to size, as there was room for six ordinary legs.

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

CADETS IN A CAFE AT SUEZ

A number of young fellows, cadets for India, went into this café, which is the most elegant in the town, and at the same time the largest, though not boasting of many looking-glasses, as you see, nor any tables or chairs; yet the coffee is good. In the centre is a large square stone, covered with matting; a wooden pillar supports the roof, composed of beams; and two Arab oil-lamps light up this "Elegant" café. Round the room runs a stone divan, likewise covered with matting, bubble-bubbles, and narghiles. The door is, like all the café doors of Egypt, carved and open lattice-work in the Moorish style. An odour of Turkish tobacco and camels that, once smelt, can never be forgotten, and pervades every Arab town, even Alexandria—is quite supreme here. The old gentleman just going to sip his coffee (the one nearest you on the left) is a real live soldier who escorts the caravan across the desert; next to him, in full tarboosh and *coffieh* (as the bright-coloured silk scarf is called), sits *à la* Turk, and perfectly at his ease, one humble servant of our Parisian *garçons*. We exchange many whiffs and pass the narghilé from our respectable mouth, which piece of politeness on my part is returned by the hardy veteran by touching his forehead with the fingers of his right hand, expressive of thanks. On the stone above mentioned recline in all attitudes the merry cadets, puffing away the fragrant latakia and other delicious weeds for the solace of mankind in general and cadets in particular. Some are tugging away at the hubble-bubbles, others inhaling the gorgeous narghilé, the more lazy preferring the chibouk, and one, alas! smoking a cutty. The head-dresses, you will perceive, are not at all such as the said cadets would walk down Regent-street with, but English at home and English in Egypt are two distinct beings: at home, proud and not given to much talking; in Egypt, giving tongue freely, associating with natives, giving them unlimited backsheesh, jolly as possible, and most eccentric in costume.

In the right-hand corner, near the door, is the culinary department, with concomitant utensils for the decoction of the beverage "which cheers," &c. The *chef* of this cuisine, in white turban and blue overshirt, is handing a gentleman a lighted piece of charcoal at the end of a pair of tongs, as it is wont for Egyptians when the igniting of the fragrant weed is the object nearest to the heart. A small boy, a Nubian by his white skull-cap and blue shirt, is handing round the cafe. He possesses not the *serviette* of our Parisian *garçon*, nor is his linen quite so resplendent; but he is a very good *garçon*, and does his duty to our satisfaction. The cups, of porcelain, are in other cups of brass or metal. The gentleman with the striped hood is Achmed, our faithful guide through the bazaar at Suez, to whom I left a waistcoat, of which said Achmed was not a little proud. Good luck to him, for a faithful and jovial guide! Poor fellow, his eyes, like most natives, were very bad indeed. Through the open door a camel's head is visible; he is promenading through the bazaar. Having paid for our beverage and "bacey," we leave this most delightful spot and our noisy but hilarious friends; and, touching our foreheads and lips *à l'Arabe*, we depart singing; and are noisily cheered with real hurrahs by the natives in English, which they all speak, being very

UNLOADING SPECIE FOR INDIA AND CHINA, AT THE WHARF, SUEZ.

much up in all figurative or slang expressions, which is not to be wondered at, considering their own language abounds in metaphor.

UNLOADING SPECIE AT SUEZ.

Here is the process of transmitting your extra cash. Bars of silver and gold are put into small deal boxes, with the name of the place they are for painted in black letters on them. Each camel only carries six of these boxes—three on each side in a kind of network all camels have for carrying weights. The camels fill a square place on the wharf, which you see in the drawing, and are there loaded and unloaded. The hardy Bedouins who have walked most of the way from Cairo (eighty miles) carry enormous weights, but here one box is quite sufficient. They are carrying them to be shipped, under the direction of a gentleman with a whip. The camel in front has his leg tied to his neck for being a naughty camel: he is thus prevented from bolting. In the background you have a glimpse of the Post-office, and close to it the American Consul's. A jolly life they must have of it here.

## CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND.

On Monday the foundation-stone of an institution long needed in the British service was laid upon a tract of ground adjoining Richmond-green. The object of this new establishment is to give sound practical information to such gentlemen as intend to enter the cavalry service as a profession. The college has been founded under distinguished patronage, including the leading cavalry officers, and a large number of the aristocracy. Among others present on Monday were the Duchess of St. Albans, the Earl of Essex, the Ladies Pelham Clinton, Lieutenant-General Lord Downes, Lady Raglan, Colonel Douglas, General Cannon, Viscount and Viscountess Combermere, and upwards of 300 general visitors. Lord and Lady Combermere were received by Mr. Wallace Barrow, the resident commandant, and other officers of the college; and, having inspected the spacious riding-school (recently erected in the grounds as a temporary provision until a larger school is built), they were conducted to a marquee, where the site, where, a prayer for the occasion having been offered up by the Rev. Dr. Emerton, Mr. Stocqueler read an address to Lady Combermere, which, after referring in high terms to the military achievements of the Field Marshal Viscount Combermere, pointed out the necessity which existed for the institution of the Cavalry College, and expressing to Lady Combermere the gratitude of the committee for her Ladyship presiding at this meeting, to which her Ladyship made a short but gracious reply. A handsome silver trowel was then presented to her Ladyship, who very gracefully adjusted the mortar. The stone was then lowered to its intended place, in which some coins were deposited, and, after the blessing was pronounced, the ceremony terminated. The band of the 1st Life Guards were stationed in the grounds.

An elegant déjeuner, provided in great profusion by Mr. Willis, of St. James's-street, was then served in the lecture-hall of the college, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. The customary loyal toasts were followed by the healths of Lord and Lady Combermere, in responding to which the Field Marshal said that he most cordially approved of the college, and knew that it was thought hopefully of at head-quarters. He trusted that its beneficial effects in the service would be soon evinced, and lasting in their operation; and he considered it of vital importance that professional occupations should fill up the time that elapsed between young men leaving school and entering the service. He trusted, too, that infantry officers who looked to being majors and adjutants would attend the college, if only to learn to ride. After the déjeuner, quadrille parties were formed in the lecture-hall and under the marquee on the lawn, and dancing was prolonged with much spirit to an advanced hour of the evening. The day's proceedings owe much of their success to the judicious management of Mr. Stocqueler.

The new college building (of which we engrave a View) will be a handsome edifice in the Romanesque style: the central portion, to accommodate fifty pupils, is expected by the architect, Mr. Broadbridge, to be finished within four months.

THE CAVALRY COLLEGE, RICHMOND.—FROM A SKETCH MADE ON MONDAY.

## PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The Court of Common Council presented an unusually gay appearance on Thursday, the 21st inst., in consequence of the attendance of a number of ladies to witness the ceremony of presenting the freedom

BOX IN WHICH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON WAS PRESENTED TO DR. LIVINGSTONE.

of the city to Dr. Livingstone, as a testimonial in recognition of his zealous and persevering exertions in the important discoveries he has made in Africa—by which geographical, geological, and their kindred sciences have been advanced, and facts ascertained that may extend the trade and commerce of this country, and hereafter secure to the native tribes of the vast African continent the blessings of knowledge and civilisation. Dr. Livingstone was introduced amid great applause by Mr. J. E. Saunders and Alderman Rose, the mover and seconder of the resolution; and, after the declaration of freedom was read, was addressed by Sir John Key, Bart., the Chamberlain, in a highly eulogistic speech, in which were fully detailed the difficulties overcome and the benefits to science and art achieved by his indomitable zeal. Dr. Livingstone's address, in reply, was vehemently cheered; and after receiving the congratulations of the Lord Mayor and the principal members of the Corporation, and of the Lady Mayoress and several ladies, he retired amid great applause.

The freedom was presented to the Doctor in an ornamental box or casket, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Spink and Son, of Gracechurch-street.

The box itself is of African oak, with representations of miniature palm-trees in frosted silver at each corner. Upon each of the four sides is a silver plate—upon that in front is engraved the resolution of the Court, that at the back represents an African scene, with the Doctor exploring a river; at the ends are Science and Commerce in bold relief. Science is surrounded by a globe, compass, and telescope; Commerce, by coal-pits, shafts, &c. The lid is surmounted by a group of figures—an European holding the hand of friendship to an African under a palm-tree. The design is highly characteristic, and the metal-work is beautifully executed.

RESTORATION-DAY (29TH OF MAY) AT UPTON-ON-SEVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE.

## RESTORATION-DAY IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

MANY relics of olden time linger in and around the faithful city of Worcester: its buildings carry us back to the times of Wulstan and downwards; but in many parts of the county the customs of the people yet partake of the character which conferred on our land the title of Merry England, which has more particularly impress on Worcestershire that of the Rebellion and the

The Guildhall of the cathedral city still exhibits on its fine front the statues of the two Charleses, and in the large hall are two cannon armour which were used at the Battle of Worcester. at is shown an old half timbered edifice where Charles II.

(CONTINUED — SEE NEXT PAGE.)

slept on the night before that memorable night. Several castles and mansions, which before that time raised their proud towers in conscious strength, either bear marks of the blows of a stranger, or live only in the traditions of the country people. A high bank, with a ditch at the foot, often marks the spot where a skirmish took place between the rival armies. In fact, you can scarcely go into any little town that does not in some way call back the struggles and triumphs of both Royalists and Republicans.

Among the customs which still survive, but which will in all probability soon be swallowed up by the awfully business habits of modern times, is that of celebrating the Restoration, on the 29th of May. Our illustration shows a small street in Upton-upon-Severn, where "Oak-apple Day" is anxiously looked forward to by old and young. Early in the morning ropes are stretched across the street, upon which are hung garlands, composed of all such flowers as are in bloom; and many are the specialities of the garland-makers for weeks before as to whether lilac and laburnum will be in their beauty by that time. The garlands are also ornamented with coloured ribbons and handkerchiefs, and all the teaspoons which can be collected are hung in the middle. Maypoles, though less common, and large boughs of oak are pressed into service. Many are the penn'orths of gold leaf sold the day before with which to gild the oak-apple for the button-hole.

A band at dusk meets on this day, and walks in procession (with band and flags) to church; after which they make a progress through the town, with music playing and colours flying, finishing up with a dinner—that bond of amity with Englishmen.

All this may be very obstructive to business; but we cannot see smiling faces—proofs of joyous hearts—without wishing that our national habits allowed of a few more such general rejoicings, never minding whether they took their origin from the triumph of Royalist or Republican.

## CREMORNE GARDENS.

SOMEWHAT more than a century and a quarter since, when Lacy, the patentee of Drury-lane Theatre, first projected a rival to Vauxhall Gardens, the site of Beaufort House (once the abode of the great Sir Thomas More), bordering upon what is now called Cremorne, was selected for the purpose. Sir Hans Sloane outbid the patentee, who, with the other shareholders in the speculation, purchased the ground next Chelsea Hospital gardens, and there established the aristocratic Ranelagh.

The Cremorne estate—originally known as Chelsea Farm—was in 1751 the property of the Dowager Countess of Exeter; Sir Richard Lyttleton, in 1770; and the Duchess of Bridgewater, in 1777. It devolved in 1803 to the Viscount Cremorne, after whom the property has since been named. The villa—stated to have been built by Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of George II.—was then removed, and the present mansion built by one of the Wyatts. Among its adornments was a painted window by Jarvis, which remains to this day. Early in the present century George III and Queen Charlotte frequently visited at Cremorne House a German nobleman; and this probably led to the Royal visits to the Chelsea Bunhouse. Cremorne was then a quiet retreat, as its maze upon the Thames bank; and in the rear of the house well-planted walks, shrubbery, and flower-garden, and grounds, extending to the King's-road, where the sign of the "World's End" bespoke the still life of this western extremity of once-famed Chelsea. Its celebrities have passed away, or had been dispersed—the last of Don Saltero's curiosities had been "thrown away," and were remembered but in the pages of the *Tatler*; the Chelsea china-works were no longer to be traced, but single specimens fetched the price of a dinner-service; and the original "Chelsea Bun House" had been taken down just at the moment when Cremorne started upon a new career of celebrity. The splendour of Vauxhall was fast flickering out; the place was fairly worn away, the trees had become scrubby, and the lewis almost singed off; when it occurred to an *entrepreneur* to form a sort of new Vauxhall at Cremorne, higher up the river, and in purer air—the greater distance from the City being compensated by the substitution of the steamer for the Thames wherry as the most popular conveyance. Then it was well fitted for a house of entertainment: its famous collection of paintings had disappeared, and its Vandykes were sought in vain; but the gardens and grounds, in their natural beauty and picturesqueness, were just the place for artistic decoration.

We shall pass over several tenancies, including an attempt to render Cremorne an academic grove, entitled the *Stadium*, to reach the proprietorship of the present owner, Mr. T. B. Simpson, who, after expending many thousand pounds upon the property, has rendered it a beautifully-embellished garden. Its extent is about sixteen acres. Many of the fine old trees remain, and among the celebrities are three lofty acacias, stated to have been planted by Pippo Saib and his sons, when on a visit to the owner of Cremorne House. The present embellishments include also a large picture of Berne, with a model Swiss cottage; a castellated firework building; a covered circus for horsemanship, two theatres; and a large number of casts from celebrated statues and vases of the classic ages.

Among the additions for the present season is a new theatre for the performance of "Marionettes;" a new facade to the circus, painted with a large copy of the "Aurora" of Guido; and, *longo intervallo*, Andrew Ducrow riding, exhibiting his many-horse feat. Our Artist has illustrated the Vauxhall feature of the place—the outdoor orchestra, adjoining which is a line of boxes reminding one of the days, if not the embellishments, of Hogarth and Hayman. "The Chinese Pinaforn," as this dancing area is termed, will accommodate from 2000 to 3000 persons; the inclosing ironwork has been enriched, by Defries and Son, with devices in emerald and garnet-glass circles, and semicircles of lustres and gas jets, which have a most brilliant effect. The place is many times gayer than Vauxhall on its most brilliant nights, and thousands of extra lamps, and Cremorne, with its countless attractions, may be enjoyed at a quarter the expense of its costly prototype. Fine weather brings several thousand persons to the Gardens in one evening; and fireworks at an early hour conclude the entertainments of this very popular resort.

## IMPROVEMENTS OF THE DWELLINGS OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.

IN a former Number we published a View of the Strand Buildings, a model lodging-house about to be erected in Eagle-court, Angel-court, Strand, by an association promoted under the Labourers' Dwellings Act, 1855. This act gives facilities for carrying out the object of the Strand Buildings Company, but, in order to allay any doubt as to the limitation of the liability of shareholders, the prospectus of the company has been submitted to the eminent counsel on such matters, Charles Wordsworth, Esq., who has stated, "I am of opinion that a shareholder in this association will be liable only to the extent of his shares not paid up, and even such liability cannot arise until it is shown that there are no corporate funds."

The object of the company is to prove that investments in the erection of improved labourers' dwellings can be made profitable when the neighbourhood and site are judiciously selected. A more fit and appropriate site than Eagle-court for the experiment it would be difficult to find in the metropolis. The neighbourhood is densely populated, and the rents paid for inadequate accommodation exceedingly high.

The site has been granted by the Duke of Bedford to Viscount Ingestre, M.P., the Chairman and promoter of the company, upon highly advantageous terms. A large portion of the capital, £2870, has been already subscribed, at a trifling expenditure, through the indefatigable exertions of the chairman and committee. A sum of between £800 and £900 is still required previously to the commencement of the building (for which the preliminary arrangements are completed). It is, therefore, hoped that the exertions of the noble promoter will be immediately assisted by all those who interest themselves in this important social problem, and that success may induce the noble Lord to increased exertions in so worthy a cause. The honorary secretaries are Rice Ives and George Morgan, Esqrs., 3, Dane's-inn, Strand.

ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.—The girls' annual meeting for examination of certificates of character and distribution of rewards was held on Tuesday, at the Asylum, Brixton-hill—the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham in the chair. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, which was the assembling of those formerly educated in the schools of the society, who, bringing with them characters from their present employers, received rewards under the rules. The written characters of fifty-three girls were then read by the Secretary, after which the Chairman delivered the rewards, with a word of encouragement or congratulation to each recipient.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 31.—Whit Sunday. Anna Boleyn crowned, 1533.
MONDAY, June 1.—Action between *Cheasapeake* and *Shannon*, 1813.
TUESDAY, 2.—Lord George Gordon Riots commenced, 1780.
WEDNESDAY, 3.—Oxford Term begins. William Harvey died, 1657.
THURSDAY, 4.—Kingdom of the Netherlands divided, 1831.
FRIDAY, 5.—Massacre of English sailors at Hango, 1855.
SATURDAY, 6.—Battle of Dettingen, 1743.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6, 1857.

| Sunday. | | Monday. | | Tuesday | | Wednesday. | | Thursday. | | Friday. | | Saturday. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | A. M. | M. | A. M. | M. | A. M. | M. | A. M. | M. | A. M. | M. | A. M. | M. | A. M. |
| h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| 8 5 | 8 35 | 9 15 | 9 45 | 10 0 | 10 40 | 11 0 | 11 35 | — 0 | 3 0 | 35 | 0 40 | 1 6 | 1 27 |

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Piccolomini, Alboni, Spezia, Oriolani, Giuglini, Vialetti Ferrardi, Beneventano, Charles Braham, Belletti, Coral.—Monday, June 1, MORNING PERFORMANCE, La Traviata: Piccolomini, Guglini. Ai Barbiere di Siviglia (arranged in one Act): Alboni, Belletti, Ferrardi: Vialetti (first appearance), Milano Pavia Ratta. Tuesday, June 2, Nina (first time these nine years—by appearance of Signor Coral. Spezia, Charles Braham, Vialetti, Coral. Thursday, June 4th: Il Trovatore: Spezia, Alboni, Vialetti, Giuglini. Saturday, June 6th: Lucia di Lammermoor. Piccolomini, Boletti, Vialetti, Giuglini, Belletti. For the present Season the Stalls of Limited number of Boxes on the Ha f-Circle (Tier have been specially reserved for the public, and may be had at the Box-office, at the Theatre Colonnade, Haymarket. Price £5 5s. and £1 11s. 6d. each.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge Mr. BENEDICT begs respectfully to announce that, in lieu of his Annual Concert, he has made arrangements with the Direction to give THREE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS, Dramatic, Classical, and Miscellaneous, on WEDNESDAY MORNINGS, JUNE 10, 24, and JULY 8.—In Addition to the Artists will include Mdlle. Piccolomini, Mdlle. Maria Spezia, Mdlle. Angiola Oriolani, and Madame Alboni; Signor Antonio Giuglini, Il re Belletti, Mr. Charles Braham, Signor Belletti, Signor Ferrardi, Signor Beneventano, Signor Coral, Signor Bernard Coral, and Signor Filippo Vialetti. Instrumental Performers: Pianoforte—Mdme Clara Schumann, Miss Arabella Goddard, Messrs. Andreoli, Benedict, and Lindsay Sloper: Violin—Herr Ernst and M. Sainton: Violoncello—Signor Piatti: Flute—Signor Rudersdorff. One portion of the Concert will be conducted by Signor Bonetti, and another by Mr Benedict, supported by the Chorus and Orchestra of that grand establishment. The programme will include Mendelssohn s Posthumous Finale to the Opera of "Lorelay," performed for the first time in England on the occasion of Mr. Benedict's Concert. Instrumental performers of the greatest eminence have been secured. Full particulars will be duly announced. The performances have been fixed to commence at Eight, and terminate at Five o'clock.
Subscription Tickets (Transferable) for the Three Concerts—Private Boxes to hold Four Persons, £12 12s.; Pit Stalls, £3 3s.; Gallery Stalls, 10s.; Gallery, 5s. Prices for each Single Concert: Private Boxes to hold Four Persons, Pit Tier, £4 4s.; Grand Tier, £4 4s.; First Tier, £3 3s., Two Pair, £2 2s.; Upper Boxes, £1 11s. 6d.; Pit Stalls, £1 1s.; Pit, 7s.; Gallery Stalls, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. Application for Tickets may be made at all the principal Libraries and Musicsellers; of Mr. Benedict, 2, Manchester, square, and at the Box-office of the Theatre

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS, for one Month only, previous to his Summer Musical Tour in the principal Cities of England, Scotland, and Ireland.—Commencing on M. Jullien's New Descriptive Composition, entitled the "Great Comet Galop!" Positively the last week of the engagement of the celebrated English Soprano, Miss Louisa Vinning. First appearance since the season of Herr Kouka, in Augolina's new song, "The River and the Star" (composed expressly for her by Balfe), and "Home, Sweet Home." Instrumental performers of the greatest eminence have been secured. Full particulars will be duly announced. The performances have been fixed to commence at Eight, and terminate at Five o'clock.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

*LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1857.*

AN educational movement, under the high auspices of his Ro
Highness the Prince Consort, has been announced as shortly to
commenced by a public meeting, at which the Prince will u
the chair. The objects of the movement are, as we understand,
collect facts with regard to the causes which prevent the
isting means of education from being available to the children
the labouring classes and the poor; and not for the elaboration of
new theory or system of National Education, either secular or religio
Such a movement, made under such high direction and patronage,
but be productive of good. It is painfully notorious to all w
use their eyes and understanding that the bulk of the child
of England are not educated. At the same time it is almost equa
notorious, if statistics are good for anything, that such large nu
bers of English children from the ages of six to ten or twe
attend school, that the reproach of indifference to education ou
not to be levelled either against the lower or upper classes. Wh
then, is the discrepancy between fact and figures? Does it not li
the fact that the school attendances of multitudes of children
next to valueless, because they are taken from school at
early an age? Or may it not be accounted for on the s
position that Sunday-school education, which forbids writi
arithmetic, geography, and all the sciences, and which o
permits reading—with the Bible for a spelling-book—is not
itself sufficient to constitute an education to fit a child for
business of life? If the education which is paraded before
public by figures in statistical tables is insufficient and in
ferent—and if the children be submitted for too short a pe
even to this indifferent and insufficient course of instructio
all our boasts of the progress of education among the ma
of the people have no foundation; and the young rem
in ignorance, although there are abundance of schools,
no lack of teachers. We trust that the proposed
quiry will embrace both of these classes of facts. The cou
must not only learn how soon a stern and inevitable neces
compels the parent to take his child from school, to work for
subsistence of the family, but how little qualified Sunday-school
struction is, while it is confined to reading and spelling, to exp
the minds of British children, and to fit them for playing a pro
part in a mechanical, scientific, and intellectual age.
remedy, we admit, is full of difficulties; but the collection of
facts will serve a beneficial end. If we cannot compel parents,
need the labour of their children for their own subsistence and t
of their offspring, to keep them at school beyond a certain per
or even to send them to school at all, we can at least see how
this necessity is to be modified by delegating to the employe
infant labour the duty of educating the children by whose w
he is partly enabled to thrive. We can also see to what ext
without doing violence to conscientious scruples, or interfering w
religious belief, we may induce the managers of Sunday-scho
to include writing, arithmetic, geography, geology, astronomy,
other branches of study, among the religious exercises of
only clear day that the children of the labouring poor have
their disposal for mental and religious improvement. If such
movement in advance could be made, the existing means of edu


MR. CHARLES DAVIS, of HER MAJEST
STAGHOUNDS.—The "Davis Testimonial" Committee (comprising
Ailesbrowgh, Lord Rimsdell, Lord Chesterfield, Lord Rosslyn, Lord Granville, Edw
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tion in England might be much more largely and more beneficially used than at present; and there would be all the less reason for the establishment of that National System of Education which many good and humane people look upon with distrust and distaste, for political and religious reasons. We have many schools, and many teachers, and much money for educational purposes; but for all except the rich of the upper, and the well-to-do of the middle, classes we have very little education in this country. To be able to spell Ebenezer or Jeremiah is no doubt a good thing; but it would be better for the child who can do so much if he could also go through the multiplication-table, keep books by single or double entry, and extract the square and cube roots. We put it for the consideration of the eminent philanthropists and philosophers who are to support the Prince in this movement whether, after they shall have collected their facts, it will not greatly facilitate their objects if they can agree upon some broad fundamental principle in this matter? Were there no Poor-law in England we can easily suppose how difficult a thing it would be to provide for the relief of the destitute, whether young or old; and what a clamour would be raised if any daring statesman attempted to tax the country for their maintenance. But, the right of the poor to subsistence having been accepted as a fundamental principle, there is found to be no practical difficulty in working the machinery or in raising the money to provide for them. So, in like manner, with education. If it were boldly laid down as a principle that it is the right of every British child to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that it is as criminal in any one to prevent them from being instructed in these branches of education as, under the Poor-law, it is to starve them to death, a great many difficulties which now look very formidable would diminish and disappear.

Until such a great principle is solemnly made the basis of our legislation upon the subject, little real progress will be made. The legislation upon the subject, little real progress will be made. The legislature, believe, is ripening to that consummation, and the efforts of the Prince Consort and those who support his Royal Highness in the movement will tend to expedite it. The unworthy fear that the working and lower classes could be too well instructed has nearly died out from amongst us. It is recognised at last that there are no practical limits to education; that every day of life affords the means of self-culture to the wise; and that, however well informed the poor may become, the rich, having more leisure, may become better informed still. Of all enemies to rational freedom, to contentment, and to peace, Ignorance is the worst and the most savage. A well-instructed people will be a loyal, a moral, and a religious people. It is only when the upper and middle classes are inf erior in morality and in education to the lower that the existing institutions of society become endangered. Of such a catastrophe there is not the remotest risk in this country. To whatever elevation the poor may attain, the rich will go beyond it. Fortunately this truth is recognised both by rich and poor, to their mutual advantage.

ALTHOUGH the Attorney-General has not yet seen his way to the successful prosecution of the too notorious managers and directors of the Royal British Bank, he has introduced into Parliament a bill which is likely to become law, and which will effectually provide in future for the punishment of such offenders. Sir Richard Bethell's bill is a comprehensive one, and includes provisions for the trial and punishment of fraudulent breaches of trust, whether committed by trustees and executors, or by bankers. Bankers there must be; and bankers in the exercise of the calling by which they live will be as ready as ever to undertake the charge of the moneys of their clients, and to bear the new responsibilities created by Sir Richard Bethell's Act; but we doubt very much whether, under the new system, persons will be found to incur the liabilities of trusts and executorships so readily as they do at present, and whether the result of the measure will not be to make the Court of Chancery the general trustee and executor of the British people. Under the operation of such a law as Sir Richard has introduced, foolhardy will be the man who consents to be an executor; rash, and indifferent to his own peace of mind, will be he who accepts the troublesome, the thankless, the dangerous office of trustee to any person or to any estate whatsoever. But, leaving this point for future consideration, and recommending it to the thorough discussion of the common-law lawyers as well as of the equity practitioners of the House of Commons, we pass to those portions of Sir Richard Bethell's bill which define the liabilities of the managers and directors of public companies, bodies corporate, joint-stock associations, and banks. In the admirable judgment of Mr. Commissioner Holroyd on the affairs of the Royal British Bank, of which we last week gave the substance, it was shown in detail how the directors and others had offended against the laws of commercial morality and of private honesty, and in what way they had broken faith, not only with the Crown which had granted them a charter, but with their own unfortunate depositors, and still more unfortunate shareholders. If they escaped punishment in consequence of any vagueness, looseness, or deficiency in the existing law, the same impunity will not attend any other persons in their situation who may be tempted hereafter to run a similar course of dishonesty. In this case the horse may have been stolen without hope of recovery; but the stable door will be shut in future, and it will be as easy to punish fraudulent bankers, directors, and managers of companies, as it is now to punish pickpockets, footpads, forgers, burglars, and highwaymen. Under the designation of misdemeanour, a crime punishable by penal servitude for any term not exceeding seven years, are to be included such offences in the management, or rather the mismanagement, of joint-stock funds as were brought to light during the late protracted examination before the Court of Bankruptcy, and many other offences of a cognate description. To take fraudulently any of the property or funds of a public company; to destroy, falsify, or alter, or to be privy and consenting to the destruction, falsification, or alteration of, the books of such company; to circulate, or join in circulating, by advertisement, or prospectus, or otherwise, any false statement, with the intention of deceiving any member, shareholder, or creditor of a company, or with the intention of inducing any person to become a shareholder, partner, or depositor in such concern;—all these offences are to be considered misdemeanours, rendering the persons guilty of them able to be placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court. It is our English fashion to deal with affairs as they arise; to make laws to suit emergencies; to patch the public shoe at such places—and such only, whether it be toe or heel—where the gap or the abrasion may show itself; and for this reason Parliament and the public will, we suppose, be content to receive the bill of the Attorney-General. At some future time, perhaps, the necessity of a codification and simplification of our Commercial Law, which is notoriously the most cumbrous and the most uncertain in Europe, will become apparent to a strong and willing Minister. In the meantime the country must merely look for instalments of justice. Sir Richard Bethell's bill is an instalment—and a "step in the right direction;" and as such—with an amendment, we trust, of the sections relative to trusteeships and executorships—the country will accept it, and look forward to the day when its code of commercial laws *will be* made so clear and simple that he who runs may read and understand it.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE NEW READING ROOM AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—An advertisement has appeared to this effect: "Numerous applications being made daily to view the new Reading Room, the trustees have ordered that the public shall be admitted for that purpose between the hours of six and eight o'clock p.m., from the 27th inst. to the 30th of June next, inclusive, Sundays excepted.'

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The following rules have been sanctioned for the admission to this museum, which will be opened to the public in June:—The collections of objects relating to education, architecture, and trade, of pictures, sculpture, ornamental art, and models of patented inventions, will be open to the public daily, from ten till four in the daytime, and from seven to ten in the evening on Mondays and Thursdays, except during the appointed vacations. On Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and daily during the Easter and Christmas weeks, the public will be admitted free; but on these days, books, models, examples, casts, &c., cannot be removed for study. On Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays the public will be admitted on payment of 6d. each person. This sum during the daytime will enable any person to consult any books, diagrams, &c., in the collections of education, and to copy any article in the collections of art, except modern paintings, for which special permission in writing must be obtained. In the evening, works cannot be removed. An annual ticket of admission to all the collections, morning and evening, may be obtained for 10s. The Library of Art is open every day from eleven a.m. to nine p.m., except Saturday, when it is closed at four p.m., and the usual vacations. All registered students of the Central School of Art have free admission to the library. Occasional students are admitted upon payment of 6d., which will entitle them to entrance for six days from the day of the payment of the fee, inclusive. A monthly ticket may be obtained for 1s. 6d., and an annual admission for 10s.

MR. SHEEPSHANKS' COLLECTION.—The fireproof building erected to receive Mr. Sheepshanks' munificent gift being on the point of completion, that gentleman has handed over the whole of his pictures and drawings to the Department of Art; and it is understood that the pictures and drawings will be exhibited to the public early in the coming month, when the Museum of Art at South Kensington will open.

EXETER HALL.—On Sunday night the first of a series of Sunday evening sermons, under the sanction of the Bishop of London, was preached by the Bishop of Carlisle, in the large room of Exeter Hall, which was densely crowded. On the front row of the platform were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., Robert Baxter, Esq., M.P., and a number of other gentlemen. The special service was commenced by the reading of the Litany and the singing of hymns selected for the occasion, copies of which were printed and circulated by the direction of the special service committee. The Bishop of Carlisle took his text from Romans iv. 3, "What saith the Scriptures?" and addressed his audience in an energetic manner for nearly an hour. The service concluded with a hymn and the usual benediction.

THE ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—On Sunday a sermon was preached by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the parish church of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, in aid of the funds of the above institution. The sacred edifice was crowded. At the close of the service a liberal subscription was made. This useful society was established in 1827, for allowing annuities to decayed merchants, bankers, professional men, master manufacturers, tradesmen, their widows, and clerks, and to single females, daughters of persons belonging to such classes of society, without distinction of religion, sect, or country.

THE CHOIR BENEVOLENT FUND.—A grand choral festival is to be given in Westminster Abbey, on Thursday, June 18th, on behalf of the Choir Benevolent Fund, which was established some years since for the purpose of forming a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the clerks connected with the various cathedrals.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—The anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of this hospital took place at the London Tavern on Friday, the 22nd inst.—the Duke of Wellington in the chair. This institution, which was founded in 1851, is the only foundation of the kind in all the great and rapidly-extending neighbourhood which has grown up around the terminus of the Great Western Railway, under the name of "Paddington." The present cost of the charity is £2000; of which the income from regular annual subscriptions, &c., is only £3000; leaving £4000 to be obtained by the anniversary dinner, concerts, sermons, legacies, &c.

CAMBRIDGE ASYLUM.—The annual meeting of this institution, which was founded in 1851 for the relief of soldiers' widows, in memory of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge, was held on Monday afternoon, at the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard—the Right Hon. Lord Redesdale in the chair. From the report it appeared that the income of the institution was £6625 19s. 11d., whilst the expenditure was only £3790 15s 2d. Among many instances of munificence towards this institution it was stated that the late General Sir N. Thorn, Colonel of the Buffs, had undertaken to erect, furnish, and endow in perpetuity eight rooms for widows of non-commissioned officers and privates of his regiment; and also to erect a chapel capable of containing 100 persons.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—The Printers' Pension Society dinner took place on Friday, the 22nd inst., at the London Tavern—the Duke of Wellington presiding. The subscription amounted to about £500; and the whole festival went off in the most satisfactory manner.

THE NEWSVENDERS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the friends of this institution was held on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Tavern. The report was adopted; and the company adjourned to a very elegant supper, which was presided over by Mr. John Walter, M.P. The subscription list amounted to upwards of £100.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of this institution was held on Monday, at the society's house, 15, Whitehall—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the president, in the chair. The report of the council, detailing the progress of the society during the past year, was read and adopted. The finances of the institution are in a flourishing condition. The President then delivered the society's gold medals, which had been awarded to Colonel A. Walsh, Surveyor-General of India, for his valuable geodetic operations in that country; and to Mr. A. C. Gregory, for his extensive and important explorations in Western and Northern Australia. The President next delivered an address on the progress of geographical research during the past year. Sir R. Murchison was re-elected President for the ensuing year. The anniversary was celebrated by a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, in the evening.

SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS.—The result of the Mansion House meetings, on Mr. Pearson's proposed measures (the last of which was held on Tuesday), has been the passing of the following resolution: "That it is considered by this meeting that it is desirable that the Secretary of State for the Home Department should be empowered and recommended in certain cases to substitute for fixed periods of imprisonment and transportation a proportionate number of hours of labour, to be performed by convicted criminals in this country or in the colonies as considerations of economy and expediency may dictate. And also to provide in all such cases for the moral and religious instruction of each criminal, with an allowance of food, bodily comfort, rest, and recreation, corresponding in character and amount with his conduct and industry in confinement, so as to excite motives, powers, and habits of industry, self-reliance, and self-control, and thus to render criminals the voluntary instruments of their own maintenance, punishment, reformation, and release."

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—The annual meeting of the governors of this corporation, for the election of widows and aged single daughters of deceased clergymen to permanent pensions, was held at the corporation-house, in Bloomsbury-place, on the 26th inst. The applications of 145 ladies, widows and aged single daughters of clergymen, seeking assistance from the funds of the society, were submitted, forty-one of whom were elected to pensions, and 100 received small donations. The total number of pensioners was stated to be 711, of whom 405 are widows. The pensions are from £10 to £25 per annum, and are raised from time to time as the funds allow.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Robert Stephenson, as President to the Institution of Civil Engineers, gave his Annual Conversazione, which was attended by the leading men of science and letters. The theatre of the Institution and the suite of rooms were brilliantly lighted, and the walls were hung with paintings; the exhibition of working models of scientific inventions, and beautiful works in the metallic and ceramic arts proved very attractive; the arrangements by the secretary, Mr. Charles Manby, F.R.S., were very complete; and the fête was altogether a highly successful réunion. The Princess of Oude and their suite were present in their richly-jewelled costumes; and the number of guests in official dresses (it being her Majesty's birthday) was very considerable.

THE CHARITY CHILDREN AT ST. PAUL'S.—On Thursday morning, according to annual custom, the children connected with the various charity schools in the metropolis attended service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The children of each school went in procession through the metropolis, with the incumbent of the parish and the churchwardens at their head, and on arriving at St. Paul's took their places on raised seats on the floor beneath the dome. Full choral service was performed, and the sermon was preached by the Bishop of London.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—On Wednesday the usual apposition and distribution of prizes took place in St. Paul's School, in the presence of the Rev. Dr. Kynaston, the High Master; the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Rev. Archdeacon Hale, the Wardens of the Mercers' Company, Mr. Adderley, M.P., and a large number of visitors.

THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—Tuesday afternoon the annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held in the Lecture Theatre of the United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard—Vice-Admiral Bowles, C.B., the president, in the chair. According to the balance-sheet the total receipts for the year, including the amounts paid for board and tuition, and received for the different scholarships, was £3433 18s. 8d. The total expenditure was £3230 6s. 1d.

SALE OF REDPATH'S EFFECTS.—On Saturday the third day's sale of the effects of Leopold Redpath took place at Messrs. Christie and Manson's. This is the last of his property for sale under the fiat of bankruptcy. A number of pictures were sold, which brought high prices. Saturday's sale produced £4962; and the three days' sale realised about £8000.

THE UNEMPLOYED OF LONDON.—The ship *Southern Cross*, belonging to Messrs. Bennett and Aspinwall, which left Gravesend on Saturday last, for New Zealand, had on board a large number of emigrants—about sixty of whom, at the invitation of the charterers, had been selected by Captain Neale Porter from the unemployed workmen of London, in whose welfare he has taken great interest.

CARDINAL WISEMAN ON ART.—On Wednesday afternoon Cardinal Wiseman delivered the second of two lectures (the first having been given on Friday, the 22nd inst.) "On the Manner of Collecting and Arranging a National Gallery of Paintings," at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, Edwards-street, Portman-square. The Cardinal was surrounded on the platform by many artists of eminence and others interested in art.

MR. BARON CHANNELL AND THE HOME CIRCUIT.—A banquet was given to Mr. Baron Channell on Saturday evening last at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, by the members of the Home Circuit, to celebrate his elevation to the judicial bench. One hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner. The party was joined by Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Russell Gurney, and other former members of the circuit. Mr. Serjeant Shee, the present leader, presided; and the most hearty reception was given by the company to their distinguished guest.

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.—A meeting of the members and friends of this association "for the total suppression of the liquor traffic" was held on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall. The Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland, Maine, addressed the meeting, and strenuously advocated a "Maine Law," which, he said, he had no doubt would be passed in England. Various resolutions were adopted in support of the objects of the association.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.—Last week the births of 895 boys and 748 girls, in all 1643 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1489. Of the weekly deaths registered in London were, in the week that ended on Saturday, 948. In the ten years 1847-56 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1007. The deaths of last week were less by 160 than the number which would have occurred under the average rate of mortality in the third week of May.

MARYLEBONE FREE LIBRARY.—This institution, which started under such favourable auspices, has at last proved a failure, and is about to be closed—the ratepayers having some time since declined to sanction a rate, and the voluntary aid afforded being found (after a lengthened trial) quite inadequate to the support of the establishment, even under the most economical arrangements. It is to be shut up on Wednesday, the 24th of June next. The books are to be returned to such of the donors as may apply for them prior to the cessation of the business of the library.

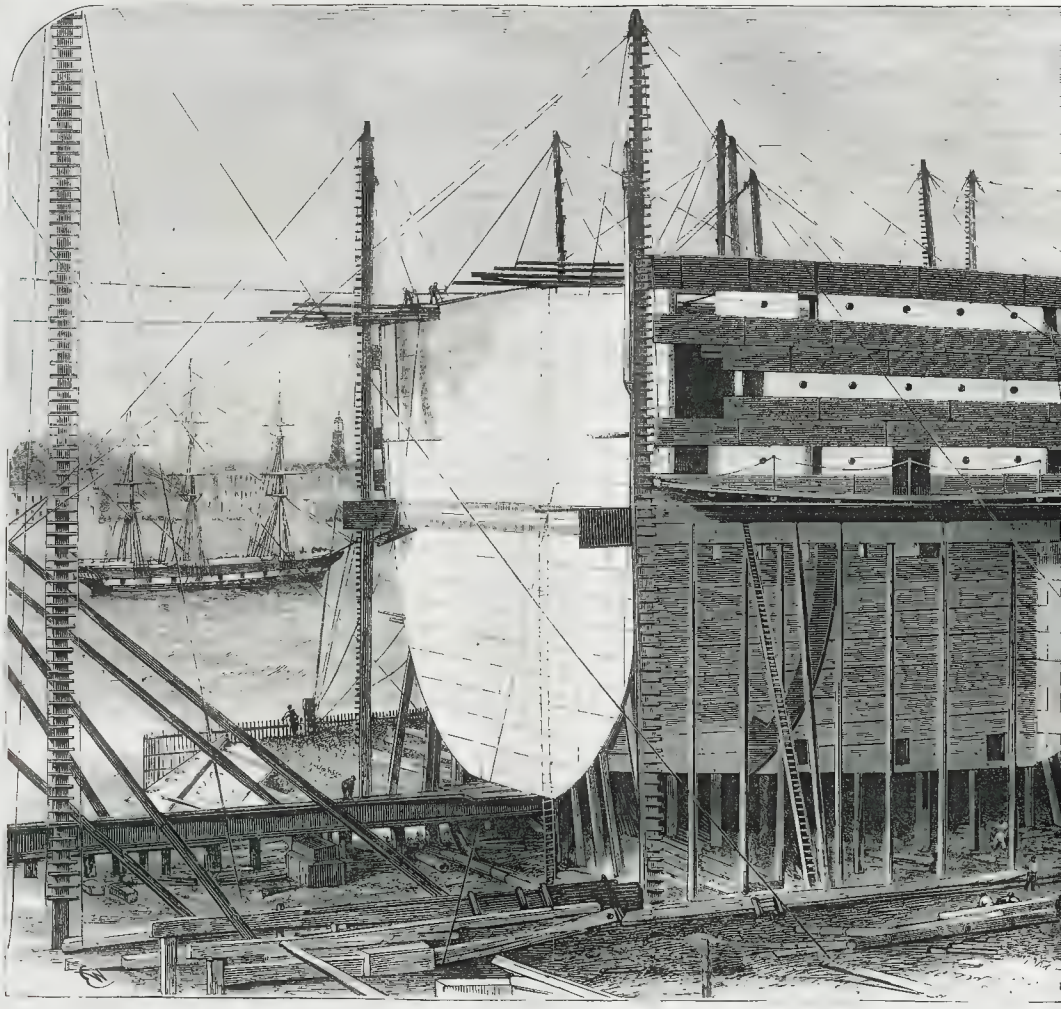
PLAIN SPEAKING.—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—Having seen a paragraph in your last Saturday's number, May 23rd, headed "Plain Speaking," and containing an extract from the Dublin Freeman's *Journal*, I should be much obliged if you would insert these few words upon it. The letter, purporting to be written by Lord Orford was first published in a London newspaper in the year 1823, whereas the extract puts it in the present tense:—"Lord Orford writes as follows." One can hardly understand how such a mistake can have occurred; and, at any rate, it seems hard that after a lapse of thirty-four years, one might have, added wisdom and reflection, the follies of past times should be reproduced against a nobleman, now in old age, who lives a quiet, unobtrusive life, whose name seldom appears in print, and who, at the time it did so, not ungracefully, is assisting at a meeting for the establishment of a free library at Norwich. Hard, I have said, if true harder (and yet not so hard in truth) when the charge is in without foundation. When, in 1823, the letter was first published in a London newspaper, a near relative of Lord Orford wrote to the Secretary of the Norwich Bible Society to ask if it were true that such a letter had been received by him. His answer was a clear and positive denial. Lord Orford, he said, in declining their invitation to be their president, had done so in a very courteous letter. Had I no personal feeling in the matter I should have felt it but right to have informed you of the true state of the case; and I feel sure you will not be tardy in doing justice where, I am convinced, you had no intention to wound.—I remain, &c., R. W. J.

WRECK OF THE "MARTIN LUTHER" (See page 410).—We have received a communication from Captain Christian, of the steam ship *Tagus*, relative to the services of Lieutenant Cartwright in saving the 630 souls on board the *Martin Luther*. Captain Christian says:—"I have no desire to detract from Lieutenant Cartwright's courageous conduct in volunteering to accompany my third officer, Mr. Johnson, to ascertain the condition of the wreck. The boat was in sole charge of Mr Johnson, who carried out my orders with as the public are aware the happiest results."

## THE MONSTER SHIP AT MILLWALL.

WHEN we compare the humble beginnings of Steam Navigation which has practically only existed within the last forty years, and contrast the little Clyde steamer—puffing, straining, and sputtering away at the tremendous rate of nine miles an hour; striving to disguise her "odious funnel;" and her wonderful cock-boat of boat-shelves at each side"—when we contrast this marvel of the day with the floating palaces that now carry civilisation to the most distant ends of the globe, we may well be overwhelmed with wonder at the rapid progress which British skill, wealth, and energy have effected in so brief a period.

Years rapidly—the unimportant improvements in steam navigation until Mr. David Napier adventured and successfully established a regular communication between Britain and the surrounding countries, and obtained the dominion of the open sea by means of steam. Between the years 1818 and 1822 he had conferred upon the public the benefits of the steam-packet postal system, and had given to commercial enterprize a new and powerful impetus by the establishment of the first line of trading steam-ships between Liverpool, Greenock, and Glasgow. The construction, in 1822, of the *James Watt*, to ply between Leith and London, was a great stride in this branch of nautical architecture. Her dimensions were 146 feet over all, 26 feet beam, and 16 feet depth of hold. She carried two engines, and, for beauty of form, strength of construction, and speed, was regarded as the model of sea-going steamers, and for many years maintained her supremacy over all competitors. Her fame was, however, destined to be eclipsed by the construction of what may be designated the leviathan class of steamers, employed for the performance of long voyages, with heavy cargoes and numerous passages, with a celerity and certainty that sailing-vessels could never attain. The voyage between this country and America was, however, the great achievement to which English skill and enterprise had yet to be directed. A company was formed to carry out this project; and the *Great Western* was built under the superintendence of a man who, like Richelieu, never permitted the word "fail" into his vocabulary. In 1838 Mr. I. K. Brunel had the satisfaction of witnessing his first



THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP BUILDING ON THE STOCKS, MILLWALL.

great steamer perform the voyage to America in fifteen days, in perfect safety. Leviathan steam-ships on the screw and paddle principle now begun to be employed regularly between Europe and America; and in July, 1840, the Cunard line of steamers was established for the conveyance of the mails between Liverpool and Halifax. Increasing in magnitude as they were successively built, these vessels, which at first measured 1140 tons each, rose to 1830 tons. The Collins Company, formed in America to compete with Cunard's, commenced running their steam-ships in 1850, and astonished the world with magnificent vessels, of 3000 tons burden, performing the voyage to and from New York in an average run of twelve days; establishing the important fact that the speed of a vessel increased in a ratio corresponding to her size.

The trade to the East Indies and China, previous to the introduction of ocean steamers, had been carried on by sailing-vessels, via the Cape of Good Hope. In 1836 the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company commenced operations by running steamers from England to Alexandria, whence the mails and passengers were transported by the Overland route across the desert to Suez, where they were reshipped in other steamers belonging to the company, and conveyed down the Red Sea to India. The superb fleet of steamers built by this company, headed by the celebrated *Himalaya*, an iron screw-ship of 3550 tons, and the *Persia*, launched last year, have well deserved the praises bestowed upon them; but their usefulness was limited by the barrier of the desert and the inevitable inconvenience and delay of the Overland journey across the burning sands of Egypt. It was, moreover, felt by the commercial interests connected with the gigantic trade of India and China that the existing monopoly of the Oriental and Peninsular Company might be advantageously enlarged; and, the matter being brought before Parliament, a committee of inquiry, with Lord Jocelyn at its head, was appointed to report upon it. After mature deliberation the committee reported against the continuance of the monopoly, and in the following year the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, then recently established, endeavoured to obtain a portion, at least, of the Government contract for carrying the Indian mails which the Oriental and Peninsular Company had hitherto held. Failing in this, the new company sold the two steamers which were being built for them at Bristol, and determined to try if the difficulties which opposed direct steam communication with India and Australia could not be removed. Calling to their assistance Mr Brunel whose previous triumphs in steam navigation had given him a world-wide celebrity, he perceived that the time had come when the question should be settled as to the superiority of steam-ships over sailing-ships when employed upon world round voyages. In looking about for the cause of the failure of the steamers employed in the Australian trade to make such voyages in less time than clipper sailing-ships, or vessels fitted with auxiliary steam-power, he saw that the principles he held twenty years previously with reference to the Atlantic trade were applicable in an eminent degree to voyaging *viâ* the Cape; and he came to the conclusion that a vessel might be built of a capacity for carrying sufficient fuel to render her independent of supplies to be derived from coaling dépôts during the voyage, to which dépôts coal had to be sent, at an immense cost, by many ships from London. Full of this grand idea, he applied to Mr. John Scott Russell, the eminent engineer and iron-ship builder of Millwall, to know if he would undertake the construction of a steam-ship of the required magnitude. Mr. Russell eagerly seized upon a suggestion of which his comprehensively practical mind instantly perceived the value, and, setting earnestly to work upon Mr. Brunel's design, he had in one day nearly completed his rough plans of the vessel, when Mr. Brunel came to him and said he had changed his mind about his new ship Mr. Russell was confounded, for he had set his heart upon building the largest steamer that had ever been launched. "I find, on consideration," continued Brunel, "that a ship of the size I proposed will not answer our purpose. We shall want one of sufficient capacity to carry 5000 or 6000 tons of coal for the voyage out and home." He had evidently calculated every detail and bearing of the question, and found that, although the delay of coaling on the voyage would be avoided by his original design, yet the cost of sending to an Australian port the quantity of coal necessary for the homeward voyage would still be enormous, and would prove a serious drawback to the commercial success of his plan. Calculating the distance to Australia and back at 22,500 miles, and allowing one ton burden for every mile to be steamed, it resulted that he would require a vessel of 22,500 tons burden for his purpose. This gigantic design did not dismay Mr. Russell, who expressed himself ready to take the contract for building the "monster ship," and perfecting a design which, for boldness and originality, eclipsed every previous achievement in naval architecture.

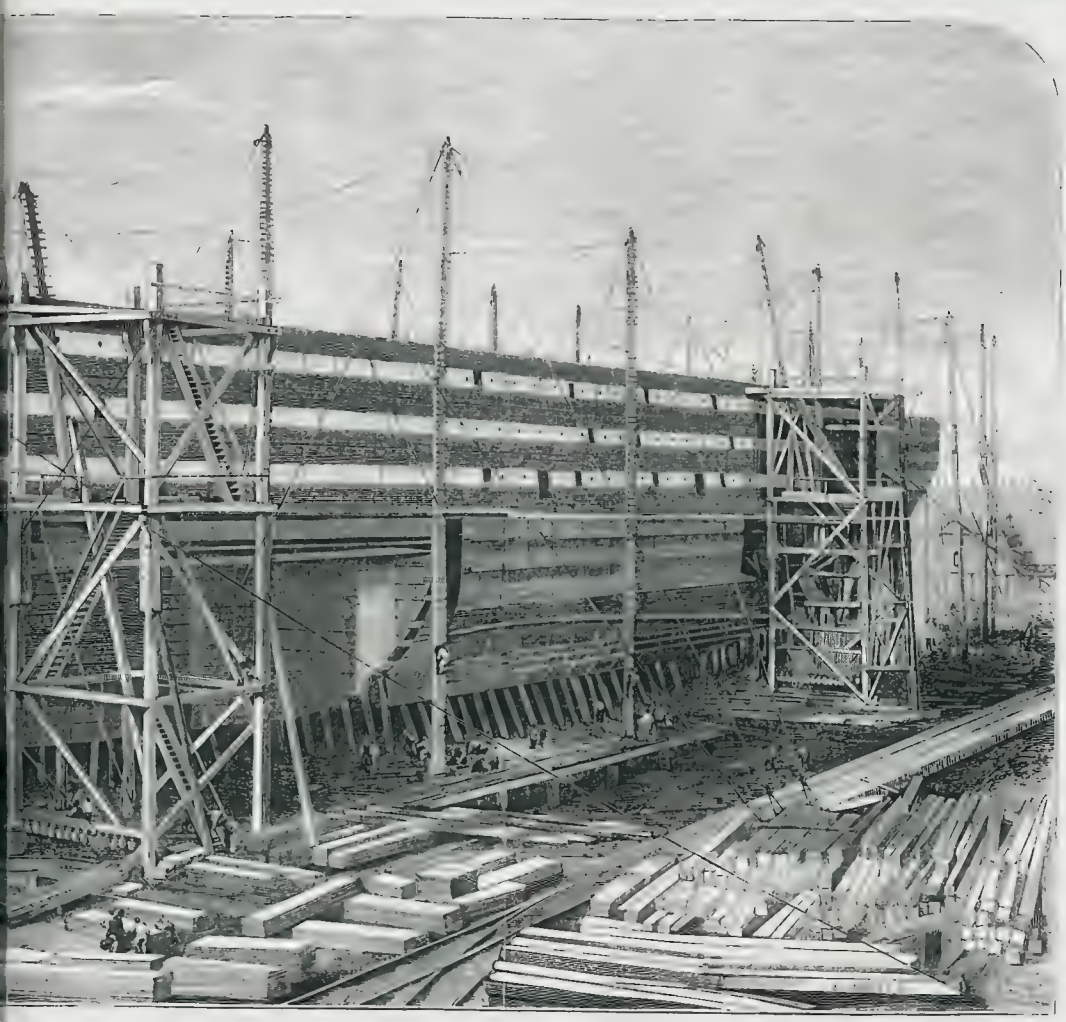
Two important questions suggest themselves to almost every mind respecting Mr. Brunel's plan. In the first place, how is the proper proportioning strength and power suitable for the greatly-increased dimensions of the ship to be obtained? and next, by what contrivance is such a prodigious mass of inert matter to be carried from the stocks into the water? These and every other difficulty incident to his novel design appear to have been considered and provided for by Mr. Brunel, as shall presently be shown; and we now look forward to the successful launching of this leviathan ship as the inauguration of a new era in the science of shipbuilding and steam navigation which will tend not only to the commercial prosperity of this country, but to the advancement of civilisation in the remotest quarters of the globe.

A project emanating from such a source was certain to find coincidence with the public, and the magnitude of the idea was only equalled by the spirit with which the enterprise was supported by the commercial interests of the country. People had not forgotten how twenty years ago Mr. Brunel made a bold stride in opposition to the opinion of some "learned doctors" when he designed the *Great Western*, and increased her dimensions by thirty feet in length and eight feet in breadth over the largest paddle-wheel steamer then afloat. It was prophesied that she would "break her back" on the ridge of one of the mountainous waves of the Atlantic, or "go down end foremost" in a heavy sea—neither of which distressing casualties, we need scarcely say, befel the doomed ship, which crossed the Atlantic eighty-four times in the space of six years with perfect safety. Experience has confirmed the soundness of Mr. Brunel's scientific theories, as will be seen by the progressive size and power of our steam-ships during the last few years. We can compare the *Great Western*, 240 feet in length by 57 feet in width, with the *British Queen*, 275 feet in length by 61 feet in width; the latter with the *Great Britain*, 322 feet by 51 feet; the *Great Britain* with the *Himalaya*, 370 feet by 43 feet, or the *Persia*, 390 feet by 45 feet; and these with the *Great Eastern*, which measures 691 feet by 83 feet, being nearly three times the length of the *Great Western*—the giant of 1838 having become the pigmy of 1857.

The construction of the leviathan steam-ship having been finally determined on by the Great Eastern Company, according to the design of Mr. Brunel, a convenient site for the undertaking was selected on the eastern shore of the Thames, near Millwall, adjacent to the works of Messrs. J. Scott Russell and Co., by whom the contract for building the ship, and also for the paddle-engines, was taken. The screw-engines have been supplied by Messrs. Watt and Co., of Birmingham (for it is intended that the means of propulsion of this immense floating mass shall combine the powers of the paddle, screw, and sail). The preparation of the ground for sustaining the enormous weight to be placed upon it was in itself a work of great labour: piles were driven to an immense depth in the earth; workshops, forges, foundries, and ateliers for the various descendants of Tubal Cain were erected, and on the 1st of May, 1854, the building of the leviathan ship commenced, on the lines laid down by Mr. Scott Russell.

And now having cleared the way for the introduction of the "great fact" itself, we will ask our readers to accompany us in a visit to the "monster," whose huge bulk has so long attracted the attention and curiosity of voyagers on the Thames between Greenwich and London.

Two routes present themselves to the enterprising traveller. He may either take the Greenwich steamer, and land at Millwall; or penetrate to the Isle of Dogs by means of the Blackwall Railway, stopping at Limehouse, through whose tarry and fishy streets -narrow and ill constructed as those of an old Continental town he will be conveyed by a single-horse omnibus to the building-yard, a distance of a mile and a half, subject to the accident of another vehicle coming in a contrary direction, which completely bars the right of way, until one or other of the litigants backs out of the difficulty. During the settlement of the question a numerous attendance of the idle population, who appear to be on the watch for these entertaining stoppages, take a lively interest in the discussion, and indulge in a variety of playful remarks on the outside passengers of the omnibus. Should it happen to be high water, you stand a chance of being again



BURDEN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. SCOTT RUSSELL.

brought to a sudden check at the swing-bridge of the canal while some lubberly craft is being hauled in or out of the basin, with a contempt of alacrity perfectly irritating to the impatient visitor. Altogether, therefore, we recommend every one who has not practised patience at a German *rollkaus* to walk from the station to Millwall, although we cannot promise, like the Guide Books, that "the picturesque scenery of the neighbourhood will charm every lover of nature;" indeed, we are bound to confess that those marshy fields, sparsely studded with stunted limes and poplars, muddy ditches, with here and there a meditative cow cropping the coarse herbage, are not suggestive of the sublime or beautiful, and that the "monster ship" is the only lion of which the Isle of Dogs has ever been enabled to boast.

Approaching Millwall from the river, whence we obtain the most perfect view of the ship, the stranger will only be struck by the singularity of a long massive block, which at first might be mistaken for a fortress erected on the low shore for the defence of Millwall and Poplar—a conjecture to which the regular rows of metal plates forming the sheathing of the ship, and which, previous to the ship's sides being painted a bright red colour, looked not unlike courses of masonry, gave probability. There is no beauty of form in the huge black structure, that, like one of the Pyramids, seems destined to last through ages, and finally to crumble away under the slow hand of time on the spot where it stands. His first surprise is to learn that the seeming fortress is a ship.

"Impossible! that immense mass, which looks like one side of Russell-square set down on the margin of the Thames, can never be a ship."

"It is, nevertheless, quite true, and perfectly possible. That is the *Great Eastern* steam-ship!" replies some obliging cicerone.

"Ridiculous folly! Englishmen, I know, will jump into any mad scheme. But when this huge monster is completed how will she be launched? It seems that the clever projectors forgot to provide for that important operation; for I'm hanged if they have not built her broadside parallel with the water! Ha! ha! ha! ha! Pretty engineers, to build a vessel that can never be floated!"

"My good friend, pray reserve your judgment until we have examined the matter more closely. Here are boats alongside will take us to Millwall in a few moments: step into one, and we will go on board the 'monster.'"

As the rapid strokes of the rowers lessen the distance between us and the huge structure her form becomes more distinct, and presently we can perceive the stern iron wall flowing into graceful curves and beautiful lines fore and aft, while her enormous proportions, gradually filling the eye, absorb in their magnitude every lesser and neighbouring object. Standing in the broad shadow of the mighty ship, and looking upwards to her deck some sixty feet from the ground, we feel an overwhelming sense of man's corporeal insignificance, mingled with a proud consciousness of his mental power—such as we experienced when for the first time we stood beneath the dome of St. Paul's. Wonder for some minutes fixes us to the spot; and it is not until we have made a circuit of the ship—a distance equal to a walk round Berkeley-square—that we can realise in our mind the complete grandeur of the design. Some idea of the magnitude of the structure may be formed when our readers are told that the length of the ship between two plumblines dropped over her bow and stern is nearly the length of the river front of the Houses of Parliament, exclusive of the towers at the eastern and western extremities of the façade.

Everywhere, within, without, and around the gigantic hull, a busy multitude of human ants are toiling to accomplish this wonder of modern art. But where are the sturdy shipwrights chopping and dubbing with hatchet and adze, piercing the stout oak with innumerable wounds, and driving tough treenails home with lusty blows? We miss the grateful odour of pitch and tar, and the pleasant pastime of clambering over piles of crooked timbers, and kicking to and fro the bright chips which lie scattered around like ocean shells on the sea-shore. The familiar sounds of the saw and plane are unheard, but instead of these a clangour and

Clank of hammers closing rivets up

stuns the ear: gusts of smoke and steam from furnaces and engines assail the nostrils; and as in the enchanted Eastern city where everything was turned into stone, here everything appears to be changed into iron. The very workmen have iron frames and metallic voices; and we can almost fancy, when the bell rings for dinner, the fifteen hundred swarthy sons of Vulcan, who are daily employed on the work, being fed, like so many furnaces, with rations of the best anthracite coal. Enter now with us the workshops of the establishment, and witness how steam in a hundred different ways does the work of man with a hundredfold power; observe how with mighty arm it planes and polishes and turns those immense plates and shafts of iron; see how it bends and bites and rends bolts and bars of the same metal; with what celerity it punches those rivet-holes in the metal plates, some of them an inch thick, which are to form the outer sheathing of the leviathan ship. Truly, the age of iron is an age of wonder!

Retracing our steps through the yard, we stop to admire the immense boilers which are lying ready to be hoisted into their respective places in the ship. There are ten of them, each large enough, if the steam-tubes were taken out, for a snug breakfast party. Four of these boilers will be applied to the paddle-engines, which will have a nominal power of 1200 horses. These are, however, inferior to the engines intended for the screw, which are calculated to equal the force of 1000 horses, and are the largest ever constructed for marine purposes. The paddle-wheels, fifty-six feet in diameter—larger than the circus at Astley's—are constructed on an ingenious plan, by which, when the vessel is fully loaded, and the paddles are immersed deeply in the water, the paddles may be shortened, and the radius of the wheel reduced 10 feet. The screw-propeller—a most important agent in steam navigation—is in itself a wonder of mechanical skill and power. Let the reader fancy an enormous metal shaft, 24 feet in diameter and 200 feet in length from the screw engine to the propeller, moving an enormous screw 24 feet in diameter, the blades or fans of which, being separate iron castings fixed in the "boss" or axis, may in case of injury be removed and replaced with comparatively little trouble.

Let us now prepare to scale the iron fortress, and mount to the lofty deck by the help of those zigzag flights of steps—a feat which, if not quite so laborious as the ascent of Mont Blanc, may at least compare with that of mounting to the roof of the Colosseum. It is only here that the spectator can fully comprehend the magnitude of the structure. Standing at either end of the vessel, he sees a flush or level deck as wide as Pall-mall (exclusive of the paddle-boxes), and an eighth of a mile in length, on which a regiment of infantry could manœuvre with the utmost ease; or, if laid out for a racecourse—the Derby distance would be accomplished in three and a half round. Looking from her deck towards the Thames, large ships appear diminished to the size of their jolly-boats; nor is this surprising when we consider that the *Great Eastern* is six times as large as the *Duke of Wellington* line-of-battle ship, and that she could carry, when loaded, 22,500 tons, with accommodation for 4000 passengers and 10,000 troops. Immediately beneath the ship we perceive some extensive operations going forward. These are the preparations for launching the "mighty monster," by means of an inclined floor or plane, consisting of massive piles driven into the gravel, with longitudinal timbers attached and cross timbers over those, with a thick bed of concrete underneath—down which, at a gradient of one in twelve, the ship, propelled by hydraulic power, will glide broadside, in a cradle, into the Thames, a distance of 260 feet. The contractors for this portion of the undertaking are Messrs. Tredwell, of Gloucester. The engineers are sanguine in the success of this mode of launching, and no less confident in the application of a principle entirely new in naval architecture, by which the strength and safety of the ship will be secured beyond that of vessels constructed in the ordinary manner. Besides the safeguards mentioned, Mr. Brunel has applied a most ingenious principle for strengthening the vessel: this consists of two iron tunnels, constructed on the plan of the Menai tubular bridge, running longitudinally through the ship, which, besides giving extraordinary firmness and rigidity to the structure, are applicable to the useful purposes of steam and water pipes.

The ship will have four decks, and twenty ports on the lower deck to receive her cargo, &c., besides sixty ports on each side for ventilation. She will carry six masts, of which number five will be of iron, and one (the mizenmast) of wood, in consequence of the disturbance which iron in close proximity to the compass would produce in that instrument. It has not been yet decided where the compass will be placed; but some ingenious plans have been submitted to the company for hanging it beyond the influence of the iron.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OUR "Isthmian games," as Lord Palmerston was pleased to call the Epsom races, have been for the metropolitans, and for a large portion of the provincial population, the topic of the week. This time the Derby day was an unexceptionable one, and thousands who returned home in dry clothes contrasted it with the treacherous afternoon of the same national celebration in 1856, when, the race having been run, the station. On Wednesday the weather was all that could be desired to make this "May meeting" a holiday. The honours of the day descended upon the two most uncouthly-named animals on the card—Blink Bonny and Black Tommy—and Sir Robert Peel has yet to earn the blue ribbon of the turf.

The Derby day and her Majesty's birthday have interrupted the sittings of Parliament. Important measures are, however, making progress. The Divorce Bill has been elaborately discussed in the Lords, both on second reading and in committee. The Government has been successful in defeating what may be called, without offence, the professional hostility of a minority of the episcopal bench, and also the Opposition led by the Duke of Norfolk as the representative of the Roman Catholic views of the "sacrament" of marriage. Whatever talent was to be found in the antagonists of the bill, or in their arguments, was among the ecclesiastical members of the Upper Chamber; the lay opponents of the bill being, with slight exception, noblemen whose statesmanship has by no means secured the confidence of the nation, or even its recognition. Modifications, or, rather, additions, have been forced upon the bill—one of them being a clause, introduced by Lord St. Leonards, for improving the position of a married woman separated from her husband, whose interference with her property is prevented; and the other a clause carried, by a small majority, by the Bishop of Oxford, for preventing the person who has betrayed a wife into guilt from making the reparation of marrying her after her divorce. This latter clause will, in all probability, be expunged in the course of the measure through the House of Commons.

The bill enabling Government to transport offenders sentenced to penal servitude has passed the Lower House, which has therefore recorded its conviction of the necessity of a recurrence to the old system. On the other hand, demonstrations have been made in the City, and elsewhere, in favour of some scheme which shall render the labour of the convict available to society. It may be feared, however, from the diminished attendance at the later City meetings on the subject, that Mr. Pearson and the promoters of this plan have received little other support than that which curiosity and a lightly-held opinion that the subject is important have brought, and that so great a social problem fails at present to enlist the attention it deserves.

The Maynooth question, which, though an infliction upon the Liberal side of the House, was far more gravely disagreeable to numerous members on the other, has this year been disposed of in a summary and sensible manner. The Warwickshire Luther—no Mr. Spooner has been preposterously called—delivered his habitual oration, in which much that was abstractedly true was blended with propositions illogical enough for Exeter Hall; and his appeal to the House to disturb the arrangement which such enemies of the Church and Constitution as Pitt and Peel had sanctioned was then silently met by a vote. His motion was rejected; and perhaps his *alter ego*, the goodnatured Mr. Newdegate, who protested against so rapid a decision on the ground that numbers of new members had Maynoothian theories to propound, made the House additionally thankful that it had been taken by the forelock. The Maynooth question, and some others, have now been debated so often, and every conceivable point has been so well raised, that whenever they come on again a hint should be borrowed from the practice of the law courts, and a form of proposition should be agreed upon, and on this the verdict should at once be taken.

Sir Benjamin Hall's reception of the Marylebone magnates (whose unhappy belief that their vestry spouting is exactly the same thing, and entitled to the same respect, as House of Commons' debate, has become an infatuation) has afforded amusement and satisfaction to the public at large. These Marylebone guardians, sluggish enough while their duties had to be performed, roused into extra-parochial energy when they received an intimation that those duties must be attended to, or the Board to whom the Legislature has assigned the task of making parish officials mind their business would step in. The Marylebone *Eleusis* instantly organised a deputation to Sir Benjamin Hall, and came clamouring to him to demand his interference to prevent the Poor-law Board from proceeding. Sir Benjamin received their complaints very calmly, and pointed out to them that the way in which they had treated their pauper lunatics, and permitted female paupers to be flogged, had established a *prima facie* case against them, which must be done away with before he could become their advocate. Bah! The Marylebone guardians did not want his opinion about lunatics and flogging, they had not come to him to hear themselves lectured, and what they demanded was his distinct undertaking to help them against the Poor-law Board. The First Commissioner of Works was adamant—he reiterated his statement; and all that the vestry orators could extort from him was a promise that, if he found them in earnest trying to amend the state of affairs of which the Board had complained, he would endeavour to get them let alone. The idea of a parish like Marylebone being compelled to submit to the dictatorship of such a body as these guardians is a little too outrageous, and the sooner these garrulous and loudtongued tradesmen get to their business for which they are put in office the better. Sir Benjamin Hall, luckily, is a man about as little likely to be frightened by "spouting" as the captain of a North-Sea whaler.

Some public acknowledgment besides that of unqualified admiration on the part of all who are admitted to the noble Reading-room at the Museum is due to Mr. Panizzi for having originated and perseveringly carried out the idea which has given London the finest bookroom in the world. The 360,000 people who passed through the magnificent chamber, when first opened, can speak of its grandeur and beauty; and the students who have since occupied its chairs can add their testimony to the thoughtfulness which has made every conceivable provision for their comfort. We do not, of course, for a moment forget the merits of the architect, whose fame may rest for ages on the foundations that support that light yet majestic dome—henceforth one of the sights of the metropolis. But there is no doubt that but for Mr. Panizzi's determined energy the room would never have been reared. Anywhere but in England recognition and honours would instantly have been his reward; but—as he is neither a blundering officer of title, nor a millionaire who has enriched himself, no matter how—orders and coronets are, of course, out of his way. But, in an age when the captain of a Ramsgate steamer can hardly escape a testimonial and address for his gallant conduct off the Nore, and a churchwarden who has had the church windows new leaded is sure of a teaservice for his wife, one would think that the reading public of England, for whom Mr. Panizzi has devised the most splendid and commodious reading-hall in the world, might manage to signify to that gentleman that they appreciate his labours. The homage might be all the more gracious, seeing that an infinite amount of claptrap grumbling has at various times been discharged at Mr. Panizzi, because he has compelled those liable to contribute to the library to keep it complete, and because a catalogue, into which those who have talked nonsense about it probably never looked, has not been arranged in a form which will enable the uneducated to find a novel at a moment's notice. London at this moment owes Mr. Panizzi a double debt, and we should be glad to see a movement made for liquidating it.

## THE COURT.

The Court remains at Osborne in anticipation of the visit of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who is almost hourly expected to land on our shores.

Her Majesty will, after receiving the Grand Duke in the Isle of Wight, come to London on Tuesday next, inaugurating the season by a Drawingroom at St. James's Palace on the following Thursday. It is understood the Grand Duke Constantine will not visit London.

On the 9th proximo the Court will go to Windsor Castle for the Ascot race week, and returning thence, after a brief *séjour*, the Queen will give a series of magnificent entertainments in London, in the following order:—

June 12. Her Majesty's first Levee. June 19. Her Majesty's first State Concert. June 23. Her Majesty's second Drawingroom. June 24. Her Majesty's first State Ball. July 3. Her Majesty's second State Concert. July 9. Her Majesty's second State Ball.

The birthday of her Majesty was kept privately this year; the additions to the Royal circle being confined to the Duchess of Kent and the Prince of Leiningen.

The arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia is expected almost immediately.

Lady Macdonald and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish have succeeded the Duchess of Atholl and the Hon. Mary Bulteel as Lady and Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Countess d'Appony's assembly at Chandos House, the residence of the Austrian Embassy, on Monday evening, was very fully and fashionably attended. His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Troubetzkoi, were among the early arrivals.

The Countess Spencer held her first assembly this season, on Wednesday night, at Spencer House. All the magnificent saloons of this fine old residence were thrown open and brilliantly illuminated, and not less than five hundred fashionables were present.

The Countess of Dunraven gave a ball on Tuesday evening at the family mansion, in Belgrave-square. His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen honoured the festivity with his presence, arriving about eleven o'clock. Their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar were also among the early arrivals.

The Countess de Palmerston had a brilliant assembly on Saturday evening at Cambridge House. The guests began to arrive shortly after ten o'clock, and it was nearly midnight before the carriages ceased to set down company.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has hired for twelve months Clevering Hall, Suffolk, the property of Mr. Andrew Arcedeckne, late High Sheriff of the county.

His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen has arrived in Portland-place, on a visit to his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

The Duchess Dowager de Grammont has arrived in Hyde Park-place, from Italy, on a visit to her relative, Mr. Mackinnon, M.P.

CELEBRATION OF HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY.—On Sunday last her Majesty the Queen completed her thirty-eighth year, but the celebration of the anniversary was deferred until Tuesday. It was observed as a holiday by a large number of persons in the metropolis, business being suspended in most of the Government offices, while many of the leading merchants and traders in the City closed their warehouses, in order that the persons in their employ might take advantage of the holiday. Nearly all the railways runing out of London provided excursion trains for the most attractive places along their lines. At eight o'clock in the morning the Royal standard was hoisted at the Tower, Somerset House, the Admiralty, and at the Royal parish churches of St Martin-in-the-fields, St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, and St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington. At ten o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding-in-Chief, inspected the Guards on the Parade in St. James's Park. The troops went through a variety of evolutions in the presence of an immense assemblage of persons who were attracted to the Park. The guns of the Tower and in St. James's Parks, were fired at the usual periods during the day. Extensive preparations had been made for the illuminations. The clubs were brilliantly lighted up, and some elegant transparencies were exhibited in St. James's-street, New Bond-street, Pallmall, and Piccadilly. Her Majesty's tradesmen, according to annual custom, dined together in the evening. State dinners were given on the occasion by the Archbishop of York, Viscount Palmerston and many of the leading Ministers, the Duke of Wellington, and others.—At Woolwich the commanding officers of the various regiments assembled their forces on the Common, and they were paraded in honour of the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday. At Chatham the day was celebrated by an inspection of the whole of the troops of the garrison, 8000 in number. At Portsmouth the naval and military ceremonies attendant upon the celebration of her Majesty's birthday were performed with unusual effect. In the three towns of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, the day was celebrated in every department. At Sheerness all the ships and vessels in port bearing pendants dressed ship; the *Waterloo*, *Cumberland*, *Formidable*, and *Edinburgh*, firing the customary salutes. The same was also dressed ship. At Liverpool, and indeed at all the principal towns in the kingdom, the auspicious event was also welcomed with more than wonted zeal and loyalty.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of the Earl of Stradbroke with Mrs. Bonham, widow of the late Colonel Bonham, took place on Tuesday last.—The marriage of his Excellency Mr. Buchanan, her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, only son of Mr. and Lady Janet Buchanan, of Craigend Castle, N.B., to the Hon. Georgiana Stuart, daughter of the Dowager Lady Blantyre, was solemnised on Wednesday.—The marriage of the Hon. Rachel Irby, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Boston, with Mr. Augustus A. Vansittart, youngest son of the late General Vansittart, of Bisham Abbey, Berks, was solemnised on Tuesday, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The Lord Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell, performed the ceremony.—The marriage of Miss Palmer, only daughter of Sir Roger Palmer, with Mr. Archibald Peel, younger son of General and Lady Alice Peel, took place on Monday, at St George's Church, Hanover-square, in the presence of a very large circle of the friends of both families.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO BERLIN.—A letter from Berlin, in the *Débats*, says:—"It is expected that Queen Victoria will come to this capital towards the end of the summer. It is said that her Majesty has promised the Prince of Prussia to visit him at Coblentz, and it is thought that on that occasion she will continue her journey to Berlin."

THE band of the HORSE GUARDS commenced to play in Kensington-gardens, Hyde-park, on Tuesday; and will continue for the season, weather permitting, every Tuesday and Friday.

ON Monday next the foundation-stone of the Clock and Watch Makers' Asylum will be laid, at Colney Hatch, by T. S. Bowcombe, Esq., M.P., assisted by W. COX, Esq., M.P., and a large attendance of influential gentlemen.

MR. BARING was re-elected for Falmouth, on Wednesday, without opposition.

MR. HENRY SINGER KEATING, M.P. for Reading, has been appointed her Majesty's Solicitor-General, in the room of Mr. Stuart Wortley, whose ill health has caused him to resign that appointment.

VISA OF PASSPORTS IN FRANCE.—We are sorry to learn from a correspondent that a statement in this Journal of the 9th inst., to the effect that "the French Minister of the Interior had ordered the suppression of the *visa* of passports for all travellers," is incorrect.

THE CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.—On Thursday morning the Judges met in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, and proceeded to choose their circuits for the assizes which will be held after the present term. The following is the result:—Home—The Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Willes. Oxford—Barons Martin and Bramwell. Western Justices Coleridge and Crompton. Northern—Barons Watson and Channell. South Wales—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, South Wales—Mr. Justice Crowder. Norfolk—Lord Campbell and Mr. Justice Williams. Midland Mr. Justices Cresswell and Erle. Mr. Justice Wightman will remain in London, and attend to the business to be transacted at chambers.

THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE CABLE.—Mr. W. Brown, M.P., Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, Mr. Brett and Mr. Pickering, Directors, accompanied by Captain Kelk, have been on board the noble ship *Niagara*, Captain Hudson, at Gravesend, to confer and arrange with him about laying down that portion of the submarine cable which is to go to the western coast of Ireland, from the Valentia Bay to Newfoundland, permanently, we trust, in harmony and peace. After going through the ship, it was found that, without ruining her by cutting away stanchions, there was not space to make sufficiently large circular coils of the cable to secure its safe delivery into the ocean, which, in such an enterprise, is the first point to be attended to. Captain Hudson stated that his orders from the Secretary of the Navy were to do everything in his power to forward the enterprise, and that he, his officers, and crew felt a deep interest in it, and were ready to do anything that would contribute to its triumphant success. It was felt by all parties that, probably, the best thing that could now be done was for the *Niagara* to take on board the shore end of the cable, and lead the van of that part of the squadron going to the Western World, and be ready to give every necessary assistance. In this suggestion Captain Hudson most cheerfully acquiesced.

GREAT GLOBE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—The new Diorama of India is just completed and opened. It is exhibited at twelve and six o'clock; and the Diorama of Russia at three and eight o'clock.

## MUSIC.

THE two ITALIAN THEATRES are going on too well at present to give much novelty. It is only when the public appetite gets palled that managers find it necessary to stimulate it by fresh dainties. The only thing lately done in this way by Her Majesty's Theatre has been to get up the "Trovatore," as a counter-attraction to the performance of that piece at the Royal Italian Opera. It was first performed by Mr. Lumley's company on Saturday evening last, with complete—indeed triumphant—success. The house was crowded with the fashionable world, and the reception of the opera was literally enthusiastic. Indeed the performance was the most brilliant and complete that has taken place this season. Giuglini, high as he had already raised himself in the favour of the public, now raised himself still higher. He had to contend with the formidable rivalry of Mario, whose *Manrico* is one of his finest parts; but emulation seems to have excited him to his utmost efforts, and the result was a performance, different from Mario's, but scarcely inferior. The character of *Manrico* is chivalrous and warlike; and Giuglini, who has been hitherto characterised more by beauty than power, more by tenderness than force, in this character assumed quite a new aspect. He was full of fire and energy; while his voice, without losing its mellow sweetness, often rang through the theatre like the sound of a trumpet. Alboni, in the character of the gipsy-woman *Azucena*, is unrivalled—a circumstance the more remarkable, as, before she appeared in it, she had never shown any remarkable powers as a tragedian; but when she assumed the character in Paris, after Viardot, she eclipsed even that great actress. The picture of the gipsy—wild, stern, vindictive, yet full of more than a mother's love for the youth whom she has nurtured—is perfect in every feature; and it is as pathetic as it is terrible. It is a masterpiece of dramatic art; while its effect is heightened by the exquisite beauty and finish of her vocal execution. Mdlle. Spezia has never appeared to such advantage or achieved such success as in the character of *Leonora*. This opera belongs to the school of music with which she is most familiar; and she threw much beauty and interest into the character by her beauty, grace, and feeling. Beneventano's *Count de Luna* was, on the whole, a good performance; but the part was somewhat over-acted, and his singing lacked somewhat of the polish of Graziani's at the other house. On the whole the rival performances may be deemed equal in merit, and we shall probably see the extraordinary circumstance of two of Verdi's operas being the prominent objects of attention at our two Italian theatres for the remainder of the season.

Tuesday next is fixed for the début of Signor Corsi, the celebrated barytone, at Her Majesty's Theatre. A new tenor, Belart, has arrived from Florence, where the admirable manner in which he sustained the tenor parts in the "Sonnambula" and "Pirata" led to his engagement for the following Carnival at Florence, and for this season in London.

A young prima donna, Mdlle. Parepa, made her début on Thursday (last week), at the Lyceum, in the "Puritani." She possesses some Continental reputation, and her singing was that of an accomplished artist. She acted, too, with intelligence and feeling; but her powers are not of the highest class, though she may make herself a valuable member of the company. Another début, at the same house, was that of Miss Balfe, in the "Sonnambula," on Thursday last. We must defer till next week our account of her reception.

THE COLOGNE CHORAL UNION—the band of amateur choristers from the Rhenish city—whose two previous visits to this country must be fresh in the memory of our musical readers, have revisited us a third time, and have been giving concerts every day during the past week at the Hanover-square Rooms. These performances, it is announced, will be continued all next week. They are attended, as they were before, by crowded and applauding audiences, and well deserve the favour they meet with; for the singing of this choir is something to which in this country there is no parallel. Their pieces are of a simple and popular kind—nothing remarkable in point of composition, but deriving an inexpressible charm from the mingled power and sweetness, the delicacy, precision, and purity of intonation, with which they are sung. Our English chorus-singers would do well to attend these concerts by way of lesson—to learn what wonderful results may be obtained by laborious and persevering practice, animated by true enthusiasm and love of art.

On Monday a *matinée musicale* was given at Willis's Rooms, by Mr. W. G. Cusins, the distinguished young composer and pianist. He was assisted by Miss Dolby, Herr Reichardt, Madame Weiss, M. Sainton, Mr. R. Blagrove, and Mr. Harold Thomas; and a selection of classical music, vocal and instrumental, was admirably performed. The room was crowded.—On Tuesday evening Miss Stabbach gave her annual concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, which were filled with fashionable company. Miss Stabbach's own performances were warmly and deservedly applauded, and the whole entertainment was elegant and pleasing.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—On Monday Sheridan's excellent comedy of "The Rivals" was admirably played. The company has greatly improved. Mr. Compton's Sir *Anthony* and Mr. Farren in *Captain Absolute* were competent representatives of the two characters. A more frequent representation of sterling English comedies would still further bring out the merits of these and other performers. This fine drama was succeeded by a light vaudeville from the French, under the title of "My Son Diana," and indebted to the "Monsieur, votre Fille," by MM. Mark Michel and Labiche, for its plot and part of its dialogue. The charm of the piece, such as it is, consists of Miss Oliver appearing in male attire, and Mr. Buckstone's awkwardness in wooing her while in such costume. The motive for this peculiarity is the whim of her father, a retired grocer, who, pluming himself on his military propensities, has determined to educate his daughter in the masculine and coarse manner than is the feminine graces. *Diana* can hunt, swim, shoot, but not sew or practise any other female accomplishment. On her suitor objecting by letter to her costume, she threatens him next day with a whipping; but, observing him in a flirtation with her cousin, jealousy takes the place of wrath, and reveals the existence of womanly feeling. The change thus begun leads on to a reconciliation, and the lady is accepted by her lover on condition of her rejecting for ever the shooting-jacket with its objectionable continuations. The performance was perfectly successful.

ST. JAMES'S.—On Monday a change took place in the performances at this theatre. The Bouffes Parisiens commenced the evening with a little drama called "La Nuit Blanche," in which the old incident of a lover being concealed by a guilty wife on the arrival of her husband is repeated. In this instance, however, the intruder is an officer of the Customs, and the husband is a smuggler. In the cellar in which he is hidden the former discovers a store of contraband goods, and this gives him an obvious advantage over the smuggler, who is only too happy to compromise matters. An opera, entitled "La Bonne d'Enfant," followed, in which an amorous nurserymaid brings her little charge into danger of being used by one of her lovers as an instrument for dashing out the brains of the other. These two worthies are a chimney-sweeper and a sapper; and the former, just before the crisis described, descends by the chimney, while the latter enters by the window. Mischief, however, is prevented by the timely arrival of the master of the house. Of such slight materials are these very amusing pieces composed. A very pretty fairy tale, produced on Friday, under the title of "Les Fantins de Violette," was withdrawn, in consequence of the indisposition of M. Pradeau; but repeated on Wednesday, with the addition of a piece called "Le Duel de Benjamin."

THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S PORTRAIT.—The portrait of the Princess Royal given in the *Illustrated London News* of last week, from a fine photograph taken at Osborne by Mr Mayall, of Regent-street. The portrait of Mr. C. W. P. Bentinck, M.P., in our last issue was also from a photograph by Mayall.

CORRIGENDUM.—Among the Parliamentary portraits published in our Number for May 17 was one of Mr. Miles, M.P. for Somerset, from a photograph by Mayall. By mistake it was described as "Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P. for Taunton."

THE ARCHER TESTIMONIAL.—We perceive that an attempt is in progress to raise a testimonial in honour of the late Mr F. Scott Archer, the inventor of the collodion process in photography. Mr. Archer has left a wife and children unprovided for, and, as the testimonial in this instance takes a benevolent form, we earnest recommend it to the support of all who have either derived pleasure or profit from this most beautiful and wonderful process, which has given the means of occupation and livelihood to many hundreds of his fellow-creatures.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

SIXTY-THREE years after the death of his illustrious father, death has removed from among us the eldest son of Robert Burns. Of the three sons of the great poet (two, we are glad to think, still survive), Robert, we are informed from those who knew Burns, was the most like his father. We recollect seeing him many years ago, and thought then how much he resembled the best portrait of his father—that engraved by Beugo, in 1787, for the Edinburgh edition of Burns's poems. His face (in this respect unlike his father's) was, when unenlivened by conversation, a little heavy, but, when roused—and roused we saw him—his eyes had the true lamp-like lustre of the father, and his whole face beamed with intelligence. He had a fine relish for poetry, and wrote some half-dozen songs that smack not a little of the true Burns flavour. At his father's death, in 1796, he was a mere boy; he indeed barely remembered his father. But his taste for poetry was not his sole inheritance from his illustrious sire. He had a heavy portion as well of the impulsive passions of his father. He was a clerk for many years in the Stamp-office, London; and his father's name, as it was the means of his obtaining the appointment, was on many occasions the only reason assigned for his being suffered to retain it. When, in 1835, he sought retirement—or rather was advised to retire—the sole reason assigned by the Lord of the Treasury, and in writing, for his receiving a pension, was the genius of his father. This, it is said, was the act of Lord Monteagle—then Mr. Spring Rice. We relate thus much about him because the sons of Burns are public property—made so by the genius of their father, and by the noble poem which Wordsworth addressed to them.

Who would not be a successful author? or, rather, who would not be a successful authoress? On Wednesday last the copyright of Miss Strickland's "Lives of the Queens of England" sold by auction for £6900! Unhappily, the lady herself receives not a farthing of this increase in the marketable value of her work. Miss Strickland parted with her copyright for the sum of £2000. Still she must feel a noble kind of pride of this public appreciation of her labours in pounds sterling. What will Lord Campbell do? Is there truth in the rumour that he is about to estimate by public auction his nine octavo volumes of the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Lord Justices." Will his Lordship—to use an American expression—*realise* as much as the spinster lady? Miss Strickland—who complains of his Lordship's literary larcenies on a large scale will, doubtless, say "no." Mr. Murray (Lord Campbell's publisher)—what will he say?

"Somebody" is collecting Prince Albert's speeches, and the Society of Arts, it is said, is about to publish them "uniform" with "Pitt's Speeches" and "Enfield's Speaker." This is a piece of literary news. There is a yet another piece. Another "somebody" has settled with a West-end house not far from Albemarle-street for a new edition of Disraeli's "Quarrels of Authors," and is to include a supplemental volume (if one volume will contain the whole) of the "Quarrels of the Napiers," in which most particularly, and by particular desire, William, descended from the Logarithms of that ilk, will play at bowls and "civil dudgeon" with Perceval, Ostram, Willoughby, and nobody but a Napier know how many champions in Gog and Magog suits of questionable quality and make.

There was a good meeting at the Literary Fund dinner. All our friends—publishers, booksellers, bookbinders, stationers, and stitchers—mustered to support "Granville the polite." But "Granville the polite" did not take the chair, and the task fell to a Cowper, who managed to do pretty well. His was a Cowper's chair, not a Cowper's sofa. By the way, how is it that, while Mr. Dickens delights in knocking down the Literary Fund, Mr. Thackeray delights as heartily in supporting it? The great author of "Pickwick" and "David Copperfield" expresses everywhere in his manly language a hearty hatred of the Literary Fund as at present managed—the great author of "Vanity Fair" finds words as manly to express his hearty liking of the Fund as at present managed. Is not Mr. Dickens right, and Mr. Thackeray only ingenious?

The three saloons at Manchester intrusted to Mr. Scharf have been happily described—we believe by Mr. Scharf himself, who is a humorist in his way—as the Spirit, the Flesh, and the Milliner. We must confess that in his first saloon, which somebody called "Virginia," he is very spiritual and un-Manchester-like; that in his second he is as rude as Prince Vortigern:—

> A painted vext Prince Vortigern had on,
> Which from a naked Pict his grandaire won.

And that in his third saloon (C) he is in the ruff, cloak, petticoat, and small-clothes line. "Hoo are ye getting on wi' th' Exhibition?" said an elderly lady fresh from the banks of the Tweed to a Scotch cousin a few years younger. "Oh, gaily," was the reply; "I hae nearly done wi' my A B C." Mr. Scharf's saloons are numbered by the first three letters of the alphabet.

Fools who will rush into print are cawing clamorously against the judges appointed to report on the designs for the new public offices. There is the old Bute cry of too many Scotch on the committee. But is the cry just? The "bold Buccleuch," over whose property the public offices are likely to extend, is surely a proper man (when we remember his engineering skill) to be heard publicly on such a point. Mr. David Roberts is as certainty a proper nomination when we remember his practical turn of mind and his pictorial taste. Mr. Burn is an architect known for scientific skill from John o' Groat's to the Land's End. The late Speaker is scarcely a very fit man to represent public wants in public offices. Yes—and we express the judgments of the best men—the Public Offices Committee is a good Committee.

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HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN is about to visit England, and to accept the hospitalities of Mr. Charles Dickens. A new work of Andersen, quaintly entitled "To Be, or Not to Be," will appropriately make its appearance in a few days.

NEW SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.—A society has been set on foot with the object of collecting the works of female artists into an exhibition for sale. This exhibition will open on the 1st of June, and will comprise, along with the productions of painters by profession, some contributions from amateurs, not a few of which are understood to possess distinguished merit.

BARON MAROCHETTI is at present engaged on a colossal monument to the Duke of Wellington, which will be raised in St. Paul's, if the design meets the approval of the Government.

CRICKET.—A match was played in the Grange Court cricket ground at Chigwell, on Saturday last, between eleven of the Rev. Mr. Earle's school and eleven of the resident gentry of Chigwell, and terminated in favour of the school by ten wickets.

TOY BALLOONS.—The *Charivari* has discovered what it considers a useful employment of the little balloons with which children have been amusing themselves of late. A gentleman and lady are represented walking out in the country during the hot season. The former takes off his coat and hat, and fixes them on the balloon, which he then allows to ascend some distance above his head, where it remains stationary, being held by the string, and forms a protection against the rays of the sun. The lady does the same with her shawl and bonnet, and so avoids the necessity of carrying a sunshade.

THE general census of Spain and its adjacent isles was taken on the 21st inst.

## *NATIONAL SPORTS.*

THE race meetings for next week are—Redditch and Cartmel, on Monday; Epping Town, on Tuesday; Manchester, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; Wye and Coggeshall, on Wednesday; Southwell, on Thursday; and Hawick, on Friday.

Eight Collingwood yearlings, and six mares of Sir John Shelley, will be sold at Tattersall's on Monday, as well as some of the Earl of Chesterfield's hunters and racers; and Lord Strathmore's eleven hunters, including the noted Abd-el-Kader. On Wednesday Mr. Tattersall will be at Middle Park, near Blackheath, disposing of Mr. Blenkiron's yearlings, thirteen of which are by Kingston. Mr. Milward's ponies sold well on Monday; but Mr. Newton's yearling, half-brother to Poodle, only fetched 220 guineas. In fact, there is but little prospect of very high prices for blood yearlings this season. The reverse of the remark applies to the hunter market, which is unusually brisk. Seventy of them last week averaged 305 guineas at the hammer; and the sale of Mr. A. Thomson's crack horse, Maximus, by Cotherstone (who carried him so splendidly in the Claydon's Wood run last season), for 560 guineas, to the Earl of Stamford, is the best that has been known for many a year.

The only water fixture of importance is the Royal Thames Yacht Club sailing match (first and second classes) from Erith to the Nore and back, on Tuesday.

Cricket will be lord of all in the Londoners' minds, as the great match for the benefit of the Cricketers' Fund between the A.E.E. and the U.A.E.E. begins on Monday, at Lord's. Anderson, Bickley, J. Cæsar, Crossland, Clarke, Diver, Jackson, G. Parr, Stephenson, Tinley, and Willsher play on the side of the former, against Bell, Caffyn, Dean, Grundy, Hunt, Lockyer, Lillywhite, Mortlock, Martingell, Wright, and Wisden.

## THE DERBY DAY.

EPSOM has seldom had a more crowded or, barring the dust, a more auspicious day for its fête, but still very little popular enthusiasm attended it. In fact, there were such a number of favourites, who kept ruthlessly "knocking-out" each other to the last, that the public got bewildered, and thought wildly on the subject. There seemed to be no champion of the million as in The Dutchman's, Voltigeur's, Wild Dayrell's, or "The West's" year, for whose triumph every one, except the unhappy "sweet" knights who were in opposition, longed, as part and parcel of the pleasure of the day. Lord Zetland, it is true, Lad Skirmisher; but the cockneys did not back him with so much zest, both from the knowledge that Job Marson would not have the mount, and from a well-founded notion that, with all his wonderful staying powers, he did not, perhaps, possess a sufficiently high turn of speed to enable him to finish over so short a course. Still, he kept a steady lead in the betting till Saturday, when "*le plus grand speculateur*" support of his horse, and reports of Danebury trials, brought Anton to the fore, and, in spite of his Two Thousand failure, many were will to back the elegant little bay. After a great deal of negotiation, mystification, and trouble, the Saunterer "difficulty" was settled; and Tournament's brush with Blue Jacket, on Monday, was pronounced so good, independently of the measure which had been taken of him by Zadée, that he forthwith became first favourite, Saunterer, Anton, and Skirmisher following him in succession—the last named at about 9 to 1. The latest betting quotations were—Tournament at 4, Skirmisher, Saunterer, and Two Thousand failure, many were will to back the elegant little bay. After a great deal of negotiation, mystification, and trouble, the Saunterer "difficulty" was settled; and Tournament's brush with Blue Jacket, on Monday, was pronounced so good, independently of the measure which had been taken of him by Zadée, that he forthwith became first favourite, Saunterer, Anton, and Skirmisher following him in succession—the last named at about 9 to 1. The latest betting quotations were—Tournament at 4, Skirmisher, Saunterer, and M.D. at 7, and Arsenal and Anton at 9 to 1; while Blink Bonny came at last from 50 to 20 to 1, as remembrances of her old powers, and the feeling that the stable had a rare line through Strathnaver made many rue and try to get out.

The weather was enormously hot, and, to judge from the ground and the backward state of the verdure, Epsom has had but little share of the recent showers. We have seldom known the course harder, and many a trainer felt quite as much genuine dismay at the prospect before him as John Scott did in West Australian's year. Bandages seemed the rule rather than the exception. Although the crowd, both on the hill and the stand, looked quite equal if not superior to the "Exhibition year," there seemed to us a falling off in the company in the paddock. Sam Rogers had no horse, and watched the race from his pony on the hill; and Bartholomew was merely in attendance, helping to saddle Scott's horses, as the chance of his riding under 9 st. again is quite gone by. Contrary to expectation, Scott started a couple—one of them, Bird-in-the-hand, a very handsome-looking chestnut. William Day brought out the same number, and had also taken advantage of the warm weather to waste for Glee-singer, the winner of the Newmarket Stakes, but the latter did not appear likely to reward his loyalty, and Ackworth, his companion, was a narrow melancholy specimen of the Simoom blood. Zuyder Zee, on the contrary, who had a strong private party, was decidedly one of the best looking horses in the race, with great Cup attributes from the most about him—in fact, one of the most muscular sons that old Barbelle has ever had. M. D. was like a massive coachee, and Saunterer seemed as beautiful as ever, the beau-ideal of a clever little black hunter with a very bloody head and neck. Still he did not look fully prepared, and John Osborne's countenance was the reverse of a joyous one: he has felt the whole business not a little, and knows that he has far away the best horse at present on Middleham Moor. Skirmisher was perfection itself in point of training, and a great improvement upon his old self of last year. Arsenal was small, low, and lengthy, and with very strong quarters; and Tournament was something of the same order, but not so good behind, and his looks did not quite satisfy his backers. There was, in our eyes, no improvement in him since last year. Anton was as beautiful as ever, but still one wondered at the enthusiasm which would bear up so unceasingly for a horse with so fabulous a back, especially after the style in which he had "died" to Vedette in their Newmarket joust. Adamas was the animal on whom all Epsom had pinned their hopes, from the house of Heathcote down to the very policemen, who took care, from the most interested of motives, that none of the forty-and-one louts who have kept ceaseless watch and ward for weeks past should get near him. Although he has not grown at all, and quite merits the name of "our little horse," there was not a more perfect and more blood-like animal in the race, and his reported half owner, Will Day, who has completely outgrown his "tiny" dimensions, looked quite a giant on him. All the horse's green-meat look had disappeared, and we do not think that any of his competitors showed in such perfect form. Blink Bonny, who attracted only slender notice, looked just as she did last year, and was completely packed up before she left the paddock for the second time. Black Tommy was also scarcely observed, owing to the uniform ill-luck of the "white and scarlet seams," but he seemed a well-grown and rather short horse, with a nice head and neck, and not exactly the animal to lay 200 to 1 against in cold blood.

After the usual preliminary and long parade in the paddock, the thirty were dismissed through the little gate, formed in line under the palings, and then wheeled round into the "fatal glen." Then came a sad quarter of an hour's suspense, in which some eight false starts (owing, as the crowd seemed to think, to Holmes on Leander) were effected. Both flags, however, went down at last, and the lot streamed away, with Chevalier d'Industrie in advance. His labour was soon over, as after the first three hundred yards the cherry jacket of Gaberlunzie was seen in his place, and leading the ruck slowly on to the mile-post, where Alfred Day took Anton to the front, and a shout arose that he was going to try and cut them all down. The pace was rather very steady than very fast, Blink Bonny and M.D. lying well up, and Adamas, owing to a bad start, very far in the rear. Anton kept his lead round the turn, where Lambourn went up and raced with him, and the chestnut and M.D. seemed determined to give an account of him, Alfred Day drawing his horse together, and reserving something to finish with. Lambourn dropped off near the road, and shortly afterwards M.D. broke down, and he and Sim "were seen no more." At this point Strathnaver, with his fair friend Blink Bonny watching him, took his turn at Anton, Charlton being very handy on the top side, and Arsenal and Black Tommy going well at his side. At Tattenham-corner, Wells had begun to make up his ground, but until near the post he never could get into terms with his horses. Once there, he went up on the low side with one of the gamest and most brilliant rushes we ever saw; but although Anton, Arsenal, and Strathnaver succumbed to it, he could never quite reach Blink Bonny; and the mare, very carefully ridden by Charlton, won in good style by a neck, while Adamas lost second place by a head to Black Tommy. Strathnaver was only a neck behind him, and then came Anton and Arsenal, fifth and sixth, beaten only a very short distance. In fact, the finish between the six was so close that no one on the hill seemed to have an idea of the result till the mammoth 21 was hoisted, and even then many only saw the 2 part of it; and it was buzzed about that the other name, Lady Hawthorne, had been fortune's favourite. The enthusiasm for the winner was only of a very limited kind, as her inexplicable Newmarket running had left a sting in people's memories. Ellington's defeats were as nothing in comparison with this; and every one vowed she was a rorarer to boot. The stakes amount to £6886, and thus Mr. I'Anson is amply compensated for his refusal to sell his mare for 6000 guineas in the winter. Yorkshire could hardly believe the news when it was flashed along the wires, and fully thought it was a hoax. It is said, however, that he is not her owner.

Charlton's luck was of the most remarkable kind. Baron Rothschild had been so dissatisfied with his riding of Sydney in the TwoThousand that he requested him "to send his cap and jacket in," and the result was that Sydney ran nowhere in D. Hughes's hands, and the indifferent potentate got the winning mount. As he won the Oaks on Mincemeat in 1854, Charlton has now completed his Epsom degree. Although Deception was near it, this is the only time, save and excepting Eleanor's year (1851), that the Derby has ever been won by a mare. Luck has always been so dead against them that only two out of the 208 entries were of that sex. The winner (whose style of going was very much admired) seems very little grown or improved since last Autumn, and is in the Great Yorkshire Stakes and St. Leger, in both of which ignoramus is a very formidable foe. Skirmisher did not show well, but he must not be despised on that account for the Ascot Cup. We are inclined to think that the whole lot are most moderate; and the feeling among all the jockeys was that, independent of that allowed fact, the adamantine ground would level countless distinctions of form, and that any of them might come back a winner. As the sequel proved, they were not far wrong. Sir Robert Peel is said to have dropped a tremendous stake, as he never ceased backing his horse for a place, which he just failed to obtain. We believe that Mr. I'Anson has not got a great amount beyond the stakes, and, owing to the impossibility of "getting out," his mare was a bad one for the Ring, while Mr. Drinkald would have won £27,000 and "Mr. Mellish" £30,000 if either Black Tommy or Adamas had done the deed. The running of the latter horse with the winner and Skirmisher was exactly in accordance with their Doncaster form. Still he beat all the favourites; and, although he has never been higher in the betting than 100 to 6, it is quite on the cards that, with a better start, his "blue hoops" would have first caught the judge's eye, and all Epsom made supremely happy, as in their little Amato's year. Tournament had no chance throughout; and the Saunterer mystery, which has caused so much unpleasantness both to John Osborne and the Ring, had an equally ignominious solution, though the black has better days to come. The following is the return of the running:—

EPSOM RACES.—TUESDAY

Craven Stakes. Blue Jacket, 1. Gemma di Vergy, 2.
Manor Plate.—Huntingdon, 1. Dead heat between Foxhunter and Fig-rah for second place.
Woodcote Stakes.—Sunbury, 1. Deceiver, 2.
Rose Stakes.—The Vigil, 1. Sir Colin, 2.
Horton Stakes. Unexpected, 1. Polish, 2.
Heathcote Plate.—Yaller Gal, 1. Bay Rosalind c., 2.

WEDNESDAY

Epsom Town Plate. Questionable, 1. Ephah, 2.

THE DERBY STAKES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. W. I'Anson's Blink Bonny, by Melbourne, 8st. 2lb. | (Charlton) | | 1 |
| Mr Drinkald's Black Tommy, 8st. 7lb. | .. .. | (Covey) | 2 |
| Mr. Melish's Adamas, 8st. 7lb. | .. .. — .. | (Wells) | 3 |
| Mr. C. Harrison's Strathnaver, 8st. 7lb. | .. .. | (Bumby) | 4 |

Bentinck Plate. Ida walked over
Epsom Cup. Sir Colin, 1. Chevalier d'Industrie, 2.
Durdans Stakes. Polly Johnson, 1. Bay Rosalind colt, 2.

THURSDAY.

Four-Year-Old Stakes.—Walmer, 1. Pitapat, 2
Two Year-Old Stakes.—Princess Royal, 1. Yaller Gal, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Mary, 1. England's Glory, 2
Grand Stand Plate.—Tom Thumb, 1. Tame Deer, 2.
Cobham Plate.—Fright, 1. Red Robin, 2

FRIDAY

THE OAKS STAKES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blink Bonny .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 1 |
| Sneeze .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 2 |
| Mestissima .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 3 |

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ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—The opening trip of this distinguished club took place on Saturday last, when a large party of leading yachtsmen were present. The rendezvous was Blackwall, and at two in the afternoon there were nearly twenty yachts at and about the station. They all backed at Gravesend, and a large party sat down to dinner at Wates's Hotel—Lord Alfred Paget presiding. The customary loyal and other toasts, all duly acknowledged, wound up the business of the evening.

RANELAGH YACHT CLUB.—The first above-bridge match of the season took place on Monday for a handsome silver cup and cover, given by the above club. The weather being very fine, and a steamer being provided for the occasion, a very large party of ladies and gentlemen congregated to witness the match

LONDON MODEL YACHT CLUB.—A very pretty little match among the models belonging to the London Model Yacht Club came off on Monday, on the Serpentine river, Hyde-park. The race was for a valuable silver cup and a money prize.

FATAL BOAT RACE.—On Saturday evening last a young man, named Godwin Mewton, aged 21, lost his life whilst engaged in a boat race. He had agreed to row against a fellow-clerk from Westminster to Blackfriars-bridge for 8s. On approaching Blackfriars, Mewton was considerably ahead of his competitor, reaching the bridge, the ebb tide being very strong, he had some difficulty in rounding his boat, and at the same moment the swell of the *Lotus* steamer sent the water into his boat, and washed off one of the sculls. In his attempt to reach it the boat capsized, and before assistance could be rendered the poor fellow sank and perished.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE SCREW STEAM-SHIP "OTTAWA."—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's new screw steam ship *Ottawa* returned to Southampton on Wednesday from Cherbourg, to which port she had made a trial trip, having on board some of the managing directors of the company. During the passage the ship behaved admirably, and attained a speed of nearly 12 knots per hour under steam and canvas, with a strong current against her. Her machinery was so perfect that no trouble whatever was experienced from the heating of bearings or any other cause. The tonnage of the *Ottawa* is 1274. She is barque-rigged, and can accommodate 100 passengers. Her engines are upon the direct-acting principle, with oscillating cylinders. The *Ottawa* originally belonged to the Canadian Steam Navigation Company. Since being purchased by the Peninsular Company she has been entirely refitted. She is intended for one of the company's stations in India.

WRECK OF THE EARL OF YARBOROUGH'S YACHT.—As the Earl of Yarborough, the Hon. W. Monson, and Dr. Duigan, R.N., were cruising in the North Sea in his Lordship's yacht *Zoe*, on the night of the 24th, owing to the wind falling light, the vessel drifted by the tide on to the Halsborough sandbank, about 14 miles off the coast of Norfolk. The yacht, impeded by the force of the tide, struck the bank with great violence several times, and after some little time, rolling over, became washed by the sea; sufficient time, however, elapsed to enable the noble owner and his friends, together with the crew, to betake themselves to the yawl, and, having been on the above island six days, they were taken to Cape Town by the *Nimrod*. The escape of the crew and passengers was truly marvellous, when it is considered that amongst the cargo was a large quantity of spirits, and 250 barrels of gunpowder (eighteen tons), some of which as they were thrown overboard were, in the words of one of the passengers, "actually hot—almost too hot to hold;" and it may be readily conceived, as he states, that "the throwing of the last barrel overboard gave great relief to all." From the time of the first alarm to the time of leaving the ship an hour had not elapsed. Her Commander (Captain Elmstone) behaved with the most admirable coolness—standing guard, and seeing the women and children first safely down to the boats, and being himself the last to leave the ill-fated vessel. Shortly after he left the flames rushed up in all directions. The Cape public have subscribed £280 for the relief of the distressed passengers.

# EPSOM RACES, 1857.

THE ROAD: "THE FOUR-IN-HAND."

THE ROAD.

THE COURSE.—COMING FROM THE PADDOCK.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE IMPERIAL RACECOURSE, BOIS DE BOULOGNE, PARIS.—VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA. (SEE NEXT P

## THE IMPERIAL PARISIAN RACECOURSE AT THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

PARIS has created another *merveille* at her very gates, in the shape of a racecourse at Longchamps, in the Bois de Boulogne. Both the conception and the whole carrying out of the arrangements are due to the Emperor, who has not forgotten his old Doncaster and Ascot experiences; and the result is, that all the best features of an English racecourse have been reproduced here, in the midst of scenery which even Goodwood could not despise.

The courses consist of two well-turfed oblongs one, one mile and three quarters, and the other, one and a quarter mile, round, with a straight run in of about half a mile. The stands are superior to those of Chantilly; and the Imperial one is placed between that of the Jockey Club and the Ring, which are each flanked in their turn by a larger one for general spectators. Saddling-boxes and stalls have not arisen as yet, but a space is allotted behind the stands for the horses to saddle in. This Imperial coup was opened on Sunday, April 26th, but the state of the weather, which was bitterly cold and snowy, did not admit of the Emperor and Empress honouring it with their presence. The first race was a Prix de l'Empereur, added to a sweepstakes of 100 fr. each, and was won by M Lupin's Eclaireur by Mr Wagg, which by Kitchener was well known in England as the Duke of Beaufort's high weight, and won the Chester Cup for his Grace on Red Deer, in 1844, at *four stone*. The other four jockeys in the race were all Englishmen. Although they begin to race earlier in the Midi, the "real season" will in future date from the first of these Parisian meetings.

The accompanying View of this Imperial course was sketched during the recent visit of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

SUNDAY PROMENADES AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—The Sunday promenades on the grand parterre, Windsor Castle, commenced on Sunday last when the Band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) played for the first time this season, from four till seven o'clock in the evening. Never were the terrace and ground de in such fine order as at the present time—the ornamental shrubs in the park paths and slopes being dressed in their gayest tints. The bed in the grand parterre has been filled with flowers under the native station and vases have been carefully renovated and placed on new ornamental pedestals. The north terrace has also the addition of the bell from Sebastopol, and two Chinese cannon of beautiful workmanship; and the cannon which has been used to thunder from the north side as a present to Her Majesty, will soon be joined there.

REVIEW OF THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (BLUE) AT WINDSOR.—On Saturday (to-day) a grand review takes place, in Windsor Great Park, of the Royal Horse Guards under the command of Colonel the Hon Cecil Forester, when his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and other distinguished personages, will be present.

OPENING OF CATTHORPE PARK, BIRMINGHAM.—Great preparations are in progress for opening Cattlerope park, Birmingham, on Monday next. On that day, it is intended will be opened as a general holiday. Beside the large space which is situated on the Pershore road it is presented by Lord Calthorpe as a recreation ground and promenade for the working classes, and admirably adapted for the objects contemplated. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visits Birmingham on the occasion, and has undertaken to perform the ceremony of inauguration. In the evening his Royal Highness will be entertained by the Mayor at dinner.

HALF-HOLIDAY AND DINNER TO MR. INGRAM'S WORKMEN AT RICKMANSWORTH.—We extract from the *Buckinghamshire Advertiser* a few particulars of one of those reunions so instrumental in producing good feeling between the different classes of society, for which the distinctions of wealth and station form a wide and ample employer and employed: "Saturday was a memorable day for the great family of man. On Saturday at the request of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS gave another evidence of the liberality and sympathy with the men employed at its paper mills, at Rickmansworth, in allowing them to leave work at one o'clock and meet together at Rickmansworth, for the purpose of engaging games at cricket, quoits, and other healthful out-door exercise. The games were commenced with vigour until nearly seven o'clock, when they were signalled to beat their retreat to the Swan Inn, where a substantial dinner had been provided for them, at which seventy persons sat down to. The meeting presided over by Mr. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. Black M.P., Mr. Mark Lemon, &c. After the justice had been done to the eatables, and the cloth removed, the customary loyal and patriotic toasts were given and warmly responded to. Mr. Lindsay, in addressing the company, said he was one of the hardy sons of toil. He ridiculed the notion frequently entertained that any one who rose from the ranks was born with a silver spoon in his mouth—the silver spoon or the wooden one was got by industry. The eminence which their employer, Mr. Ingram, had gained might be obtained by them. Mr. Black congratulated the men upon the harmony which existed at the meeting, as gave another proof of the relative position of master and workmen, and showed that neither could go on successfully without the other. Workmen were as necessary in their sphere as the higher classes should be as much respected: they were all so many links in the chain. The health of the chairman the founder of the feast—was given amid great cheering. In acknowledging the toast, he said he had asked them together to enjoy themselves as some little return for their performance of duties. He had reason to acknowledge their worth, and felt gratified to meet them. The working population had always given him satisfaction, and it was a pleasure when he was adding to their comfort. Several other toasts were given and acknowledged. Some excellent songs were sung during the evening, and everything passed off with spirit and to the gratification of all."

THIRSK, MALTON, AND COCKERMOUTH RAILWAY.—This project is virtually abandoned, although the arrangements negotiated between Mr Hornsey on the part of Sir Hedworth Williamson and the directors of the Eastern Counties Railway Company are not finally cancelled.

HOP INTELLIGENCE.—The tenor of communications from the several hop growing districts in Kent and Sussex is similar. The recent burning days were though not sufficiently heavy to penetrate the parched ground deeply, have done a most beneficial service to the grounds. In Mid Kent the appearance of the bine is satisfactory, the plants presenting a long and regular growth, while the quantity of vermin does not appear unusually heavy. Strong winds have, however, occasioned much damage, and in some few districts the fly is reported to be making its appearance. The hop is now rapidly progressing towards the bines in some of the early gardens having nearly topped the poles.

THE RESTORATION OF WORCESTER CATHEDRAL is being proceeded with as rapidly as possible for the purpose of the approaching musical festival; and it is stated that £6000 will have been expended when it is completed.

ENORMOUS LOBSTER.—On Monday evening, the 18th instant, a lobster, two feet six inches in length, and weighing ten pounds, was caught in the Bath harbour by Mr. Alexander, while setn the harbour-boat with a party of visitors on board. The lobster became dead and wounded his head with his snout, before being secured.—*North and South Shields Gazette.*

THREATENING THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—At the West Bromwich Petty Sessions on Saturday last John Wardle, a collier, was again placed in the dock, charged with sending the following threatening letter to the Duchess of Kent:—

> To the Right Honourable Sir George Gray I wish you would be so kind as to weight to the Duches of Kent and ask her if she will be so kind as send me five hundred Pound and I will trust to her honour to me to be just I do not wish to be in a hurry as late as to-day as I am by the 21 or it will be too late I remain your humble servent till death.
>
> JOHN WARDLE, Hanger-lane

Colonel Bagot, chief constable of Staffordshire, stated that the prisoner had previously addressed an letter to her Majesty. Caleb Haycock, bag from the Home Office, stated that he had seen other letters in the Home Office in the same handwriting, and in the name of the prisoner. The magistrates ordered the prisoner to be bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, he entering into a recognizance of £20, and finding co-sureties for the same sum from two substantial householders.

THE TYNDRUM COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The inquest on the 189 sufferers by this explosion was brought to a close on Friday, the 22nd inst., when, after an elaborate summing up by the Coroner of the eleven days' evidence, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that Abraham Turner, the leader, and the next two survivors to the fire, the effects consequent upon an explosion of carbureted hydrogen gas; that in the immediate cause of such explosion there is not any conclusive or sufficient evidence to show with the jury do not think any charge of criminal negligence, they, however, express their opinion that the discipline and the non-observance of the rules allowed by the manager and his deputies." Every exertion being made for the recovery of the remaining bodies, and for the restoration of the mine. From the evidence of the engineers employed to explore the pit it appears that the set of naked lights instead of safety lamps was the proximate cause of this explosion, as also of the other two frightful explosions which occurred in the immediate neighbourhood before, at the Darn Main and Oaks collieries, some few years ago. It is estimated that the explosion will entail an expense of from £12,000 to £16,000 on the proprietors, apart from the loss of interest on capital.

DEATH FROM SUCKING LUCIFER MATCHES.—On Monday an inquest was held at Oban, on the body of the body of Joseph Morris, aged two years and a half, who met with his death by sucking the composition from lucifer matches.

## THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27, 1857.

| Day. | Barometer at 32° in inches, and tenths, corrected and reduced. | Highest Temperature. | Lowest Temperature. | Adopted Mean Temperature. | Dew Point at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind. | Amount of Cloud (0-10). | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | | | |
| May 21 | 29·687 | 65·1 | 48·2 | 56·9 | 50·8 | 52·5 | .. | .. | SW. | 10 | 0·068 |
| ,, 22 | 29·886 | 59·9 | 46·9 | 51·6 | 48·1 | 49·0 | 53·8 | 51·4 | NW. | 10 | 0·102 |
| ,, 23 | 29·873 | 67·2 | 45·0 | 54·9 | 43·0 | 46·1 | 62·0 | 52·7 | NW. | 8 | 0·000 |
| ,, 24 | 29·480 | 66·1 | 50·9 | 56·0 | 50·1 | 54·1 | 64·5 | 56·2 | SW. | 3 | 0·084 |
| ,, 25 | 29·351 | 69·2 | 45·4 | 58·0 | 51·6 | 57·2 | 67·5 | 57·4 | E.SE. | 10 | 0·286 |
| ,, 26 | 29·597 | 67·6 | 46·6 | 57·4 | 49·8 | 53·7 | 62·8 | 53·6 | S.SE. | 5 | 0·000 |
| ,, 27 | 29·777 | 67·8 | 44·7 | 58·7 | 43·5 | 48·0 | 67·4 | 53·4 | S | 8 | 0·000 |
| Means | 29·660 | 66·1 | 46·5 | 56·3 | 49·2 | 53·2 | 64·4 | 57·7 | | | 0·530 |

The range of temperature during the week was 24·4 degrees.

Lightning was noticed in the S.E. on the night of the 20th and morning of the 21st and again on the night of the 25th. The weather was showery on the days of the 21st and 22nd, and it was raining hard on the morning of the 24th and night of the 26th. The horizon was very misty on the morning of the 21st and on the evening of the 25th. The wind was blowing fresh on the days of the 24th and 26th and night and morning of the 27th.

The sky has been much overcast, and was only clear on the day of the 24th and evening of the 26th

J. BRÉEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | THERMOMETER. | | WIND. | | RAIN in 24 hours from 10 A.M. to 10 A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barometer corrected at 32°. | Temperature of the Air. | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity. | Amount of Cloud. | Minimum at 10 P.M. | Maximum at 1 P.M. | General Direction. | Movement in miles. | |
| | Inches. | ° | ° | | 0–10 | ° | ° | | M. | Inches |
| May 20 | 29·614 | 58·2 | 50·9 | 78 | 8 | 50·7 | 68·9 | SW. S. SW | 141 | 0·49 |
| ,, 21 | 29·737 | 58·4 | 50·7 | 76 | 8 | 51·9 | 61·9 | S. SW. | 231 | 0·03 |
| ,, 22 | 29·848 | 59·2 | 47·2 | 70 | 10 | 49·3 | 54·9 | NE. | 114 | 0·05 |
| ,, 23 | 29·626 | 56·7 | 53·9 | 91 | 10 | 48·6 | 61·8 | E. S | 200 | 0·55 |
| ,, 24 | 29·538 | 61·9 | 48·1 | 71 | 4 | 51·1 | 70·4 | SSW. S. E. | 247 | 0·02 |
| ,, 25 | 29·451 | 59·2 | 54·4 | 86 | 8 | 47·8 | 68·9 | S. | 261 | 0·01 |
| ,, 26 | 29·613 | 56·0 | 49·4 | 77 | 8 | 44·3 | 54·0 | S. | 406 | 0·01 |

ERRATA.—April 29, Dew Point. For 37·4 read 33·5. Relative Humidity. For 89 read 78.
May 18, Dew Point. For 49·4 read 43·3. Relative Humidity. For 77 read 58.

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the tables of Mr Glaisher. He Dew point and Relative Humidity are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr Apjohn's formula and Dalton's tables of the Elastic Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE dealings in Home Stocks for money this week have not been to any excessive but, as they have gradually increased, the market has assumed more firmness, and a slight improvement has been made in the quotations. The Government broker has invested £30 000 daily in Exchequer Bills, at the value of those securities has continued firm.

Advices from Paris state that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France has increased nearly £600,000 since the last returns were published; and we are likewise informed that some large parcels of gold have been lately forwarded to the United States in payment for corn. French account; nevertheless, we continue to draw large supplies of silver both from France and Germany in exchange for gold

The returns of the Board of Trade for the past month exhibit favourable results, even though the increase of the shipments is not equal to March when compared with last year. The following figures show the value of the exports during the first four months of the present and two previous years —

| | 1857. | 1856. | 1855. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Enumerated articles .. .. | 21,779,475 | 21,340,016 | 19,660,3 |
| Unenumerated articles .. .. | 7,127,134 | 7,721,151 | 7,221,6 |
| | 28,906,491 | 34,324,029 | 26,813,37 |

About £138,000 in silver has reached us from the Continent this week From Russia, £50,000; from Constantinople, £70,000; and from New York, £37 000—have come to hand in gold.

The Bank of England has purchased £150,000 bar gold for the Continent, and £190,000 has been shipped to South America, the Cape, &c. We have no relaxation to notice in the rates of discount; it being almost impossible to obtain accommodation at a lower rate than under the Bank minimum; and the demand for money, though not excessive, has been tolerably active. The advices just at hand from India and China show no important change in the commercial position, and it is supposed that the next packet will carry out £600,000 in silver.

The English Stock Market on Monday was rather inactive; but the fluctuations in the quotations were trifling. Consols for money left off at 92¾ ⅞; Consols for Money, 93⅛ ⅜; Ditto for Account, 93¼ ⅜. New Three per Cents. left off 92¾. Bank Stock was 213½. India Stock, 252. India Bonds were 69 pm. Exchequer Bills, 3s to 1s pm. Long Annuities, Bonds, 9 and 8. On Tuesday the dealings were limited, as follows: Bank Stock, 213½ to 212. Three per Cents Reduced 92¾ ⅞. Three per Cent Consols, 93⅛ ⅜; New Three per Cents, 93¼ ⅜; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 77¼; Long Annuities, 1885, 18 1-16; India Stock, 220 to 222; India Bonds, 4s. dis.; Consols for Account, 93⅛ ⅜; Exchequer Bills at par to 1s pm. Bank Stock was 212 to 213. Three per Cents Reduced were 92⅞ ⅜; Three per Cent Consols, 93⅛ ⅜; Consols for Account, 93⅛ ⅜; New Three per Cents, 92¾ to 93; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 77¼; Long Annuities, 18 1-16; India Stock, 220 to 222; India Bonds, 4s to par. Exchequer Bills 3s to 2s pm. Ditto Advertised, 1s to 2s pm. On Thursday the Consol Market was steady, yet towards the close of business prices were rather drooping, notwithstanding that the Directors of the Bank of England made no change in the value of money. The Three per Cents for Transfer, were 93¼ ⅜; for Account 93⅛ to 93⅜; the New Three were 92¾ ⅞, and the Reduced, 92⅞ to 93⅛. Bank Stock, 213½; India Stock, 221½; March Exchequer Bills, 48 to 49 pm.; Advertised ditto, 3s to 4s pm.

Generally speaking the Foreign Houses have ruled steady, and the quotations have been well supported. The transactions for money, however, have been only moderate. Brazilian Five per Cents, 103; Chilian Six per Cents, 112; Mexican Three per Cents, 22½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 76½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 46; Russian Five per Cents, 105; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 91; Spanish New Three per Cents, 41¼ to 42; Spanish New Deferred, 25¾; Turkish Six per Cents, 84⅞; Turkish Four per Cents, 101¼; French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91 fr.; French Three per Cents, 69 fr. 25 c.; Belgian, Four-and-Half per Cents, 97; Ditto, Two-and-a-Half-per Cents, 57½; Dutch Four per Cents, 97⅞. Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 35¾.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been in good demand. Australasia have realised 87½; Bank of Egypt, 16⅞; City, 62; London and County, 29¾; London and Westminster, 44; National Bank, 35¾; Oriental 40½; Ottoman, 14¾. Provincial of Ireland, 30; South Australian, 29; Western of London, 24¾.

In Miscellaneous Securities very little has been passing. London Docks have marked, 103; Australian Agricultural, 19⅛; Copper Mines of England, 33; Ditto, Seven-and-a-Half per Cent, 25¾; Crystal Palace, 2; London Gaslight, 87; Mexican and South American, 2⅜; National Discount Company, 3⅜; Netherlands Land, 1⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 70, South Australian Land, 35; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 5¾; Regent's Canal, 18¾; Leeds and Liverpool, 430; Berlin Waterworks, 4¾; East London, 106; Kent Coal, 8¾; Grand Junction, 73; Ditto, New, 72; Tanbull, 95, West Middlesex, 9; Hungerford Bridge, 1¾.

A fair average business has been passing in most railway securities, and prices generally have been well supported. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Caledonian, 74¾; Great Northern, A Stock, 89¾; Ditto, B Stock 12¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 105¾; Great Western, 64¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106¾; Ditto, *Ex* Shares, 3; London and Blackwall, 6¾; London and North-Western, 104¾; Ditto, Eighths, 3¾; London and South-Western, 86¾; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 43¾; Midland, 68¾; Ditto Birmingham and Derby, 74¾; North British, 62¾; North Eastern (Berwick, 87¾; Ditto, Extension, 25¾; Ditto, Leeds, 41¾; Ditto, York, 86¾; Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton, 21; South-Eastern, 74¾; West End of London and Crystal Palace, 2⅜.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 94; Newmarket (Bury Extension), par

PREFERENCE SHARES. Eastern Counties Extension, No 1, 1 pm; Great Northern Five per Cent, 106; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton—Second Guarantee, 97.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS. East Indian, E Shares Extension, 6¼; Grand Trunk of Canada, 64; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 91¼; Great Indian Peninsular, 21¾; Great Western of Canada, 23½; Ditto, New, 10; Punjaub, ¾ prem.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6⅜; Eastern of France, 29⅜; Great Central of France, 6⅜; Namur and Liège, 8⅜; Northern of France, 38¼; Paris and Lyons, 58¾; Pacific and San Francisco, 6⅜; Sambre and Meuse, 8⅜

Mining Shares have been dull, and next to nominal in price.

*Friday Afternoon.*

Only a moderate business is doing in national stocks to-day; in prices, however, very little change has taken place. The Three per Cents for Money left off at 93⅛ ⅜; for the Account, 93⅝ ¼. The Reduced have marked 92⅞ ⅜; and the New Three per Cents, 92¾ ⅞. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares are steady.

## *THE MARKETS.*

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—Constance and by land carriage the arrivals of English wheat this week have been very moderate, and the show of samples here to-day was limited; still though the demand was not to say active, a fair amount of business was passing both in red and white qualities, at late Monday's quotations. We were fairly supplied with foreign wheat, which sold to a fair extent, at mid prices. Floating cargoes of grain were very firm. We had a good demand for barley at extreme rates. The supply of malt was rather heavy; nevertheless, the trade ruled steady, and we made no alteration in the currency. Beans, peas and flour were in request, at previous rates.

*Arrivals this Week.*—English wheat 2140 barley, 1; malt 4240 oats 140 flour, 1120 Irish oats, 1000. Foreign—wheat, 4490; barley, 7200; oats, 1200; flour 4270 sacks.

*English.*—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s. to 50s. ditto, white, 48s. to 52s. Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 46s. to 50s. ditto, white, 48s. to 52s. Rye, 30s. to 32s. Barley, 32s. to 34s. Malting ditto, 36s. to 40s. Grinding ditto, 28s. to 32s. Malt, pale, 60s. to 68s. Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 72s. Peas, boilers, 36s. to 38s. Lincolnshire feed oats, 24s. to 26s., potato ditto, 28s. to 30s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 24s. to 25s.; ditto, white, 26s. to 28s.; sack beans, 33s. to 42s., grey peas, 36s. to 42s.; maple, 40s. to 44s., white, 42s. to 44s.; pigeon ditto, 44s. to 46s.; boilers, 48s. to 54s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s. to 52s.; Suffolk, 38s. to 39s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s. to 42s. per 280 lbs. American flour, 35s. to 37s. per barrel.

*Seeds.*—The transactions generally are but moderate. In prices we have no change to notice.

Linseed, English crushing, 60s. to 71s.; Mediterranean, 56s. to 70s.; bumpseed, 40s to 42s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 24s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 5s. to 7s.; ditto, white, 12s. to 16s.; tares, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel. English rapeseed, 80s. to 88s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; foreign, £9 0s. to £10 0s.; rape cakes, £5 to £5 5s. per ton. Canary, 72s. to 80s. per quarter. Hempseed, 36s. to 38s. Carraway seed, 20s. per cwt. Turnip seed, 4s. to 5s. per pound. Trefoil in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d., of homegrown 6d. to 7½d. per 4lb. loaf.

*Potatoes.*—Average prices. Wheat, 47s. 9d.; barley, 42s. 8d.; oats, 24s. 11d.; rye, 36s. 7d.; beans, 43s. 9d.; peas, 42s. 3d.

*Provisions.*—Mark Lane.—Wheat 55s. 3d.; barley, 43s. 6d.; oats, 25s. 9d.; rye, 38s. 5d.; beans, 45s. 6d.; peas, 43s. 3d.

*Beef.*—Nearly all kinds in fair request at last week's quotations. Country sound ought, 1s. 6d. per lb. The markets are tolerably well supplied.

*Mutton.*—Our markets are ruled heavy this week at a decline in value of from 2d to 4d per 8lb. The supply of sheep is moderate, but that of lambs is large. Prime Southdowns, 5s. per cwt.

*Veal.*—Prime calves are in good request at full prices. Other kinds are dull. Prime quarter, 5s. to 5s. 4d. per lb.

*Pork.*—Nearly all kinds in fair request at last week's quotations. Country sound cuts, 1s. 6d. per lb. The markets are tolerably well supplied.

*Bacon.*—Our markets are ruled heavy this week at a decline in value of from 2d to 4d per cwt. The supply is large. Prime Wiltshire, 60s. per cwt. Foreign is in fair demand.

*Lard.*—Prime, 1s. per lb. The demand is dull, and the supply is large.

*Butter.*—Best Dorset, 1s. per lb. Fine Devon and Suffolk, 1s. per lb. Inferior qualities are in good demand, at 1s. per lb. Choice Carlow, 1s. per lb. Fine Cork, 1s. per lb. Fine Limerick, 1s. per lb. Fine Waterford, 1s. per lb. Fine Kerry, 1s. per lb. Fine Sligo, 1s. per lb. Fine Galway, 1s. per lb. Fine Clonmel, 1s. per lb. Fine Tipperary, 1s. per lb. Fine Fresh, 1s. per lb. Fine Belfast, 1s. per lb. Fine Newry, 1s. per lb. Fine Dublin, 1s. per lb. Fine Cashel

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—MONDAY (first time) and during the Week, a new Drama, THE HUSBAND OF AN HOUR, by Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Miss Reynolds, &c. After which, ATALANTA, or, the Three Golden Apples, with the new Farce of MY SON DIANA. For now arrangement of prices see bills of the day

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY, and during the Week will be presented a shakspeare a Tragedy of KING RICHARD III. King Richard, Mr. Charles Kean; Queen Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by AN HOUR IN MAN & HOURS IS THE CASTLE. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN'S ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, June 22nd.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday, [illegible] Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, [illegible] Farce. Doors to commence at [illegible] Boxes to be secured at the Box-office, which is open daily from [illegible] of Mr. Gye.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—On WHIT-MONDAY, June 1st, 1857, and during the Week, Verdi's grand Opera, IL TROVATORE, or the Gipsy's Vengeance with Equestrian Illustrations.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Rebecca Isaacs, | Mr. Appleyard (whose |
| Miss Somers and | Mr. Buckstone Boxer, |
| Miss Lucy Rockett. | Mr. Francis Kilby, and |
| | Mr. Borrodell. |

Conductor, Herr Meyer Lutz.
Concluding with wondrous Scenes in the Arena.

MR. W. H. RUSSELL'S PERSONAL NARRATIVE.—Afternoon Series.—Part III. Mr. W. H. RUSSELL'S PERSONAL NARRATIVE of the GREAT INDIAN WAR, will describe in PERSON at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, on MONDAY, June 1st, at 3 and 8 o'clock, the EVENTFUL OCCURRENCES of the GREAT MUTINY. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 7s. 6d.; Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Stalls, 21s.; Private Boxes, to hold 4, 6, 8, and 10 persons, 2l. 2s., 3l. 3s., 4l. 4s., and 5l. 5s.; Stalls for the Series, 1l. 1s.; Reserved Stalls for the Series, 2l. 2s.; Private Boxes for the Series, 3l. 3s., 4l. 4s., and 5l. 5s.; Stalls for the Series, 1l. 1s.; Reserved Stalls for the Series, 2l. 2s.; Private Boxes for the Series, 3l. 3s., 4l. 4s., and 5l. 5s. To commence at Three o'Clock precisely. Doors open at Two. Stalls, 7s. Morning Performances every Saturday, at Three o'Clock precisely. Stalls, 5s. Box-office open daily from Ten to Five. Exhibition of Mr. Russell's Sketches and Diaries, and Original Drawings by Mr. Simpson, R.A., Mr. Carbould, and Mr. Read, in the Lecture-room. Admission, 1s. Stalls and Tickets may be secured at the Box-office, at the Hanover-square Rooms, and at the principal Music-sellers.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC and PARIS.—On the RHINE and PARIS NOVELTIES every evening except Saturday at Eight o'clock, at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall. Doors open half an hour before the commencement. Admission to the Gallery, 1s. Stalls, 3s. Morning Performances every Saturday at Three o'clock. Stalls, 2s. Private Boxes, to hold 4 persons, 1l. 1s.; to hold 6 persons, 1l. 11s. 6d.; to hold 8 persons, 2l. 2s. Stalls for the Series, 10s. 6d. Private Boxes for the Series, 1l. 1s., 1l. 11s. 6d., and 2l. 2s. Stalls and Boxes may be secured without any extra charge. The Morning Performances are the same as the Evening Performances, with the exception of the Panorama. The Morning Performances will take place every Tuesday and Saturday at Three o'clock.

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LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE TRADESMEN'S AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, NORTH SHIELDS.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Tradesmen's and Mechanics' Institution, Howard-street, North Shields was performed by W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Tynemouth, on Tuesday evening (last week), shortly after six o'clock. The hour fixed was three o'clock in the afternoon; but, in consequence of the hon. member having lost the mail train from London on Monday evening, it was postponed until his arrival by the express train at six o'clock.

Tea was served to about 600 persons, previous to the foundation-stone being laid, in the Albion Assembly-rooms. Meanwhile Mr. Lindsay arrived at the railway station, where he was met by some gentlemen connected with the institution and a band of music, and accompanied to the Townhall. Shortly afterwards he was joined by the Committee of the Institution, the Mayor and Corporation of Tynemouth, the Mayor and Corporation of South Shields, and the Mayor of Newcastle. They then proceeded in procession to the site of the intended edifice. The procession was headed by a band of music, followed by the Mayors of Tynemouth, South Shields, and Newcastle; W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P.; Ralph Ward Jackson, Esq.; Corporations of Tynemouth and South Shields, members of the Committee, and many of the principal inhabitants of the town. The site of the new institution was decorated with numerous flags. A large crowd of spectators were assembled on the ground and in its vicinity.

As soon as the procession had reached its destination, the various persons composing it formed in a circle round the foundation-stone, and, a prayer having been said by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, senior Curate of Christ Church, Mr. T. Fenwick (borough surveyor) placed a brass box, containing the following record, engrossed upon vellum, together with copies of the *North and South Shields Gazette*, and *Daily Telegraphic Edition*, and *Shields Advertiser*, and a number of coins of the reign of her present Majesty, in a cavity of the stone:—

TYNEMOUTH TRADESMEN'S AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The foundation-stone of this institution was laid this day (Tuesday), the 19th day of May, A.D 1857, and in the twentieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady the Queen by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, by William Schaw Lindsay, Esq., representative in Parliament for the borough of Tynemouth. Architect, Mr. John Johnstone. Builders, Messrs. Scott and Reed.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE TRADESMEN'S AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, AT NORTH SHIELDS.

This institution, founded in the year 1833, has hitherto afforded another example of the manner in which these institutions are neglected by the class for whom they were originally intended. Its members have consisted almost entirely of tradesmen and the young men connected with the shops and offices in the town; their numbers have rarely exceeded 150 or 180, and it has never attained to a higher dignity than that of a book-room. About four or five years ago several of the members determined to arouse it from this state of apathy, obtain for it a suitable and convenient building, and to attract to it, if possible, the support of the mechanics. The foundation-stone of the new building laid this day by one of its most liberal patrons is a proof that hitherto their exertions have been successful. The cost of the ground was £350, and the building is, with internal fittings, to cost about £1750. After paying for the ground there is £1250 in the bank to the credit of the institution, and the committee are very sanguine that by the time the building is completed the whole of the money will be raised. In the meantime, the institution has been brought into public notice; the members have steadily increased, and now number 260; and there are upwards of 4000 volumes of books in the library.

Then follow the names of the patrons and officers of the institution.

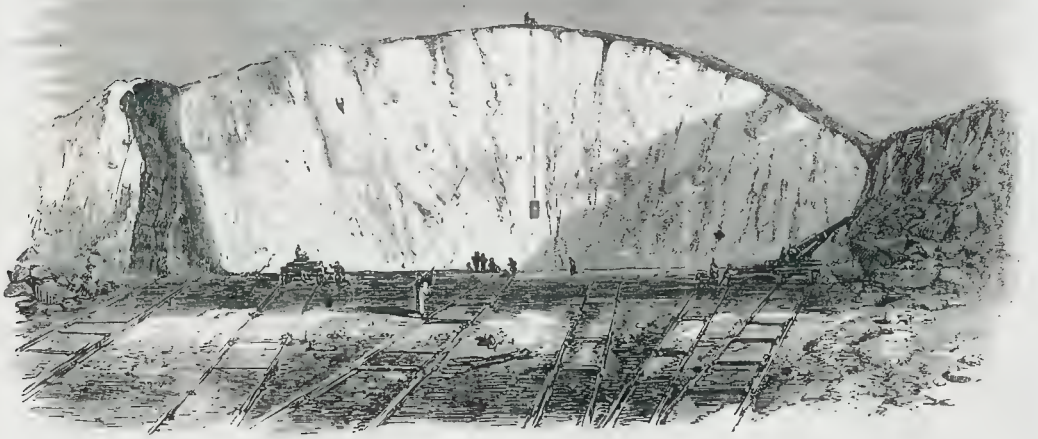
Placed over the cavity of the stone was a brass inscription-plate.

Mr. Tinley, President of the Institution, then presented to Mr. Lindsay, for his acceptance, a beautiful silver trowel, and requested him to lay the stone.

Mr. Lindsay thanked Mr. Tinley on behalf of the members of the institution most warmly, and said if he had done anything to forward the erection of that noble institution he had done no more than what he conceived to be his duty towards that class from which he himself had sprung, and he trusted that they would so avail themselves of the benefits such an institution was capable of conferring as to be able to rise as he had done (Applause).

The foundation-stone was then lifted upon the bed of mortar which had been prepared for it, and, Mr. Lindsay having performed the usual ceremonies, he declared, amid applause, that the stone was laid.

Mr. Lindsay afterwards mounted the stone, and proceeded shortly to address the assemblage. A short time ago he said he had the pleasure and high honour of visiting the borough to lay the foundation stone of a tabernacle to the mighty God of Jacob. He had now come among them to lay the foundation-stone of a temple of the people (Applause). It was indeed a great honour which they had conferred upon him by inviting him to lay the foundation-stone of that building. It was [illegible] pleasure and satisfaction [illegible] him to be present with them on such an occasion. He trusted that that building, the foundation-stone of which they had laid that day, might come out many who would equal even those who had gone before, the Lord Eldons and Stephensons—men great in their day and generation, and that they would emulate them in their habits of industry, which alone made men great and happy, and nations prosperous and peaceful (Applause). Much credit was due to those gentlemen who during the last twenty years had been unwearied in their exertions in raising the funds necessary for the erection of that building (Hear, hear). It was [illegible] some twenty years ago since some few indefatigable men joined together and said, "We must see if we cannot have an institution wherein the rising generation may learn instruction, and have their minds improved." Much credit was indeed due to them. By their exertions sufficient funds had been raised to complete that building



THE HOLYHEAD HARBOUR WORKS: PREPARATIONS FOR THE GRAND BLASTING OPERATION, MAY 21, 1857 (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

the foundation-stone of which they had that day laid. His earnest prayer was that the institution would go on and prosper, and that from amongst its members might arise those who would do honour to the native town, and to the land which gave them birth (Applause).

This part of the proceedings then terminated, and the company returned to the Albion Assembly-rooms.

The new building for the above institution will be erected at the south-west corner of the intersection of Howard-street and Saville-street. On the ground-floor it is designed to have a news-room and conversation-room, placed one on each side of the principal entrance, and a large room with committee-room adjoining. A spacious stone staircase will lead to the first floor, on which the library will be placed, which will be 70 feet in length by 30 feet in width, and 22 feet high to the springing of the lead glass roof. There will also be a class-room and committee-room on this floor. Above these two rooms will be three rooms for the librarian's residence. The building, which has been designed by Mr. John Johnstone, of Newcastle, will be of brick, with dressed stone facings. The elevation, which has been much admired, is of an Italian character, and well adapted to street architecture. The contractors are Messrs. Scott and Reed, of Newcastle. The amount of the contract for completing the building is £1900. The site of ground has cost about £200. It may be expected that £500 more than the sum above stated will be required for furnishing and rendering the institution worthy of the name.

During the laying of the foundation-stone Messrs. W. and D. Downey, artists, South Shields, took several photographic views illustrative of the ceremony, from one of which the accompanying View has been engraved.

The event was celebrated by a soirée at the Albion Assembly-rooms, at which Mr. Tinley presided; and very interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. Lamb, Mr. J. Mc. Mr. R. W. Jackson, and other gentlemen, and during the evening several liberal contributions were made to the building fund of the institution.

## THE MONSTER BLAST AT HOLYHEAD.

THIS great operation at the works of the Holyhead Harbour of Refuge took place on the 21st inst., and was attended with complete success. For the accompanying details of the works and the explosion we are indebted to a Correspondent.

The Holyhead Harbour is designed as a harbour of refuge for the shelter and safety of the immense number of ships frequenting the various ports on the west coast; and it is also intended to become the station for the arrival and departure of the American mail steamers, whereby a great saving of time will take place, as the mails will be in London before they could have well reached Liverpool; and there will be a saving of about twenty-four hours in the mails from America to Dublin and other parts of Ireland.

The original designs for these extensive and important works were first conceived and prepared by that late lamented and gifted engineer, J. M. Rendel (the late C.E. F.R.S., since whose recent decease Mr. Hawkshaw has been appointed to superintend their execution, and the works have now been in process of construction upwards of seven years, during which time Messrs. Rigby, of Westminster, have most energetically carried on the works, and large numbers of the American mail steamers, whereby a great saving of time will take place, as the mails will be in London before they could have well reached Liverpool; and there will be a saving of about twenty-four hours in the mails from America to Dublin and other parts of Ireland.

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The difficulties which they have had to surmount are by no means of an ordinary kind; for the timber staging, which has first to be run out several hundred feet in a depth of from 18 to 30 feet of water, and, when once completed, is frequently carried away by storms, arise in the broad Atlantic, the waves of the accumulated force strikes the coast with terrible violence, and is fearfully destructive in its effects upon the temporary works. Upon one occasion 780 feet of staging was carried away bodily. And, when a north-west gale prevails, the blocks of stone weighing nearly twenty tons are pitched about, and when dashed against the wooden staging the damages are most extensive.

The works principally consist of an immense breakwater or pier, running out from the land, which, up to the present time, has been carried out to a length of nearly 7000 feet, and it will, probably, be extended further. The size of this breakwater is 400 feet at the base, and will be 150 feet wide on the top. The inner slopes are 1 foot base to 1 perpendicular, or an angle of 45 deg.; and the outer slopes towards the sea are between 7 feet and 8 feet base to 1 foot perpendicular; and the top of the pier will be carried up 28 feet above high-water mark.

Along the centre of the breakwater a rough wall is being built with immense blocks of stone varying from three tons to twenty tons; these blocks are lifted into their position by portable steam-cranes, of which there are a great number on the works; and large quantities of hydraulic mortar is used, composed of Aberthaw lime and Pozzolano. This central wall forms a kind of backbone or centre of resistance, without which the breakwater would be liable to be broken through. The total quantity of stone which in the breakwater will not be far short of 120 million cubic feet, or nearly ten million tons, at twelve cubic feet per ton. The surrounding rugged hills, which make Holyhead so picturesque and wild in appearance, are admirably situate for supplying such an immense quantity of stone. The quarries may safely be said to be quite inexhaustible, as the mountains rise all around to several hundred feet in height. The rock is a quartzose of varying character, occasionally chloritic, and from its hard texture and extreme massiveness it is well suited for such rough work, and will be everlastingly durable, though it is not adapted for finished masonary; but there is abundance of very fine hard-grained limestone, which is readily obtainable on the island, and with which some of the inner walls have been already built, and the breakwater will be coped. The quantity of stone which has been moved and deposited during the last six years is nearly seven million tons. The *modus operandi* of obtaining such a vast quantity of stone is by means of blasting. These operations and the other works are carried on by Mr. Charles Rigby, who individually directs the whole, with the efficient assistance of Mr. Reithemier, the eminent engineer who acts on behalf of Messrs. Rigby. During the past four years not less than 600 shafts and headings have been sunk and driven, and the charges of powder have varied from 1000 lb. to 18,000 lb. per charge. Eighty thousand tons of stone have been obtained, sometimes, by blasting in the day's work, and in the fine weather upwards of 25,000 tons of stone have been deposited in the sea weekly; yet not a single failure has taken place, nor an accident occurred, during the progress of the works.

In order fully of the recent extensive explosion, which is the largest that has been undertaken [illegible] one single operation, it may be stated that the [illegible] is traversed by numerous irregular veins or joints. Having ascertained the existence in a point of the mountain nearly perpendicularly over the face of the [illegible] and the quarry at a distance of about 50 feet back from the [illegible] Messrs. Rigby determined upon making an attempt at this point to displace at one time a mass of the [illegible]

The boring machine by the Messrs. Rigby was employed for a period of [illegible] months in the completion [illegible] first place, a drift was driven [illegible] level back to a distance of 40 feet; and at the end of this a shaft, 15 feet deep, was sunk, the bottom of which was a few feet below the ground on the quarry side. Along with the face of the quarry galleries were driven right and left from the bottom of the shaft to a distance of 60 feet on each side; and finally, at the end of [illegible] and at the immediate points [illegible] chambers were driven [illegible] the shaft. These chambers were [illegible] and the [illegible] were carefully filled with powder, and the two intermediate ones 4000 lb. each—in all, 18,000 lb. of gunpowder.

Another drift was also made in the face of the rock, making a fifth chamber, and which was about 100 feet to the left of the other chambers, and, though not connected with them, was nevertheless intended to be exploded, and to act simultaneously with the other mines, which was done. This chamber had 8000 lb. of gunpowder, making an aggregate of 21,000 lb., or nine tons—an amount of explosive material that has very rarely been exploded at any one time previously, and the power of which can be but very imperfectly imagined.

As soon as the powder had all been placed and deposited, and the copper wires fixed in the respective mines, the various chambers and galleries were carefully packed with clay and stones well rammed down to the very mouth of the headings. The length of the fuse intended to be acted upon was about 250 feet, and the height of the projection 120 feet: whilst the grip of the explosion was estimated at [illegible] from the face of the quarry, at which distance the joint in the mountain occurred, and was visible. The explosive power of the gunpowder used is tested from time to time, and its effects on the rock varies with its [illegible] but it averages from five to six tons of rock displaced per pound of powder, the highest power being obtained when the rock is favourably stratified. The entire force of the powder used on the recent occasion had been calculated to displace 130,000 tons of material—an amount which, if it had to be removed by manual labour, would require an incredible number of workmen. The test for the strength of the powder used is seven degrees on the Government segment approbator, but the practical mode adopted for testing the powder on the works is by charging an 8-inch mortar with 12 oz. of powder and a 68-lb shot, which is fired at an elevation of 45 degrees, and should send the shot 500 feet. This is called the mortar approbator.

The galvanic arrangements for discharging the mines was by means of a 40-called Grove's wet battery, each cell being charged with one pint of nitric and two pints of diluted sulphuric acid, the quantity of water being 7 to 1 of acid. Owing to the damp state of the weather the proportion of acid was slightly increased. The position of the battery was on the hill above the quarry, at a distance of 200 feet from the face of the scar, or cliff. The length of each wire was 450 feet, measured from the battery up to the chambers in the mines. There was, consequently, 4500 feet of copper wire used, which is only partly new, and the dimensions of which is considerable. The cost of the battery alone is only £9.

On approaching the works the scene of activity was very striking, and highly interesting both to practical and scientific men, and to general visitors. Numerous gangs of workmen, filled with masses of stone, were seen running on self-acting inclines towards the breakwater or returning empty to the quarries for a fresh load, and passing backward by small light locomotives, not more than fifteen tons in weight, but dragging incredible loads compared with their small dimensions. The gauge of the various lines is seven feet—being the width best adapted for tipping the stone through the bottom of the waggons.

There are also a great number of moveable cranes in use upon all parts of the works, and excellent arrangements for preparing the piles; and last, not least, houses for the temporary wants of the workmen, and soup kitchens to minister to their creature comforts—the number of workmen being generally upwards of 1000.

The varied works in progress strike the visitor with astonishment; the tremendous gash made in the mountain side gives a very impressive idea of the amount of work done, and the gigantic appliance that must have been brought into operation to effect this work. The continued explosion of small mines every few minutes resembles the discharging of heavy artillery, which, with the crash of falling masses, must be rather alarming to elderly ladies and people of weak nerves.

When the whole of the works are finally completed, including some similar ones on the other side of the bay, they will form an immense and spacious harbour of 800 acres in area, and in which shelter will be available for some thousands of vessels, from the largest steamer, including the *Great Eastern*, to the small fishing-smack, and it will also be a protection to the whole of the Holyhead roadstead, which spreads out for many square miles.

The wet weather of the day previous to the explosion doubtless prevented many persons being present at this extraordinary operation. Though the London and North Western and other railroad companies allowed every facility at reduced fares, a great number of gentlemen arrived in Holyhead over night, so that the excellent and extensive accommodations of the Royal Hotel were quite taken up. The morning trains also brought in a great number of visitors, the day having broken fine, though a little rain fell towards the middle of it; before twelve o'clock a great concourse of people had collected upon the works, a large number being civil and military engineers, contractors, and other scientific and practical gentlemen; and, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, there was also a very large number of ladies present. Amongst the visitors were Sir Charles Fox, Messrs. H. L. Gisborne, Rvde (from the Carragh Camp), Mr. Hawkshaw (the chief engineer to the works), Mr. Dobson and Mrs Dobson, Alderman Ross, Archdeacon Jones and ladies, Chancellor Trevor and a party of ladies, Captain Skinner and Mrs. Skinner, and a party of ladies; Mr. Antrobus, Mr. Rawlins, Mr. Macneil, Captain Shaw, R.E., with a party of Lieutenants and Students from Woolwich, the latter having spent a few days there. Messrs. J. and C. Rigby were also present to superintend the arrangements, and to make the necessary preparations for the safety and accommodation of their numerous visitors.

Mr. Charles Rigby and Mr. Reithemier having gone carefully round to inspect for the last time the battery and other arrangements, and having seen that all was right, the signal was given, and the two twelve o'clock bell was rung for warning off the workmen, it being their dinner-hour; the remaining half hour was spent in passing round signals to caution the visitors, who were crowding about the works, to betake themselves to a safe distance. At twenty minutes to twelve seen collected around in the neighbouring heights, the height immediately opposite the face to be exploded being favoured with the greatest number, for there the best view was obtainable, and it was at the safe distance of about a mile and a half. At length the bell had become finer, and the flying of a large number of signal and other flags, with the numerous crowd, gave the works quite a gay and lively appearance. A conspicuous white flag had been soon hoisted for several days at the quarry, which shortly disappeared, and several small red ones were hoisted at various points as preconcerted signals, and at half-past twelve o'clock, exactly, a large red flag was hoisted with the word "Fire," when a signal gun was discharged, and then ensued a moment of great anxious and curious spectators there was a moment of breathless suspense. It was but for a moment, for in the next there was seen the heaving forth of the vast powerful mass of the earth beneath had suddenly sunk from under it, and then a huge avalanche of rock and stone was heard falling with a terrific crash to the base of the precipice in front, and with no other perceptible sound than what was heard of that terrific wreck of matter. The spectators set up a hearty round of cheers at the termination of the explosion, and then rushed forward to the spot to see the effects. Close to the battery the shock felt was like that of an earthquake; the framework of the wooden hut built for the batteries was visibly shaken, and some portions of stone were heard to fall upon the canvas roof of the hut; and those who held the wires were pulled forward a couple of paces, but let them go immediately they felt the wires moving. The whole operation was one of the most complete and gratifying description, unmarred by the smallest mishap or accident whatsoever—not a stone of that enormous mass was moved more than 400 feet from the original face of its bed. On a careful measurement of the work after the explosion it was found to have surpassed the most sanguine expectations, having gone seven feet further back into the hill, and produced about 100,000 tons of material.

A sumptuous banquet was given in the evening by Messrs. Rigby to their numerous friends and employés.

After dinner there were numerous patriotic and loyal toasts, and much good speaking, the entertainments being kept up until the time for the departure of the early train obliged the company to separate.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR R. HAMILTON BY THE RULER OF INDORE.—As a gratifying instance of the harmony subsisting between some of the native Princes of Central India and the East India Company, we gladly avail ourselves of the country of a correspondent in supplying a few particulars of an entertainment given by the Ruler of Indore to Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., Agent of the Governor-General for Central India, previously to his departure from that city. Sir R. Hamilton is a distinguished officer at Bombay for a six months' leave of absence at England.—The Maharajah Tookojee Rao Holkar, Bahadoor, solicitous to express towards the worthy Baronet the high esteem in which for fourteen years he and all around them gave him a magistrate, and [illegible] their best [illegible] on the Royal guardian [illegible] He had [illegible] Sir Robert Hamilton [illegible] Welcome [illegible] in front of the palace, with a large blazing star, flanked on each side by the letter "R." The Prince expressed his obligations to Sir Robert for the services rendered to the country of Indore, including the roads from robbers, improving the thoroughfares, making bridges, and, above all, in spreading the blessings of education. Sir R. Hamilton having suitably acknowledged the honour accorded to him, the toasts were proposed and responded to. On leaving, accompanied by the Sovereign, a sudden effulgence of pyrotechnic art shone out upon Sir Robert in a "God protect you!"

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN A COAL PIT.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, last week, visited Houghton Pit, the property of the Earl of Durham, which he descended, and was conducted through some of the workings by Mr. Forster. The Royal party were conveyed from the bottom of the shaft down the engine plane to the workings in coal tubs, and remained in the pit about an hour and a half. The young Prince, who made frequent and pertinent inquiries of his conductors on different matters, was shown the mode of working the coal &c.

THE *Bonner Zeitung* states very decidedly that the Prince of Wales will spend the months of July and August at Konigswinter, and that the Hotel de l'Europe has been taken for him and his suite, which, together with the servants, numbers twenty-seven persons. The rent to be paid for these two months is said to be 12,000 thalers (£1800). The same journal informs us that the Princess Royal will also pass a month or two on the Rhine, and that the spot chosen for her Royal Highness's temporary residence is Remagen, little way further up the Rhine, above Bonn.

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

### LIST OF PLACES REPRESENTED, AND THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*(Continued from page 504.)*

GREENOCK.—This borough first returned one member in 1832. Its population, which was 23,851 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 36,659; and its registered electors showed an increase from 968 to 1[illegible] It has been represented by the late Mr Robert Wallace, Mr. W. Ewart, Mr. Dunlop, and now M.P. for Cockmannan and Kinross), and by its present member,

MR. ALEXANDER MURRAY DUNLOP, a member of the Scottish Bar, by which he was called in 1[illegible]. He is a Liberal, in favour of Parliamentary reform and extended suffrage, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

HADDINGTON.—This borough district returns one member. Its population, which was 17,755 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 12,594; and its registered electors showed an increase from 839 to 862. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Lauderdale. Among its many noted members may be mentioned the Hon. H. Erskine brother of the Lord Chancellor Erskine and the late Colonel Sir Robert Melville who [illegible] Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Robert Stewart, Mr J. M. Baltour, and by its present member,

SIR HENRY R. FERGUSON-DAVIE, Bart., M.P., son of the late R. Ferguson, Esq. M.P. for Kirkaldy and Haddingtonshire, and married to a niece of the late Sir Hugh Montgomery Davie, Bart. He is a Major-General in the Army on half-pay unattached; assumed the name of Davie, 1836, on the death of his wife's uncle. He is a Liberal, in favour of wide reform, the ballot, and free trade; opposed to the principle of the grant to Maynooth, and to the Maynooth grant.

HADDINGTONSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 36,100 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 38,486; and its registered electors showed an increase from 617 to 716. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Haddington, Wemyss, and Lauderdale. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. Baillie, Mr R. Ferguson, Lord Ruthven, and by its present member,

LORD ELCHO, the eldest son of the Earl of Wemyss; a Deputy Lieutenant for Haddington. Was a Lord of the Treasury under Lord Aberdeen. He formerly sat for East Gloucestershire, and has represented Haddington since 1847. Is a Liberal Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant and to the ballot.

INVERNESS-SHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 94,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 98,304; and its registered electors showed an increase from 846 to 908. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Seafield and Lord Glenelg. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Right Hon. C. Grant (now Lord Glenelg), Mr. A. W. Chisholm, Mr. F. W. Grant, and by its present member,

MR. HENRY J. BAILLIE, a member of the late Viscount Strathallan's family. He is a Deputy Lieutenant for Inverness-shire and London. He is a Liberal, in favour of Free trade and moderate reform. Was a Conservative, but in favour of Free trade and moderate reform. Was Joint Secretary or the Board of Control under Lord Derby in 1852. Has sat for the county since 1840. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

KILMARNOCK.—This borough district first returned one member in 1832 apart from Glasgow, of which constituency it forms a part. Its population, which was [illegible] in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 43,385, and its registered electors showed an increase from 1209 to 1361. It has been represented by Mr. John Dunlop, Dr. (now Sir John Bowring), Mr. A. C. Colquhoun, Mr. A. Johnstone, and by its present member.

THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, a younger son of the Earl of Radnor. Was appointed President of the Poor-law Board in 1[illegible] and was previously Under Secretary for the Home Department, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Chairman of Committees. He is a Liberal, in favour of ballot, and extension of suffrage. Was first elected 1844. Voted against Mr Cobden's resolutions.

KINCARDINESHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 31,400 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to [illegible], and its registered electors showed an increase from [illegible] to [illegible]. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Southesk. Since the Reform Act it has been represented continuously by its present member,

THE RIGHT HON. GENERAL SIR GEORGE BROWN, G.C.B., son of Viscount Arbuthnott, a Deputy Lieutenant for Kincardineshire; a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 38th Foot. He is a strong Conservative, and has sat for the county since 1[illegible]. Opposed to the Maynooth grant. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on the China question.

KIRKCALDY.—This district borough returns one member. Its population, which was 17,093 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to [illegible], and its registered electors showed an increase from [illegible] to [illegible]. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Ferguson family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Col. R. Ferguson, and by his nephew, its present member,

MR ROBERT FERGUSON, of Raith, a son of the late Sir Ronald C. Ferguson, K.C.B., some time M.P. for Nottingham. He was formerly Lieut.-Colonel commanding the 79th Highlanders. He has sat for the district since 1841. He is a Liberal, in favour of extended suffrage, education, and the ballot; voted for Locke King's motion in 1857, and with Ministers on Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. This county returns one member. Its population, which was 40,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 43,121; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1045 to [illegible]. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Selkirk and Galloway. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Right Hon. R. Cutlar Fergusson, Mr. A. Murray, Mr. T. Maitland, and by its present member,

MR JOHN MACKIE, a Deputy Lieutenant for Kirkcudbright. Is a Liberal, in favour of extended education and reform, but opposed to the ballot and the Maynooth grant. First elected for the county 1[illegible], on the promotion of Mr. T. Maitland to the Scotch bench. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

LANARKSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 214,000 in 1832, had risen at the last census to 8[illegible],189; and its registered electors showed an increase from 3768 to 3[illegible]. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Hamilton, Lord Belhaven, and the family of the late Right Hon. J. Maxwell. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. John Maxwell, Mr. A. M. Lockhart, the late Mr. W. Lockhart, Mr. Baillie-Cochrane, and by its present member,

SIR JAMES EDWARD COLEBROOKE, Bart., a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Lanark; was M.P. for Lanarkshire in the Parliament of 1841. Is a Liberal, and advocates "advanced liberal opinions" and extensive reform; in favour of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy. Is now first returned for the county.

LEITH.—This district of burgh returns one member, having been created into a constituency under the Reform Act. Its population, which was [illegible], had risen at the last Census to 41,508, and its registered electors showed an increase from 1[illegible] to 2027. It has always been represented by some law officer of the Crown, by the Right Hon. J. A. Murray, Lord Advocate, the Right Hon. A. Rutherfurd, [illegible] and by its present member,

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES MONCRIEFF, second brother of Sir H. Wellwood Moncrieff, Bart. He was called to the Scotch Bar [illegible] Deputy Lieutenant for Edinburgh; has been Solicitor-General for Scotland, and is now Lord Advocate. He is a Liberal, and in favour of Free-trade and the Maynooth grant. He voted with Ministers on the China question.

LINLITHGOW-SHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 23,300 had risen at the last Census to 30,115, but its registered electors showed a decrease from 730 to 602. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Hopetoun and Rosebery. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Hon. Sir A. Hope, the Hon. James and Charles Hope, Mr. W. Baillie, and by its present member,

MR. GEORGE DUNDAS, a Deputy Lieutenant for Linlithgow, and formerly Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade. Is a Conservative, and a warm supporter of the Establishment [illegible] Has sat for the county since 1[illegible]. Voted for Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

MONTROSE.—This district of burghs first returned one member to Parliament in 1832, being erected into a constituency under the Reform Act. Its population, which was [illegible], had risen at the last Census to [illegible], and its registered voters showed an increase from [illegible] to [illegible]. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Panmure. It has been represented by Mr. Horatio Ross, Mr. P. Chalmers, the late Mr. Joseph Hume, and by its present member,

MR. WILLIAM EDWARD BAXTER, a merchant at Dundee, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Forfarshire. Is in favour of large reform in the army and the state, extended suffrage, the ballot, and unsectarian education; opposed to the principle of religious grants, and to the Maynooth

grant." Opposed Mr. Cobden's resolutions. First returned in 1855, on the death of Mr. Joseph Hume, who had represented the borough since 1842.

ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.—These counties return one member. Their joint population, which was 66,209 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 60,553; and their registered electors showed an increase from 270 to 415. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Zetland. Since the Reform Act the counties have been represented by Messrs. George Traill, T. Balfour, A. Anderson, and by their present member,

MR. FRANCIS DUNDAS, a cousin of Lord Zetland, and grandson of the late Duke of Sutherland. He is a Liberal; but sat for the Shetlands since 1837, with the exception of one Parliament. Votes for extended franchise and the ballot, and is opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted with Ministers on the China question.

PAISLEY.—This borough was first enfranchised to return one member under the Reform Act. Its population, which was 31,460 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 47,920; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1241 to 1843. It has been represented by Sir J. Maxwell, Bart., Sir D. K. Sandford, Mr. A. G. Spiers, and by its present member,

MR. ARCHIBALD HASTIE, an East India agent and merchant in London. Is a Liberal, in favour of Free-trade, the ballot, and for Excise and general Administrative reform, but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Has sat for the borough since 1856. Voted for Locke King's motion in 1857, and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

PEEBLES-SHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 10,660 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 10,738; and its registered electors showed an increase from 90 to 643. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Montgomery family and the Duke of Buccleuch. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir John Hay, Bart., Mr. W. F. Mackenzie, and by its present member,

SIR GRAHAM G. MONTGOMERY, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of Kinrossshire and a Deputy Lieutenant for Peebles, late Lieutenant Mid Lothian Yeomanary Cavalry. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant.

PERTH.—This city first returned one member separately from the St. Andrew's Burghs in 1832. Its population, which was 25,671 at that date had fallen at the last Census to 23,168; but its registered electors showed an increase from 730 to 1034. It has been represented by Mr. L. Oliphant, Mr. D. Greig, the Hon. Fox Maule (now Lord Panmure), and by its present member,

THE HON. ARTHUR F. KINNAIRD, brother to Lord Kinnaird; and a partner in MESSRS. Ransom's Bank, Pall mall. Formerly held a diplomatic appointment. Sat for the borough in 1837, and was re-elected, 1852, on Mr. Fox Maule's accession to the Peerage as Lord Panmure. Is a Liberal, but opposed to the Maynooth grant; in favour of the ballot, and civil and ecclesiastical reform. Voted for Mr. Locke King's motion, 1857, and against Mr Cobden's resolutions.

PERTHSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 142,900 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 132,244; but the registered electors showed an increase from 3138 to 4838. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Atholl, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the Earl of Mansfield. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Earl of Dunmore (now Marquis of Breadalbane), Mr. Fox Maule, (now Lord Panmure), Viscount Stormont (now Earl of Mansfield), Mr. H. Home Drummond, and by its present member,

MR. WILLIAM STIRLING, a Graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and author of "The Cloister Life of Charles V." He is a Conservative, but in favour of Free-trade; is not prepared to withdraw the Maynooth grant, though disapproving of its original settlement. He has sat for the county since 1852. He voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

RENFREWSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 133,400 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 161,091; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1132 to 2460 The chief local influence is in the hands of the Stewart and Mure families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir M. Shaw Stewart, Bart., Mr. G. Houston, Mr. F. M. Stewart, Colonel Mure, author of the "Literature of Ancient Greece"), and by its present member,

SIR MICHAEL R. SHAW STEWART, Bart., a Deputy Lieutenant for the county; for which he was first elected, May, 1852, on the retirement of Colonel W. Mure. Is a Liberal, and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government; but opposed to the Maynooth grant. He supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

ROSS-SHIRE and CROMARTY.—These counties were first united to return one member under the Reform Act, previous to which time Ross had a member of its own, and Cromarty was joined to Nairn. Its population, which was 34,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 52,707; and its registered electors showed an increase from 516 to 832. The chief local influence is in the hands of the families of Mackenzie and Mathoson. It has been represented by Mr. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, Mr. Thomas Mackenzie, and by its present member,

SIR JAMES MATHESON, Bart., a Deputy Lieutenant for London, Ross, and Sutherland. Has been a merchant in London and at Bombay. Was formerly M.P. for Ashburton, and has sat for Ross and Cromarty since 1847. He is a Liberal, but opposed to the Maynooth grant.

ROXBURGHSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 43,709 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 51,842; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1313 to 2035. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Minto. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. George Elliot, Lord John Scott, the Hon. F. Scott, and by its present member,

The Hon. JOHN. E. ELLIOT, a brother of the Earl of Minto. Was formerly in the East India Civil Service, and filled for some time the post of Secretary to the Board of Control. Has sat for the county since 1857, with the exception of one Parliament. Is a Liberal, and a supporter of Lord Palmerston Votes now against the Ballot, but has done formerly support it. Voted for the Maynooth grant and Locke King's motion in 1857, and against Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

ST. ANDREW'S District of Burghs returns one member.—Its population, which was 17,697 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 17,823; and its registered electors showed an increase from 601 to 680 Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. A. Johnston, and by its present member,

MR. EDWARD ELLICE, the eldest son of the member for Coventry. Is an advanced Liberal, but willing to support Lord Palmerston, though he is opposed to the Maynooth grant and all religious endowments. In favour of extended franchise and the ballot; voted for Mr. Locke King's motion, 1857. Sat for Huddersfield for a few months in 1837, and for St. Andrew's since that time. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions

SELKIRKSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 6800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 8806; and its registered electors showed an increase from 220 to 497. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Buccleuch. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs Robert and Alexander Pringle, and by its present member,

MR. ALLAN ELLIOT LOCKHART, a member of the Scottish Bar, a Deputy Lieutenant for Selkirk, Lanark, and Roxburgh. In favour of Free-trade, and national religious education; opposed to Maynooth grant. Has sat for the county since 1846. Supported Mr. Cobden's resolutions.

STIRLING.—This borough district returns one member. Its population, which was 37,766 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 30,305; and its registered electors showed a decline from 1182 to 1097. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Dunmore. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Lord Dalmeny, Mr. J. B Smith (now M.P. for Stockport), and by its present member,

SIR JAMES ANDERSON, a manufacturer at Glasgow, of which city he was twice Provost. Is a Liberal; opposed to Maynooth grant and all religious endowments, and in favour of secular education, general reform in Church and State, ballot, extended suffrage, short Parliaments, and equal electoral districts. Voted against Mr Cobden's motion.

STIRLINGSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 73,600 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 88,043, and its registered electors showed an increase from 1707 to 2431. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Montrose, Lord Abercromby, and the Forbes family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. C. E. Fleming, the late Mr. W. Forbes, Mr. G. R. Abercromby, Lord Abercromby, and by its present member,

MR. PETER BLACKBURN, a magistrate for the county, and formerly Lieutenant 2nd Life Guards. He is a Conservative, but prepared to give Lord Palmerston's Ministry a fair trial; opposed to the endowment of Maynooth and to the Ballot. First elected in 1855. He previously unsuccessfully contested Edinburgh and Glasgow.

SUTHERLANDSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 25,800 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 25,731; and its registered electors showed an increase from 164 to 297. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Sutherland. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the Right Hon. W. Dundas and the late Earl of Eldesmere (as Lord F. Leveson-Gower). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. R. Macleay, the Hon. W. Howard, Sir David Dundas, and by its present member,

THE MARQUIS of STAFFORD, the eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland. He is Lord Lieutenant of Cromarty, and Vice Lieutenant of Sutherlandshire. He is a Liberal, but opposed to the ballot and Maysooth grant. Supported Ministers on the China question.

WICK.—This burgh district returns one member. Its population, which was 21,522 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 18,199; mainly by evictions of the tenantry on the Sutherland estates; but its registered electors showed a small increase from 61 to 699. The local influence is entirely in the hands of the Duke of Sutherland. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. J. Loch, (author of the Sutherland estates), Mr. S Laing and by its present member

LORD JOHN HAY, a younger son of the Marquis of Tweeddale and brother of Lord Gifford, M.P. for Totnes. Is a Captain, R.N., and a Knight of the Legion of Honour. Served in the Baltic 1854-55 In favour of Liberal measures and of Lord Palmerston's foreign and home policy

WIGTON.—This district of burghs returns one member. Its population, which was 8765 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9958; and its registered electors showed an increase from 326 to 400. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Galloway and Stair Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. R. Stewart, Sir John M'Taggart, and by its present member,

SIR WILLIAM DUNBAR, Bart., an advocate at the Scottish Bar, and now first returned to Parliament as a Liberal and a supporter of Lord Palmerston's general policy.

WIGTONSHIRE.—This county returns one member. Its population, which was 36,309 in 1832 had risen at the last Census to 43,189; and its registered electors showed an increase from 541 to 1272 The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Galloway and Stair Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir A. Agnew noted for his zeal in the Sabbath question, Mr. J. Blair, Mr. John (now Viscount) Dalrymple, and by its present member,

SIR ANDREW AGNEW, Bart., eldest son of the late Baronet and Vice Lieutenant of the county of Wigton; late Captain 4th Light Dragoons. Is a Liberal, in favour of Free-trade, civil and religious liberty, and national education; but opposed to the Maynooth grant. Elected Feb 1856, on the retirement of Lord Dalrymple. He supported Ministers on the China question.

*(To be continued.)*

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. F., Lyme Regis.—A player of a month's practice ought to perceive the impracticability of White's giving Mate in the way you propose. When the Knight checks at the third move what is to prevent Black taking it?

W. W., Secretary.—We hope, for the credit of the club, the game is not as fair specimen of the "two best players" club

AMATEUR.—Before taking another step make yourself master of the Chess notation adopted in the Columns of the men in this country. You will find a chapter devoted to the subject in "The Chess Player's Handbook," published by H. Bohn

W. T. RIDDLE.—Problems involving peculiar conditions of solution, such as to mate on a particular square, or with a particular piece, or with a Pawn, not one player in fifty will ever look at.

W. P. SMYTHE.—For the hundredth time at least, we repeat that a player on commencing a Pawn to his 8th square is entitled to call for another Queen, even though his original Queen should be in possession. Why do not Chess amateurs, instead of writing in a newspaper for information upon these simple matters, obtain some elementary book and learn the rules?

AN OLD PROBLEM-WEAVER. The notice of Problem Tourney alluded to by the Committee of the next meeting of "The Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association," are as follow:—1st. Each competitor must become a member of the Association by paying the small annual subscription of 5s in the hands of the Secretary, on or before the 1st of June, and the other in four moves, must be sent in by such candidate directed to the Secretary of the Association, Chess Club, Manchester, before the end of July. 3rd. The Problems must neither be what is called "confirmed" nor "suicidal." 4th. Each set of Problems must bear some motto or private signature, and be accompanied by a sealed envelope corresponding distinguished, containing duplicate copies and the name and address of the composer 5th. The prize, which will consist of a set of Chessmen of the value of £5 5s., will be examined and adjudged by a Committee appointed for that purpose by the Committee of the Association."

J. J.—Were the commonplace solution you propose of Problem No 690 correct, the composition would be worthless; but Black can easily evade mate if White play as you recommend.

PERCY.—The key move to Mr Conrad Bayne's clever stratagem, Enigma 1031, is—1. Kt from Kt 5th to Q 4th

BALBUS.—You may obtain Mr Heydebrand der Lasa's new edition of his "Leitfaden" of Messrs Williams and Norgate, the foreign booksellers. It is a very valuable little treatise on the openings. From the same source can be procured Max Lange's "Sammlung Neuer und Gelungener Partien." A capital collection of original games contested by the author against some of the best players in Germany.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO 690, by Dereven, Iota, Box, Chester, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 691, by James Yeocock, Dereven, Mathematicus, A. D. E., F. Z. F. R. Crampton, Fred. T., Derby Jack of Worcester, Chester, Asaswalls, J. Lowe, Macclesfield, Nodlewar, Sigma, Box, C. J. Fairn, W. H. McEvoy, The Original Northern Girl, D. D., are correct. All others are wrong.

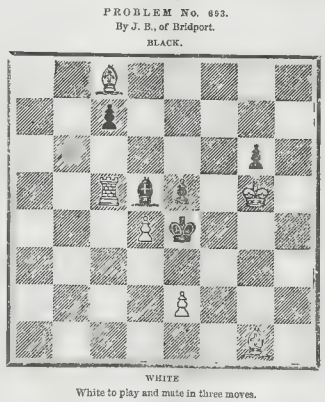
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 692, by Jenkin, Z., T. B. G., Civis, R. F., Fenruddock, Old Salt, M. P., J. F. D., Pais, Box and Cox, Semper Idem, Midge, B. N., Lex, Z. Z., J. H., Little David, F. R. S., A. Cornish, Andrew, Quilp, G. W., Heurieus, Box, Iota, A. Middy, R. H. B., A. G., J. G. W., F. M. P., are correct. All others are wrong

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS, by Lewis, Sigma, Fred, Philo-Chess, J. D., W. P. G., M. T. S., G. W., Mungo, Peter, J. R. D., Dr. M., A Clerk, Lex, P. H., W. H. McKrin, Like Deal, are correct. All others are wrong

PROBLEM No. 693.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play and mate in three moves.

### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS

Skirmish played in consultation by MR. STAUNTON and MR. CUNNINGHAM, against MR. LOWENTHAL and a member of the St. George's Club.

*(Q B's Pawn Game, in the Kt's Opening.*

| WHITE (Mr. L. and Ally). | BLACK (Mr. S. and Ally). | WHITE (Mr. L. and Ally.) | BLACK (Mr. S. and Ally.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 12. P takes B | Q to her 3rd |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 13. K R to K sq | P to K R 3rd |
| 3. P to Q B 3rd | P to Q 4th | 14. B to Q Kt 3rd | B to Q B 3rd |
| 4 Q to Q R 4th | Q to Q 3rd | 15. Kt to Q 4th | Kt takes B |
| 5 P takes Q P | Q takes P | 16. Q takes Kt | B to Q 4th |
| 6. K B to Q B 4th | Q to Q 3rd | 17. Kt to Q Kt 5th | |
| 7. Castles. | Q B to Q 2nd | (Threatening to win a piece by taking the Bishop with Queen, and then Q B Pawn with the Kt checking) | |
| 8. Q to Q Kt 3rd | | 19. | B takes Q |
| (This looks formidable, but in reality is not to be feared.) | | 18. Kt takes Q (ch) | P takes Kt |
| 8. | K Kt to K R 3rd | 19. P takes B | Kt to K B 4th |
| 9. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | Q to K B 3rd | 20. P to Q 4th | Q R to Q B sq |
| | | 21. P takes P | Q P takes P |
| The best move, threatening to win a piece by playing Q Kt to Q 3, and at the same time preventing the Queen from doing so, danger in the meaning Q Kt of the enemy) | | 22. P to K B 4th | Castles |
| | | 23. P takes P | Q R takes Q B P |
| 10. K B to Q 4th | | 24. P takes P | Q R to Q B 7th |
| The slo wes White's best play. Had they taken the Q Kt Pawn with Queen, Black would have won a Piece at least. | | (Somewhat venturous, but this was the only move to confine White's Pieces) | |
| 10. | P Kt to Q R 4th | 25. P takes P | Falconburst, 20th May. |
| 11. Q to Q B 2nd | K B takes Q Kt | 26. R to K 4th | K R takes P. |
| (At this point the game was adjourned, and the position forms an intresting problem Can Black win? That they can draw even by the sacrifice of their Knight is pretty obvious, but how to win is another, and, if practicable, a very difficult, task.) | | 27. P to K t 3rd | P to K 4th |
| | | 28. K R to K B 4th | |

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—With reference to the derivation of the word "mate" in Chess, lately referred to in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, it may be worth your notice that it (or at least "mat") is in use among the Tartars of Thibet and Mongolia, who are said to know the game well (Hue's "Voyage dans la Tartarie," &c., vol. ii., p. 449, 2nd Edit.) This would seem to show that the Spanish word cannot be the original root.

Your obedient servant, LYTTELTON.

The House of Lords has determined henceforth to publish the lists of their Divisions, following the example of the House of Commons. Reports minutes, divisions, in the two Houses of Parliament, are all now to be laid from day to day before the people of England.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

About fifty orange-trees have just been placed near and in front of the Exhibition Palace in the Champs Elysées, Paris

A body of pilgrims, who some time back left Vienna for Jerusalem, were, on their way back from the holy city to Beyrout, made prisoners by a band of Bedouins, and forced to pay a heavy ransom.

The guardians of the Tipperary union have decided to receive tenders from parties willing to instruct the blind inmates of the workhouse on the bagpipes and fiddle.

The gold medal, value 1,500f., offered by the Société des Gens de Lettres, Paris, the gift of Dr. Véron for the best tale, has been awarded to M Oscar Honaré, for the one entitled "Perrine, Scènes de la Vie Reelle."

M. Emile Péreire has purchased the Jardin d'Hiver at Paris with the intention, it is said, of building a fine street on the extensive grounds situated at the back of the building.

There is a Sardinian priest at Turin, at present, who is in the 164th year of his age, having been born in 1763. He has been presented to the King, who has graciously added 100f to his yearly pension. He does not look more than sixty, and his hair is still black

On Sunday (it being the first in Trinity Term) the ancient ceremony of "churching the Judges" took place at St. Paul's Cathedral

The well-known novelist, Eugene Sue, is reported to be seriously ill.

The museum of modern sculpture at the Louvre, in Paris, has just received a second addition by the sculptor Bude, who died in 1855. It represents Mercury tying on his sharis, and is an uncommonly fine work.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the manufacturers' relief committee of 1842, held last week, the munificent sum of £3000 was voted to the Wellington emigration fund.

Baron Gros left Paris on the 22nd inst., for Toulon, en route for China, with all the members of his mission.

The Emperor of Austria has just restored to the heirs of Count Louis Batthyany his confiscated estates, and it is confidently stated that the like amnesty for Hungary is to include property as well as persons

Accounts from Stuttgard announce the arrival there, on the 18th inst., of the Prince and Princess Royal of Wurtemberg

Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., finally relinquished his duties as a Junior Lord of the Admiralty on Friday. His successor, Mr. Thomas G. Baring, will enter on his office immediately after his re-election for Falmouth.

The *Leader* states that Alexander Smith's new poem is on town and country life, but chiefly devoted to the poetic aspects of town life.

The Dean and Chapter of St Paul's have agreed to exhibit Wren's original model of St. Paul's Cathedral at the Museum of Arts, South Kensington

The Sultan has sent his Order of the Medjidie to the King of Prussia.

A grand ball at the Hôtel de Ville, Paris, in honour of the King of Bavaria, took place on Thursday.

The failure has been announced from Liverpool of Mr. John Doherty, in the American corn and provision trade. The liabilities are believed to amount to about £100,000, and it is feared the assets are small

The amount of gold on the way from Australia to this country is £842,000.

The King of Prussia has kindly given £20 to the fund on behalf of the widows and children of the crew of the lost steamer *Violet*

The Turkish Government has permitted the publication of the proceedings of the meetings held in favour of the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

Accounts from Constantinople announce that Baron Talleyrand has sent his secretary from Jassy to Constantinople, charged with a mission to the Divan.

The port of Milford has been made the head-quarters of the coastguard service for South Wales

There was a grand field-day at Aldershott on Tuesday afternoon, in honour of her Majesty's birthday.

The Admiralty will receive tenders on the 4th of June for the supply of 6000 gallons of rum.

D. A. S. Davies, Esq., M.P. for Carmarthenshire, died suddenly at the University Club on the evening of Friday, the 22nd inst.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will next week hold confirmations at Tunbridge, Westerham, Penshurst, and Staplehurst.

The *Independance Belge* contradicts the statement that a congress of crowned heads is to be held at Aix-la-Chapelle.

The last Easter fair at Frankfort went off very satisfactorily, the sales of cloth and other woollen goods having been more considerable than last year.

Levasseur, the great bass singer of the Opera Francais, retired from the stage last week, after forty-three years' professional exertions, in which, it is said, his vocal powers have scarcely suffered any diminution.

Robert Hall, Esq., member for Leeds, died at Folkestone, on Tuesday. The deceased gentleman had been Recorder of Doncaster for eleven years, and Deputy Recorder for Leeds

On Sunday last the King of Sardinia, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Saxony were present at a grand concert in the theatre of Turin.

M. de Remusat has just published a life of Lord Bacon.

The Circassian tribes have assembled, and instituted a court of justice for every thousand families

Marshal Radetzky, while walking in his room recently, fell and broke his leg

An amalgamation between the Ardennes and Strasbourg Railways has been agreed on.

The railway from Epinal to Nancy will be opened by the end of this month. A trial trip has been successfully made.

Admiral Virgin, Envoy Extraordinary from Sweden to the Danish Court, has resigned.

The United States' Minister to Constantinople has started for the Danubian Principalities: his journey, it is thought, has a political object.

Tamryon has, it is stated, in the press a new poem—a further contribution to the Poet Laureate's unfinished epic, "Morte d'Arthur"

There has been a desperate but unsuccessful attempt of the convicts to escape from Singaing Prison (United States); one of them was shot

The Emperor of Austria has sent decorations to several distinguished personages in Moldavia and Wallachia. The Emperor of Russia has done the same, including the Patriarch.

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue invite tenders for the supply of 8000 gallons of wood naphtha.

Several unsuccessful attempts had been made in Baltimore to get up money to express sympathy for, and furnish aid to, General Walker and the cause of Filibusterism in Nicaragua.

The *Curlew*, coast-guard cutter, is being broken up on the beach at the Isle of Grain, it having been ascertained that her damage was of so extensive a nature as not to warrant her being repaired.

A new educational movement, under the presidency of Prince Albert, will be inaugurated on the 22nd of June, at Willis's Rooms Many persons illustrious in arts and science are identified with this highly important scheme.

The National Guard of the town of Avranches, in Normandy, has been dissolved by an Imperial decree.

A Government notice had been issued at Cape Town by Lieut. Harvey, C.M.R., calling for 140 young men, natives, of from eighteen to twenty-five years of age, to be enrolled for one year, for service on the eastern frontier and British Kaffraria.

On Monday week a trial of a new invention was made between York and Milford Junction, when a first-class carriage belonging to the Great Northern Railway Company was lighted with gas

The *Osborne*, Royal yacht, with Captain Seymour, of the *Victory* on board, went out of Portsmouth harbour on Tuesday afternoon, and sailed for Cherbourg, to bring over or attend upon the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia.

On Tuesday evening the whole of the scholars in the national schools of St Philip, Stepney, were provided with tea and cake by the Rev. James Bonwell, M.A., Incumbent, in honour of her Majesty's birthday.

The *Journal des Chemins de Fer* has received a "warning," for having attributed to the Government the excessive speculation at the Bourse, and the consequent low state of the market.

THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASU

BITION —THE GREAT HALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE CENTRAL HALL OF THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

THE View which has been selected of the Art-Treasures Exhibition for the present Number (pages 530-1) will serve to convey to those who have not yet visited the Exhibition a notion of the *coup d'œil* presented by the Nave, as it is called the "Central Hall" of the building. The length of the hall included in the engraving is 704 feet, and its width 104 feet. The space between the rows of coupled columns is 56 feet, and upon each side of the columns to the right and left to the walls on which the portraits are hung is 24 feet. The entrances shown on the right hand side conduct to the Galleries of Modern Artists, and those on the left to the Ancient Masters. The Transept is of the same width as the Nave, and it crosses at the termination of the Galleries of Ancient and Modern Masters. On each side of the organ loft, or gallery, is placed a photographic collection, and in the other portions of the gallery the Court of Engravings. The works of sculpture, arranged in the several lines shown in the engraving, include Bailly's "Eve at the Fountain;" Gibson's "Hunter," the "Ophelia" of Calder Marshall; "Eve Startled at the Sight of Death," by Hogan; "Adam and Eve," by Schuler; a "Venus," by Canova; "Euphrosyne," by Westmacott, "Venus and Cupid," by Schwanthaler; the "Narcissus," by Gibson; a charming group of "Children at Play," by Munro—the figures being admirable portraits of three of the children of Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P.; a fine work by Wyatt, "The Nymph Preparing for the Bath;" and others, to which we shall have occasion to refer on another occasion. At different points in the hall will be seen groups of exquisite carved and inlaid furniture, rich cabinets inlaid with coloured woods, ivory, and in some cases with precious stones, or delicately-painted medallions of porcelain. Conspicuous in the collection is the buhl cabinet which formerly belonged to the Cardinal de Retz, now the property of her Majesty, and graciously lent by her for the purposes of the Exhibition. In other parts are placed several of those old *coffres de mariage*—large oblong coffers, profusely ornamented with the most elaborate carvings in wood; the most valuable specimen of this class being a Venetian one, now the property of Mr. Rothwell. Antique and mediæval chairs, and various articles of furniture which form part of the Soulages Collection, are also placed in this Central Hall, and form interesting objects in the Museum of Art. Passing down on the left side of the hall, the first of the large glass cases contains a valuable collection of specimens of Venetian glass—some showing all the delicacy and minuteness of the *vitro di trina* or lacework glass; others illustrating the *vitro florito*, or flowered glass, in which threads of coloured glass are introduced between the layers of white glass, and produce the most pleasing effects. And there are pieces of the famous "frosted" and "crackled" glass; and others so light in their material, so delicate in their form and outline, as almost to make us converts to the old notion that poison poured into them would cause them to break to pieces. Passing on from the glass, the case next in order filled with specimens of enamels, arranged so as to show the whole history of the art from the earliest specimens of the Cloisonné or Byzantine period to the early Limoges, the translucent, the later style of Limoges, the Grisaille, the present admirable imitations of enamel-work by Messrs. Kerr and Binns, of the Royal Worcester Works. In this case there is the celebrated drinking-cup of King John the crozier of William of Wykeham, and an enamelled horn by Courtois, which a celebrated and wealthy collector was so anxious to possess that he sent a blank cheque to its owner with permission to fill up for any sum he pleased if he would give him in return the coveted gem. Beyond the there are three cases filled with porcelain specimens of Majolica, Palissy, Chinese, Persian, Dresden, Chelsea, Wedgwood, Sèvres, and of every other country and manufactory. Next is a case filled with the glittering treasures of the goldsmith's art, the value of the specimens said to be worth a hundred thousand pounds or more. We cannot now linger to describe any of their beauties or tell their histories. Sculpture in bronze and terra-cotta fills the adjoining case, and beyond that is a collection of works in ivory which would afford materials for profitable study and examination for many visits. Knights in armour, mounted and on foot, arrest our progress westward; and, leaving this magnificent Meyrick Collection, we cross the Nave, and retracing our steps on the opposite side, pass [illegible] the cases filled with specimens of ancient jewellery and goldsmith's work contributed by Messrs. Hunt and Rundell, more armour and arms from the Tower and Windsor Collections, more ivory carvings including the whole of the wonderful Douce Collection, more of Maestro Giorgio's Majolica, Faenza, and Palissy wares, curious metal-work and specimens of glass, filling three cases, and forming part of the [illegible] Collection. We shall more again of the specimens of the [illegible] enamelled snakes, and frogs, and scorpions and [illegible] Bernard Palissy, the glorious old potter, loved to ornament his dishes. This latter case is entirely filled with the ceramic contributions of Lord Hastings. Four other cases follow, [illegible] contributions from the British Museum and Mr. [illegible] exhibiting specimens of glass, china, and enamel. We [illegible] the four Central Halls [illegible] of Kings and Queens, of warriors [illegible], of poets and philosophers [illegible] and [illegible] others of doubtful, and many of bad reputation, with [illegible] passing tribute of acknowledgment. These British worthies deserve, however, something more than a hasty nod of recognition; and on some future occasion we shall introduce the heroes and heroines of Mr. Cunningham's Portrait Gallery to public notice, with all the [illegible] due to their famous or infamous character and position.

THE SHREWSBURY CASE. The claim to the earldom of Shrewsbury, which is entirely before the House of Lords, and it will come on for hearing at the earliest possible opportunity. As the [illegible] and oldest earldom in the land, and [illegible] attached to the annual value of £40,000, it bids fair to prove an interesting [illegible] as it has many causes. The printed [illegible] asserting the claim on the part of the present Earl Talbot was laid upon the table of the Upper House on the 21st instant. It consists of forty one pages of genealogical and other matter, and is entitled "The Case of the Right Hon. Henry John Chetwynd, Lord Talbot, relating to the Earldom of Shrewsbury." Her Majesty was pleased to refer the Earl's petition, together with the Attorney General's report thereon, to the House of Peers on the 8th of May, 1857, who, on the 11th of May, referred it to the Committee of Privileges to consider and report thereon. The opponents of his Lordship's claim are three in number—first, the Duke of Norfolk, as guardian of the interests of his infant son, to whom the late Earl bequeathed his magnificent property at Alton Towers; secondly, the Princess Doria Pamphili of Rome, as only surviving child of John, sixteenth Earl; and, thirdly, Major Talbot of Castle Talbot, county Wexford, as a rival claimant to the title. Sir Roundell Palmer, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and Mr. T. E. Ellis, are the counsel for Lord Talbot. Mr. Fleming is retained for the Duke of Norfolk and Mr. Peter Burke for Major Talbot. In the event of Earl Talbot being able to establish his claim to the earldom of Shrewsbury on the extinction of the Committee of Privileges his Lordship will become premier Earl of England and also of Ireland, and the Earl of Wexford and Waterford, and then a further suit will probably have to be carried upon before the Court of Chancery for possession of the Shrewsbury estates at Alton, and other property in the counties of Stafford, Oxford, Worcester, and Berks. It can, however, the House of Lords decide in favour of the petitioner, the claim of Major Talbot will be submitted for their Lordships' consideration, that Major Talbot is true his pedigree up to [illegible] Richard, son of George, the fourth Earl, who was made a Knight of the Garter for his valiant conduct at the Battle of Stoke, on the 16th of June, 1487.

THE ISLAND OF PERIM, IN THE RED SEA. The *Mauritius Gazette* records the occupation by the British of the island of Perim, at the entrance of the Red Sea, and which is in the middle of the Strait of Babelmandel. The British flag was hoisted there on the 10th of February by the Company's troops, and the occupation is definitive. The island of Perim, which was first occupied in 1736, is situated between Arabia and Africa, on the very point at which the Red Sea [illegible] and it divides the strait into two channels. The passage to the east, on the side of Arabia, is only three miles wide; that to the west on the African side, is about ten or twelve. On the south-west, towards the widest entrance of all to become the great commercial road to [illegible] Asia. It is not necessary to erect any fortifications; [illegible] Aden is sufficient to supply all that may [illegible] must of Africa. On the other [illegible]

[illegible] Illustrated London News without permission of those who are [illegible]

## FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

SUMMER has come at last, and with it all the various out door and daylight amusements of the season. Races, flower-shows, concerts, &c., now follow closely one upon another, and London appears under its most brilliant aspect. The parks and other places of fashionable resort are radiant with lustrous silks of every colour of the rainbow, and the ladies' bonnets are adorned with every flower that the parterre or the greenhouse can furnish.

PARISIAN HEAD-DRESS.—FIG. 1.

For out-door dresses of silk, double jupes, flounces, or side trimmings (in the style called *quilles*) are all equally fashionable. Black lace is employed in the side trimmings of silk dresses, whether of dark or light hues, and nothing can be richer or more effective. Fringe and passementerie, of various kinds, are also much employed. Ruches, either of silk or ribbon, have a very light and pretty effect for trimming double skirts. A row of very broad fringe, headed by several rows of velvet, either black or coloured, forms a fashionable style of trimming for a dress with a double skirt. It must be borne in mind that the trimming should be placed on the upper skirt only, the lower one being usually quite plain.

For walking dresses striped and chequered silks are extremely fashionable. The stripes are generally very broad, of colours contrasting well one with another. Chequered silks, intended for a plain style of walking dress, are frequently of rather small patterns. Those in which the chequers are of violet colour, green, or sapphire blue, are very fashionable either for morning, in-door, or plain out-door costume. The corsages of dresses of the description just mentioned are slightly pointed in front of the waist, and frequently have what is called a *lancer* basque, which terminates at each side of the waist, without being brought round to the front. Another style of basque, having the recommendation of novelty, is very small, and edged with a deep flounce, ornamented with fringe or with any other kind of trimming employed on the flounces of the skirt. This kind of basque has the appearance of belonging to the skirt of the dress rather than to the corsage.

We may mention that plain silk, of one colour, which has not been *passé de mode*, has recently recovered some degree of favour. Several ladies of high fashion have recently had dresses of plain silk trimmed with silk of another colour, forming a contrast with that of the dress. A dress in this style has been made of silver grey, and trimmed with pink silk. The trimming in the skirt consisted of [illegible] and the sleeves were formed of puffs and frills of the two colours [illegible] posed alternately.

Silk embroidery was never more fashionable than at the present time. This rich and elegant ornament is employed in trimming in a variety of styles. *Quilles* and flounces are elaborately embroidered. The front breadth of a silk dress is frequently covered with this embroidery, and it is a favourite trimming for basquines and mantelets. Not only is embroidery employed in a vast variety of ways, but the work itself appears in a diversity of new styles and patterns. Sometimes it is light and delicate, presenting almost the appearance of lace; at other times it is rich and massive, and rising in bold relief from the surface of the silk on which it is wrought. Embroidery is now usually worked in common sewing silk, but many of the most fashionable have recently executed in the chenille. We have seen several very pretty mantelets made of coloured net, the [illegible] covered with chenille embroidery in a lozenge pattern, and in each space a spot or twig worked in silk. These mantelets are edged with very broad silk fringe.

At the ball given at the Hôtel de Ville, in Paris, in honour of the Grand Duke Constantine, it was remarked that white dresses [illegible] by coloured trimmings, predominated over those [illegible] coloured material. [illegible]

[illegible] The sleeves were formed of three [illegible] puffs with puffs of white [illegible]. The head-dress consisted of [illegible] of scarlet geranium, interlaced with pearls. Loops of pearls hung down over the back of the neck and on one side there were [illegible]. Another rich [illegible] dress, worn on the same occasion was of blue silk. The skirt was entirely covered with narrow flounces of Mechlin lace, [illegible] at intervals these flounces were fastened up by bows of silver lamé ribbon. A wreath of blue roses with silver foliage formed the *coiffure*.

PARISIAN HEAD-DRESS.—FIG. 2.

Several young ladies wore dresses of white tarlatane, with flounces edged with broad hems, within which were runnings of coloured ribbon.

We must not omit to mention an exquisite fan belonging to a lady who attended this ball, the history of which is well authenticated. It once belonged to Mdme. de Pompadour, who bequeathed it to Mdme. de Haussat, from whom it has been transmitted to its present possessor. The mounting is tortoiseshell, richly inlaid with gold. The painting which adorns the fan itself is a genuine Boucher, and an example worthy of it. The pin which holds the sticks together is headed with [illegible] of large size and considerable value. The case appertaining to this fan is made of sandal wood, and it is a marvellous specimen of Chinese [illegible] work. It is indeed, so curious and beautiful that when the fan is taken out it must be matter of regret to leave the case at home.

### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Figure 1 [illegible] a style of [illegible] present exceedingly [illegible]. The [illegible] arranged in three small bows [illegible] and very low down. Under these bows are fastened the ends of a bandeau of pearls, which encircles the head descending rather low on the forehead. At each side

YOUNG LADY'S DRESS.—FIG. 3.

MORNING COSTUME.—FIG. 4.

of the head there is a tuft of white [illegible] edged with pink. The back hair is disposed in frizzed curls.

Fig. 3 shows the front of the head-dress, the back of which is seen in Fig. 1. The front hair is in [illegible] curls disposed longitudinally at each side of the forehead, and gradually elongating from the temple to the ear.

Fig. 4.—Young Lady's [illegible] of blue silk, trimmed up the front with two rows of [illegible] of the same colour as the robe. The [illegible] is looped up in front by a row of silk [illegible]. A [illegible] is also seen on the skirt, is disposed [illegible] of the Raphael style. The [illegible] sleeves, [illegible] are [illegible] at the wrists by [illegible] of gauntlet cuffs. The collar is of worked [illegible] is fastened in front of the throat by a small [illegible] of [illegible]. Head-dress [illegible] bands of black velvet.

Fig. 5.—Morning Costume [illegible] of [illegible] chambre, composed of grey cashmere [illegible]. The robe [illegible] dress is open in front, and has a [illegible]-over collar [illegible] and satin. The sleeves are [illegible] at the wrists, and [illegible] round the waist a pink [illegible] cord and tassels. Under sleeves, collar, and morning cap are of plain batiste, [illegible] with Valenciennes lace.

A PARLIAMENTARY return published on Monday, gives the names of all the officers who were present with the [illegible] Crimea through out the war, together with the particulars of the arrival and departure of those who left or arrived during the occupation of the Crimea by the Allies. The number of officers who remained the whole time is 93.

THE MASSACRE.—Professor Schmidt, of Cracow, to say that after [illegible] parts of Russia, [illegible] authorities in [illegible] to be found in Schliewig and Lubeck.

## AMUSEMENTS.

MR. and MRS. HENRY DRAYTON'S ILLUSTRATED CONCERTS at ST. GALLERY, GRAFTON STREET, Bond-street, EVERY Evening (except Saturday), at 8 o'clock. Saturday Morning, at 3 o'clock. Admission [illegible] at the Gallery, and at Cadby's Music and Pianoforte Warehouse, 42, New Bond-street.

MR. KLINDWORTH begs to announce that CHOPIN [illegible] ROOMS, 76, Harley-street, at Eight o'clock. TUESDAY NEXT, June 2nd, Quartet in [illegible] Vocalists, Mdlle. Johanna Wagner, Miss Dolby, Mr. Weiss and Mr. Sims Reeves. Instrumentalists, MM. Blumenthal, Sainton, [illegible] Svendsen, Paque, Schuff, and Klindworth. Conductor, Sir Sterndale Bennett. Tickets, Private and Co.'s, 20l.; Balcony, 10l.; Reserved Area, 5l.; Unreserved Area, 2l. 2s.; Gallery, 1l. 1s.; Reserved Gallery, 10s. 6d.; and of Herr Klindworth, 9, Montague-street, Manchester-square.

MR. REDFEARN has the honour to announce that he will give an EVENING CONCERT, at the HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS, on TUESDAY NEXT, June 2nd. Artistes: Miss Clara Novello, Misses Messent and Dolby, Mrs. Sunderland, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Haigh, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Robert Barnett, Herr Ernst Pauer, and Mr. G. Cooke. Tickets, 7s. each, to be had at the principal Music-sellers'; Stalls, 10s. 6d. each, to be had only at Mr. Redfearn's residence, 18, Albany-street, Regent's-park, N.W.

THE SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS—The FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to Trafalgar square), from Nine till Dusk.—ADMISSION, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOHN J. JENKINS, Secretary.

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J. BENGHAM, Secretary.

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. Prince Albert Patron.—WILLIS'S ROOMS, Half-past Three, JUNE 2nd. Quartet, in E flat, Mozart; Grand Trio in C minor, Beethoven; Quartet, in C minor, Beethoven, Rondo [illegible] Beethoven. Artistes: Sainton, Blagrove, Hill, Piatti, Charles Halle, and Arabella Goddard. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. To hall at the usual places—Cramer's, Chappell's, and Ollivier's.

SIGNOR NAPPI begs to announce his ANNUAL MATINEE MUSICALE, to take place on SATURDAY, the 6th of JUNE, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, when he will be assisted by Mdlle. Piccolomini, Miss Poole, Signor Gardoni, and Miss Rosalind Gabriel, Signor Ardoni, Mr. Haines, Signor Belletti, Herr Ernst, and Signor Giulio Regondi.

Reserved seats, 10s. 6d.; unreserved, 7s. 6d.; to be had of Signor Nappi, 19, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, and at Lonsdale's, 96, Old Bond-street.

CHISWICK HORTICULTURAL SHOW, on JUNE 3rd and 4th. Visitors to the above are respectfully informed that rings collective of Horticultural Implements, Flower Stands, Chairs and Tables, Iron Vases, Garden Engines, Syringes, &c., will be exhibited from the Implement and Pavilion Tent. Furnishing Ironmongery Warehouse, Baker-street, Portman-square.

THIRTY-SEVENTH PUBLIC DRAWING for RIGHTS of [illegible] CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY, on TUESDAY, at Three o'clock the 9th of JUNE, at the Offices, No. 2, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, W.C., a Public Drawing of One Hundred Unoccupied Shares will take place, and Three Numbers will be registered, by suddenly or gradually drawing, in order to fix the rotation of the numbers on the register of Shares, which enables members, at their option, to select plots of land in any vacant estate for building on several instalment, and, while securing the eminent freehold franchise, must produce [illegible] ground rents and the most unbroadened [illegible] interest.

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CAUTION to the BENEVOLENT.—A Concert having been announced for the Benefit of the late Dr. [illegible] GORE, Physician to the Royal Portuguese Mother, and appeals or patronage and aid having been sent to various [illegible] the late John Mason Good, Esq. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] to state that the [illegible] and [illegible] upon [illegible] to state that the [illegible] relations as to the described. Full particulars [illegible] obtained at the office of the Literary Society, Red Lion-square.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 862.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1857. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.


## THE TOLL-BAR NUISANCE.

WHETHER in town or country the toll-bar is a barbarous nuisance. Money must, of course, be had for the construction and repair of highways; but is it necessary to collect it on that old system of "stand and deliver," in which Claude Duval and Dick Turpin were such illustrious adepts? If we calculate the number of toll-bars, gates, and pikes throughout England and Wales, we shall find that there cannot be fewer than eight or ten thousand people whose sole occupation is to obstruct the traffic and annoy the traveller. At fifty pikes to each of the fifty-two counties, and three persons to each pike—a calculation which we believe to be greatly under the mark—we should have an array of 8000 persons living out of the produce of the tolls, doing nothing for the maintenance of the roads, and good for nothing but to collect the moneys, which, if levied as a highway rate on the parish, might be collected along with the assessed taxes or the poor-rates, without rendering necessary the employment of an extra individual. If an army of collectors were employed to visit people at their dining or supper tables, and to levy the tax or duty on wine and spirits at the very moment of their consumption, the system would be scarcely a whit more barbarous—though, possibly, in a slight degree more costly and vexatious—than the toll-bar system now in operation throughout these civilised islands. There is a cry to reform the toll-bar system. The cry should be to abolish it altogether. To reform it is impossible.

But, annoying as the obstruction is in the remote rural districts, it is infinitely worse within the populous boundaries of a town or a great city. So insufferable was the infliction felt to be, and so injurious to the interests of trade, that within the limits of towns and cities toll-gates were long ago abolished by our forefathers. Who could tolerate a toll-bar in his way from Westminster Hall to the Bank, or from Charing cross to St. James's Palace? We have but to fancy what uproar, what confusion, what annoyance, and what impediments would be created in our crowded thoroughfares by such a mode of raising money to repair the pavements, to understand at a glance all the multifarious objections that may be raised against the pike either as a national or as a local institution. Within the limits of the ancient city of London there are no toll-gates; and if, as it would have done under a proper system of government, the City Proper had grown into the Metropolis, and included Westminster, Lambeth, Finsbury, Marylebone, and the Tower Hamlets, which form the London *de facto*, though not the London *de jure* of our day, we may be quite certain that turnpikes and toll-gates would have been excluded from the great, as they are from the small, City, and from the modern, as well as from the ancient, Metropolis.

In another portion of our Paper will be found the Statement which has been put forth by a Committee of members of Parliament and others, who seek the abolition of all toll gates and bars within a radius of six miles from Charing-cross, particularly on those roads north of the Thames which are now out of debt. To that statement, and to the map which illustrates the extent of the nuisance which the Committee desire to remove, we refer those who take an interest in the subject, and who have suffered from the evil complained of. They will there find the case clearly stated, and will be enabled to supply themselves with arguments in favour of the abolition, not only within the radius laid down by the Committee, but throughout the much more extensive circuit of the British Islands.

Like all other fiscal errors, the operation of the toll-bar system is infinitely more oppressive than it was intended to be. Its object is merely to collect a revenue for a specified purpose; but, like the Corn-laws, or the Excise-duty on soap, and many other imposts now happily repealed, it has interfered with the comfort, the health, the morality, and the trade of the people, and done mischief in a thousand ways which were never contemplated by its originators and upholders. It will tend to simplify the subject if we take a few of the most prominent objections *seriatim*:—

*Firstly.* The system is costly. Within a radius of four miles of Charing-cross, as stated by the Committee, there are eighty-seven gates and bars. The money that was expended in the erection of these gates and bars, that is expended in maintaining them, and that is paid in wages or salaries to the men and boys, amounting to more than two hundred, who are employed to look after the traffic, is sheer waste of resources. The collector of the assessed or any other parochial taxes might collect all the money, if the roads were made or kept in repair by a highway or road rate, and all the money thus collected would be expended, as it should be, on the maintenance of the roads.

*Secondly.* The system is vexatious. Everybody feels this to be the case. The nuisance is so obvious and so palpable that it does not need to be insisted upon.

*Thirdly.* Under the false pretence of making none pay for the roads but those who ride or drive upon them, the system increases the price of food and other necessaries, not only to the dwellers within but to the dwellers without the toll-gates. The market gardener, driving his cart into town with his potatoes, his cabbages, or his fruit, adds the amount of the toll—and something more—to the price of his commodities; and the poor family—far too poor ride, but not too poor to consume vegetables—pays the penalty In like manner the dweller beyond the gate pays an increased price for all articles of town manufacture, especially for those which are too bulky to be sent out by a pedestrian messenger.

*Fourthly.* Wherever a toll-gate is erected within the limits of this fast-growing metropolis, it depreciates existing property, and

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

prevents the extension of building. Those who remember Tyburn-gate, close to the spot where the Marble Arch now stands, will recognise the extent of the evil. Respectable London may be said to have ended at the corner of the Edgware-road. Westward of that point—where now stand rows of palaces, and some of the finest squares, crescents, and streets in the world—were to be found either corn-fields or vegetable crofts, or buildings of the most inferior description; mean public-houses and squalid tea-gardens, the resort only of those who could walk to them, and never frequented by any one rich enough to ride his own horse or sit in his own vehicle. But, when the bar was removed, Tyburnia—the noblest and most magnificent suburb of London—speedily arose beyond its boundary. Many other examples might be cited, but this will suffice for our purpose. And, while such was the operation of the system outside of the toll-bar, its operation inside was equally injurious, but in another mode. Those persons who carried on trades which compelled them to employ horses and carts for the conveyance of materials naturally desired to avoid the constant nuisance and infliction of the turnpike. Hence stables, cowhouses, slaughter-houses, melting-houses, knackers' yards, and other necessary abominations, instead of being removed with their filthy smells to a safe distance from the habitations of men, were established, where unfortunately they still remain, within the limits of the toll-bar. How much these tend to depreciate the property around them—how injuriously they affect the comfort and the health of the population—we need not more particularly point out. Almost everybody has felt and suffered from them; though few, perhaps, have considered that it was the ubiquitous "turnpike" that was the original cause of the mischief.

This list of grievances might be extended much further; and were it our present object to show the evils which turnpikes inflict upon the rural districts, and the vices and immoralities of which they are the nests, or the causes, we might exhaust our space long before we had exhausted the catalogue. When the metropolis shall have been freed from the infliction it will, perhaps, be time enough to take up the general question. The thoroughfares of London need many reforms. This immense city requires new arteries for its increasing traffic, new and larger main streets, and at least half a dozen new and toll-free bridges; but of no reform does it stand in more urgent need than the total abolition of Tolls. The matter is a practical one, and appeals to the common sense and the daily interests of a practical people. As such it will be considered. There may be difficulties in the way, but none that will very severely try the wisdom of Parliament. "Down with the Turnpikes! and Palmerston for ever!" would be a homely cry, but it would be effective. But, as the Premier is sufficiently popular already, we recommend the subject to Sir George Grey, as more strictly within his department. It is, in reality, a matter of police; and the only wonder is that it escaped the notice of Sir Robert Peel when he abolished the ancient "Charleys." London wants a Minister who in like manner shall abolish the "Pikemen." There is likely to be no greater practical difficulty in the one case than there was in the other.

## VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE TO HER MAJESTY.

THE visit of his Imperial Highness to her Majesty at Osborne will be found detailed in the Supplement (p. 552) published with the present Number. Of his Imperial Highness a memoir appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 9, 1853. He will attain his thirtieth year in September next. Whilst Alexander II. is the son of a Grand Duke, Constantine is the son of an Emperor—for Nicholas was on the throne when he was born—and arose the paradoxical supposition of his having more right to reign than his elder brother; but he soon convinced himself that his father was also born when Paul was only Grand Duke. Still, Constantine entertained hopes of superseding Alexander, and, when his father once reproached him for his want of respect towards his first-born brother, he replied that he himself was younger than his uncle Constantine, who, however, was not allowed to become a Cæsar. The Grand Duke Constantine placed himself at the head of the Russian party, leaving the Germans to his brother Alexander. But all rivalry between the two brothers ceased at the death-bed of their father, who made his sons promise to live in concord together.

If the mentor of Alexander II. was a post of melancholy turn of mind, the tutor of Constantine was a practical man, Admiral Lutzke, who circumnavigated the world.

Constantine was always the favourite of his father, who recognised in him some of his own energy: he is, indeed, the strong mind of his family His examination was much talked of in St. Petersburg, for he astonished many by his cleverness; he spoke largely upon diplomacy, and the Emperor Nicholas said, "The best diplomacy is a good army."

The Grand Duke, who succeeded Prince Menschikoff in his post of Marine Minister, is very familiar with his fellow-officers, and is therefore very well liked by them. He is President of the Geographical Society in St. Petersburg, and has greatly contributed to some parts of the Russian empire being better known. He married, in 1848, the Princess Alexandra of Saxen-Altenburg, by whom he has a son (the Grand Duke Nicholas) and two daughters, the Grand Duchesses Olga and Vera. He is stated to know English better than any other Russian.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.—In consequence of the break-down of the Australian mail-steamer *Oneida* there will be no outward overland Australian mail dispatched on the 12th inst. The European and Australian Mail Company will dispatch a steamer this month to Australia vid the Cape of Good Hope, which will convey the mail which should have gone by way of Egypt.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—Early this week three vessels left Liverpool for America with a total of 1185 passengers. The screw steamship *Ahersonese*, Captain Powell, belonging to the North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, sailed on Monday for St. John's, Newfoundland, Halifax, and Portland. She had on board, in addition to a large cargo of merchandise, 425 passengers. The Royal Mail screw steam-ship *North American*, Captain Grange, belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steam Navigation Company, sailed on Wednesday for Quebec and Montreal, with about 300 passengers, the Canadian mails, and a full cargo. The Liverpool and Philadelphia Company's screw steam-ship *Kangaroo*, Captain J. M. Jeffrey, also sailed on Wednesday for New York, with 460 passengers and a full cargo.

A PRESENT FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—There is now at the United States' Marshal's Office, received by the *George Law*, a chair intended for the President of the United States. It is made entirely from the horns of two buckdeer, shot in Humboldt Bay, Humboldt county, California, 220 miles above San Francisco. The deer from which the horns were cut were the size of middle-sized ponies. The box in which it is inclosed is itself a curiosity, the sides being one single piece of about five feet square each, from the enormous red-wood tree of California. It is in charge of the donor, who is a genuine hunter, and who shot the deer himself. He is about six feet high, his face is covered with hair, and he wears buckskin hunting coat, &c.

FIFTY WORKMEN KILLED IN A TUNNEL.—On Thursday week, in the excavation of the railway tunnel at Hauenstein, in Switzerland, the tunnel suddenly fell in, and almost the whole of the labourers who were at work were either crushed to death or stifled. About fifty are believed to have perished.

THE cholera has again broken out at Demerara with great violence.

AFTER two years the yellow fever has reappeared in the West Indies with something like its former virulence.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed to the prefects a circular on the forthcoming elections, from which we give the following brief extracts:—

By the terms of the constitution and the decree of March the Legislative Corps, nominated in 1852, has finished its mission. Its members are now about to elect its deputies anew. The Emperor calls to the ballot-box nine millions of electors, and demands from all of them an act of confidence. . . The electoral lists have been drawn up largely and liberally. Every one having the right has been able to get himself admitted upon them. 9 521,220 citizens have been registered in them. On the day of election the vote will be secret, and the ballot-boxes will be opened in the sight of all. The truthfulness and independence of the vote are therefore guaranteed. . . Saving some exceptions commanded by special necessities, the Government has deemed it just and politic to present for re-election all the members of an Assembly which has so ably seconded the Emperor and served the country. In the face of these candidatships, openly acknowledged and resolutely sustained, the opponent candidatships may freely come forward. . . . The imperceptible minority of the hostile parties, if it dares to come forward, will be drowned in this immense popular manifestation, and it will be for the world a grand and eloquent spectacle to see nine millions of electors, in this country once so easily disturbed, coming peaceably at the voice of the Emperor, and bestowing upon their deputies for six more years the mission of faithfully seconding him in his constant efforts for the glory and prosperity of France.

The trial of the conspirators called the Franco-Juges was concluded in Paris, on Friday evening, the 29th ult., before the Court of Correctional Police. It was proved that they met by night to enrol members outside the walls of Paris; that they were masks, and were otherwise disguised. Their object was the establishment of a democratic and social republic: and their pass-words were "Courage," "Vengeance," "Allband," "Pianori," "Milano." Of the forty-five arrested six were acquitted. Ravel, Desmoulins, Antonegra, François, and Joseph, proved to have been the chiefs of the secret society, were sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying from four years to eighteen months, and to pay fines varying from 500f. to 200f. The remainder were sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from two years to six months, and to fines varying from 300f. to 100f.

The French Minister of Justice has issued a circular desiring all judges and magistrates not to make use of any other names, titles, or particulars than those appearing in the certificates of their birth. The circular, however, is a step in the only practical course to be taken for checking the assumption of false titles.

The Senatus Consultum passed at the last sitting of the Senate is thus worded:—

Article 1. Art. 35 of the Constitution is modified as follows:—"There shall be one Deputy in the Legislative Body for every 35,000 electors nevertheless, there is given one Deputy more to each of the departments in which the number of the electors exceeds 17,500

Art. 2. An Imperial decree will regulate the list of deputies to be elected in each department, in conformity with the present Senatus Consultum.

The French Minister of War has addressed a circular to the generals commanding divisions, prefects, sub-prefects, &c., ordering that the number of young men of the class of 1856 to be left at home by way of support to their families is to be increased from one to two out of every hundred, making 2000 on the contingent of the class.

The *Moniteur* publishes the reports of Generals Renault, Macmahon, and Yussuf, who commanded the three divisions which, under the orders of Marshal Randon, attacked on the 24th of May the positions of the Kabyles in the mountains of Ait-Akerma and Afenson with complete success. Their loss was one officer killed (Major Boyer, of the 55th Regiment of the Line), and three officers wounded, sixty-four privates killed and 414 wounded. A subsequent despatch, received by telegraph from Marshal Randon, dated from the camp of El-Hadj-Ali, the 26th of May, announces that the Beni-Raten were beginning to come to terms.

THE KING OF BAVARIA IN PARIS.—The King of Bavaria will prolong his stay in Paris, it is said, to the 12th inst. On Sunday, after hearing mass at the Tuileries, the King visited the Palace of Versailles. Two hours and a half were devoted to the historic galleries on the ground floor. At five o'clock the King dined at the Palace of St. Cloud, and returned in the evening to Paris. On Monday morning the King of Bavaria, accompanied by Count Tascher de la Pagerie, went over the gallery of modern pictures, the palace, and the gardens of the Luxembourg. In the afternoon his Majesty went to Malmaison, where he visited her Majesty Queen Christina. In the evening the King dined with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The review of cavalry, on Tuesday, in his Majesty's honour, came off on the new racecourse in the Bois de Boulogne. The cavalry consisted of two regiments of carabineers, two of cuirassiers, two of hussars—also of the regiments of the Empress, the lancers of the Guard, and six batteries of horse artillery. The movements having concluded, the Emperor, the Empress, the King, and their staff placed themselves near the stands of the racecourse, and the whole body of cavalry filed off before them in the usual way. On Friday his Majesty attended a grand ball at the Palace of St. Cloud.

### BELGIUM.

Great excitement has lately prevailed in Brussels and other parts of Belgium, having its origin in the debate in the Chambers on the bill authorising the tenure of real property by religious and charitable institutions. Ministers carried the principle of the bill on Wednesday week by a majority of 60 to 41; but the Opposition minority continued the discussion with much bitter invective, which was brought to a crisis when the most conspicuous of its members, M. Frère Orban, on Wednesday, characterised the guarantee offered by Government for the production of the accounts of charitable institutions before the local Burgomaster as an insulting farce. This was received with applause by the strangers in the gallery, who commenced yelling and stamping. The President gave orders to the huissiers to clear the gallery, and the public slowly withdrew. After a few minutes had elapsed, and before the excitement created among the members of the Chamber by this incident had subsided, a great number of men with their hats on forced their way into the galleries, and it was necessary to have recourse to the gendarmerie to clear the Chamber, and orders were given to strengthen the military posts outside. Half an hour after this second disturbance the President resumed his seat, and the discussion recommenced. Meanwhile the public, after having been expelled from the House, assembled in noisy and agitated groups in the space which separates the Park from the Chamber. Above a thousand persons belonging to respectable classes of society congregated round the steps of the Chamber, and awaited the close of the sitting. No sooner had the proceedings terminated, and some members of the Right departed, than a storm of hisses and yells arose from the crowd. The members of the Left were received by the crowd with enthusiastic cheers. M. Rogier, on appearing on the steps, was the object of a frantic ovation; but he retreated before the welcome which awaited him, and left the Chamber by a private gate. The crowd, after waiting in vain for M. Frère, proceeded to his residence, where it sang the "Brabançonne" under his windows, and indulged in innumerable "vivats." The crowd next proceeded to the residence of M. Verhaegen, and favoured him with a similar manifestation; it then dispersed in the utmost order. During the above scenes the troops were ordered to remain in barracks, ready to act should circumstances unfortunately demand their interference.

The manifestations were renewed on Thursday and Friday on a larger scale. Detachments of twelve to sixteen of mounted gendarmes continually patrolled the streets, which did not, however, prevent from time to time large numbers assembling and passing through the streets and singing the "Marseillaise Hymn" and others of an exciting kind. The hotel of the Minister of Justice was attacked furiously; many of the windows were broken, as were those of the Jesuit College and the Capuchin Monastery, &c.

On Saturday the excitement somewhat subsided on the King issuing a decree proroguing the sittings of the Chamber for an indefinite period. After reading the decree the President proposed three cheers for the King. The Opposition members of the Left rose and cheered, while the members of the Right did not respond to the appeal.

The excitement extended to Antwerp, Mons, Liège, and Ghent. At Antwerp all the windows of the College have been smashed. The streets had to be cleared by the troops, but it does not appear that any collision had taken place. The people retire before the troops and then reassemble.

Tranquillity appears to be restored, but a portion of the Civic Guard is still under arms at Brussels, and troops are ready for any emergency. Some seventy individuals had been arrested, but the greater part of them had been set at liberty. At Liège, where the windows of the Bishop's palace were smashed by a volley of stones, the excitement is also subsiding. The reports from Mons, Ghent, Antwerp, and other towns in the provinces are also of a tranquillising nature.

### SPAIN.

Nothing of interest has taken place in the Chambers since our last publication: the bickerings of the members still continue. The following is the reply which the Queen gave to the deputation of the Senate charged to present to her Majesty the Address of that body:—

Senators,—I have heard with the greatest interest the noble sentiments of the Senate. My sole desire is to see the nation united, prosperous, and happy. The wishes of the Senate are mine and those of my Government. I hope that, being all united, and having confidence in the assistance of Divine Providence, we shall advance towards the noble object which we all desire to attain.

Some rioting took place at Granada on the 24th ult. About 200 "lads," after assembling on the heights which command the Alhambra, where they amused themselves by pelting each other with stones, formed themselves into a sort of cortège, and, descending the Faubourg San Cosello, proceeded to parade the streets of the city, shouting "Cheap bread!" In the lower quarters the women turned out of the houses, and exhorted their husbands and brothers to rise in insurrection, and die fighting sooner than perish of hunger. The people, not having obeyed a summons to disperse, were fired at by the troops, and four of them were wounded. On the 25th all was tranquil, but several persons were arrested, and others were expelled from the town.

### THE PAPAL STATES.

The cessation of the state of siege in the Romagna, Ancona, and part of the province of Pesaro, being the only territories where it was still in force, has been officially announced. All the prisoners under trial by court-martial are to be delivered up to the civil authorities. Nevertheless, all cases of resistance to the armed force and of offences against the Austrian military are still to be under the cognizance of the Austrian courts martial

The raising of the state of siege at Ancona has, it is stated, produced everywhere an excellent effect. The Holy Father continued his journey amid the enthusiasm and respectful salutations of the inhabitants. It is said that he had been induced to change his itinerary, and that he proceeded from Fermo to Ascoli. He was to arrive at Rimini on the 30th of May, so as to celebrate the festival of Pentecost in that town. His Holiness is to make his solemn entrance into Bologna on the 7th of June. All his Ministers and a great number of Cardinals are to meet him there.

### HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a supplement to his decree of the 12th July, 1856, by which property that had been confiscated as a consequence of the sentence of a military court was returned to several persons who were concerned in the rebellion in the kingdom of Hungary and in the Grand Principality of Transylvania in 1848 and 1849. He now ordains that the confiscated property in the hands of the State—in the same condition as it was when taken possession of—and all such produce and revenue of the same as had not then been received, with indemnification to the landed proprietors for the loss of their villeinage and socage, shall be delivered to the following persons:—1. All those non-military individuals who were guilty of high treason during the above-mentioned rebellion, or of other offences, not enumerated in the autograph letter of May 8, 1857, and who, for the last-mentioned offences, are still in prison, and all those military men who are now in confinement. 2. All those persons who are no longer imprisoned, but whose property is still under confiscation. The Emperor says—"In regard to those persons who, having been condemned by court-martial, are still fugitives, my legations and consulates have received instructions to accept their petitions for permission to return, for remission of punishment, and for the restoration of their confiscated property. I, however, reserve to myself the right of determining in how far the conditions of this my act of grace can be applied to those petitions."

The progress of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress through Hungary (as elsewhere recorded) was put a stop to by news of the serious illness of their eldest child, the Archduchess Sophia, who expired at Buda on Friday, the 29th ult., just after her afflicted parents had reached her bedside.

### RUSSIA.

The official *Gazette* of Warsaw publishes an Imperial ukase, signed by the Emperor Alexander, and dated St. Petersburg, 17th (29th) April, 1857.

After referring to the Imperial ukase of the 27th May, 1856, which granted an amnesty to those Polish emigrants who had acknowledged their errors and applied for leave to return to Poland, the present ukase removes from all political emigrants the rights of their class of which they had been deprived, provided they had taken advantage of the ukase of 1856, and had returned to Poland before the present Emperor's coronation.

### THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Ionian Islands was opened on the 20th ult. by the Lord High Commissioner, with a speech in which he announced that, the good harvest of last season having augmented the public revenue, the Government have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the public debt; and, since the 1st February, 1856, the obligations contracted by the Ionian Government in London and with the Ionian Bank, at 6 per cent interest, have been paid off by the sum of £47,200. The actual capital owed at the present moment is £11,163 2s. less than in the year 1854, and £23,582 3s. 9d. less than in the year 1855.

### TURKEY.

Nothing has as yet been decided with regard to the affairs of Moldavia. The old Prince Vogorides has succeeded in finding protectors for his son in the Ministry; and the dismissal of the Caimacan, which was at one time considered as certain, has been one problematical. The Turkish Cabinet is said to be divided on the question of the Principalities, and rumours of an approaching modification acquire every day more consistency.

The fête of Kadi Guidjeci was celebrated on the 19th, with very little pomp, all the preparations having been put an end to by order of the Sultan, in consequence of the illness of one of the Sultanas

A fire broke out on the 18th, in the faubourg of Pasnar, at Constantinople, by which a large part of that quarter was destroyed.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Pera on the 21st, lasting only a few seconds, and doing no injury.

### PERSIA.

The ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged on the 2nd of May, at Bagdad. Great ceremony and mutual congratulations passed between the Hon. Mr. Murray and Jehangueire Khan, the Persian Plenipotentiary. High dignitaries of the Persian Court were sent to the frontier for the purpose of giving a formal reception to Mr. Murray, the English Envoy.

General Outram has evacuated Mohammerah, and taken his troops back to Bushire. The British were beginning to experience rather severe losses by disease.

### INDIA.

The mutinous spirit in the army appears to have received a check. The fate of the 19th Native Infantry has frightened men who, whatever else they may wish, do not wish to cease to be soldiers. The 34th, though still sullen, are completely cowed, and the wavering regiments have made up their minds to side with the strongest.

Gholab Singh, the Maharajah of Cashmere, is believed to be on his death-bed. His nephew Jowahir Singh, has left Lahore to look after his own interests. His successor is his son, Runheer Singh, but it is not certain if he will succeed

Frusl Alee, the Dacoit chief who murdered Mr. Boileau, the Deputy Commissioner of Seroure, Oude, has been put to death by a band of Nepaulese who pursued the chief with his band into the Nepaul Jungle and cut them to pieces.

### CHINA.

The news from Hong-Kong is unimportant. The Chinese warjunks and boats have disappeared from the neighbourhood of our vessels. The destruction of a few Mandarin boats and lorchas constitute the whole record of active service since the last mail. The report of the loss of the *Raleigh* is incorrect. She struck on a rock, on April 14, about twenty miles from Hong-Kong, and sprung a leak. She was beached near Macao. No casualty to any one resulted from the accident. Sir John Bowring has been in communication with the French and American Ministers. The former has received orders to cooperate with the English, but none has reached the American. Mr. Charles Markwick, the Government auctioneer, has been strangled by one of his servants, whilst lying ill in bed, for the sake of some little property in the house.

### UNITED STATES.

According to the latest intelligence Lord Napier was still proceeding in his endeavour to reopen negotiations on the Central American

question. The obstacle appears to be the refusal of the Republic of Honduras to ratify the two conventions relative to the Bay Islands and to Mosquito. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says:—

Whenever the ratification of the Treaty between Great Britain and Honduras shall be received, all the obstacles to the completion of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, including all the amendments of the Senate, will have been removed, and Lord Napier will be enabled, in the name of his Government, to reopen negotiations.

The treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Honduras, together with the additional article guaranteeing the neutrality of the inter-oceanic railroad through the Republic of Honduras from Porto Cabello on the Atlantic to the Bay of Fonseca on the Pacific, had been ratified by the Honduras Government; but the two conventions relative to the Bay Islands and to Mosquito, which were signed at the same time, by Senor Don Victor Herran on the part of Honduras, and by Lord Clarendon on the part of Great Britain, in London last autumn, have not been ratified.

The rumour of Brigham Young having had to flee from Utah is incorrect. He still remains at the Mormon settlement, at Salmon River. For some unknown cause the Mormons at Bernardine and the surrounding settlements had been summoned to Salt Lake City. It is reported that Major M'Culloch has declined the Presidentship of Utah, and that recent information has caused a change in the policy hitherto contemplated, the condition of Utah now being such as to require vigorous measures. Troops in large numbers are to be sent thither, probably under command of General Harney.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided a slave case in direct opposition to the decision of the United States' Supreme Court, in the Dred-Scott case.

The steam-frigate *Minnesota*, with the Minister to China on board, is to sail for China on the 12th inst.

The district attorney of Kansas has abandoned the charge of treason against Governor Robinson and others.

A fearful riot occurred at Louisville on the 14th ult. The four negroes accused of murdering the Joyce family some months since were acquitted. One of them turned States' evidence, but his testimony was not legal or corroborated. There was considerable excitement about the court-house during the trial. About dark a mob broke into the cannon-house and got a cannon, which they placed in front of the gaol. Several shots were fired by the mob and from the gaol. The gaoler, fearing the escape of the prisoners, formally surrendered two of them, who were hung by the mob; the third cut his throat with a razor; but the negro who turned States' evidence was unmolested. The remaining negro implicated in the Joyce murder was hung by the mob next night, making three hanged and one suicide.

MEXICO.

It is stated that Crabbe's California filibustering party had been attacked at Corboras by the Mexican troops, and forced to surrender at discretion. According to one account, the Commander and sixty of the party had been shot. The Archbishop of Mexico has made full submission to the Government.

PERU.

At midnight, on the 20th ult., the steamers *Apurimac* and *Huaras* entered the port of Callao, having on board 300 of Vivanco's men and 200 officers. On the 22nd Vivanco landed his forces near the suburbs of Las Chacritas and Pescaderas, at half past five in the morning, consisting of about 300 men, who immediately marched towards the arsenal and mole. They were met by the Government forces, and a brisk fire commenced on both sides, which resulted in Vivanco's troops being compelled to retire, which they did, contesting the ground foot by foot, until they reached the hotel of Aranchiba, at the corner of the Plaza de la Iglesia, and from which they kept up a heavy fire on the Government troops. Another party of Vivanco's forces, who retreated by the Calle de la Mission towards the Plaza del Mercado, were defeated by the Government force and compelled to surrender. They were conveyed to the Castle. General Plaza, of the Government army, was shot; and General Lopera and Colonel Rodriguez fell on the Revolutionary side.

The forces from the *Uoyali* were disembarked, and held the guns on the mole against the Revolutionists. Generals Vigil and Maldonado were taken prisoners in the Union Hotel. Both of them were wounded. Vivanco himself did not disembark.

The combat lasted from five to eight in the morning, and during that time the steamers *Apurimac* and *Huaras* kept moving about the bay; after which they retired, but still kept up their steam.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

AT OXFORD the prize for a sacred poem—subject, "The Death of Jacob"—was on Monday awarded to Charles Henry Pearson, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, formerly of Sidney.

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION.—An important statute was brought before congregation on Friday (yesterday) at Oxford University, connected with middle-class education. It is proposed that examiners shall be appointed by the University to conduct examination of persons not belonging to the University. The examinations are to be held once a year, either at Oxford or elsewhere, as may seem desirable, and are to be in two kinds—one for persons under fifteen years of age, and one for those above fifteen and under eighteen. Testamurs are to be given in each case, and on the senior class of students, when successful, the title of Associate in Arts is to be conferred. The proposal arises out of the movement with which the names of the Rev. F. Temple, the Rev. H. W. Bellairs, Dr. Hook, Mr. T. D. Acland, and others are specially connected. This important subject has also been taken up by the Cambridge University: the Council of the Senate has reported warmly in its favour.

TESTIMONIALS.—On Saturday, May 30, a new black silk gown, the result of a contribution by a select portion of the ladies of his congregation, was presented by a deputation from them to the Rev. T. J. Judkin, M.A., of Somers Chapel, Somers-town, as a testimonial of their admiring estimate of his long, able, persevering, and beneficial exertions, both in the pulpit and out of it, in the exercise of his sacred functions. A Bible, together with a handsome gold watch and chain, has been presented by the churchwardens and parishioners of Leigh and Broadwood (Worcestershire) to their late curate, the Rev. Edward Bradley, who has been presented to the incumbency of Bobbington, Staffordshire.—The Rev. E. P. Hannam, after thirty years' labours in the parish of St. Pancras, having intimated his intention of retiring to a less laborious sphere of duty, on Saturday last was presented by the parishioners with an address expressive of their sincere regret at his relinquishing the cure of St. Stephen's Church, accompanied by a very elegant silver font, inclosed in an oak chest, a gold watch, and a purse containing £160. At the same time an address was read, accompanied by a Bible and Prayer Book, from the curates formerly ministering under him.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT EXETER HALL.—The second of the Special Sunday Evening Services for the Working Classes was held in Exeter Hall on Sunday evening, when a crowd of persons, to the number of 3000 assembled in the hall; and it was remarked that more of the working classes were present than on the last occasion, and that the men considerably preponderated over the other sex. A half-past six the Rev. William Cadman, M.A., Rector of St. George's, Southwark, appeared on the platform, accompanied by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. H. Pownall, and various other gentlemen. A hymn opened the service, and was followed by the reading of Romans, chap. iii. The Litany was next read, and, after another hymn had been sung, Mr. Cadman delivered a very impressive extempore sermon.

THE confirmation of the election of Dr. Pelham to the see of Norwich took place at Bow Church on Thursday.

OXFORD DIOCESAN SPIRITUAL-AID SOCIETY.—A meeting, convened by the Bishop of Oxford, was held on Tuesday at the Sheldonian Theatre, for the purpose of instituting a society for affording the aid of curates to the most necessitous parochial clergy of the diocese whose limited means or the extent of their charge require such assistance. There were present the Marquis of Blandford, Mr. Gladstone, M.P., Sir W. Heathcote, M.P., Mr. Henley, M.P., Colonel North, M.P., Mr. Langston, M.P., Mr. Barnard, M.P., Mr. G. Harcourt, M.P., the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Archdeacon Bickersteth, Archdeacon Randall, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, the Rev. Dr. Cotton, and a considerable number of the gentry and clergy of the three counties included in the diocese. The right rev. prelate stated, and eloquently advocated, the object at the meeting. The claims of the necessitous clergy were also earnestly enforced by Mr. Gladstone. Resolutions in accordance with the proposed object were unanimously carried.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Minor Canonry:* The Rev. J. Miller to Chichester Cathedral. *Rectory:* Rev. S. R. J. Tryon to Brington, with Bythorne and Old Weston, Rumbolton, Huntingdonshire; *Vicarages:* Rev. J. Morton, M.A., to Cleeve Prior, near Evesham; Rev. J. Ormond to Little Hampden, Buckinghamshire. *Incumbencies:* Rev. W. H. Spencer to Danesbury, near Ruscorn; Rev. J. A. Lesley to Topsham, Devonshire. *Curacies:* The Rev. E. Geare to Woodstock, Oxon; Rev. E. B. Frith to Stoke Canon, near Exeter; Rev. T. B. Bartlett to Sawtre, near Bridport; Rev. P. H. Moore to St. George's, Easton-on-Gordano, near Bristol. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. J. F. Arnold to Warnesford Asylum, Leamington, Rev. J. C. Cox, to be Lord Cowley's Domestic Chaplain.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

The state apartments at Windsor Castle were closed to the public on Monday last, and will remain closed until further orders.

Chiswick opens its gates on Wednesday and Thursday next week to the public. The gardens are in full beauty.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Suther, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, has been elected Bishop of Aberdeen, in room of the late Bishop Skinner. The new Bishop belongs to the Evangelical party.

The Emperor and Empress, with the Prince Imperial, have left Paris, to take up their residence at St. Cloud for the summer

The band of the 1st Life Guards commence playing in the Regent's-park on Monday, and will play each succeeding Monday, from four to six, weather permitting, until further notice.

It is stated that Lord Barrington has resigned the chairmanship of the Great Western Railway Company, and that it has been offered to the Hon. F. Pensonby, brother to Lord Bessborough

A splendid banquet was given by the 1st Life Guards, at the London Tavern, on Saturday last. Covers were laid for seventy. The chair was taken by the Marquis Conyngham.

A subscription has been commenced in Norfolk to make good the loss sustained by Sir James Brooke of his library in consequence of the recent outbreak in Borneo.

Feronk Khan has returned to Paris from his visit to different manufacturing towns in the north of France.

The present Exhibition of Designs for the new Palace of Administration, in Westminster Hall, closes on Saturday (to-day), and the successful plans will be exhibited in July.

On the night of the 26th May there was a tremendous hurricane at Vienna, and the thermometer, which had been at 74.75 in the evening, was at 50 in the morning.

The King of Saxony and his daughter, the Duchess of Genoa, arrived at Turin on Thursday week.

There are now in the metropolis 702 legal firms whose offices are closed at two p.m. on Saturdays.

Marshal de Castellane has been sent by the French Emperor from Lyons to Geneva, to compliment the Dowager Empress of Russia.

Mr. H. Scudamore Stanhope, who was private secretary to Mr. Horsman, is appointed to the same office by the present Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Henry Arthur Herbert.

In Cornwall a practice prevails in many places of paying a tithe on pilchards. It is enforced on the ground of immemorial custom.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland held its summer half-yearly meeting in Omagh on the 20th and 21th ult.—the Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen, Grand Master, presiding

A firman for a railway from Kustendjeh to the Danube has been granted to a company. Kustendjeh is 160 miles nearer to the Bosphorus than the Sulina mouth, and 200 miles nearer than Odessa; and this portion of the Black Sea is by far the most dangerous and the most dreaded by shipowners and ship-insurers

The screw-steamer *Tynemouth*, which is to leave Dartmouth today (Saturday), takes out upwards of £50,000 in specie to the Cape, on Government account.

In the *Répertoire de Pharmacie* M. Leperdriel advises, to conceal the disagreeable taste of cod-liver oil, the addition of about ten per cent of common salt. Not only does the salt render the oil palatable, but it causes the stomach to digest the oil more completely. All the fish oils may be masked in the same manner.

Information has been received of the *Imperatrice* (screw-steamer), Captain Adams, bound to London, from Cronstadt, with a cargo of wheat and tallow, having been stranded on Saloo Reef, off Taroe Island, on the coast of Sweden, but that the crew were saved.

On Saturday Mr. Nodon, late traffic manager of the London and North-Western Railway Company at the Liverpool-road station, Manchester, and recently appointed goods manager on the South-Eastern Railway, was presented with a handsome silver épergne as a parting testimonial.

At an inquest recently held at Cork on the body of a young man who died from the effects of "medicine" administered to him by James Shea, a quack, the jury found a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Shea.

A shock of earthquake has been experienced at Jamaica.

There has been a great discovery of gold in Upata, in the province of Venezuela. It is of an exceedingly fine pure quality, principally in large nuggets, and in exceedingly large quantities.

The branch line between Twyford and Henley on the Great Western Railway was opened for traffic on Monday.

On Monday the foundation-stone of a new church was laid in Grimshaw-park, Blackburn.

Mr. W. H. Russell, on Monday, closed his afternoon series of narratives of the war in the Crimea. At the conclusion, as well as in many portions of his address, Mr. Russell was warmly cheered. General Sir De Lacy Evans and a large number of Liverpool men were present, and the attendance was larger than on any previous occasion.

The Westmeath estates of the Knight of Kerry, who was the petitioner for the sale, were disposed of in the Encumbered Estates Court on Friday, the 29th ult., in eight lots, the produce of which amounted to £34,395.

The city of Genoa has just escaped a great danger. The 900 prisoners of the bagne had planned an attempt at escape, but, fortunately, the plot was discovered in time.

The Archbishop of Paris has narrowly escaped being poisoned. He partook of an ice, into which some colouring matter composed of acetate of lead had been introduced.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. George B. Kerford as Consul at Liverpool for the Republic of Salvador.

A petition has been presented to the Court of Chancery in Ireland to wind up the Irish Waste Land Improvement Company

Great excitement exists in Naples in consequence of the most celebrated diamonds of Sicily, those of the Duchess de Savigliano, daughter of General Filangieri, having been stolen. The robbers are said to have left nothing but the case. The value is about 225,000 f.

On Tuesday William Thomas, a north countryman, was fined one pound at Bow-street for defacing the grand staircase of the British Museum, by writing in capital letters the name of "Ellen Clare," with the initials "W. T." underneath.

Henry Salmon, the defaulting bank-agent, who recently absconded from Falkirk, committed suicide on Sunday forenoon, by hanging himself in the stable of the Harp Inn, Conway, North Wales.

The Château Eugène, in Thurgau, which belonged to Prince Eugene Beauharnais, has just been purchased by a Hessian Prince.

The ship *Montezuma*, with 130 passengers, which sailed from Gravesend for Quebec on the 18th of April, arrived at the latter port on the 18th of May, having made the passage out in the extraordinarily short space of twenty-seven days.

Reuter, the cashier, who embezzled the 350,000 florins from the Bank of Vienna, has made a full confession of his guilt. He lost the greater part of that sum in the lottery; he also lost money in gambling in the public funds.

Mr. Harrison, librarian of the Leeds Library, has been appointed secretary and librarian of the London Library, St. James's-square

M. Juan de Francisco Martin, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guatemala to the Court of St. James's, has taken No. 1, Saint Maurice's Hotel.

The Emperor of the French has conferred on Baron Humboldt the dignity of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The Rev. C. G. Nicolay has retired from the secretaryship of Queen's College, London, and the Rev. E. H. Plumptre has been appointed as his successor.

Roussel, condemned by the Court of Assizes of the Somme for murder and robbery, was executed on Saturday last at Amiens.

After nearly a month's absence the Earl of Carlisle returned to Dublin at ten o'clock on Saturday night last.

The Count and Countess de Montemolin, and the Infante Don Sebastian, are about to leave Naples for Trieste, on a visit to the widow of Don Carlos, the Princess de Beira.

The Archduke Maximilian, Governor-General of Lombardy, who proceeds immediately to Brussels, has nominated Baron de Burges to direct the affairs of the Government during his absence.

On Thursday week a meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Lewes, for the purpose of establishing a Protestant Association for that town and neighbourhood. Paul Foskett, Esq., W. H. Peters, Esq., the Rev J. Dunlop, and other gentlemen spoke; and a committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PARLIAMENT has been enjoying the Whitsuntide holidays, and, having now met again, will work steadily on until the prorogation. There are no topics for faction, but several for earnest debate, before it, and some valuable legislation may be contributed to the statute-book if business be taken regularly in hand, and treated as business. At present the new Parliament has not shown much tendency to speechification, and it is to be hoped that the rest of the Session may be similarly characterised. The condition of the Scotch pauper lunatics has also occupied the House, and the accounts that have been given of the condition of these afflicted creatures excite a compassion which, perhaps, we ought not to permit to become indignation, considering how recently our own lunatic system has undergone the changes demanded by enlightenment and humanity.

Both Belgium and France are in different stages of political excitement—the former from a crisis which has been produced by the efforts of the priests to regain their power over the property of the faithful, the latter from the recurrence of the elections. It is not necessary at the moment to forecast the future of Belgium, inasmuch as the wise conduct of the King has put an end to the immediate difficulty. But we have little doubt that the never-tiring agents of Rome will renew their work, and, having a Parliamentary majority, will, with a semblance of constitutionalism, irritate the people until some revolutionary movement shall take place that will once more bruise the head of the serpent, and secure for the Belgians the religious freedom which they so well deserve to possess. In the French elections the Government interferes without disguise, "recommending" its own candidates, and it was for some time in question whether it would be expedient for oppositionists to come forward at all. This is now decided in the affirmative, and several gentlemen adverse to the present state of things will be candidates. One of the French papers deprecates opposition to a specific candidate being considered hostility to the Empire, and points to England, where the opponents of a Minister call themselves her Majesty's Opposition. But neither nation is in case to take political lessons or precedents from the other. France could scarcely, under existing circumstances, adopt our system of contested election; and if we, in England, have ever desired an autocrat to reign over us, it has only been that he might act as an architectural reformer. A Napoleon for a week, with full power to brick up one end of Holywell-street, for instance, and set fire to the other, would be a national blessing. *Au reste*, we are content with our own Republic—the only one in the world.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria have lost their infant child. To any parents, under such an affliction, the truisms of sympathy is due, and we should abhor the writer who would treat the topic with levity. For the young and bereaved mother no one can have a word save that of commiseration; and, if the melancholy incident teaches the Emperor to feel as he can never have felt before, he may have some faint—very faint—idea of what numbers of agonized parents endured when his brutal Croats, storming Vienna after the revolution, flung the children from the windows, pointed out to you from the heights near the city. A father who has lost a loved child will think twice, should the occasion ever arise to him, of loosing a horde of ruffians upon the homes of his subjects. So may the lesson of affliction be blessed to the Emperor and to his people.

The Duke of Cambridge has been presiding at the opening of a park, generously given by Lord Calthorpe, for the use of the people at Birmingham. H.R.H.'s addresses have been manly, and full of sound sense and good feeling, and he has been received with sincere cordiality—the humbler classes exerting themselves to give him welcome in a way they seldom care to do unless convinced that their visitor is "the right sort of man." Some of the poetry that has been composed in his honour, though not very well spelt, and not much composed in his honour, though not very well spelt, and not much composed in his literature, than the words of the opera *libretti*, has the merit of being to the point, and should be preserved by collectors as records of a Royal progress.

The great ship is now, and will be until it passes Greenwich Hospital, the great attraction for the Londoner. She is new advancing so rapidly towards completion that the preparations for launching her are being pressed on, and the slopes down which her gigantic cradles are to bear her to the arms of Father Thames are in a state of forwardness. Her preternatural size, if the word be pardonable, makes it very difficult to realise the actual fact of her vastness; and many persons own to a feeling of disappointment at first view, and afterwards to one of simple bewilderment. Perhaps the best way to obtain an idea of her immensity is to go underneath her, and sit with her mountain bulk above you, and looking along through the shores, soon to be knocked away, her apparently interminable length is forced upon you. Her graceful proportions also tend to destroy the impression of her bigness; and, despite your knowledge that she is three times as long the Monument, and that the walk round her deck is nearly a third of a mile, you seem to have beheld more impressive vastness. At this period a visit to her is peculiarly interesting; for, if you have the good fortune to arrive while the steam-machine and railway on her deck (themselves an engineering triumph) are taking up tremendous boilers and depositing them in any of her abysses as easily as a porter removes a portmanteau, you will be singularly impressed with the complete subjugation of power to thought. Of the millions of whitebait which, subsequently to visits to the great ship, are offered as sacrifices to her fortune—not without libation—it needs not to speak; indeed, every hostelry, haughty or humble, along the Greewich shore, is prospering in an unparalleled manner; and their hosts are in no hurry for the launch, which—unless the comet interposes—will be the final and crowning glory of the season. The more that those who are competent to form a valuable opinion of the *Great Eastern* see of her the more confidently they speak of the certainty of her being a most splendid success.

THE ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION AT MANCHESTER.—During the present Whitsuntide season Manchester has had a great accession of visitors to see the Art-Treasures. One excursion train from London brought thirty carriages full of passengers. The number admitted on Monday was 10,000, or thereabouts. Very few season-ticket holders, however, went on Monday, as a crush was anticipated. Several parties of workmen have been treated to the Exhibition by their employers; but complaint is made that they cannot enjoy their visit because no labels are attached to the paintings, and workmen cannot be expected to buy a shilling catalogue.

CRIME—ITS CAUSE AND PREVENTION.—Mr. Hodgskin delivered his second lecture on this subject to a numerous assembly, on Wednesday evening, at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. The chair was occupied by Dr. Charles Mackay. Great interest was manifested by the audience throughout the lecture, and deeply-important lecture, and at its close a vote of thanks, on the motion of the chairman, was enthusiastically accorded to the learned lecturer.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—Three new annual exhibitions to the Universities (either Oxford or Cambridge) have lately been awarded for the first time. They are open to competition for all boys, whether on the foundation or not, excepting such as may be elected to studentships of Christ Church, and are, two of them, of £50 for three years; the third, of £40, for two years. This will raise the elections to Trinity College, Cambridge, to something of an equality with those to Christ Church, Oxford, in value.

## EN ROUTE TO CHINA.

EN ROUTE FOR CHINA: A CALM ON THE RED SEA

*(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)*

I SEND you two Sketches of Life in the Red Sea. One, all calm and smoking after breakfast. Dr. Macpherson is standing up with the cheroot in his mouth. Looking over the bulwarks is our Arab pilot. Reading is going on. In the companion Sketch all are "seedy," with the heavy pitching of the ship by the head wind; some Lascars are cleaning our weapons, and, as you perceive, they are, at all events, not influenced by head winds, and, bedad! I don't think anything would influence them.

To our Correspondent's brief description of his pair of characteristic scenes of "Life on the Red Sea" we append a note of kindred interest from Dr. Bonar's recently-published work, entitled "The Desert of Sinai: Notes of a Spring Journey from Cairo to Beersheba":—

Our Arabs called the sea not the "Red Sea," but Bahr-Malak, the Salt Sea, in contrast to the Bahr of Egypt, that is, the Nile. Every few minutes varied the scene,—the clouds altered as the sun got low, and put on a darker tinge; the sky took on a silky softness richer than anything we had seen at home; the ridges of the hills came sharply out with all their dark ravines; till at length the sun went down behind Atakah, and the reflection of the last rays went and came, with a dull purple brightness, quivering for miles over the still face of the passive blue. Blue, I have called the sea,—yet not strictly so, save in the far distance. It is neither a red sea nor a blue sea, but emphatically green—yes, green, of the most brilliant kind I ever saw. This is produced by the immense tracts of shallow water, with yellow sand beneath, which always gives this green to the sea, even in the absence of verdure on the shore or seaweeds beneath. The blue of the sky and the yellow of the sands meeting and intermingling in the water form the green of the sea, the water being the medium in which the mixing or fusing of the colours takes place.

### THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN HUNGARY.

WE are enabled, by favour of M. F. Kanitz, of Vienna, to illustrate, from sketches taken by that gentleman, two of the most imposing scenes in the recent visit of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Austria to Hungary.

The Hungarian capital is composed of two towns—the one, which is called Buda (Ofen), lies on the right bank of the Danube; and the other, which is directly opposite, is the new and well built city of Pesth. Buda and Pesth—the "Geschwester-Städte" (sister-cities) as they are called—are connected by means of one of the finest suspension bridges in Europe, which was constructed between the years 1840 and 1849, by Mr. Adam Clarke, after designs by Mr. Tierney Clarke. This bridge was the scene of a grand display of fireworks on the 8th ult. It is said to have cost some 4000 or 5000 florins; but the money

EN ROUTE FOR CHINA: A HEAD WIND ON THE RED SEA.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS UPON THE SUSPENSION-BRIDGE AT PESTH IN HONOUR OF THE VISIT OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

can hardly be said to have been thrown away, for the effect produced was magical. As the weather was fine and warm, the people remained in the streets, looking at the illumination until midnight.

The large illustration at pp. 549-49 represents the grand entry of their Majesties on the 6th ult. The Imperial cortège entered the city by the triumphal arch, and, after having passed through some of the principal streets, crossed the bridge in the following order:—A band of Hussars, a detachment of Lancers, a detachment of Rifles, a "Banderium" of Cumanier, the Court trumpeters, Court gendarmerie, carriages of nobles, Prince Esterhazy in his state carriage and six, with twenty-five running footmen, and Prince Nicholas Esterhazy in a carriage and six, with twenty-two running footmen. The Primate of Hungary was also drawn by six horses, as was some other prelate. A small "Banderium" of Jazygier was followed by a Bishop on horseback, who carried before him a silver cross, which seemed to be as massive as an ancient mace. Behind the prelate rode the Emperor, in the uniform of an Austrian General; and after him came a brilliant suite. The next in the procession was the Empress, in the state glass-coach, drawn by eight magnificent greys. Her Majesty, who looked remarkably well, wore a Hungarian head-dress. The rear was brought up by the Court equipages, in which sat the ladies attached to the Court. That their Majesties were received with loud cheers and flourishes of trumpets need hardly be said. After having received the compliments of the authorities and nobility in their apartments, the Emperor and Empress, with their suite, went to the chapel of the castle, where "Te Deum" was sung.

The journey of their Majesties in Hungary has been interrupted, and probably indefinitely postponed, by the death of the young Archduchess Sophia at Buda, on the 29th ult. The Imperial travellers had arrived at Szegedin, a town on the banks of the Theiss, amidst a series of ovations, and were on the point of setting out for Tokay, when alarming news concerning the health of the young Grand Duchess caused them to return to Buda. She breathed her last in the arms of her august parents, who arrived in time to soothe the dying agonies of their child. The Archduchess Sophia Frederica Dorothea Maria Josephine was born March 5, 1855, ten months after the marriage of her Imperial parents. Their Majesties arrived at Vienna on Saturday last. As the little Archduchess Gisella, who is well, was fatigued by the journey, the Emperor and Empress passed the night in Vienna, and left for the castle at Laxenburg the following morning. The greatest sympathy is felt by all classes of society for their Majesties, and more particularly for the deeply-afflicted mother, who is not yet nineteen years of age.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 7.—Trinity Sunday. Reform Bill passed, 1832.
MONDAY, 8.—Length of day at London, 16h. 24m.
TUESDAY, 9.—Lilly, the Astronomer, died, 1681.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—Astley's Amphitheatre destroyed by fire, 1841.
THURSDAY, 11.—St. Barnabas. George I. died, 1727.
FRIDAY, 12.—Trinity Term ends. Wat Tyler killed 1381.
SATURDAY, 13.—Battle of Naseby, 1645. Battle of Marengo, 1800.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13, 1857.

| Sunday. | | Monday. | | Tuesday. | | Wednesday | | Thursday. | | Friday | | Saturday. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A | M | A |
| h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| 1 42 | 2 2 | 2 29 | 2 49 | 2 58 | 3 12 | 3 3 | 3 35 | 3 59 | 4 10 | 4 30 | 4 50 | 5 10 | 5 35 | 5 55 |

INAUGURATION OF CALTHORPE PARK, BIRMINGHAM.—Next week we shall Illustrate this interesting event with Two Views and a large Portrait of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1857.*

SINCE her memorable Revolution of 1830 Belgium has enjoyed so much prosperity and constitutional freedom, that the world has paid her the best compliment in its power—that of ceasing to occupy itself with her affairs. A green oasis of liberty amid the arid deserts of Continental despotism, Belgium, when not forgotten amid the whirl and uproar of contemporary events, has attracted the admiration of States less happy than herself; and proved, as Great Britain has done in a more eminent degree, the compatibility of freedom with order, and of the popular will with the stability of the Throne and Government. It is with surprise, therefore, that most people will hear of the sudden outbreak of popular commotions in Brussels—of the alarming aspect of public affairs for several days—of a crisis in the fortunes of the State that might have led to a Revolution—and of the equally sudden restoration of tranquillity by agencies creditable alike to King and to People, and of the happiest augury for the future.

If we look back a little we shall be the better able to understand the state of feeling which led to the events of last week in the Belgian capital. The Revolution of 1830 was directed against the King of the Netherlands on three separate grounds. He was a foreigner imposed upon the people by the Treaty of Vienna; he was a tyrant in attempting to introduce the language and the laws of Holland into Belgium against the wishes of the Belgian people; and, last of all, he was a Protestant, while the Belgians were Roman Catholics. Thus the nationality, the love of liberty, and the religion of the Belgians were each the levers to overturn his throne; and, for once in the history of Europe, the priests united with the populace and the middle and upper classes to dispossess an anointed King. The Revolution, thus aided, was eminently successful in its object; but the ultimate consequences of the employment of such auxiliaries as Roman Catholic priests were not slow in declaring themselves. Although the want of a Roman Catholic Sovereign was supplied by a Protestant King of unexceptionable character, it was decreed that his heirs and successors should be educated in the Roman Catholic belief. As regards constitutional liberty, which is notoriously a plant that does not flourish side by side with the priestcraft of Rome, the priestly party in Belgium, though not strong enough to overthrow it, were cunning enough, supported by the rural population, to diminish and to control it. For five-and-twenty years the struggle between the ecclesiastical and the constitutional parties in Belgium for the possession of power has existed with greater or less intensity, according as the elections to the Chamber of Representatives promised, or gave, the majority to the one or the other. In all cases the King has played his part with the discreet, kindly wisdom which is his characteristic, and, although a Protestant, managed to escape the anathema of the priests on the one hand, or the enmity or mistrust of the secular and constitutional party on the other. The Revolution of 1830 laid down as a principle the secularisation of charity; in other words, it introduced a law similar to the English law of mortmain, which rendered religious corporations, such as convents, monasteries, &c., legally incapable of receiving or distributing the bequests of the charitable. In this the Belgians but profited by the teachings of history, and avoided a great danger. But the priestly party, who, if they had their will, would cover the country with rich religious institutions, and hover around every death-bed to snap up the fortunes of the dying, never omitted an opportunity to defeat or repeal this law. Having succeeded at the last elections in gaining a majority in the Chambers, and consequently in imposing upon the King and the country a Ministry representing their opinions, they introduced a bill proposing that the Government should have the power, by a simple decree under the King's hand, of conferring on religious corporations the rights of private citizens, with all the privileges appertaining thereto, including those of possessing, inheriting, and receiving donations and legacies. The bill was cunningly worded; and, in answer to the opposition of the non-clerical and constitutional party, the priests had the ready reply—"Belgium has freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom in every thing but in charity; and, if charity be not free, where is the boasted liberty of the country?" But the Belgians, to use a common phrase, were "not to be taken in;" and when the principle of the Ministerial bill framed with this object was, after long debates, affirmed by a majority of sixty against forty-four, the impatience and exasperation of the people broke loose. The debates in the Chamber were interrupted by the angry exclamations of the public in the galleries. Menacing crowds, without concert with each other, gathered in the streets and public places. They hissed and hooted the Papal Nuncio, who had made himself too conspicuous in the agitation. They yelled at and pelted the Ministers if they showed themselves in the streets; broke the windows of a newspaper office attached to the clerical party, and of the Jesuit College and other religious establishments; and congregated in such numbers in the Grand Place, that the artillery and troops were called out to keep the peace. The spirit of the people was contagious; and similar agitation took place at Antwerp, Mons, Ghent, Liège, Charleroi, Namur, and even at Louvain itself, the head-quarters of Ultramontane theology in Belgium. In the midst of the alarm—which the merest accident in the world might have converted into a sanguinary insurrection—the King found a way out of the difficulty without doing violence to the majority of the Chamber and the Ministry of its choice, or to the unmistakable opinion of the people. He simply adjourned the Chambers *sine die*. By this expedient the obnoxious bill dies a natural death. If the clerical party are as wise as the King, the bill will not be revived, and the agitation of the people will subside. If they be unwise they will reintroduce it some months hence, at the certain cost of exciting new and more bitter hostility, not unaccompanied, perhaps, by a real insurrection of the people, infinitely more formidable in every respect than the significant demonstrations of last week. That the priests will renounce their favourite project we do not believe. That they will allow it to slumber for a while is probable. It will be the fault of the Belgians if the interval be not employed in strengthening the really Liberal party, and in teaching the Ultramontanists that they have mistaken both the time and the nation; and that Belgium, having acquired her freedom at the cost of her blood, is prepared to maintain it by the same sacrifice. In such a contest, if it unfortunately arises, King and People will be found on the same side.

THE Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, the fierce Muscovite, the representative of "Holy Russia" and all its prejudices, traditions, and barbarities, the doughty Admiral, the right hand of the Empire, has visited the Queen of Great Britain, and been hospitably received. It can scarcely be said that he has visited England or the English people, for his stay on our coast did not exceed four-and-twenty hours. He did not set foot on the mainland of our kingdom, and he was scarcely seen by any one out of the immediate circle of the Court at Osborne. His visit was a flying, almost a furtive, one; and it is impossible not to contrast its shortness and its privacy with the lengthened and public sojourn which he made in France. People cannot but inquire why there should have been such a difference, and whether it arose from any want of respect for, confidence in, or curiosity regarding the British people on the part of the Grand Duke; or whether his Highness, desiring to see England, as he had seen France, was dissuaded from trusting himself in our ports, our arsenals, and our capital, by representations of the probable hostility of the populace, and fears that his reception might have proved neither flattering nor hospitable. If any apprehensions of this kind swayed the movements of his Royal Highness, whether they were inculcated in him by others or were the natural growth of his own mind, we must say that he or his advisers do not understand the character of Englishmen. Certainly, during the late war, there was no man in Russia whom the British people, of all ranks and classes, would so gladly have beaten in fair fight, either on sea or on land, as the Grand Duke Constantine. The British Admiral who should have conquered him, either before or behind the walls of Cronstadt, would have become the idol of his countrymen, and would have ranked as a second Nelson, as popular as the first. But with the conclusion of the war the hostility of the English towards the Grand Duke came to an end; and if he had freely visited London, and trusted himself in our streets, the people, we are confident, would have received him, not only with courtesy, but with enthusiasm. The great mass of Englishmen are like the sailor in Dibdin's well-known song, who says,

> In me let the foe feel the paw of a lion,
> But, the battle once ended, the heart of a lamb.

If, however, it were not from any considerations of this kind that the Grand Duke refrained from visiting the people of England, but for reasons of State policy, and to cement with France a good understanding which he does not care to foster with Great Britain, the English people, without caring a straw for his policy or his determination, will think that he has been equally ill-advised. Admiral Napier is almost the only man in England who is of opinion that an alliance between Russia and France would do this country any mischief. England fortunately has greater allies than these,—in her own wealth, her own spirit, her own patriotism, and in the aspirations for freedom of all the peoples and nations of the Continent; to say nothing of those best allies, speaking our own language, which, in case of need, we should find on the other side of the Atlantic. But if there be not some occult political reason for the ostentation of the Russian Prince's visit to France, and the privacy of his visit to England, there has been a great want of judgment on the part of the Grand Duke, and of those who advised him, to make a distinction that, unexplained, looks both invidious and ungracious.

### *THE COURT.*

The Queen received the Grand Duke Constantine at Osborne on Saturday last. His Imperial Highness arrived about noon on Saturday from Cherbourg, remained the guest of her Majesty during Sunday, embarked at a late hour the same night on board the *Osborne* Admiralty yacht, and proceeded at daybreak next morning to Calais, *en route* for Hanover, where he met the Grand Duchess and the youthful members of his family on Tuesday.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Albert, came to town from Osborne on Thursday, crossing the Solent to Gosport in the *Fairy*, and travelling over the South-Western Railway to the Nine Elms station, whence they were conveyed in Royal carriages to Buckingham Palace.

This (Saturday) the Queen will hold her first Drawingroom for the present season at St. James's Palace.

On Monday the Court will go to Windsor Castle, where her Majesty will receive a distinguished circle of the aristocracy during the Ascot races.

The Hon. Flora Macdonald has succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

Major-General Bouverie has succeeded Major-General Buckley as Equerry in Waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent left Osborne on Tuesday for Frogmore.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived in town on Monday from visiting the Queen and Prince Consort at Osborne.

The infant daughter of his Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff is to be baptised on Monday. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal has graciously signified her intention to stand sponsor on the occasion. The Earl of Westmoreland will be godfather.

His Excellency the Russian Minister returned to town on Monday afternoon from visiting the Queen at Osborne.

His Excellency the Earl Cowley arrived in town at a late hour on Monday night from Paris.

Viscount Palmerston arrived at his residence, Broadlands, on Sunday night, from Osborne. Viscountess Palmerston joined his Lordship at Broadlands on Monday from London.

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

#### VISCOUNT LISMORE.

THE RIGHT HON. CORNELIUS O'CALLAGHAN, Viscount and Baron Lismore, of Shanbally, county Tipperary, in the peerage of Ireland, and Baron Lismore, of Shanbally Castle, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and Lieutenant of the county Tipperary, was the eldest son of Cornelius, first Baron Lismore by his wife, Frances, second daughter of the Right Hon. John Fonsonby, and niece of William Earl of Bessborough and William Duke of Devonshire. He was born the 2nd October, 1775, and succeeded to the Irish Barony on the decease of his father, the 20th July, 1797. He was raised to a Viscounty the 30th May, 1806, and was created an English Baron the 23rd June, 1838. Viscount Lismore married, the 11th August, 1806, the Lady Eleanor Butler, youngest daughter of John seventeenth Earl of Ormonde, and leaves by her (who died the 10th July, 1837) a son, his successor, and a daughter, Mary, married, the 10th May, 1841, to Henry Lord Dunsmore. Viscount Lismore, who was ever a staunch supporter of the Whig Government, though latterly, through age and increasing infirmities, unable to attend Parliament, died on the 31st ult., at his seat, Shanbally Castle, in the county Tipperary. He is succeeded by his only surviving son, George Fonsonby, an officer in the British service, now the second Viscount, who married, in 1839, Mary, second daughter of the late John George Norbury, Esq., and has two sons—Gerald, born 3rd Nov., 1847, and Wilfred Ormonde, born 14th Nov., 1853.

#### LADY MARY SINGLETON.

THE RIGHT HON. LADY MARY SINGLETON, who died at her residence in Curzon-street, Mayfair, on the 26th ult., was the only daughter of the famous soldier and statesman, Charles first Marquis Cornwallis, by his wife, Jemima, daughter of James Jones, Esq. Her Ladyship was born on the 28th of June, 1769, and was, consequently, at the time of her demise within a few weeks of completing her eighty-eighth year. She married, in November, 1795, to Mark Singleton, Esq., Lady Mary Singleton's only brother succeeded, in 1805, his illustrious father as second Marquis Cornwallis, and died in 1823, leaving daughters only. The Marquisate consequently expired with him. The other family honours went to his uncle, but they are now also extinct, and the name and fame of Cornwallis survive only in the brighter pages of our history.

#### LADY GIFFORD.

THE RIGHT HON. HARRIET MARIA, DOWAGER LADY GIFFORD widow of the great lawyer, Robert, Lord Gifford, successively Solicitor and Attorney General, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Master of the Rolls, died on the 26th ult., aged sixty-two. Her Ladyship was daughter of the Rev. William Drew, Rector of Willand, and sister of Edward Drewe, Esq., of the Grange. She was married, the 6th April, 1816, to her late husband, who was then at the bar, and who was raised to the Peerage in 1824, and died in 1826. By this marriage her Ladyship has had issue Robert Francis, present Lord Gifford, three other sons, and three daughters; two of the latter are married—viz., Mrs. Holland, of Dumbleton; and Mrs. Sapte.

#### SIR EDWARD HAGGERSTON, BART.

SIR EDWARD HAGGERSTON, seventh Baronet, of Haggerston Castle, Northumberland, was the second son of Thomas Haggerston, Esq., of Ellingham, by his wife, Wynifred, daughter of Edward Charlton, Esq., of Sandoe House, Northumberland, and the grandson of Sir Thomas Haggerston, the fourth Baronet. He was born in 1789, and succeeded to the Baronetcy on the demise of his eldest brother, Sir Thomas, the sixth Baronet, in December, 1842. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Northumberland in 1851. He never married, and by his death, which occurred on the 6th ult., at Hexham House, Hexham, Northumberland, the title passes to his next surviving brother, now Sir John Haggerston, the eighth Baronet, late a Captain in the British service, who married, in 1851, Sarah Anne, daughter of H. Knight, Esq., of Axminster, Devon, and has issue. The Haggerstons are an ancient Scottish baronial family, of which a branch settled in Northumberland, and became stanch adherents of the house of Stuart. The first of them who was created a Baronet was Thomas Haggerston, of Haggerston Castle, a Cavalier soldier, who commanded a regiment in the service of Charles I., and received a Baronetcy from that Monarch on the 10th of May, 1643.

DIED at Chenies, on Saturday, May 30th, Mr. John Dodd, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Dodd for several years, and to the time of his death, was manager of the Loudwater Paper Mills, Rickmansworth, Herts, employed in making the paper for this Journal. He died respected by every person in the neighbourhood, and his loss is greatly lamented.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Hon. Francis Egerton, Earl of Ellesmere, K.P., G.C.B., has been proved in London, under £160,000 personalty within the province of Canterbury. Also the wills of Sir Compton Domville, Bart., of Santry House, Dublin, and Grosvenor-square, £30,000 within the province; the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas, of Tyrone, £2000 personalty; and Robert Lawe, of Preston, £10,000 within the province. Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Winchester House, £12,000.

DEATH OF MR. O'BRIEN, LATE M.P. FOR CLARE.—This gentleman, who had attained the venerable age of seventy-four, and who for a quarter of a century had represented his native county, expired at his country seat in Clare on Saturday last. He was the stanch friend of the late Daniel O'Connell, and in Ireland's fire-eating days was considered a crack shot and a man of dauntless courage.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

WATERING PLACES BILL.—The Marquis of WESTMEATH moved that a bill to regulate the mode of bathing at watering-places be read a first time. The abuses that had occurred at Margate and Ramsgate during the last season were too well known to leave any doubt of the necessity for the measure.—The bill was read a first time.

SALE OF POISONS, ETC., BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE, in moving that the House go into Committee on this bill, explained that the object of it was twofold—to prevent the commission of murder on the one hand, and the grievous accidents arising from the unintentional mistakes on the other. The bill required that a person applying for drugs of a poisonous quality should have a certificate from a medical man, or from the clergyman of the parish in which the drugs were to be sold; or, to avoid causing two great inconvenience, from two resident householders. The seller of the poisons would also be required to make an entry, in a manner specified in the bill, of the person to whom they might be sold, his residence, and the quantity purchased. Such entries should be kept tcarefully in a book provided for the purpose. Again, there were provisions with respect to the shape of the bottles, and the colour of the coverings in which the poisons were contained. Where medical perscriptions were given, medicines might be obtained without any formality, and where persons were engaged in trades which required the use of poisonous drugs a similar facility would be allowed. At present there were 16,000 persons selling poisons in this country without any restrictions. The noble Earl concluded by moving that the House go into Committee on the Bill.

Lord CAMPBELL said that the bill was loudly called for, and that great good would be to follow from the passing of the measure.

The Earl of HARDWICKE thought if this bill were to pass half the chemists in the country would have to close their shops within six months' time.

Lord REDESDALE suggested that the bill should be sent to a Select Committee.

Earl GRANVILLE having assented, the bill was read a second time, with the view of being sent to a Select Committee.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

This bill was reported with amendments, after a speech from Lord BROUGHAM, who, though approving generally of the measure, took exception to some of its provisions.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received an intimation that it was not the intention to proceed with the petition against the return of Mr. Christie for Newcastle-under-Lyme. The petition against the return for North Staffordshire was also abandoned; and Mr. Richardson had intimated his intention not to defend his return for Lisburn.

NEW WRIT.—On the motion of Sir W. JOLLIFFE, a new writ was issued for the county of Carmarthen, in the room of Mr. D. A. S. Davies, deceased.

THE PAPER DUTY.—Mr. G. A. HAMILTON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was the intention of Government, with a view to the promotion of education, to propose any measure for granting a drawback on the paper-duty, or repealing paper and books used for the purposes of education?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had no intention at present of proposing such a measure.

CHURCH-RATES.—Lord FALKLAND, in reply to Sir J. Trelawny, said it was his intention to introduce a bill this Session for the abolition of Church-rates.

THE OATHS BILL.—Sir F. THESIGER said it might be convenient to the House for him to state the course he intended to take in reference to the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, the second reading of which was fixed for Monday next. On considering the proposed paper and books used for the purposes of education?—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had no intention at present of proposing such a measure.

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THE OATHS BILL.—Sir F. THESIGER said it might be convenient to the House for him to state the course he intended to take in reference to the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, the second reading of which was fixed for Monday next. On considering the proposed form of oath under this bill, his friends and himself thought it a great improvement on the existing oaths. Its only fault was that it did not go far enough, inasmuch as it might be taken by parties who were not Christians. They would not under these circumstances oppose the second reading of the bill; but in Committee he would propose an amendment with a view to preserve the Christian character of the House.

VOTING PAPERS.

Lord R. CECIL moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of collecting the votes at elections in counties and universities by way of voting papers. He particularly instanced the manner in which voting under the Poor-law system had worked as a recommendation of his motion.

Mr. STEPHEN seconded the motion.

Mr. M'CULLAGH thought the Poor-law system was inapplicable to Parliamentary elections, and cited many instances in which there had been gross irregularities in the election of guardians. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. BOWYER seconded the amendment.

Lord ERNEST BRUCE thought that many of the frauds complained of resulted from the inefficiency of the machinery employed under the Poor-law in the collection of votes. These and similar questions seemed to him properly referable to a Committee.

Lord STANLEY said that if the motion had been limited to 'the universities he should not have opposed it; but he did not think it would be right to make a difference between counties and boroughs in the mode of voting, and he could not therefore vote for the motion as it stood.

Sir E. KELLY strongly supported the motion.

Sir G. GREY objected to the appointment of a Select Committee for such a purpose, believing that the result of such an inquiry would leave the question just where it stood at present. If the noble Lord had asked leave to introduce a Bill, he should not, certainly, have opposed the motion, being willing to suspend his judgment upon the matter until he saw the nature of the measure to be proposed by the noble Lord.

Mr. HENLEY warned his friends against supposing that the noble Lord contemplated any measure of reform in the direction of the ballot.

Lord J. MANNERS was opposed to the motion, and urged the noble Lord not to press it to a division.

Lord R. CECIL then withdrew his motion.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Mr. HORSFALL moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the origin, the uses and present constitution, and the powers and duties of the Board of Trade, with the view to its better adaptation to the requirements of the country. The hon. gentleman contended at great length that the constitution of the Board of Trade was such as precluded its keeping pace with the commerce of the country, and the result was great injury to the shipping and other interests, as was evident in the case of the Liverpool and Birkenhead docks, the obstruction to the completion of which led to the delay of ships for weeks at a heavy expense, which might have been saved, had the docks been constructed. The Board of Trade had a great deal too much to do, and an inquiry was absolutely necessary to adopt some means of rendering its constitution equal to the services required at its hands.

Mr. LABOUCHERE contended that the hon. gentleman had made out no case whatever for an inquiry, nor had he pointed out any one way in which the constitution of the Board of Trade could be improved, unless, indeed, their principle were to be admitted that no one not engaged in trade and commerce could be competent to perform the functions of the Board of Trade—a principle which could not be admitted, for the very contrary was the principle which had always been recognised and acted upon. The principle, jealously guarded, always had been that no one who had an interest in commerce should be connected with the Board of Trade, and he hoped that the principle would ever be maintained. He thought that the hon. gentleman could hardly intend to press his motion, for the question was, in fact, one for the House itself, and not for a Committee, to decide upon.

Sir J. GRAHAM bore testimony to the great services which the Board of Trade had conferred upon the country.

Mr. BENTINCK contended that Mr. Horsfall had made out a case for inquiry.

Sir G. PECHELL said the Board of Trade had not only too much to do, but it did too much, and instanced cases in which much mischief had resulted from its interference.

Mr. LOWE defended the Board of Trade, and denied that there was any necessity for its reconstruction.

After some remarks from Mr. BASS, Mr. J. EWART, and Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Horsfall's motion was negatived without a division.

THE WORKING CLASSES.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved for the appointment of a Standing Committee or unpaid Commission, to consider and report from time to time on practical suggestions (free from party differences), to give facilities for improvement in the social condition of the working classes.

Sir G. GREY opposed the proposition as impracticable, and calculated to raise expectations which could not be realised.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD then withdrew his motion.

Mr. STANLEY then withdrew his motion for an ALEHOUSE AND BEERHOUSE LICENSING.—Mr. ATHERTON, in Committee of the whole House, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to Explain and Amend the Act to Regulate the Granting of Licenses to Keepers of Inns, Alehouses, and Victualling Houses in England. The bill was a declaratory one merely to make the existing law more clear.

INTERESTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—Mr. MALINS obtained leave to bring in a bill to enable married women to dispose of reversionary interests in personal estate.

A PORTION of the 93rd Highlanders, about 350 officers and men, embarked at Portsmouth on Monday on board the steam-tenders *Pigmy*, *Sprightly*, and *Alban*, for conveyance to Plymouth, where the *Belleisle* troop-ship is waiting to take them to China.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

VISITATION OF THE ARCHDEACON OF MIDDLESEX.—On Thursday morning the Venerable John Sinclair, M.A., Archdeacon of Middlesex, held a visitation of the clergy of the Archdeaconry at St. Paul's Church, Covent garden. There was a large attendance of the clergy. The Archdeacon holds a visitation for the remainder of his archdeconry at the same church on Saturday (to-day).

INCORPORATED CHURCH-BUILDING SOCIETY.—On Friday (last week) the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the members of this society was held at 79, Pall-mall the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The report stated that during the past year assistance had been accorded to 118 places, the sum granted for which was £13,439, and the accommodation obtained 23,626 sittings; fourteen new districts, hitherto unprovided with a church, had been sided. The committee regretted that the annual subscriptions did not amount to more than £2000 per annum, and that a liberal response had not been made to the pastoral letters issued by the episcopate.

SAILORS' ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL AND HOME.—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this charity was held on Monday at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. The Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., in the chair. The report stated that the general sanitary condition of the institution was excellent. One of the principal objects of the institution was to train the children in the knowledge of domestic duties. Twenty-four girls were employed in the house, discharge all the duties of the kitchen, scullery, laundry, and dormitory. Attached to the school was a temporary home for former pupils who were received when out of a situation. During the year a new infirmary had been erected. At the close of the proceedings the children sang the National Anthem.

THE STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS, AFRICANS, AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.—The opening of the building erected for the purposes of this institution, in the West India Dock-road, Limehouse, took place on Wednesday.

THE LADIES' INSTITUTION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR FEMALE IDIOTS.—This institution has been for some time established at Zion House, Turnham-green, under the auspices of Mrs Leander, the original founder and promoter of the Asylum for Idiots, for the purpose of receiving as inmates those who have been dismissed from the latter establishment. In aid of the funds a bazaar and fancy sale was held on Tuesday and Wednesday upon the premises, which was most numerously attended. The band of the third district of Middlesex Militia were present to enliven the whole scene, and went off with great effect.

THE WORCESTERSHIRE SOCIETY partook of their annual dinner on Friday, the 29th May—James Capel, Esq., in the chair. Among the distinguished visitors were the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P.; Lord Viscount Elmley, M.P.; Hon W. Coventry, Lord W. Lennox, Hon. R. Clive, M.P., and other gentlemen connected with the counties. The object of this valuable society is "for apprenticing children of necessitous persons natives of the county resident in London or its vicinity, and for lending them a sum of money at the expiration of their apprenticeship to establish them in business, if their conduct shall have been meritorious." Immediately after the cloth was withdrawn a number of the lads who had been recipients of the benefits of the society entered the room, and acknowledged the benefits they had received from the society. Mr. Capel, the excellent chairman, urged the claims of this society on the gentlemen present in an effective manner. Several new subscribers were added to the list, and the evening was spent in a most agreeable manner.

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS.—On Saturday last a general meeting of this association was held at St. Martin's Hall—Mr. Tunnell, Inspector of Schools, in the chair. Mr. A. Moseley, master of the Children's Establishment, Limehouse, delivered a lecture on "Education as the Means of Preventing Crime and Destitution."

THE ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of this society was held on the 26th of May. The report of the council of the past year announced a very considerable improvement in its financial and other prospects; and the following gentlemen were elected officers and council for the year ensuing:—President, Sir James Clark, Bart.; Vice-Presidents: the Archbishop of Dublin; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart.; the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; Berlin Bonfield, M.P. Treasurer: Frederick Hindmarch, F.R.G.S. Hon. Secretary; Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A. Council: W. F. Ainsworth, L. J. Beale, C. H. Bracebridge, Major-General Briggs, J. S. Coleman; J. Conolly, M.D. E. Ingham, M.P.; James Kennedy; D. King, M.D.; Malcolm Lewin, Lieut.-General Sir Chas. Pasley, Rev. E. J. Selwyn, J. J. Stainton, R. Tait, C. D. Tolmé T. H. Tuke, M.D.

GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The annual general meeting of the above society was held on Saturday last—W. Hart, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was attended by a considerable number of gentlemen. A letter was read from Lord Bateman, Sir Edmund Prideaux, Bart., and several other gentlemen unable to attend. The annual report was read and adopted, and thanks voted to the author. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A donation of books was received from the Rev. Mr. Trollope, and the receipt of several works for the library was also acknowledged, and a vote of thanks to the donors. Several ancient documents; the whole of which were very highly approved. A discussion of much interest arose in reference to the great increase of the society's means of obtaining information from all parts of England, the members throughout Great Britain and the Continent. A vote of thanks to the chairman and secretary terminated the business of the meeting.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CLOCK AND WATCH MAKERS' ASYLUM.—On Saturday last the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the above asylum took place upon a most eligible piece of land beautifully situate at Colney-batch, near the Great Northern Railway station—Sir. J. Duke, M.P. for the City of London, presiding. The asylum, which will be in the Tudor style of architecture, formed of red brick, decorated with stone dressings, is from a design by Mr. Robert Palgrave, architect; and is intended to provide a home, with fuel and light, and an annual pension of £20 to the men, and £13 to the widows, for such as may be elected by the subscribers. It is proposed to build thirteen houses immediately, and subsequently to increase the number. The subscriptions announced amounted to a considerable sum, in addition to £2000 already contributed.

HOME TEACHING FOR THE BLIND.—A meeting, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, was held at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday afternoon, in aid of the society for providing home teachers and books in Moon's type to enable the blind to read the Scriptures The society was begun as an experiment in September, 1855; and, having proved successful after six months' trial, a provisional committee was appointed, and the society regularly formed. The first teacher was a blind man, who was able to teach after one month; the second teacher was also a blind man, who was able to teach after six months; and in eighteen months they had taught reading to 117 of 236 pupils, and 13 were still learning. Some of the blind who attended excited considerable surprise by the fluency with which they read passages from the New Testament, and much admiration was awakened by the singing of three of Mr. Moon's female pupils from the British and Foreign Blind Asylum, who sang solos and trios from the oratorios of Haydn and Handel, and Rossini's "Charity," their instructress, Madame de Fauche, accompanying them on the piano. The meeting was largely attended, chiefly by ladies.

ST. CLEMENT DANES.—The usual anniversary (being the 157th) of the charity schools of this parish was celebrated at the Freemasons' Hall on Thursday, when the Vicar, H. Wagner, Esq., M.A., occupied the chair. After the usual patriotic toasts (accompanied with appropriate songs, well sung by the Misses Clara Holmes and Somerville, and Messrs. Thomas and Holman), and those of the Lord Curates of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Mason described the progress of the schools, and the benefit they had bestowed on the rising population of the parish. Mr. Simpson then read the report, particularly in relation to the number of girls educated, which had been increased to the number of thirty-five. On "The prosperity of the schools" being proposed by Mr. Stilwell, the girls were then introduced, and sung in a most satisfactory manner, "O come ye into the summer woods," and the "Last rose of summer." Their appearance was highly gratifying, and the whole proceedings were highly honourable to the conductors and trustees of the schools.

THE FALL OF HOUSES IN TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.—On Thursday the investigation into the deaths of the six unfortunate persons who lost their lives by the falling of three houses in Tottenham-court-road was the immediate cause of the inquest by Mr. Brent, the Deputy Coroner, at Lawson's Rooms, Upper Gower-street. Some witnesses having been examined, the Coroner carefully summed up the voluminous evidence which he had received during several days' sitting. The jury, after nearly three hours' deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"That the deaths of the deceased persons, Frederick King, Ann Driscoll, John Garnett, Richard Turner, James Kivell, and Joseph Taylor, were caused by the falling of the houses 146, 147, and 148, Tottenham-court-road. That the cutting of the holes in the wall between 147 and 148 was the immediate cause of Mr Brent, the Deputy Coroner, at Lawson's Rooms, Upper Gower-street. Some witnesses having been examined, the Coroner carefully summed up the voluminous evidence which he had received during several days' sitting. The jury, after nearly three hours' deliberation, returned the following verdict:—"That the deaths of the deceased persons, Frederick King, Ann Driscoll, John Garnett, Richard Turner, James Kivell, and Joseph Taylor, were caused by the falling of the houses 146, 147, and 148, Tottenham-court-road. That the cutting of the holes in the wall between 147 and 148 was the immediate cause of the accident—the party-wall between 147 and 148 being very indifferent, requiring more than ordinary caution, which in this case was not used. That the cutting away of the party-wall between 147 and 148 was done in an unskilful and improper manner. The jury cannot separate without expressing their strong condemnation of the [illegible] conflicting state of the law as to district and police surveyors, [illegible] appear to be quite independent, and even [illegible] and [illegible] sincerely hope that an immediate alteration will be made in the Building Act as constituted."

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Derby settling has far exceeded expectation, and, although Mr. Davis got hard hit, he followed his usual practice of paying on the Monday, and, entering the room with £20,000, quitted it with only £15! Mr. Hill is said to have lost but little, and the owner of Anton reduced the very heavy balance against him by a Blink Bonny and Malacca double event bet. There seem to be historic doubts as to Mr. Drinkald's renowned Bath bet. Some say it was £10,000 to a suit of clothes and a hat, while others will have it that it was £10,000 to a suit of clothes and a *bottle of soda-water*. The "Sussex gentleman" is said to be hit for £98,000, but it is hopeless to sever truth from falsehood in these matters. In the Oaks, Blink Bonny fairly run away from everything two distances from home, the elegant Sneeze not getting within ten lengths of her. Mestissima, who has been "off" since Newmarket, and will see a better day, third; and Impériense, who is no great stayer, fourth. Blink Bonny is Queen Mary's eighth foal, and is great-grandchild of the twenty-seven-year-old Myrrha, the only Whalebone mare left. Her party considered the Newmarket running far too bad to be true; and after her trial at 7 lbs. with Strathnaver, on the Saturday before the Derby, Mr. J'Anson got on £4,000 at 40 to 1, and won a large sum in all. It is

GRAND ENTRY OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF AUS

TO PESTH.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. KANITZ.—(SEE PAGE 538.)

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

HER Majesty, it is now definitively settled, will spend two days in Manchester during the present month. The days fixed are Monday, the 29th, and Tuesday, the 30th. It is understood that the first day will be a public visit; the second as private as the Executive Committee and the good sense of the Manchester people can possibly make it.

We called attention some time back to a particular picture in the Art-Treasures Exhibition, said to be by Turner, labelled as such in black and gold by its owner, but really a picture from the easel of Mr. Stark. We now direct attention to another picture, a so-called ancient master, in the same collection, attributed to Paul Brill, praised as such by a critic who cannot be mistaken (only ask Mr. Morris Moore), and hung as genuine by English judges, on whom the English public continue to place a very proper alliance. Observe and note very carefully, we are told, a particular picture in Saloon C of the ancient masters, contributed by Lord Carlisle from the Castle Howard Collection. It is a landscape, catalogued as a Paul Brill, and praised as such by Dr. Waagen in his book about pictures in England. Now, having looked at the picture, we are told, further, to observe that it is not by Paul Brill at all, but only a clever imitation, or cento, made by John Jackson, the famous portrait-painter, when a young man. The canvas, we are assured, is of Jackson's date, not Paul Brill's; and Jackson, it is well known, was patronised through life by the leading lords of his native Yorkshire—Lord Mulgrave and Lord Carlisle. Funny, indeed, if the Doctor has been really taken in (but he is seldom wrong). Will not Mr. Morris Moore rejoice?

Mr. Dickens has brought "Little Dorrit" to an end, and if every expectation that was raised about its conduct and its close has not been made good the public has no right to be displeased with its writer, or otherwise than grateful to one who has done so much and so well to gladden and instruct all who speak "words which wise Bacon or brave Raleigh spake." There was great good sense in the recent remark of a well-known writer who was asked "What he thought of 'Little Dorrit,' now that it was ended?" His reply was, "I like it the best of all Mr. Dickens's works." Being charged with what his friend was pleased to call the exorbitancy of his praise, he observed, with an intelligent smile, "Why, I always like that book the best of Mr. Dickens's which I read the last."

The labour and anxiety of the Art-Treasures Exhibition have hurried two men of mark to premature graves. Mr. Kemble died while in harness for the Manchester men, and Mr. Edward Holmes was buried on Saturday last within sight of Manchester. The laborious task for which by taste he was so well fitted, that of selecting and arranging chronologically the best examples of English water-colour art, was intrusted to Mr. Holmes. When near the end of his labours, disease stepped in and unfitted him bodily for what he was about. Yet he still worked on, and walked in the procession before Prince Albert on the opening day. It was easy to see, in the words of the old ballad, that "Death was with him dealing," and that he had not long to live. Poor fellow! he is no longer among us. The men of Manchester, as was to be expected, have behaved like men of feeling to the widow of an able officer who died thus prematurely while in their service.

If some sculptors are suffered to have their way, St. Paul's as a piece of architecture will be sadly disfigured with a monument to the Duke of Wellington. Instead of thinking of Sir Christopher Wren at the same moment with Wellington and themselves, some sculptors (we forbear to name them) are entirely ignoring Wren, just as sculptors in the last century forgot our grand old Gothic architects when busy with monuments pancake monuments as they are called—for Winchester or Westminster Abbey. We hope Dean Milman and Mr. Penrose will both of them have a word to say about the monument in St. Paul's to the Duke. Both have a right to be heard on such a point beyond their official connection with St. Paul's—both are men of fine natural and cultivated tastes.

A contemporary, who gives his days and nights not to Addison but Pope, has just published a little discovery of moment that will gratify the many admirers of the nightingale of Twickenham. Pope's sister-in-law, or half sister, was not, as has hitherto been supposed, the daughter of his mother by a previous marriage, but the daughter of his father by a previous marriage. Old Alexander Pope's first wife died in London, in 1679, and was buried in the church of St. Benet Fink, recently swallowed up by Mr. Tite's Royal Exchange approaches. Her Christian name, it appears from the burial entry, quoted by our contemporary, was Magdalen (so was her daughter's); her other name is unknown. The other discovery to which our contemporary gives such undue prominence—that Pope's father was a merchant in Broad-street, London, in 1677—has been a patent fact for many years. Mr. Bolton Corney, we are sure, with his customary politeness, will be delighted to shew our contemporary the little volume containing the fact we mention.

Having copied from a contemporary a discovery of moment connected with an English poet, we will here insert a very curious paper, hitherto unpublished and unreferred to, connected with King Charles I. and the celebrated painter, Daniel Mytens. It is the more curious because it contains the earliest evidence we possess of King Charles's love for the fine arts. When this was written, "the grey, discrowned, Monarch" was only Prince of Wales, and in his twenty-fifth year. The paper is entitled

CHARLES PRINCE OF WALES' GRANT TO DANIEL MYTENS.

Righitte thrustie and welbeloved wee greet you well. Whereas in and by one indenture dated the 22th day of August last made betwene o'selfe one the one parte and Daniell Mittens of London Picture Drawer one the other part, for considerac'ons as moving wee have demised and granted unto the said Daniell Mittens all that messuage or tenement wt the yard and garden plott behind the same adioyninge as it is nowe enclosed wth a brick wall sett and being at the upper end of St. Martins Lane in the parish of St. Martins in the Fields butted and bounded as in the said Indenture is expressed, of which p'misses wee now stand possessed for divers yeares yett enduringe by and under a lesse thereof made by Allen Turner of the prish of St. Martins in the Fields aforesaid unto Sr Patericke Murray and by ye said Sr Patericke Murray late assigned unto us To have and to hold the said messuage or tenemt unto the said Daniel Mittens his Executors and assignes from the feast day of St. John the Baptist last past before the date hereof unto the full end and terme of 12 years and a halfe from thence fully to be complete and ended yielding and paying the yearlie rent of vjl at the feast of St. Michaell the Archangell one'lie if it shalbe dem anded, with divers Covenants in ys said Indenture conteyned as in and by the said Indenture, &c. Dated at Newmarkett 30 Decem. 1624.

To or right trustie and welbeloved
Sr Henry Hobart, Kt. &c.

When we read this we reflect how appropriate is the locality which Charles assigned to Mytens. Vansomer had lived there; and long after Mytens had left it, in the same precinct, perhaps in the same house, was established the St. Martin's-lane Academy, the original of the Royal Academy of Arts now in Trafalgar-square, and (will Sir Charles Eastlake excuse us?) at the bottom of St. Martin's-lane.

On the 28th ult. the Sardinian Senate passed a bill for the abolition of the usury laws.

## MUSIC.

A NEW performer has appeared at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE—Signor Corsi, a barytone of considerable Continental reputation, who made his début in this country on Tuesday last. Verdi's "Nabucconasor," or "Nino" as it is called here, was revived on this occasion. This opera, it may be remembered, was produced at this theatre some nine or ten years ago; and, as scriptural subjects cannot be brought upon our stage, the captivity of the Israelites in Babylon under Nebuchadnezzar was changed into an imaginary captivity of the Babylonians in Assyria, under a certain King Ninus, or Nino. Under the pride of Ninus, like that of Nebuchadnezzar, is rebuked by the judgment of Heaven; and the miraculous interposition of Providence in behalf of the true believers takes place in this ridiculous perversion of the subject in favour of one set of idolators against another, to the utter destruction of all dramatic interest. The opera, even in its original state, is a very poor one, the music not rising even to the usual level of Verdi. When formerly brought out at this theatre, it was the reverse of successful; and, when afterwards produced at the Royal Italian Opera under a different title, and with a different but equally absurd perversion of the subject it likewise failed egregiously, notwithstanding all the care and splendour with which it was got up. We think, therefore, that Mr. Lumley has scarcely shown his usual judgment in attempting the revival of a worthless opera—an attempt which cannot but be attended with another failure. Nor was there occasion to produce it for the sake of Signor Corsi. It is in the character of *Rigoletto* that he has achieved his great success; and, had this opera been now produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, it would not only have shown Signor Corsi to the greatest advantage, but would have served to counterbalance the great attraction of "Rigoletto" at the Royal Italian Opera. Nevertheless, afforded Signor Corsi the opportunity of showing himself a first-rate artist. He is a large thick-set man, and, in his person, the Assyrian monarch did not look very kingly. But his head is striking, his features are expressive, and his action has great force and energy. In the scene where the mighty King is stricken to the earth by the curse of Heaven his acting was fine, and, but for the absurd perversion of the subject, would have been deeply pathetic. His voice is at once powerful and sweet, and he uses it like an accomplished artist. We hope he will soon appear in some character more worthy of him. In the very unpleasing character of *Abigaele*, the haughty, usurping slave, Mdlle. Spezia displayed much dramatic as well as vocal power. Her action was bold and energetic, and, from her execution of the music, it was evident that it was quite familiar to her. We never before heard her shew so much strength of voice. This, indeed, is the one thing needful in Verdi's music; and the consequence is, that the singers of the present Italian school strain their voices till they very soon wear them out. We should be sorry should this catastrophe happen to Mdlle. Spezia, who has many fine qualities; but she seems in some danger of it. The other principal parts, performed by Mdlle. Ramos and Mr. Charles Braham, do not call for any remark.

THE début of the interesting young singer, Mdlle. Victoire Balfe, has been as successful as her warmest friends could desire. She appeared before the public for the first time, at the LYCEUM, on Thursday last week, as *Amina*, in the "Somnambula," and repeated the same performance on Tuesday last. Her name, as the daughter of our favourite English composer, and the current reports of her talents and accomplishments, attracted an overflowing audience on the night of her début, and the highest expectations were more than realized. This young girl, not yet twenty, who never in her life had encountered the public gaze, proved to be not only an exquisite singer but an admirable actress. With a light, graceful figure, a face beaming with intelligence and feeling, a voice which (though it has not yet gained its full strength) is music in its very sound, and, above all, the freshness and charm of early youth, her personation of the rustic heroine was inexpressibly captivating, and excited the audience to enthusiasm. The excessive timidity under which she laboured for a time seemed only to render her more interesting; and when she retired at the conclusion of the piece it was amid cheers and acclamations from every part of the house. On Tuesday evening her performance was equally beautiful, and her reception equally flattering. We hope, however, that Mr. Balfe's good sense will save her from the dangers of over-exertion. She is evidently a delicate girl, and unable as yet to undergo the wear and tear of theatrical life.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S fourth concert of the season took place, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday evening. The programme included Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, Mozart's symphony in E flat, Bennett's overture, the "Naiades," and Rossini's overture to "The Siege of Corinth," all of which were performed in a style which we have never heard surpassed. Sivori (who was detained from Paris for this concert) played Mendelssohn's violin concerto, and a fantasia of his own, descriptive of Carnival scenes at Madrid. He displayed all his marvellous and (in some respects) unrivalled powers, and was received with unabated enthusiasm. Madame Sainton-Dolby, prima donna of the Royal Opera at Brussels, made her first public appearance in this country; and, by her performance of Beethoven's famous scena, "Ah, perfido," and a brilliant air from the French opera, "Le Caïd," showed herself a singer of a very high order.

THE NEW PHILHARMONIC had their third and last concert at the same place on Wednesday evening. Its principal features were Beethoven' magnificent symphony in B flat, and Mozart's serenade in C minor, for eight wind instruments; a charming work, new to the English public in its original form, but not unknown to our concert-rooms as a quintet for stringed instruments. Madame Gassier sang two airs of Rossini and Bellini with her usual brilliancy.

AT the MUSICAL UNION, on Tuesday, the novelty was Madame Schumann's performance (accompanied by Ernst and Piatti) of Beethoven's Grand Trio, in E flat, Op. 70, and Mendelssohn's Sonata Capriccioso in E minor. This most accomplished pianist has been too little heard among us this season. We believe she takes her departure very soon; but, before she leaves, she is to give a morning concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday next.

THE principal benefit concert of the week has been Miss Delby and Mr. Lindsay Sloper's, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday morning. It was an elegant and highly-classical entertainment, attended by an overflowing assemblage of the most fashionable company in town.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL give their comic and musical entertainment, "Patchwork," at Nottingham during the coming week.

JULLIEN'S SUMMER CONCERTS.—M. Jullien has announced his intention to make a tour in the provinces next month, for the purpose of giving a series of open-air concerts. Amongst the towns he is about to visit are Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and other places in the manufacturing districts. In addition to M. Jullien's powerful orchestra he will have the assistance of military bands and popular vocalists, the attractions of Astley's Hippodrome, and Darby's pyrotechnic displays.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Falconer, the author of "The Cagot," has further justified his dramatic claims by a new production, in two acts, which was acted on Monday. The subject and manners of the piece are French. It is called "A Husband for an Hour." The husband, for a wonder, is the stage hero, and received the assistance of Mr Buckstone's talent as his representative. In the first act he appears as a gardener; in the second as a count. Here is a contrast of approved efficiency; at the end of the first act, also, he is supposed to be dead; at the beginning of the second he is witnessed to be living; here is another, certain to tell, however often repeated. The gardener, *Robert*, is secretly attached to *Julie*, the well-practised *Marguis*, should challenge the titled villain; which he does, and, as a matter of course, gets run through the body. To the credit of *Julie*, it must be stated that such a result was not premeditated; nevertheless, she is made, by the intervention of *Le Clerq*, to feel that she has acted as if it had been, and her remorse is poignant. She secludes herself from the world for three years. Meanwhile *Count Robert*, who is reported dead, labours hard to educate himself, so as to become fit for his new position; and succeeds so well that, on his reappearance, he is the superior of the *Marquis* in the end. *The Countess*, on the solicitation of friends, has consented to be present at a party of fashionables in her honour, when the *Marquis* has the impudence to urge again his claims to the hand of the widowed *Countess*; but she is really high-minded, and treats him with scorn. *Count Robert*, in the dress and under the name of an English *Lord Thornley*, is at the party, and proves indeed a thorn in the side of the *Marquis*, and a passage of arms takes place between them, when the latter is worsted. *Julie* is grateful—something more, perhaps—to her benefactor. But it is expedient to test the real state of her feelings, and *Count Robert* appears again in the dress of the gardener, claims her as his wife, and affects a rudeness which offends. He returns, therefore, to his anglican and noble disguise, and again charms. Nothing now remains but to demonstrate that the rude horticulturist and the polished aristocrat are the same person, whereupon all parties are made happy, except the *Marquis*, who has earned shame and misery by his misconduct. An underplot, in which the servants go through the same phases, in an inferior type, as their employers, serves to vary the current of sentiment, and introduces the fun that always arises from the exhibition of "high life below stairs." The reader will perceive that such a story is interesting in itself, and, with the aid of good acting and good scenery, could not easily fail of success. In all probability a prolonged run attends this piece.

ADELPHI.—It has taken Mr. Webster many years to attain the position of a great actor; but, having arrived at the eminence, he maintains it proudly and surely. On Wednesday he gave the public another example how well he can support and realise a life-hero throughout five acts, in every variety of biographical exigence. The drama provided for this purpose has been written by M. Bourcicault, and is entitled "George Darville." It is the story of a young sculptor, who, too impatient to earn wealth gradually by his profession, eagerly seizes on the accident of finding a large sum of money, and on the strength of it becomes an opulent and married man. Meanwhile the loser of the pocket-book in which the cash was contained, not being able to account satisfactorily for it to his employers for the deficiency, is driven to despair and commits suicide. *Darville* becomes aware of this fact just on the eve of his marriage, and hence assumes the aspect of a man pecuniarily by a constant remorse. At this point Mr. Webster's elaborate acting commences, and it proceeds gradually by his profession, eagerly seizes on the accident of finding a large sum of money, and on the strength of it becomes an opulent and married man. Meanwhile the loser of the pocket-book in which the cash was contained, not being able to account satisfactorily for it to his employers for the deficiency, is driven to despair and commits suicide. *Darville* becomes aware of this fact just on the eve of his marriage, and hence assumes the aspect of a man pecuniarily by a constant remorse. At this point Mr. Webster's elaborate acting commences, and it proceeds gradually to win for himself the laurels of a dramatic artist; nor has he long to wait his guerdon; for his triumph, in which Madame Celeste shared, was secured at the end of the third act. *Mrs. Darville* has, by means of the fatal pocket-book, identified her husband in the transaction, and seeks to repair the wrong by appropriating some of the notes in it to the son of its former possessor, then a clerk under a feigned name in her husband's employ. In the portrayal of this character Madame Celeste has many phases of feeling to depict, and indeed rivals Mr. Webster in the skill with which she manages details of the most intricate description. The two last acts sustain the interest of the plot admirably to the end. *Darville* becomes a sufferer from many passions. Jealousy, remorse, despair exert their influence upon him. He comes, too, into communication with the robber (Mr. Paul Bedford) who had thrown the packet at his feet and claimed half the contents, and ultimately discovers that his wife is acquainted with his guilty secret. He flees from his home, and contemplates suicide, in which he is prevented by his wife, who follows his steps and who dies in his arms. This is the catastrophe of the piece. To gain her he was induced to appropriate the treasure of another; and his punishment is, by means of that same wealth, to lose her. The moral is a solemn and severe one; and too gloomy indeed would have been the drama which conveyed it, but that the author has adroitly thrown in some comic scenes, in which Mr. Wright and Miss Wyndham, with a numerous family of sons and daughters, the accumulations of ten years, are provided with ample opportunities for exhibiting an abundance of humours. Admirably acted throughout, this well-conceived and capitally-written drama will doubtless rival "Janet Pride" in popularity. The performance was for the benefit of Mdme. Celeste, who was rewarded by an overflowing house, and honoured by an unusual "exposition" of bouquets.

ST. JAMES'S.—The opera of "Dragonette" was performed on Saturday, when Mdlle. Corally Guffroy appeared as the heroine, a military young lady, brought up by an old sergeant in true military style, who, in the course of the incidents, assumes the garb of her brother, and thus conceals the fact of his having been absent without leave. In this character she incurs the peril of a quarrel, about a fair *vivandière*—in whom a conscript dancing-master has an interest—during which she faints; but her brother arrives just in time, when they rush into one another's arms. Whether as boy or girl, Mdlle. C. Guffroy supports the character with much delicacy and grace, and adopts the manners of the camp with a pretty readiness that commands applause. The humours of the dancing master are grotesquely rendered by M. Tejan; and music, which is by Herr Ofenbach, is appropriate, and filled with the true martial spirit.

DRURY LANE.—The morning performance at this theatre, on Wednesday, was attended by a crowded audience, by whom the equestrian feats of Ella, and the balloon and hurdle races, were evidently enjoyed. The evening performances throughout the week have proved very attractive.

## THE FLOWER SHOW AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A FASHIONABLE crowd filled the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, attracted thither by the first flower show of the season, to which was added the display of the whole system of waterworks. The arrangement of the flowers was admirable. A double stand ran from the centre of the building to the crystal fountain on the south and the arboretum on the north, and another was placed in the east transept opposite the great centre. On these the flowers were ranged in triple rows, and the effect produced as the eye ranged along them was beautiful in the extreme. And, viewed from the gallery, almost magical. At one glance was embraced an extensive mass of flowers of every imaginable hue, flanked on each side by the delicate orange and other choice trees, the usual denizens of the Palace, and moving among them were crowds of ladies attired in graceful and elegant costumes, all making up a scene of surpassing beauty and loveliness. In the transept the azaleas were in the ascendant. A more beautiful collection of this exuberant flower was rarely witnessed. As you approached it had the appearance of one monster bouquet, so thickset and profuse was the bloom, the tints varying from the truest white to the deepest crimson. On the stand immediately south from the transept was a display of fruit—small but most choice; huge grapes, magnificent pines, immense strawberries, and tempting nectarines and peaches. Next came the collection of gloxinias, with their thimble-like flowers and variegated stems. Further on were lilies, aphenexia, fuchsias, and calceolarias. On the stand to the north were collections of orchids, delicate ferns, and herbaceous cacti. The tulips were few in number, but perfect in form and rich in colour. After the flower show came the display of the fountains; and the whole played successfully for more than twenty minutes—the sky, which had been cloudy, clearing off just as the grand jet made its appearance. The Crystal Palace orchestra and two military bands played at intervals throughout the day. The weather proved propitious; and the fête was completely successful. There were present on the occasion 3705 half-guinea visitors, and 8228 season-ticket holders; making a total of 12,933.

A THIRSTY MODEL AND A MANCHESTER ARTIST.—The *Manchester Guardian*, in its notice of one of the pictures at the Exhibition, tells the following amusing anecdote of Liversedge the artist, who was a native of that city:—Liversedge was always anxious to find characteristic models, and had some trouble in discovering a suitable head for the drunken tinker of the "Induction to the Taming of the Shrew." At length he found a cobbler that he thought would suit, when well primed with liquor, and set him in his studio in the proper attitude, with a bottle of gin beside him, and permission to drink whenever he pleased. The bottle of gin was soon emptied, but the cobbler continued as sober as a judge. Another bottle was brought and emptied, with no better result. "Be off!" cried Liversedge, at last, in a passion; "it will cost more to make you drunk than the picture will fetch."

OATHS AND WITNESSES BEFORE THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—A report has just been published by the select committee appointed to consider and report on the expediency of altering the present mode of administering oaths to witnesses to be examined by committees of the House. The committee have unanimously agreed to the following resolutions:—"That it is expedient to discontinue the practice of examining witnesses on oath before committees in all cases in which the administration of an oath does not appear to the House necessary for the purposes of the inquiry. The committee ought, therefore, in future to examine the witnesses without their having been previously sworn, except in cases in which it may be otherwise ordered by the House. That as the inquiries before committees on private bills involve questions of fact in which pecuniary interests are concerned, it is expedient that such committees should be directed by a standing order to examine witnesses on oath, except in cases in which it may be otherwise ordered by the House."

DR. LANDLE, of Athens, states that from ten to twelve drops of chloroform, in a little water, is an unfailing remedy in sea-sickness. One dose has been known to give immediate relief.

## SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS, OXFORD-STREET.

CLASSIFICATION is the necessary consequence of the great expansion of art-production in our own times: it therefore gives us pleasure to see the commencement of a series of exhibitions calculated to show the female talent in the country. With so fair a commencement we cannot doubt that they may take a permanent hold on the public attention. Strength of will and power of creation belonging rather to the other sex, we do not of course look for the more daring efforts in an exhibition of female artists; but observation, taste, or the art of selection, and various other qualities adapted to the style, are to be found in this Oxford-street display. In some instances art-history shows that the other sex possesses the element of power. The Germanic race has sent forth Angelica Kauffmann; the French have Rosa Bonheur; and as a very fair specimen of what a woman can do, a female we call attention to No. 35 in this exhibition, "The Highland Emigrants" of Mrs. McIan, who has filled so honourable a place in our art-schools, and is the widow of a true-hearted Caledonian whose genial and versatile powers will not soon be forgotten in the Land of Cakes.

The composition of No. 35 is simple, the figures being in three masses perfectly concordant with the configuration of the land and water. The boat, moored to a shelf of Hebridean rock, has its emigrants about to depart, another group awaits its turn, and the chief, on the top of the rock, is dissolved in grief, while the piper plays "Cha till, cha till, mi tuille" (I shall return never), all stretching out their hands to the glen they will never see more, and crying, "May God put the fearful sounds out of my ears!" The whole subject is vehemently pathetic, and in drawing and expression the individual figures will stand the test of examination; in fact, one R.A., at least, in our eye might see that in this there is no histrionic exaggeration, and take a profitable lesson. But it would be no compliment to a woman of thought and power to indicate no flaws. We think, then, that the colour of the best group is good, and relieved by sparkling touches; but that there is a heaviness in the purple clouds and in the tone of the painting of the background, which is to us unpleasant. Mrs. McIan, as a woman, has seized the pathetic side of a great social question. Are we unfair or contemptuous in the case of emigration, in obedience to a great law of economic gravitation, to ask Mrs. McIan to paint two companion pictures, as prologue and epilogue to the heart-rending scene she has given us?—one representing the Celtic cottager in his despair, his indolence, his misery, and his insolvency which has dragged so many a Scotch and Irish proprietor into the slough of despond; and another picture of the same group settled in the New World in abundance and content, jingling the dollars and filling the quaigh in the pleasant prairies of the Catamaxmaniticut.

The productions of Elizabeth Murray show great talent; for instance, 260, "Idleness," a sketch of a dark-haired Spanish girl, with the very chixir of beauty in the lines of her face. 238, by the same artist, is another sylph. The niche or window in which she appears, adorned *à la* Misris, but with the details not renaissance but Saracenic—an agreeable variety In landscape Mrs. Elizabeth Murray is equally strong; 169, "The Tour of the Villa—Valley of Orotava, Teneriffe." Here we have a perfect seizure of the sharp outline of the sweet south at midday; it may not be so poetical as more temperate regions robed in floods of colour, but we feel that it is the literal transcript of a pleasing truth. In the other view of "Funchal, Madeira" (200), the wide-spread town on the hill and the water alive in the near tank are all admirable. Her liquids are perfect. But has not Mrs. Murray been rather too much taken with the somewhat unreal foregrounds of Turner? With every admiration of her great talents, are not her solids rather too limpid? There is a substratum of light in her solid objects, whether a wall or a pair of boots, that make them look too much like opaque Bohemian crystal. This is putting the case perhaps rather too strongly. If we indicate this rearet it is with the belief that this lady has signal capacity to avert this defect.

No. 99. "A Scene on the Coast of Ayrshire," by Mrs. Blackburn, is truth itself; there is no doubt of this being painted from nature with the resolute will neither to adorn nor alter it. We have the cold, snowy hills; the black furrow of the field; the bleak castle *à la* Wolf's crag, and a winter sun sending a chill light over the landscape, which is enlivened by a capital pair of plough horses, drawn with the care of loving and felicity of colour. Other clever landscapes by ladies are numerous and of every variety; such as No. 64, "Bridge at Festiniog, North Wales," by Mrs Frances Stoddart; 130, "Castle of Vancouville," by Lady Belcher; No. 81, "A Sand Storm in the Desert," by Mrs. Robertson Blaine. Altogether this exhibition is, from its being a first one, an interesting episode in the art season.

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND.

THIS, to speak plainly, is the Edinburgh Art-Union, established so far back as 1838, so as to be the parent of all similar institutions in the United Kingdom. The exhibition in Waterloo-place comprises not only those pictures that have been selected for 1857, but also several previous works now permanently incorporated in the gallery of the Association. To this latter class belongs the "Oberon and Titania" of Mr. Noel Paton—the work that has established the reputation of the artist as the Scotchman who has attained the greatest mastery of the human form. In the details this picture is beautiful. Invention and fancy here flourish to satisfy the most exigent wish, clever drawing vanish in fifty elves and woodpeeps, to say nothing of the principal figures. But from the nature of the subject the artist has necessarily debarred himself from those qualities of concentration of action which always please. In this picture unity exists to the mind but not to the eye.

The Scottish scenes are interesting, and among them we especially remark the "Porteous Mob," by Drummond. The "Heart of Mid Lothian" has embalmed an event that otherwise would be scarcely known to the southern portion of our readers. In this picture we find a faithful reproduct of the costumes and architecture of Edinburgh. The improvised gallows, the blind piper fleeing from the fray, and all the other incidents are given with felicity of invention.

Dawn Revealing the New World to Columbus," by Harvey, is a work of higher and simpler conception; but the painting is in some respects not up to the truly dramatic power which the artist has evinced in the situation. The discoverer is a grand figure, and the dawn is poetical; but the painting is in some places weak and overmuddled. Still the picture is a noble one, and to us much preferable to his namby-pamby Covenanter.

"Inverlochy Castle," by Horatio Macculloch, and other pictures, confirm our impression that this artist is the first of resident Scotchmen as an interpreter of essentially Scottish landscape. Alexander Nasmyth, with all his brilliancy of talent, was Italian, not Scotch; his son Patrick was in art an Anglo-Dutchman; Thomson, of Duddingstone, had power, but was coarse. Macculloch has more than Thomson's large grasp of Scottish nature, and far more mastery of the arcana of the technical branches of his profession. See, for instance, in "Castle of Inverlochy"—the ricochet of sunlight from the mountain brows to the water, the feebly-gilded moss-grown walls, and the absolute truth of the pebbled beach in the broad warmth of the foreground, with all the upper air cooled by lingering clouds, like an army beaten, to be sullenly yielding ground, and having stubborn struggles on the middle heights. Mr. Macculloch has seized the essence of Highland landscape. No velvet turf nor shaggy wood serves as a framework, as in the south; but grandeur of outline and pusant association here strike on the fibres of the heart of the Caledonian.

It remains for us briefly to run over one or two other pictures. "The Shadow on the Path," by James Archer, a specimen of the minute rendering of foliage, of the modern school, but with fine light and shad.; "A Nameless Rill," by Waller A. Paton, another most painstaking work; "Skaters—Duddingston Loch," by C. Lees, one of the cleverest ice-scenes we have seen for a long period; and "Un Giorno Magro," by Houston, who appears to have gone to Italy. We congratulate him on a decided advance.

The following paintings have been purchased, in conformity with the provision of the charter which has reference to the formation of a National Gallery:—"The Quarrel of Oberon and Titania," by Noel Paton, 1850, £700; "Dawn Revealing the New World to Columbus," by Harvey, 1855, £315; "The Porteous Mob," by Drummond, 1856, £160; "Inverlochy Castle," by H. Macculloch, 1857, £200.

## THE TREATMENT OF INSANITY IN SCOTLAND.

(FIRST ARTICLE.)

We have a distinct recollection of having seen, in our youth, a shaggy, bearded man, wrapped up in rugs, hastened to some kind of port in the ground by a roadside, and usually living in a hole dug out of a bank, and littered with straw. There was a cottage close at hand in which some relation dwelt, who looked after the idiot, and into which he was probably moved in bad weather; but this was his ordinary abode in the summer of years when we wandered in his neighbourhood. He excited our interest, but not that of our elders; and his existence seemed to be regarded by them as nothing unusual. Indeed, we have a faint recollection that at a little distance from the other end of the town where we lived there was a similar case. The man was fatuous, making grimaces, uttering gibberish, and greedily devouring all kinds of food he could obtain. The magnificent asylums now everywhere erected for such persons—the tender care taken of them, and of all the insane, by Dr. Connolly and other medical men—the careful supervision by the officers connected with the administration of the poor and the helpless, assure us that such cases are not now found in England; and we remark with pleasure and pride the progress which the contrast of the idiot in his cave and an idiot at Hanwell or Colney Hatch shows to have taken place. The fact has been recalled, after many years' oblivion, by reading in the Report on Lunatic Asylums in Scotland* descriptions of scenes almost similar. We quote specimens:—

D. H., at Lybster, in Caithness: Lives alone, in a small one-room cottage, where he prepares his food himself. He is insane, and fancies that attempts are made to poison him. He is a pauper, and his mother receives 12s. 6d. a quarter on his account.

R. P., aged 44, and A. P., paupers, of Dysart, live together in the village of Gallatown. Their house contains two rooms, the inner forming their bed-room. The bottom of the bed-frame consisted of loose and irregularly-placed rough boards, one of them being the outer plank of a tree, knotty and uneven. There was no mattress of any kind, nor even loose straw. The coverings were mere rags, which could afford scarcely any protection against cold. The floor was of damp earth, and that of the outer room in some parts inch-deep of water. A chair, a small ricketty table, and a cupboard constituted the entire furniture. There were no means of cooking food, and no plate or piece of crockery of any kind to hold it. The window of the inner room had no glass. The house, which belonged to the parish, presented a most depressing picture of dirt, wretchedness, and want.

These, too, were paupers; and on the representation of the Commissioners all three were provided for in asylums. The following is a case in which the mother had property, and resisted the interference of the Poor-law authorities:—

M. D., aged 25: Lives with her father and mother: they occupy a wretched room on the ground floor, a portion of which, measuring 8ft. by 7, is rudely railed off to form a cage, in which the young woman is confined. It contains a miserable bed placed on the floor of damp earth, in which a hole is scooped out. She lay on the bed rolled up in the coverlet, but the bars of the cage were so broad, and the room so dark, that it was impossible to tell exactly in what condition she was as to clothing and cleanliness. The unhappy girl has passed several years in this state.

These two are also cases of lunatics under private care:—

A. C., aged 55: Kept by his brother, has been insane about 25 years, but for the last year or two has been allowed a room and liberty, having never been out of it. We found him sitting in bed in a state of nudity wrapped up in a sheet or blanket. The bed was very dirty, and covered with rags and filth. He had not been out of the room for a year.

D. T., aged 22, an idiot: Resides with his parents, who have two other imbecile children, at C—, in Caithness-shire. When visited he was sitting in the grate almost naked. He was very much emaciated, and his hand and legs were covered with a cutaneous eruption. His habits are very dirty, and he is frequently beaten, with a view of correcting them. His appetite is great, but it would appear is generally very imperfectly satisfied.

These are specimens of lunatics living under the care of individuals with whom they are placed, or to whom they belong. The Report contains many such melancholy pictures, more affecting to the beholders, probably, than to the insane themselves. They are, we believe, happily unconscious of either degradation or suffering, and their apparent misery rouses in others the sympathy which begets help and kindness. At times the calamity, when prolonged, wears out the patience of friends and relatives, and the sufferer is cast into more unhappy duries. For such cases the individuals, and not the public authorities, are to blame, except in allowing the insane to remain under the care of private persons, and not providing sufficient accommodation for them. The law of Scotland is singularly defective on this point, and makes no provision for even a fair proportion of the insane in public asylums. It does not provide such asylums, and accordingly none exist.

What are called public asylums, of which there are but seven, originate in private benevolence, but are charities, and placed under the supervision of the authorities. They receive both pauper and private patients, and generally treat them much better than they are or can be treated in the cottages of the peasantry. But in some of them, though the old system of coercion is no longer generally in force, there prevails a practice of shutting up patients, in total seclusion, in small cells with stone floors and darkened windows. They are allowed no other covering than blankets, and no other bedding than loose straw cast on the floor. Similar treatment drives the sane mad, and must increase insanity and its cure in Scotland.

In private establishments, though licensed and subject to supervision, the treatment is extremely bad. Amongst those who keep them for profit are a "victual-dealer," an "unsuccessful baker," "a gardener," and "a woman keeping a public-house." They are deficient in the more ordinary accommodation, even want tables, and the patients take their food sitting on their beds or squatting in the corners of the floors or the courts. Mattresses soaked and left unchanged for days are not uncommon. It seems as if the swine in a well-arranged English farm are far better taken care of, in respect to lodging and cleanliness, than the lunatic paupers in many of these establishments. The parishes care only how to get rid of them at the smallest cost. Two places, Lilybank, at Musselburgh, and Hill End, at Greenock, are especially pointed out by the Commissioners as shamefully conducted. The old system of neglect, restraint, and coercion is continued in some of these establishments in all its rigour. They take the patients to do for them in the cheapest manner; and chains, being cheaper than attendants, are preferred. Kindness seems unknown; and the history of these establishments is one long, dreary description of neglect, dirt, inefficient diet, straps, strait-jackets, and brutal coercion.

To leave painful details for general facts, we must state that the total number of the insane in Scotland is 7403, 3736 being males and 3667 females. 2782 are private patients, 4649 are paupers, and 39 are criminals. Of 3328 in asylums, 708 were considered curable, and 2620 incurable; and, of 277 in unlicensed private establishments, 17 were considered curable and 260 incurable, the different proportions being probably due to the fact that those in the incipient stages of the disease are sent in greater proportions to asylums than to the other establishments. Of the total 7403, 768 are considered curable, 4032 incurable, and 2603 congenital idiots. These are curious facts, but more for comparison hereafter than at present, or with other countries for which data are wanting.

*(To be continued.)*

* "Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to Inquire into the Lunatic Asylums of Scotland," &c. Two volumes.

OPENING OF THE CRUMLIN VIADUCT.—This magnificent structure (which was opened for traffic on the 25th of May) was formally opened on Monday, in the presence of many of the principal engineers in the country, and a vast number of spectators. The viaduct, by far the largest in the world, has been erected for the purpose of extending the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford line to Taff Vale, thus opening up the means of communication between the rich mineral districts of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire. Its height is 200 feet, and beneath runs the Western Valley line of the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company. It is almost exclusively constructed of iron. When the first train passed over a shout from thousands of voices rent the air, and the sight was a most spirit-stirring one.

## THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 3, 1857

| Day | Barometer Corrected 9 A.M. | Barometer Corrected 3 P.M. | Temperature from Mean of Dew Point | Temperature from Mean of Evaporation | Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb at 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb at 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind | Amt. of Cloud | Rain in Inches |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 27 | 29·442 | 29·414 | 47·4 | 51·5 | 54·8 | 54·4 | 62·8 | 56·9 | N. | 10 | 0·000 |
| ,, 28 | 29·401 | 29·426 | 49·2 | 53·1 | 56·0 | 55·4 | 63·1 | 56·5 | N. | 10 | 0·000 |
| ,, 29 | 29·529 | 29·578 | 47·7 | 51·8 | 56·5 | 54·9 | 57·2 | 54·4 | N. | 10 | 0·000 |
| ,, 30 | 30·098 | 30·142 | 41·3 | 51·1 | 55·0 | 51·1 | 62·8 | 55·1 | E. | 0 | 0·000 |
| ,, 31 | 30·058 | 30·012 | 44·3 | 51·8 | 56·0 | 54·0 | 64·0 | 57·4 | E. | 0 | 0·000 |
| June 1 | 29·909 | 29·877 | 46·4 | 52·1 | 57·0 | 54·8 | 64·0 | 57·4 | E. | 0 | 0·000 |
| ,, 2 | 29·809 | 29·800 | 48·0 | 53·5 | 62·2 | 57·0 | 65·5 | 58·4 | SE. E. | 5 | 0·500 |
| ,, 3 | 29·820 | 29·816 | 47·1 | 52·8 | 58·5 | 55·3 | 71·4 | 60·0 | SW. | 3 | 0·500 |
| Means | 29·963 | 29·953 | 45·6 | 52·0 | 57·0 | 54·9 | 63·1 | 55·5 | | | |

The range of temperature during the week was 36·2 degrees

The wind was blowing freshly on the morning of the 30th and on the days of June 1 and 2; and on the nights of May 28 and 31 it was blowing keenly from the N. and E. The horizon was very misty on the morning of the 28th. A few drops of rain fell on the evening of the 29th, but the quantity was too slight to be registered in the rain-gauge. At seven a.m. and ten a.m. of June 3 a little rain was falling; but the day and afternoon were fine and clear.

The day was much overcast during the latter part of May; but was brilliantly clear on the nights of May 31 and June 1.

J. BRELN.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected | Dew Point. | Relative Humidity (Saturation = 100) | THERMOMETER Mean of Dry and Wet at 10 P.M. | Maximum Read to 10 P.M. | Minimum Read to 10 P.M. | WIND General Direction. | Mean Velocity in Miles per Hour | Read off at 10 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | ° | ° | 0-10 | ° | ° | | Miles | Inches |
| May 27 | 29·718 | 48·6 | 70 | 5 | 46·2 | 68·0 | SSW. | 186 | 000 |
| ,, 28 | 29·815 | 47·2 | 59·2 | 75 | 6 | 42·3 | 68·9 | SE. NE. E. | 198 | 001 |
| ,, 29 | 29·941 | 50·9 | 47·0 | 76 | 10 | 42·6 | 69·2 | NE. NE. | 230 | 000 |
| ,, 30 | 30·023 | 53·8 | 44·3 | 65 | 9 | 50·9 | 62·5 | N. NE. | 236 | 014 |
| ,, 31 | 30·053 | 53·6 | 44·6 | 68 | 1 | 48·7 | 63·5 | NE. E. | 322 | 000 |
| June 1 | 29·934 | 54·1 | 44·9 | 68 | 4 | 43·3 | 63·6 | ESE. | 287 | 000 |
| ,, 2 | 29·866 | 57·2 | 44·9 | 61 | 5 | 42·8 | 66·8 | SSW. | 194 | 000 |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

THE "SUSQUEHANNA."—The United States' paddle-wheel steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, Captain Joshua Sands, has come to this country with several officers on board, to render assistance in laying down the great Atlantic telegraph cable. She has four tubular boilers fitted athwart-ships, with upright tubes, the water lying around them. These boilers are connected in a peculiar way by the chief engineer of the United States' Navy, and were made at Baltimore; this is the first ship, with the exception of the *Merrimac*, which has been fitted with them. Her average consumption of coals (of which she stows away 1400 tons) is about 36 tons for the 24 hours, which amount produces an average speed of 10 knots an hour under steam alone. Her cylinders are six feet in diameter, four feet stroke, receiving from 15lb. to 20lb. pressure of steam, 15lb. being the average; average revolutions, fifteen or sixteen.

## THE UNITED STATES' STEAM CORVETTE "NIAGARA."

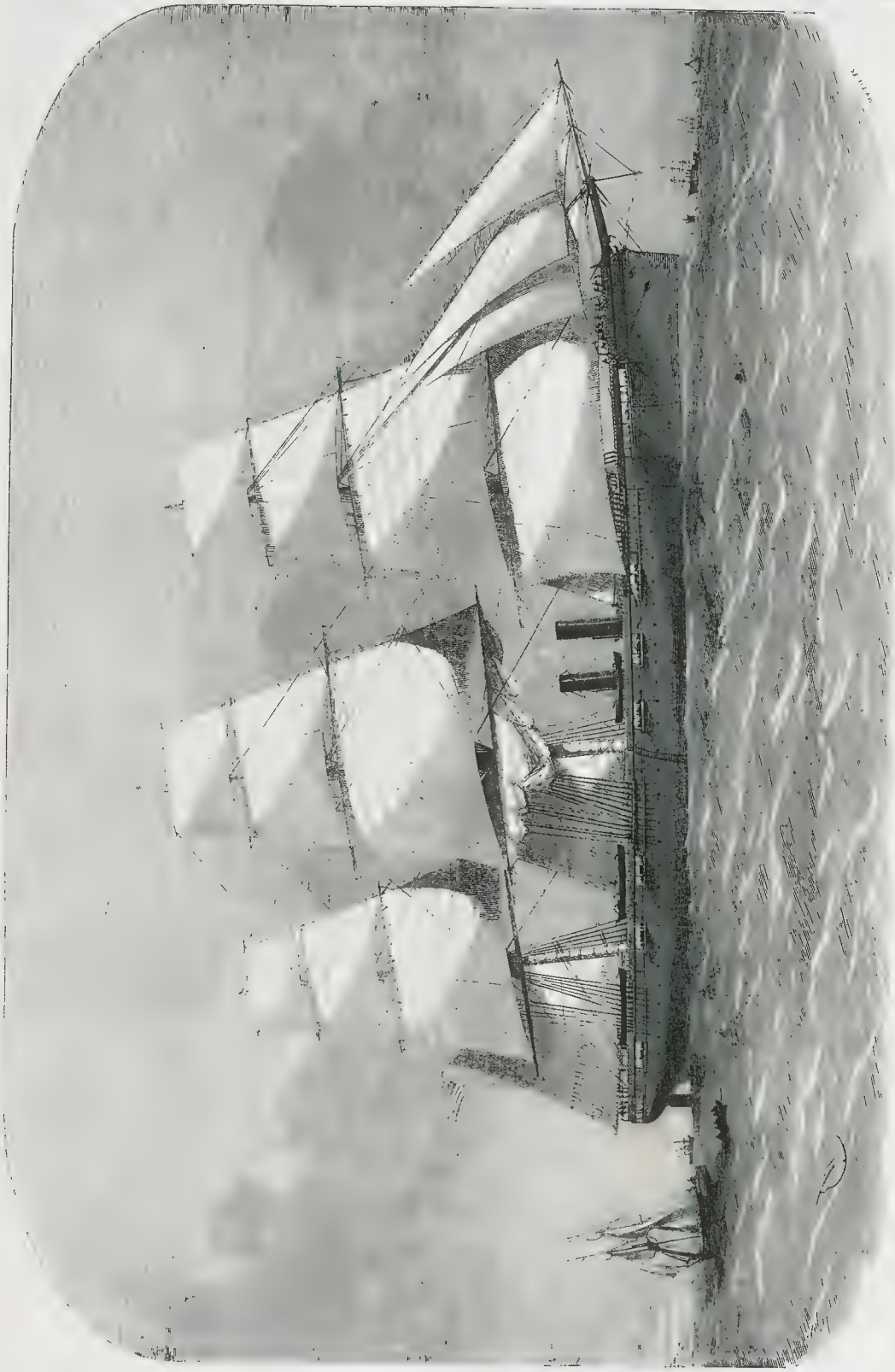
THE important event of the laying down of an electric cable between this country and America has led to the visit of this leviathan ship of war to our waters; and she, and the paddle-sloop *Susquehanna*, which will accompany her as consort, will to render any assistance that may require, are now both lying in the river off Gravesend. Since her arrival in the Thames she has been visited by thousands, anxious to inspect the largest ship afloat in the world; and the courtesy and attention shown by her officers to those who have boarded her are not the least satisfactory reminiscence connected with this magnificent vessel, and the interesting purpose for which she has arrived here.

The *Niagara* corvette was built by the celebrated George Steers, the designer of the renowned schooner *America*, and is in fact almost a gigantic reproduction of that famous craft that, a few years since, so wonderfully astonished the old school of yacht-builders at the Isle of Wight. Of her merits, as to whether her form is well adapted for a fighting-ship, it is not in our province to assume an opinion. The relative merits of her and our own style of fighting-ships is giving rise to much controversy among naval authorities at the present time, and we leave the subject in the hands of our more scientific contemporaries. One little incident connected with these two wonderful productions of sheer builder may be mentioned here—that, while the monster ngnship is riding so proudly off Tilbury Fort, in a shipbuilder's yard, almost within musket-shot of her pennant, lies, we deeply regret to say, completely destroyed with dry-rot, the beautiful pleasure-boat mentioned above that so enlightened our yachtsmen in the Solent.

The *Niagara* is one of twelve steam-frigates ordered by Congress to be built, by way of a counterbalance to the enormous increase of the English and French marine. In building her Mr. Steers had four conflicting purposes to reconcile—to make her a good gun-boat, good sea-boat, good sailer, and good steamer; the result is a kind of compromise—the fastest sailer in the world, one of the fastest steamers, a fine sea-boat, and a man-of-war. Her length over all is 376 feet, breadth extreme 75 feet 6 inches, depth of hold 32 feet 6 inches, and her burden 3200 tons, or nearly 2000 tons larger than the *Himalaya*. After she has laid the Atlantic submarine cable, the *Niagara* will be fully armed and equipped for war, with twelve Dahlgren guns, 11 inches diameter in the bore, and throwing a solid shot of the enormous weight of 370 lb. a distance of 7000 yards, or four miles. The shells for these guns will weigh 130 lb.; and the guns themselves, 14 tons, have been cast at the West Point Foundry, near New York.

While alongside, the spars seem heavy; yet, from the deck, compared with the vast bulk of the hull, they appear almost too light. Their extreme length from step to truck is mainmast, 243 feet; foremast, 219; and mizen, 189. The mainyard is 106 feet long, and the foreyard 94. Between the bulwarks whispering pipes are laid running from the quarter-deck to forecastle, and 4 of the officers' orders are thus transmitted with perfect certainty and speed.

In the engine-room the whole motive power is placed amidships, and occupies less space with regard to force employed than the engines of any ordinary vessel. The engine-room is about twenty-eight feet long by twenty-six wide, and nine staircases are so arranged as to make all parts of it easily accessible. The three engines, by Murphy and Co., of New York, direct acting, three feet stroke, with connecting rods between the cylinders and cranks. The cylinders are 72 inches in diameter (nearly the same size as those of the *Great Eastern*), and placed horizontally across the vessel, so that the motion of the piston is from side to side. The shaft upon which the whole force is brought to bear is 11½ feet long, 50 inches in circumference, and weighs nearly 50 tons. The propeller is of brass, with two fans, nearly 19 feet in diameter, and having a pitch of 24 feet. The condensers are all on the starboard side of the vessel, the condensers on the port. Each of the latter has within itself the air-pump and hot well. The air-pumps are double acting, and work direct from the main piston-rod, so also the force-pumps. A 3-inch bilge injection is attached to each condenser, and can be used at a moment's notice to free the ship from water. In addition to these there are two bilge pumps, connected by the crank shaft to the engine, and so placed on constant operation, so that at all times the hold is as dry as a chip. There are four boilers, on the vertical tubular principle. Each of them is 21 feet 6 inches long by 14 feet wide, and has a heating surface of no less than 17,500 feet, and a grate surface of 484 square feet. Working at a pressure of 20lb. gives a power of 2000 horses, and at that rate of the revolutions are only 45 per minute. During the voyage from New York the consumption of coal was, at some periods, as low as 12 tons per day, and it never rose above 56. The average for full power may be taken at 50 tons per diem, or very little more than the consumption of some steamers in the English navy which cannot do their 10 knots an hour. The stowage room of the *Niagara* is for 800 tons of coals, which will suffice for 16 days' steaming at full speed. The funnels are telescopic, and 32 feet from the deck. At present the crew is 514, exclusive of officers; but, when fully armed, even this large complement is to be increased to 750 men—the crew of a 90-gun ship.



THE UNITED STATES STEAM CORVETTE 'NIAGARA.'—SEE PREVIOUS PAGE

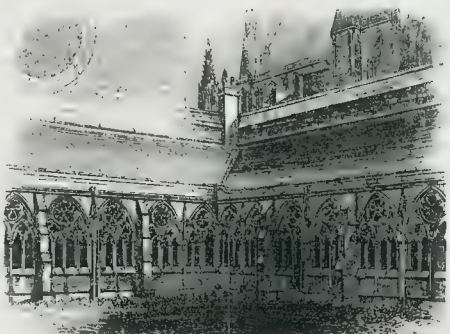
# MEETING OF THE DIOCESAN ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, AT LINCOLN.

STOW CHURCH.

TORKSEY CASTLE.

THE meetings of this well-ordered Society were held last week, at Lincoln, with great success. The Association has, it is well known, had most beneficial effect upon the ecclesiastical architecture of Lincoln, while it has fostered the taste for archæology throughout the district. Of its practical results we find these apposite illustrations in the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*:—

If any doubt the improvement which has taken place even within our city and county, let them contrast the churches built a few years ago with the churches that have lately been erected. Let them compare the church of St Swithin with St. Michael's-on-the-Mount or St. Ann's chapel, or the ugly red-brick church at Sudbrooke with the church erected at Thorney, by Mr Neville, or the church and schools at Skellingthorpe. Everywhere the churchwarden Gothic of the past century is giving way before a more refined and educated taste, and for much of this improvement we are indebted to architectural and archæological societies. The early efforts of the Lincolnshire society were directed almost entirely to architectural matters; but at the present time, under its more extended sphere of usefulness as the Lincoln Diocesan Society, it has immensely enlarged its area of action and the number of its members, as well as the range of its studies. Besides promoting a knowledge of architecture, it now fosters historical and archæological researches; pays the utmost regard to painting as applicable to architecture; to carving in wood or stone; to the formation of ornamental works in iron and brass; to the beautiful art of photography; and to the newly-discovered process of anastatic painting, &c. The progress of the society has not been entirely uniform, nor without an occasional check; but, under the present liberal and comprehensive management, it has suddenly shot forth with most extraordinary vigour, both as to the character of its proceedings, the value of its proposed publications, and the number of noblemen and gentlemen who have joined its ranks between eighty and ninety fresh members having been added to its previously large body within the last six months. The number is steadily increasing, so that we may reasonably expect the scientific society, of which the counties of Lincoln and Nottingham may justly be proud, will soon vie with any kindred society in the kingdom.



PART OF THE CLOISTERS, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

On Monday several of the more active members of the Association arrived at Lincoln; and the local museum was arranged in the City Assembly Rooms, presenting a very interesting collection of rubbings from brasses, drawings, prints, and photographs of sites, principally in the county of Lincoln; besides a number of antiquarian relics illustrating the state of art as well as the social condition of the county in past ages; and proving how efficiently gatherings such as that at Lincoln contribute to the minute investigation and the complete appreciation of what may be termed the *historia nos scripta* of this important division of England, and the scene of so many great events in her civilisation and national greatness.

The proceedings commenced on Tuesday morning, when after choral service in the Cathedral, the Rev. G. A. Poole proceeded to the west end of the nave, and began by stating that the cathedral was built by Remigius, to whom William the Conqueror gave the bishopric of Dorchester, then the largest see. The Minster was built after the plan of Rouen Cathedral; but, looking at it now, he should sooner say that Rouen was built after Lincoln than Lincoln after Rouen. The Cathedral of Lincoln was the most interesting and most beautiful of all the cathedrals: it was more interesting and beautiful than that of York, which was generally placed before it; and Winchester, Ely, and Canterbury, only exceeded it in interest, whilst Durham did in site. Remigius completed the Cathedral during his life, and St. Hugh extended the building very considerably, both in width and length. St. Hugh also built the Chapter House now standing, having removed the one existing in his time on the northern side of the western transept. The retro-choir, which Mr. Poole considered the most elaborate portion

SOMERTON CASTLE.

TEMPLE BRUER.

of the building, was visited, and he pointed out the beautiful geometrical forms in the roof and on the walls. The defect in the building were numerous: one was that the pillars supporting the arches on the choir on the north side were one foot shorter than those on the south. He attributed this to carelessness. The peculiar pointing to the choir he looked upon merely as a whim. The different periods at which portions were added to the Cathedral were mentioned.

In the evening was held at the City Assembly Rooms a general meeting of the members of the Society, the Corporation, and the leading citizens, with their wives and families. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln presided. An address was then presented from the Corporation to the Secretary (the Rev. E. Trollope), who read a reply, in which he felicitously dwelt upon the architectural interest of the city:—

The Secretary then read extracts from the Duc d'Aumale, his Royal Highness regretting that he could not accept the Secretary's invitation to the meeting; "for," said the Duke, "I should have been charmed to have heard the account of the captivity of Jean le Bon, and to have visited Somerton Castle in such learned company. I have discovered amongst my archives the account of the household expenditure of King John during the greater part of his captivity, and this document has been printed, together with some collections which I have joined with it, in a volume of Miscellanies, published in 1855, by the Philobiblion Society of London." Of this work the Duke has presented to the Society a copy.

The Rev. E. Trollope then read a paper "On the Introduction of Christianity into Lincoln during the Saxon Period." We regret that we have not space for even an outline of this impressive paper.

The other paper read during the evening was the Rev. Mr. Poole's elaborate history of the Cathedral. For these contributions the thanks of the meeting were voted to the authors. The Lord Bishop was also thanked for his able presidency.

We have engraved an illustration of the lecture in the Cathedral—a portion of the Cloisters, which Mr. Poole considers to have been built not long after the Chapter-house.

From the Cathedral the visitors proceeded to inspect at Lincoln the Castle, the Bishop's Palace, the Jew's House, St. Mary-le-Wigford Church, St. Mary Crackpole, St. Mary Magdalen, St. Peter-at-Gowts Church, and the Sincil Dyke all objects of rare archæological or architectural interest.

THE SECOND DAY.

At nine o'clock in the morning the members of the Associated Societies and their friends started on the first day's excursion. They passed, as they left the city, the Malandry, or House for Lepers (founded by Remigius, the first Norman Bishop who accompanied the Conqueror), and the site of the Priory of St. Katherine, whence all the Bishops had to walk barefoot through the Cathedral on the morning of installation. The Kings, in their visit to Lincoln, used to stop at St. Katherine's. James I. was the last who lodged there. Near the toll-gate stood one of the crosses of Queen Eleanor, who died at Harby, in a house still moated round. The excursionists proceeded up Cross Cliffe-hill and to Waddington, the fine Norman tower of the church of which was allowed to fall in 1700. To this church the manor of Waddington of Wyes was attached. The manor once belonged to Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings. The church has been rebuilt since 1700, but has a Norman door, some Early English columns, and the remains of a Perpendicular rood-screen. Harmston Church, with its Norman tower, was next seen. Coleby lay next: here the Temple summer-house, the Norman and Early English church, and Coleby Hall, were the attractions.

BOOTHBY GRAFFOE. St. Andrew's Church is a small modern edifice. Its cure was once daily remunerated by John, the captive King of France. The manor belongs to Lady Dimsdale.

SOMERTON CASTLE.—After leaving Boothby, a ride of two miles brought the visitors to this castle, which is reputed to have been built about 1305, by Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, and was most likely seized by Edward I. Here Sir Saer de Rochford, a brave soldier in the French invasions of Edward III., engaged to keep safely John King of France, then captive in England, the same time with David Bruce, the Scotch King. The remuneration for this service, it was stipulated, should be 2s. a day. The ruins of the castle are now occupied as a farmhouse, but their extent warrants a supposition that the edifice was one worthy of feudal character—noble and extensive. An outer and an inner moat inclosed a rectangular area. The ramparts have long since disappeared, but there are remains of the circular towers at the four angles. The company having alighted from the conveyances, they took up their position on a mound, when they listened to an extremely interesting paper upon "Anthony Beke or Bec's Hall and the Castle," read by the Rev. E. Trollope. A ground plan of the castle was exhibited from the carriage from which the paper was read, showing the outer broad moat, the inner moat, &c. The two chimneys upon the only remaining tower, believed to be coeval with the castle, were considered to be very curious. A tower, supposed to have been erected near one of the drawbridges of the outer moat, has been recently discovered, and lies in course of rapid destruction for the purpose of repairing the adjacent roads

The excursionists returned through Boothby, and next visited Navenby, the chancel of the Early English church with its exquisitely-carved "Easter Sepulchre," the founder's tomb; the sedilia and piscina are truly beautiful. The privileges of holding fairs and markets, granted to Navenby by Edward the Confessor, in 1075, transferred to the Dean and Chapter (the now owners of the manor), for the leave given to Edward I. to deposit the head of Queen Eleanor under the altar of the Cathedral. Edward also granted from this manor ten marks annually for a chantry priest at Harby, where the Queen died. Navenby market-cross was erected in honour of her memory: it has been foolishly taken down. The excursionists next visited the church contains a beautiful alabaster monument of a Knight and his lady, supposed temp. Edward the Black Prince: the right leg of the Knight is now detached.

After halting to inspect Welbourn Church, in the Early, Decorated, and later styles, the visitors reached

TEMPLE BRUER. "The Temple on the Heath," after crossing Ermine-street. There is, however, little to be seen. The Rev. Edw. Trollope read a very interesting treatise on the history of the Templars.

There was a difference of opinion upon the spot respecting the original form of the Temple; but it was conceded that the site of the Round Church was in a line where the chancel arch at one time existed. The Templars had several Preceptories in Lincolnshire, the chief being Temple Bruer; founded about 1185. Its possessions, given mainly by Lincolnshire families, amounted to above 10,000 acres, besides tenements in Blankney, Metheringham, Dunsby, Navenby, Scalby, and Leadenham. The church of Temple Bruer was circular, in imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and at some distance is a tower still standing. The buildings were of vast extent. At Temple Bruer there were all the state officers of a baronial castle, and a large band of retainers were kept ever ready to the building of the superior. The place was always fortified and guarded. A license from King Edward I. to crenellate the towers were erected at the entrance-gate, which was also provided with a portcullis. The present owner of Temple Bruer has newly roofed the tower, and otherwise prevented further dilapidation.

In the evening the society dined in the Corn Exchange, the Bishop presiding, after which the company went to the City Assembly Rooms. The Rev. J. F. Dimock, Canon of Southwell Minster, read a paper on St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, whose name is connected with the whole fabric of the Cathedral and Holy Sepulchre. E. Trollope read his paper on "The Captivity of John II., King of France, at Somerton Castle." The reverend authors of these papers were voted the thanks of the meeting.

THIRD DAY.

The excursionists left Lincoln at nine o'clock in the morning. The first village they reached was Burton, the seat of the family of Disney. The church has a Norman tower, together with North Carlton Church Here is a fine Elizabethan manor-house.

Till bridge-lane runs straight down to Littleborough. On the top of the hill, near Scampton, the late Dr. Illingworth discovered a fine large Roman villa, probably the summer residence of the Roman Governor of Lindum. It had some beautiful tesselated pavements.

Scrow was next reached. This is established to be the ancient Sidnacester, or Lindisse, and the seat of the early Bishops till the fourteenth century. The site of the city was moated round, and there is still a circular descent underground, supposed to have been used as a retreat in perilous times. The church, which is cruciform, is traditionally reputed to have been founded by Eadbald, one of the last Bishops of Sidnacester, about 1050, and it is called the "Mother of Lincoln Minster." The church is now in a sad state of dilapidation, with the exception of the chancel. The windows, doorways, and northern arcade are fine specimens of Norman architecture. There are also two rude Saxon doorways. The central tower stands upon four Gothic arches within Saxon ones the fresh arches being added when a larger was required. Above is the low Saxon lantern. The chancel is Norman. The vaulting of the roof has been restored as near to the old vaulting as could be ascertained from portions found in removing the earth. The stone coffin,

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 29.

WAR OFFICE, May 29.

7th Foot: Lieut.-Col. H. F. Shipley to be Lieutenant-Colonel.
12th: Lieut. E. Herrick to be Captain, Ensign R. L. Williams to be Lieutenant; E. J. Dudgeon to be Ensign
17th: Lieutn. R. A. Little to be Lieutenant; C. S. Perry to be Ensign
26th: Lieut. W. K. Elles to be Instructor of Musketry
40th: Lieut. G.H. Knapp to be Captain, Ensign J. Phillips to be Lieutenant
44th: Lieut. R. T. Thompson to be Instructor of Musketry
57th: Lieut. H. Bird to be Captain; Ensign W. Hodgar to be Lieutenant
6: Capt. J. H. Coads to be Paymaster.
42nd: Lieut. H. A. Palmer to be Captain
68: J. Paymaster L. F. Bernard to be Paymaster.
83rd: Lieutenant W. Hughes to be Paymaster
89th: Assist. Surg. E. O'Neall to be Assistant Surgeon.
9th Regt. of Bengal Light Cavalry: Lieut. and Brevet Major G. C. Vialls to be Major; Lieut. W. J. Stockwell to be Captain.
Military Train: Paymaster G. Williams to be Inspector.
Gold Coast Artillery Corps: Captain C. A. Daniell to be Captain; Lieut. J. Taylor to be Adjutant.

ROYAL.—The undermentioned officers of the East India Company's Service to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—Colonel J. T. Boileau to be Major-General; Lieutenants-Colonel W. Abercrombie, E. B. Fitz Townshend, and J. R. Du Vernet to be Colonels; Major J. Gordon to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

BANKRUPTS.

R. ATKINSON, York, hairdresser and perfumer.—J. PRINGLE and J. THURMAN, Nottingham lace-manufacturers.—A. H. FEISTEL, Hackney-terrace, wine-merchant.—J. H. GOVETT, Somerset-road, Peckham, builder.—J. MARKS, Bell-street, Paddington, lamp-maker, and Kelbourne, Australia, coachmaker.—J. G. THOMAS, Illingworth, Halifax, Yorkshire, dyestuff manufacturer.—W. ELWARDS, Stamford, Lincolnshire, common brewer.—T. LAWRENSON, Liverpool, shipsmith.—J. BEST, Hatfield, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—L. B. MYERS, late of the Jews' Hospital, Mile End-road, and Long-acre, now of Wellesley-place, Kingsland, dealer in Manchester goods.—G. BAXTER and G. TOONE, Nottingham, dyers.—G. BATES, Newport, Monmouthshire, auctioneer, insurance, and ginger beer manufacturer, and pork butcher.—W. TURNER and T. RASON, New Mills, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, cotton-spinners.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 2

Royal Artillery.—Cadets W. P. Tufnell, R. B. Storey, A. H. Blackley, A. C. Drysdale, H. W. Dickon, W. S. Bowen, R. L. Palliser, W. I. Cathcart, R. J. Bunner, C. Thornhill, C. E. Bethune, J. E. Cockburn, S. Pearse, W. F. Brown to be Lieutenants.

Royal Engineers.—Second Captains R. D. Kerr and J. P. Moggridge to be Captains; Lieuts. L. C. Barker and G. L. Lindsay to be Second Captains; Cadets F. W. E. Clements, E. Micklem, F. T. Haig, C. Bates, Newport, Monmouthshire, and — BEST, Hatfield, Yorkshire, Lancashire, bleacher.—E. WALBURN, Howden, Durham, grocer and draper

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS

J. DALSTON, Glasgow, ironmonger.—J. C. and J. C. ROBERTSON, Glasgow, merchants.—A. SHAW, Glasgow, glass and china merchant.

### BIRTHS

On the 29th of May, at Castle, Shooter's Hill, Kent, the wife of Alfred William Bean, of a daughter.

On the 5th of April, at Calicut, K. I., the wife of H. D. Cook, Esq., C. S., of a daughter

### MARRIAGES.

On the 2nd June, at Woodside House, near Aberdeen, by the Rev. Mr. Forbes, Rhea, daughter of Capt. John Grant, to Francis Stuart, Esq., of China.

On the 3rd June at St. Paul's, Deptford, by the Rev. B. B. Finch, Rector, Edward Twybrook, Esq., of South Grove, Tulse-hill, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Herbert D. Wells, Esq., of Evelyn-street, Deptford

On the 3rd of June, at the parish church, Chiswick, by the Rev. J. D. Hastings, Donald William Mackenzie, Esq., of Caringo, Chine, son of the late Major Donald Mackenzie, of Ardross, Ross-shire, to Rosaria Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Captain Richard Cooke, R.N.

On the 5th of May at St. Patrick's Chapel, and afterwards at St Martin's Church, Count John Foschini, only son of the late Count Tom a Foschini, to Marianne, second daughter of the late Capt. Stoinmets, of Hamburgh.

On the 4th inst., at Clapham Church, by the Rev. Wentworth Brewer, Charles Chalmers Cumming, Esq., of Cassel, Hesse, to Clotilda-constance, to Georgiana Alice, second daughter of the late John Whalley, Esq.

### DEATHS.

On the 29th of May, at Liverpool, Captain James Bickerstaff, of her Majesty's 35th Regiment

On the 3rd inst., at Mount Annan, Dumfriesshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon, late Grenadier Guards (by gazette 1837).

On the morning of the 1st of June, at his residence, 23, Sussex square, Hyde-park, William Wilberforce Bird, Esq., in the 72nd year of his age.

On the 2nd inst., at Hastings, in his 61st year deservedly regretted, William Hammond, Esq., of Camden-road Villas and Scott's-yard, Lombard, and having Suffolk, a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and for upwards of forty years a respected merchant of the city of London. He died in Jesus.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 16th, 1857, the ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be celebrated in ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. The Sermon will be preached by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury. Divine Service, with a full Choir, will commence at Half-past Three o'clock p.m.

Tickets for admission and South Doors will be opened at Half-past Two o'clock, for the admission of persons having Tickets. Persons without Tickets will be admitted at the west door, facing Ludgate-hill, at Half-past Three o'clock

Tickets may be obtained at the office of the Society, 79, Pall-mall, S.W., and at 4, Royal Exchange, E.C., after 8th June, of

ERNEST HAWKINS, Secretary.

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PRIVATE TUTOR.—A Gentleman, accustomed to Tuition and possessing excellent references, wishes to meet with an Engagement as PRIVATE TUTOR in a family residing in London or the vicinity. He instructs either young Ladies or Gentlemen, and can offer high testimonials as to his qualifications.—Address, A. Z., 24, Westbourne Park-terrace, Paddington, W.

GEO. LUFF and SON'S New Patent UPRIGHT GRAND, in their New Show-rooms Pianofortes and Improved Harmoniums for CASH, with arrangements for Purchase.—103, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury

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## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—
IL DON GIOVANNI.—On THURSDAY NEXT JUNE 11 (included in the subscription in Lieu of Saturday, 20th of July), will be produced Mozart's Chef-d'œuvre, DON GIOVANNI, being the entire cast:—Zerlina, Mdlle. Piccolomini; Donna Anna, Mdlle. Spezia, and Donna Elvira, Mdlle. Johanet; Don Giovanni, Sig. Beneventano; Leporello, Sig. Belletti; Masetto, Sig. Coral; Il Commendatore, Sig. Vietti; and Don Ottavio, Sig. Bonelli. Conductor, Sig. Bonetti. The Mise-en-Scène by Sig. Sommati; the Scenery by Mr. Charles Marshall, the Dresses executed by Mrs. Masterman and M. Lauzey, under the direction of Madame Copeau; the Properties, by Mr. Goodall; with respect to the general arrangements of the musical composer, the following articles of the establishment have consented to lend their assistance to increase the effect of the majestic finale of the first act, Mdlle. Piccolomini, Sig. Vivia, Sig. Belletti, MM. Reichardt, G. Braham, Bottardi, Berrettoni, Rinni, De Sorre, Mdlle. Johanet, Madame Favi, Berti Dei con Fede, and Rose. The following pieces hitherto omitted will be restored:—"Ah! fuggi il Traditor," sung by Mdlle. Piccolomini; "Ho Capito," Sig. Coral; "Dalla Sua Pace," Sig. Giuglini.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—On Monday next, JUNE 8, and during the Week, the three greatly successful Novelties, THE HUSBAND OF AN HOUR—LA-DON DIANA—and ATALANTA; or, the Three Golden Apples. On Monday only, Balfe's Opera of My Son Lilian, A Pretty Piece of Business. For the new arrangement of prices see small bills.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—On MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING RICHARD II: (King Richard II. by Mr. C. Kean. Queen by Mrs. Charles Kean). On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Fearful Tragedy in the Seven Dials, and Welcome Little Stranger

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE each MONDAY, JUNE 8th, and during the Week, Verdi's grand Opera, IL TROVATORE, or, the Gipsy's Vengeance, with Equestrian Illustrations by Mr. Batty, Mr. Isaacs, Miss Somers, and Miss Fanny Hoyland. Mr. Augustus Braham, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. Thomas Bailey, and Mr. Frederick Vokins. New Harlequinade, Inextinguishable Scenes in the Arena, concluding with "The Waterman

MISS P. HORTON'S NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will repeat their entirely New ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Morning Performance on Saturday Morning next, at 3 Admission, 2s., or Stalls, 3s. may be secured at the Gallery, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC.—BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without a fee. Mr. Albert Smith's Morning Illustrations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—Mr. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—Grand Musical Congress to commence on MONDAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 12th, 1857, and continue for 60 days during the Handel Festival. The great number of artistes of European celebrity who have assembled in London to take part in, or be present at, the Handel Festival has encouraged M. Jullien to avail himself of so occasion so propitious, by repeating one of those grand Musical Fêtes, for which he has so long been celebrated, as last Paris in 1856, he Congrès Musical at the Crystal Palace. New York, in July, 1853, and the Grand Inauguration Festival at the Royal Surrey Gardens in July, 1856. It was on this last occasion that M. Jullien had the first idea of assembling that vast band of 2,000 performers, which has since been organised in London, Paris, and New York, and which, in the Festival Week, will be increased to 3,000 performers. The result produced by such a choice and numerous assemblage of Musical Artists was unparalleled, and Musical Amateurs, the Public, and the Press unanimously proclaimed that the Inauguration of the Great Musical Fêtes was to be held in London since the Handel Festival at Westminster Abbey in 1834. The Festival, which took place on the 25th of October, on the foundation of Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation." This will be succeeded by Mendelssohn's Oratorio, "Elijah, and by Haydn's "Season" in Four Parts, and a Monster Selection from the Oratorios of Handel, selected his finest composition. The revival of the last work has just taken place at Hanover, Berlin, and Paris, and is creating an unparalleled sensation among the musical population of those capitals; the performances on the occasion of the Handel Festival will be on a corresponding scale, the Courts, and the elite of the Nobility and Aristocracy, will be followed by a Musical Festival selected from "M'ne in Egitto" "Stabat Mater," and "Inuleame Tell," and a Vocal Festival with selections from "Norma," "Les Vepres Siciliennes," "I Lombardi, "Ernani," "Il Traviata," "Il Trovatore" After them will be given a Beethoven Night, a Mendelssohn Night, and a Mozart Night, on a scale even grander and more perfect than those classical evenings which M. Jullien has introduced each season for seventeen years, and which have always met with universal appreciation; and the Festival will conclude with a Grand Performance of Handel's Oratorio, "The Messiah" M. Jullien is not without hope that his musical friends in London and from the Provinces, the Continent, and the United States, who, for the last twenty-five years, have aided and supported his artistic career, will assemble during the Handel Festival to the Grand Performance in the Crystal Palace, give a few of their leisure hours during that season of festivity, and repair in the evening to the Hall of the Royal Surrey Gardens, a building erected expressly for music, capable of containing 12,000 persons, comfortably, and pronounced by far the best room in the United Kingdom for acoustic purposes. The Orchestra of M. Jullien, such as it is his late triumphant musical tour on the Continent was admitted to be the first in Europe, is of course to be heard at the Concerts, which will commence at Seven o'clock precisely to the minute, an engagement to perform elsewhere. Amongst the number, whose reputation is European, some may be cited without a fear that the unmentioned will complain, as Herr Joachim, Mr. Hughes, M. Lavigne, M. Collinet, Herr Stumpf, Herr Reichardt, &c. This Orchestra will be increased in number for the Musical Congress by several celebrities from the Academies and Conservatoires of Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, and Berlin. Engagements are pending with all the great Artistes present in London at this most extraordinary Musical epoch, and in these engagements, as in all others which M. Jullien has made for his Concerts, the rest and individual merit of the Artiste has been considered in preference to their fame and reputation. However, in the following list of first-rate Artistes who have already been secured, it will be seen that a great name has been considered no objection when united to a great talent:—Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Dolby, who is accustomed to Morning Performance in the Crystal Palace, gives a few of their leisure hours during that season of festivity, and repair in the evening to the Hall of the Royal Sur ry Gardens, a building erected expressly for music, capable of containing 12,000 persons, comfortably, and pronounced by far the best room in the United Kingdom for acoustic purposes. The Orchestra of M. Jullien, such as it is his late triumphant musical tour on the Continent was admitted to be the first in Europe, is of course to be heard at the Concerts, which will commence at Seven o'clock precisely to the minute, an engagement to perform elsewhere. 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The Choral Arrangements, under the direction of Mr. Land, on the grand scale, and inclusive of the Royal Surrey Choral Society—the freshness of whose voices and purity of intonation, as well as perfect ensemble attained in so short a period from its organisation, have been unanimously acknowledged Leaders—Mr. Willy of the Two Philharmonic Societies; Mr. Sainton (from the Imperial Academy, Paris); and Herr Kœnig. Conductors—M. Jullien (of the Royal Italian Opera and the Orchestral Union), Signor Bonetti (Conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, Paris) and M. Jullien. The names of other Artistes with whom engagements are pending will be advertised in the Programmes; but the Public is requested not to expect a multitude of names, as M. Jullien considers that a small number, equally good, is preferred to quantity Admission One Shilling. Private Boxes, Stalls, and Reserved Seats, to be secured at Jullien's, 214, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse and Co., Cheapside; and at the office of the Gardens. The Concert will commence each evening at Eight o'clock

MUSICAL UNION—EXTRA MATINEE for EURINSTEIN, the distinguished Composer and Pianist TUESDAY, JUNE 9, Willis's Rooms.—1 Quartet, B flat, Cœsar F. Trio, No. 2, C, Op. 36, Mr. Hallé; 2, Violoncello Solo, Signor Piatti; 3, Quartet in A, Op. 18, Beethoven; Nocturne, Allegro, and Rondo, Solos for Pianoforte, Mr. Eurinstein. Artists Signor Piatti and Mr. Hallé. Members' visitors admissions, tickets or number, 7s. 6d. Sofa of Orchestra and Co. Chappell and Co., and Olivers, Bond-street. Professors admissions must be renewed for this special Matinee. Apply by letter to J. ELLA, Director.

MADAME PUZZI'S ANNUAL GRAND MORNING CONCERT NEXT MONDAY, JUNE 8th, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT-ROOMS, Hanover-square. To commence at Two o'Clock. The non eminent Artistes will appear. For particulars, see bills.—Stalls and Tickets to be of all the principal Musicsellers and Librarians; and of Madame Puzzi, 5a, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge.—Mr. BENEDICT begs respectfully to announce that the FIRST OF THE THREE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS will take place on WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1857, when Vocalists of the Nobilities Phenomenal Specia, Orsolini, and Madame Albani; Signori Giuglini, Beneventano, Coral Vialetti, and Belletti; Herr Reichardt, Mr. Charles Braham Instrumental Performers: Pianoforte—Madame Cara Schumann. Messrs. Lindsay Sloper and Benedict. Violin—Herr Ernst. Conductor, Signor Bonetti and Benedict. The Programme of the First Concert is now ready, and includes the first performance in England on the stage of Mendelssohn's Posthumous Finale to the Opera of "Loreley," the part of Loreley by Mdlle. Marie Spezia. The performance will commence at Two and terminate at Five o'clock

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THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE DISEMBARKING OFF OSBORNE FROM HER MAJESTY'S YACHT "OSBORNE."—SEE NEXT PAGE.

## VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE TO HER MAJESTY AT OSBORNE.

HIS Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine arrived at Osborne, on his visit to her Majesty, shortly before two o'clock on Saturday, last, attended by M. de Osbourieff, M. de Golovnine, M. de Haurowix, M. de Greig (Colonel A.D.C.), and Prince Ouchtomsky (Lieut. de Vaisseau A.D.C.).

The Grand Duke arrived last from Cherbourg in the Admiralty yacht *Osborne*, on board of which Captain J. H. Seymour, C.B., came at Portsmouth, and remained with his Imperial Highness.

The ships at Spithead, with masts lower dressed, were formed in position in the following order of line ahead, and received the Grand Duke with a Royal salute:—*Agamemnon*, 91 screw, Captain H. Eyres Cft; *Colossus*, 81, screw, Captain T. S. Thompson; *Leander*, 50, Captain J. W. Tarleton, C.B.; *Mersey*, 17 screw, Captain A. Farquhar; *Archer*, 11 screw, Captain L. Heath; *Rook*, 17 screw, Commander A. J. Curtis. Emperor is paddle; Captain C. Wise; *Desolation*, 6, paddle, Commander I. Marshall; *Sealark*, 12, Lieutenant Lowther; *Rifle*, 3, Lieutenant Nolan; *Lizard*, 3, paddle, Master Commander Hockley.

The Royal yacht *Osborne*, with Her Majesty on board, manned yards and fired a salute of twenty-one guns; the band on board striking up the Russian national anthem. The *Osborne* passed by Cowes Roads with the Grand Duke Constantine on the paddle box, where he seemed to be walking much between the spectacle and him.

On the approach of the *Osborne* to Osborne pier, her Majesty's ship *Fairfield* saluted the Russian flag and the Queen's barge from the Royal yacht went alongside to disembark his Imperial Highness who, on landing, was received on the pier by Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. Count Chreptowitch, the Russian Minister, was also at the pier to pay his respects to the Grand Duke. The Royal party and the suite immediately got into her Majesty's carriages, which were in waiting, and drove to the house, the Grand Duke, the Prince, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred occupying the first carriage. The Queen received his Imperial Highness at the hall door, accompanied by the Princesses, the Duchess of Kent, and the Duke of Cambridge; and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. The Earl of Clarendon was also present. The gentlemen of the suite were presented to her Majesty by the Grand Duke. A guard of honour of the 93rd Highlanders was formed on the lawn near the house. In the afternoon the Queen and Prince, accompanied by the Grand Duke, and the Duke of Cambridge, walked and drove in the grounds.

The dinner-time party in the evening included his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine; their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, and the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Lieven, the Russian Minister, and Countess Clreptowitch; the Earl of Clarendon, Admiral Palmerston, Lady A. Bruce, Captain J. H. Seymour, R.N., the Admiral, the Hon. Caroline Murray, Colonel Grey, and Prince Ouchtomsky in waiting to the Grand Duke; and Colonel Tyrwhitt. The band of the Royal Marines played a selection of musical entertainment.

The Grand Duke and suite re-embarked on board the *Osborne* about eleven on Saturday night, and at five o'clock on Monday morning she weighed and left, under a salute of twenty-one guns from the "R. Y. S." battery at Cowes. As she approached Spithead, with the Grand Duke's standard at the main, the *Leander*, pendant ship, fired a general Royal salute from the squadron at Spithead, all with mast heads dressed. By a quarter to six the *Osborne* was out of sight from Ports mouth and steaming away at full speed for Calais.

At the request of his Imperial Highness the yacht was steered as close as possible to the English coast the whole way up Channel. The duke presented Captain Seymour with an elegantly-chased gold snuff-box, and 100 napoleons to be distributed among the crew.

## *NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.*

HER MAJESTY inspected the gallant 93rd Highlanders at the Royal Clarence yard, Portsmouth, on Thursday.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief held a levee at the Horse Guards on Wednesday, when a numerous circle of officers waited on his Royal Highness.

THE Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., G.C.B., Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral the Hon. Keith Stewart Arbuthnot Stuart Murray, and Thomas George Baring, Esq., have been appointed Lords of Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—It is understood the distribution of the Victoria Cross (the Order of Valour) will take place early in the ensuing month. Her Majesty will personally award the decoration to those gallant individuals entitled to the honour. The ceremony will take place on the parade ground of the Horse Guards, as was the case when the Crimean medals were distributed.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have decided on granting to sergeants of the Marine Corps the good-conduct pay, on an equal ratio with the sergeants of the Royal Artillery, the regulation to date from April 1, 1857.

THE Battalion of Royal Marines (Light Infantry) of the Chatham division was inspected on Wednesday by Major General Lord Rokeby. The troops went through various manœuvres. The light infantry skirmishing was very superior. A marine on duty at the barrack gate formed a square, when the Major General addressed the Colonel and officers, and, on observing that the inspection had given him the greatest satisfaction.

THE Ships *Orwell* and *Palmerston* have left Deptford to receive the 77th Regiment on board for convoy once to Sydney, New South Wales.

THE following ships have been chartered by the East India Company for the conveyance of troops to India, viz.:—For Calcutta, *Roxburgh*, 656 tons, July 1; *Lowjee Family*, 1,000 tons, July 8; *Cressy*, 999 tons, July 11; *Octavia*, 1055 tons, July 25. For Kurrachee:—*Bombay*, 1398 tons, July 21; *Alnwick*, 852 tons, July 21. The ships *Palmerston* and *Barham* are to be chartered to convey invalids from the Cape of Good Hope, the 97th Regiment from the Cape to Point Hope to Auckland, New Zealand, and return to Portsmouth with the 58th Regiment.

A GRAND REVIEW of all the troops comprising the Dublin garrison took place on Tuesday in the Park, to celebrate the birthday of her Majesty. Field officers on the head quarters staff, the Lancers, Rifle Brigade, and Artillery, were present. The cavalry manœuvres, some brilliant charges of cavalry were executed during the day. Both the Lancers presenting a very picturesque appearance. After the conclusion of the review the Right Honourable the Lord Lieutenant and his Aide-de-Camp with Lord Seaton the General in command of the field and his staff took up their position in front of the Bagot-hill when the various regiments marched by in the order of their bands playing in succession. The cavalry subsequently formed to the right of the Bagot-hill, and executed some charges past it, which concluded the review.

ON Saturday last took place in the barrack-square of the Royal Marine Barracks, Chatham, in presence of all the officers and men, the presentation of a silver medal, with a gratuity of £15, awarded by the Admiralty to Colour Sergeant R. Matthews, for long service and meritorious conduct. The medal was presented by Colonel F. A. Parker the Commandant.

A REPETITION of the experiments with Martin's shells took place in Woolwich Marshes on Saturday last, over the usual range of 400 and 500 yards. The shells fired with the ordinary amount of powder to a 68-lb cask, were fired at a hulkhead, as on the former occasion, the target which shells struck the object proved the desired effect of speedily igniting. Fourteen similar shells were thrown in succession, some of which passed completely through the hulkhead, four others fell wide of the mark, and the remainder proved to be as successful as the first. Some additional experiments were likewise fired, the object being to prove thoroughly of sundry plates of steel and iron the former inches were of cast and wrought iron and were fired over the usual range, 400 and 500 yards. From a new gounds gun erected on a newly-invented dwarf platform a shell was discharged, which went from the first shot which passed through the entire structure. Between twenty and thirty shots were fired with a similar result.

THE *Terrattrance* left Demerara on the 4th of May for Kingston, Jamaica with the 2nd West India Regiment.

MILITARY MESS EXPENDITURE.—His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has issued an order for a rigid limitation of the charges for the dinners and for the exclusion from the mess table of such expensive wines as champagne. Two shillings per diem is to be the maximum price for each officer's dinner, and, in consideration of the hours of subalterns, the Prince Regent's allowance for wine, of which only a portion of the officers were accustomed to partake, is to be appropriated to the common use in reducing the actual expense of each officer to a sum. Thus each infantry subaltern will have 2s. 6d. per diem for the other necessaries of life.

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[FOURTH NOTICE.]

AMONG the landscapes which we have not hitherto noticed, the works of Mr. Cooke, A.R.A., deserve perhaps the first consideration. His "Crab and Lobster Shore" (98) and "Bit of English Coast" (500) are views on the beach at Boncherch. The first is especially careful in its rendering of the rough shore. The listlessness of the fishermen, the reflected white heat of the chalk cliffs is also very truthful, but the chalk is, so to speak, cooked into cheesy. Now, we all know that a chalk cliff with the sun upon it, would tell stark and vivid against the purest lake of summer cloud; but as the one is not less so. To equal conscientiousness Mr. Cooke has added a terrible interest in his large picture. "Morning after a Heavy Gale—Weather Moderating" (442). The painful story some of our readers may remember. An Indiaman struck on the Goodwin Sands in a storm, and the crew and passengers all perished in attempting to escape in the boats; the captain, however would not desert his ship, and his heroism was rewarded in his being rescued by the life-boat just before the vessel foundered. The waterlogged hull, with the solitary figure looking over the quarter-rail the rude and floating light-vessel, the naked, ghastly ribs of the shattered boat, the tumbled, still tempestuous sky, and the remorseless lashing of the sea realise the terror of the scene with thrilling literal power while nothing can be finer than the heavy and pale patch of the life-boat, with its gallant crew straining, every man at his oar more than the equally-truthful breach of the pilot-boat beating up alee to the rescue through the blinding spray from her bows, the crew trying to catch, in the "din of elemental strife," some directions shouted through a speaking-trumpet from the light-vessel. All the paraphernalia of the pilot-boat are painted very scrupulously. A still more perfect piece of unostentatious painting is No. 535, "A Thunderclouds passing over the Dutch Coast —Tide on the Turn." The great swelling pile of cumulus angrily erecting itself is an admirable bit of meteorological observation.

"Autumn Morning, Hedge Brook and River Mead" (219), by Mr. Creswick, R.A., is very true to the effect intended—the pure early morning light, "bright effluence of bright essence increase," streaming from the horizon, but leaving all below the brow of the hill in a monotonous breadth of shadow till the detail is picked out by the direct rays. The whole does not appear so useful at first sight, but, upon examination and taking into consideration various exceptional conditions under which it is seen, it will be found remarkably true to nature.

"Where the pebbling flocks disturb" (467), by Mr. W. Linnell has most qualities which can be found in Landscape, with its beautiful colour, its rich boldly painted foreground, its rolling reach for distances, and the sense of atmosphere. "The Mountain Path" (487), by Mr. J. T. Linnell, is more than promising, as witness its luminous thin air and transparent shadows, and the magical azure veil drawn over the hoary range of hills.

We have already intimated incidentally Mr. Redgrave's charming landscapes. From Mr. Witherington, R.A., we have several cheerful views sunny and homely, but with demand to attention to particular truth. Mr. Herbert, R.A., gives us a beautifully bright little bit of the "Coast of France" (230), and Mr. F. Danby, A.R.A., presents us with another of its glowing yet dusky dreams, in this instance "The Court Palace, at Cordova of Alcazar" (245), as seen on "a ruddy morning," surmounting the impish dale material.

"Rydal, Westmoreland" (242), by Mr. J. M. Carrick, will excite general astonishment and unqualified admiration as we have. It is poor and washed out in colour, but in close observation of nature, in topographical accuracy, and extremely conscientious elaboration, it is perhaps unequalled by any work of the kind in the exhibition.

Another work of similar character, though far richer in colour, is the "Caernarvonshire Hills, from Anglesea" (508), by Mr. Oakes; but we forewarn our readers that if they are at all short-sighted an opera-glass will be indispensable to appreciate the wonderful foreground painting.

Next the floor in the rooms will be found a number of unassuming works in landscape, but many of them are of great excellence. The greater number are not, properly speaking, landscapes, but rather studies for landscapes, and they show plainly in their close imitation of nature, the influence of photography. By Mr. Antrum, for example, there is a true and pure landscape, and by A. Hunt, Esq., a large one at Evening (55). Its execution also is delightfully unlaboured, suiting the peacefulness of the hour and the beauty of the scene.

There are, as we have said, many more of these unpretending works of fully equal excellence with such, for instance, as the Swiss scenes by Mr. Moore, and the studies by Messrs. Hunt and Stanfield; but we must, from want of space, perforce pass them by, together with the noteworthy works of the following artists, viz.:—Anthony Hering, Boddington, A. W. Williams, Holmes, J. Danby, E. C. Beth, T. F. Marshall, Hicks, Mogford, Alfred Hunt, Leighton, Peel, Linton, per, J. Thompson, and V. Cole. Mr. Lance contributes one of his fine flower pieces, and Miss A. F. Mutrie the best group of flowers (No. 62) that first impressed the portraits in the present Exhibition was that they were, decidedly, less meritorious than usual; but we regret to find upon a careful examination that there is nothing but an improvement. Partly it is that this distinction so generally obtains between the moderns and the old masters—namely, that the first impression of the former is the most pleasing, whilst that of the latter is least so.

Mr. Knight, R.A., after a year's absence, appears in great strength, and assuredly the most perfect resemblance and certainly the best painted head is that of Sir Charles Eastlake, P.R.A., by this artist. To those who know the accomplished painter and scholar the President of the Royal Academy the likeness is startling and in addition a certain settled, somewhat pedantic air, is caught with the utmost felicity. There is also a slight, a very slight, red flush, but a still more indefinite expression of deprecation, or even of suffering; but this is so nicely lost in just that amount of geniality, and just that degree of pleasure in the whole which is worthy. Perhaps it would wear when entered in the room in which Lord Eastlake lives, and with which he is invested at the annual dinner or state private view of the Academy. The expression and attitude of eye are carried even into the hands. The whole remains an irresistible of the "easily seeming" sir Joshua Reynolds given in Goldsmith's charming sketch, particularly of the line

His manners were garish, company, and bland

The colouring is deep and rich, the rather peculiar complexion being set off by, and the scarlet and crimson robes nicely relieved against the dark green background. The contrast of the more positive green behind the more ruddy complexion of Mr. N. B. Ward (81), the inventor of the "Wardian" fernery, &c., is scarcely so pleasing, though the introduction of the African plants is, of course, very appropriate. The head is painted with great force. There is a certain deal of the falsity of earnest life in the grouping of the "Rev. G. T. Marker and Mrs. Marker" (496), and the revered gentleman has placed the Lady's forearm with much ease and dignity, but the colours, especially of the black robes and the background do not seem to harmonise well together, and is there not too great a perspective diminution of the gentleman's head? There are several other portraits by Mr. Knight, all distinguished for sterling qualities, such as we like expression, powerful modelling, and fine art.

About a good portrait there is so much individuality that one can always associate its being so, though you never knew the original. This is generally noticeable in the portraits of Sir Watson Gordon, R.A., as in those before us, and in that of Lord Elcho. It is faithful to every trait of character and every turn of thought. All the world, we all know, for example, the shrewd humorous and unaffected Scotch type so truthfully given in the portrait of "Miss Hutton (462), still we are quite confident that it is the perfect resemblance of an individual. This is no mean merit, for it has preserved many works to our time which, perhaps, even their eminence as works of art would not have saved from the garret and destruction. Every one is not a judge of painting; but we all understand nature, and like to hold silent communion, with an eloquent, unaffected portrait, when the reality has been long laid in the silent tomb with all those who held his or her remembrance dear. It is not, however, in the glaring distractions of an exhibition that we can best appreciate the higher qualities of portraiture. The works of Sir Watson Gordon are also often too quiet in colour, as in the picture before us, and, large surfaces of neutral browns and greys taking the place of the usual hackneyed pillar, curtain, and other accessories, we are at first sight too apt to pass them by as the least, undefeated transcripts of people of mark certainly, but treated merely in a matter-of-fact way. "The Right Hon. Sir George Clark" (430) is another illustration of our remarks. The sagacity in the eye and the pleasant perk in the attitude are very natural. "Lord Murray" (305), is especially admirable for its venerable, almost patriarchal, expression, and its fine deep tone. The portrait of "Grace Cowley" (47), the author of the "Footsteps of Man," is a strong resemblance, and has also a subject, but the want of colour, as seen in Sir Watson's headless portraits, as in No. 96, is a bad example for younger men. "General Sir J. Shaw" (272), also the full length with a Crimean background, looks as if he had never been in the trenches.

Mr. Grant is distinguished by his peculiar and characteristic grace, and his portraits of this year are generally less pure in colour, flat and the application indirect, than they have been recently. His ladies also are less reserved and cold. He has, besides, made a delightful innovation in the background of the portrait of "Mrs. Markham" (464). The lady is taking a country walk over the moors, the hem of her cloth habit and the upper part of her black dress, too, tucked up to show one or two inches of her stout morning petticoat, and the sporting gun in the hand. The whole is surrounded with a conventional landscape background; but the beauty of the face and the sharp intensity of expression soon absorb the whole attention, though the free suggestive discrimination of lace, muslin, felt, and other textures, might well claim notice and admiration. The hair is less rich in colour, but not lower than the average in bad judges, if not in those more conversant with truth. We mention this because there is, we think, very general but taste fostered, perhaps by Phrenology, in admiring a high bare forehead, at least in youth. As age advances we all know the hair recedes, and it may, therefore, be a mark of youth, and consequently of beauty, when it grows low. The "Marquis of Lansdowne" (57) we have in this case is, in addition, a full and grand one of which Sir George has taken advantage, and brightness in the eye is the result. The portrait of the "Marquis of Lansdowne" (57) is very fine and the eyes twinkle very sarcastically yet pleasantly over the shaggy, bushy eyebrows, but the painting is not so good. We find it to be one of the portrait of Sir James Graham," the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty, Polack (230) is almost as far superior as is possible, and is, indeed, one of the most manly portraits, and certainly the most earnest we have seen from Mr. Grant.

Mr. Adler (471), the Chief Rabbi of the Jewish Synagogue, by Mr. Hart, R.A., is very vigorous and bright in head and shade spirited in expression and argumentative in gesture. By the same learned professor of painting there is also an excellent picture which we have not mentioned with the works in class entitled "Sacred Song (103), and a view to children, one of the most beautiful lovers of early Italian art. Sir Francis Grant is also

Mr. Boxall, A.R.A., is as vapid and formless as ever. Of course, under everything is sacrificed in order to dwell upon a particular point of expression, and he is a bad painting lack coat character of all artists in the portrait of "Mr. D. Cox" (24), but I have a certain effect. But we insist that he artist to be inadequately logged and undermine is bad enough, but when there is such a total neglect of the education it is scarcely pardonable. The quiet thoughtfulness of "The Bishop of Chichester" (615), by this artist, is in no wise injured by its being more than usually distinct; and the sweet face in No. 116 is none the better for its musty muslin and the careless drawing of the cheek and chin.

Mr. George Richmond makes steady progress out. His portraits are very pure, fresh, and admirably drawn but they want force, which may be a consequence of his long practice of chalk drawing. The portrait of "Archdeacon Bernard" (11) is very quiet and benevolent and refined in execution almost to effeminacy. "Sir John Rennie" (626) is full of character, and very carefully modelled.

Mr. H. W. Phillips is successful in endless variety of his father. The portrait of "Sir John Bargrave" (10) is one of the best and very portraits in the collection. It is the likeness of a real veteran, cool, concentrated, and calculating—of one who can look on war as a game of chess. He has not the figure of Adonis, for he has been bent by the weight of responsibility and the sirocco of battle. And, being in the trenches, he is not dressed in a "spic and span" new suit of regimentals.

The space we have our disposal for this part of the exhibition renders it impossible to do more than attempt little better than a bare enumeration of some of the best of the remaining portraits. Mr. Horsley, A.R.A., has an excellent likeness of "Mr. Brunel, F.R.S.," but he, by Mr. Roberts, though a friend as we have in every other respect except the distracting flower in front in the background. Mr. Maclise's subject, "Sir Joseph Paxton," is striking, if his watch as it is intimate to the artist that the "Crystal Palace" but the impression is very pleasant nevertheless. No. 190 is an that good portrait by Mr. Jerome; but the head comes out a little too stark. Mr. Swinton does not improve, and the crowd of children in his portrait of the "Marchioness of Stafford" (12) is likewise beyond description; the dress tints also are more leaden that pearly. Mr. Buckner is, as usual chalky in his flesh tints, and in No. 246 there is the eternal broken green accessories. Mr. Buckner has, however, like the last-named artist, some perception of grace, still less what I peruse by avoiding the clumsy, forcible entering of a head, delineating the metacarpal bones. Mr. Desanges is pretty and commonplace as ever. He will not be the first artist of promise whom such an aim has seduced from natural portraiture into merely ornamental art. There is a good portrait by Mr. Pickersgill, R.A., of "Mr. Gibson," by Mr. Carpenter, A.R.A., of "Mr. Cockerell," and portrait of Mr. Wilson, M.P. (22), by Mr. F. Grant, and a portrait by Mr. J. R. Dicksee which deserves a better place. "The Syrian Sclerk" (29), by Mr. F. F. Leeds, we have not mentioned before, because it is evidently a portrait study, and a very favourable specimen of the artist. "Hero Hunting" (228), by Mr. Burgess, also a portrait, is saved in execution by the works of Mr. Sant, "The Lovers" (89), by Mr. Lundie, and "Intimacy" (56), by Mr. Smit, shows that we have spoken far too soon, but it is unsatisfactory on the whole. And finally, the portraits of Mr. Reilly; "The American Minister, Mr. Dallas" (15), by Mr. Lehmann (56) by Mr. Crang, No. 261, by Mr. Richardson, No. 641, by Mr. G. Landseer; and No. 465, by Mr. G. Green, all deserve attention.

We suppose courtesy has assigned their very conspicuous places to the portraits of her Majesty and Prince Albert, by Mr. Bonifibonne: but we are sure we do not want it particularly, we must say that the hard, very hard lines are in no way obnoxious, and the illustrious personages represented never look more gracious. We are not only not of English breed, but I am a French, but in graphs.

MONSTER DRUM.—Amongst other appliances which have been sought to augment the musical effects at the approaching great Handel Festival is a most stupendous drum, the largest of its size ever yet invented, that has been constructed. The committee of management have resolved for a drum-head of equal dimensions was an impossibility. Mr. Distin, the well-known musical instrument maker (and, we may observe, in connection with, and an experienced performer on various instruments in the orchestra). He took towards the most suitable expedient—a bass drum of large dimensions, and one which would possess that deep sonorous organ pipe tone which can only be obtained from an instrument of great capacity. The drum has been manufactured by Mr. Distin, and is now complete. It is exactly 4 yards and 1 inch in length, and 1 yard 2 inches in diameter. The drum-head is of calf-skin, and is stretched by means of 100 screws, by which a most delicate adjustment can be effected. The drum is elevated on a stand, and is so constructed that the performer can play it with ease, and can be distinctly heard at a great distance. The frame is said to contain nearly 300 pieces of mahogany adroitly joined in a manner best adapted to secure strength and freedom from warping. The instrument is as much under tuning control as a smaller drum. It more resembles a tamborine in its external form than an ordinary drum, having but one head. Mr. Distin, of Cranbourn-street. The great organ by Messrs. Grey and Davison is nearly complete.

THE salaries and expenses of the public departments for the present financial year amount to £1,509,000, being a decrease of upwards of £9000 on the sum expended for similar purposes last year.

# Memorabilia,

## LITERARY, ANTIQUARIAN, SCIENTIFIC, AND ARTISTIC.

*"A little chink may let in much light."*—OLD PROVERB.

### ANTISEPTIC PROPERTIES IN THE SOIL OF CERTAIN BURIAL-PLACES.

A correspondent of "Memorabilia" (April 18, 1857) refers to the fact that human bodies "have been known to be preserved in St. Michan's vaults," Church street, Dublin; but regrets that he cannot give a satisfactory reply to the inquiry touching the cause of this antiseptic quality. The soil and walls of the crypt in question are a compound of argillaceous earth and carbonate of lime. This admixture exercises a chemically absorbent influence on all ordinary earthy and atmospheric moisture. Every one knows that moisture is, perhaps, the greatest aid to decomposition. Amid the rains of winter or the heats of summer the vaults of St. Michan, with the exception of one small chamber, are uniformly free from damp; and the consequence is the phenomenon referred to. The portion which appears damp is destitute of any animal remains but bones. In some of the dry compartments which are rarely opened the ornamental appendages of certain coffins shine as brilliantly as when originally deposited there—a circumstance which strikingly attests the uncommon aridity of the walls and soil. The floor is covered with dust as dry as that overlying a country road in summer. Beneath the foundation is a bed of siliceous sand.*

Some old people whom I have heard describe their visits (many a long year before) to the vaults of St. Michan refer particularly to the extraordinary state of preservation in which a nun, fully robed, might be viewed. When I visited this crypt, in the year 1847, I learned from Mr. Tweedie, the sexton, that the nun's remains, after having proved a source of considerable emolument to his predecessor, had been at last removed from public scrutiny. How little she, who shunned the gaze of men in life, imagined that thousands would inquisitively scan her features for half a century after her demise! Your correspondent is "not quite sure" whether four bodies, including those of the brothers Sheares (who were executed for treasonable practices in 1798), are still to be seen. The coffin containing their remains has been at length screwed down, and this really interesting object, though it may continue to excite, no longer satisfies public curiosity. A letter, published in *Carrick's Dublin Morning Post*, in 1822, describes the then appearance of the Sheares' remains:—"Henry's head lies by his brother's side. John's had not been completely detached by the blow of the executioner: one ligament of the neck still connects it with the body." The brothers Sheares were barristers by profession; and their history, as related by Sir Jonah Barrington and others, abounds in points of intense melancholy interest.

I do not agree with your correspondent in thinking that the "sympathising American patriots" in 1848 removed the remains of the Sheares for interment elsewhere, or caused their coffins to be nailed up. I remember having read sometime since, in Madden's "United Irishmen," that a warm political admirer of those gifted, but ill fated, young men contrived, when visiting the crypt with other friends, to sever, unobserved, the solitary ligament which connected John's head with the trunk, and to carry the relic in triumph home. The fate of John Sheares's head remained involved in mystery, until at length a qualm of conscience induced the possessor to restore it. Soon after this circumstance their remains, I believe, were no longer suffered to remain exposed.

As a further proof that to dryness of soil we may attribute non-decomposition of human bodies, I beg to append the following extract from some Continental letters of mine, which appeared in a weekly newspaper about five years ago. I have the facts from personal observation, and from the persons who showed the vault to visitors:—

About two miles from Bonn, on the summit of a verdant mountain, or the little chapel of the Kreutzberg (formerly attached to a monastery of Servites), which we visited on the evening of our arrival. A trap-door in the pavement of the church leads to the vaults which, from time immemorial, have been noted for possessing some of those antiseptic properties for which the ground about St. Michan's, in Dublin, is remarkable.

Here rest several adventurous pilgrims, who ventured, centuries ago, to this wood in search of sanctity, but had not fortune to return to their homes. The bodies of these pilgrims, as they appeared to us by the light of torches, are still to be seen in the vaults, in the extraordinary state of preservation in which they were found during the last century. The appearance of these bodies may be attributed partly to the dryness of the sandy soil which surrounds them. Here rested the lithe and grey cat-like skeleton of a pilgrim who, we were told, had died upwards of twenty months had only elapsed since their consignment to the ossuary; and the nails upon their bony fingers, and the scanty stock of stringy grey hair which encircles their craniums, lend a ghastly reality to the scene before us, which, when viewed by torchlight, has a very awful effect indeed. Many of the defunct brotherhood have their hands clasped in iron spirally upon their breasts as if in silent prayer; and, singular to say, the prominent, but hollow, veins upon the backs of their emaciated hands are plainly discernible, many years distant, notwithstanding that they seem to be the size and weight of ordinary thin men, their "specific gravity" is very trifling—so much so that by the aid of one finger I was easily enabled much to increase (to some English ladies present) to elevate the stiffened corpse of one obliquely in his coffin.

WILLIAM JOHN FITZ-PATRICK.

Kilmacud Manor, Stillorgan, Dublin.

### NOTES.

OLD MAY SONG.—As the month of May is just gone out, perhaps it may not be too late for a contribution to your notices of its old customs. Happening to be on a visit in the neighbourhood of Saffron Walden on the first day of the present month, I had an opportunity of taking down the words of an old May-day song, as it is still preserved in the village of Debden, where it is sung by the little girls of the village, who go about in parties on May-day morning carrying garlands from door to door. The following copy is made up from the recitative of three different juvenile parties, who differed somewhat in the way they sung it. They all seemed at fault in the third line of the second stanza the version of the first party being, *There's nothing but a sprout, and the world's so dark*, which is perfectly unintelligible; that of the second party was not much more clear: *There's nothing but a sprout, that's well blotted out.* The first stanza is to be repeated after each of the others by way of chorus:—

I, I have a rambling all this night,
And some part of this day.
And, now returning back again,
I brought you a garland gay

A garland gay I bring you here,
And at your door I stand;
'Tis nothing but a sprout, but 'tis well budded out,
The works of our Lord's hand.

Why don't you do as I have done
The very first day of May?
And from my parents I have come,
And could no longer stay

So dear, so dear as Christ lov'd us,
And for our sins was slain,
Christ bids us turn from wickedness,
And turn to the Lord again.

The garlands which the girls carry are sometimes large and handsome, and a doll is usually placed in the middle, dressed in white, according to certain traditional regulations. I have little doubt that this doll represents the Virgin Mary, and that it is a relic of the ages of Romanism. The first stanza is curiously varied by the following well known passage from Stubbs' "Anatomie of Abuses" (London, 1595):—"Against Maie . . . every parishe, towne, and village assemble themselves together, bothe men, women, and children, olde and yong, even all indifferently, and either goyng all together, or dividyng themselves into companies, they goe some to the woodes and groves, some to the hilles and mountaines, some to one place, some to another, where they spende *all the night* in pastymes, *and in the morning they returne*, bringing with them birds, bowes, and braunches of trees to deck their assemblies withall."—THOMAS WRIGHT.

QUAKERS AND TOBACCO.—In a late Number there is a statement that the average length of life among Friends, or Quakers, is greater than others, and attributing this principally to their abstinence from the use of tobacco. I believe many other causes besides the one here named contribute to the following astounding result, which is compiled from perfectly authentic sources:—In the year 1855-56 there died 287 members of the Society of Friends in Great Britain, of whom there died from birth to 5 years old, 37; from 5 to 10, 8; 10 to 15, 5; 15 to 20, 12; 20 to 30, 18; 30 to 40, 17; 40 to 50, 19; 50 to 60, 23; 60 to 70, 46; 70 to 80, 80; 80 to 90, 43; 90 to 100, 9. From this it will be seen that the greatest mortality among Quakers is between the ages of seventy and eighty, the next greatest between sixty and seventy, and the third greatest between eighty and ninety. Perhaps this may be at once accounts for the extraordinary success of the Friends Provident institution an assurance society originally confined exclusively to members of that persuasion, and even now to Friends and some few others who are intimately connected with the society.

QUAKERS AND TOBACCO.—Is it reasonable (assuming both to be proved) to attribute the longevity of Quakers to their abstinence from tobacco, and not to their general habits of temperance, cleanliness, and early rising, their easy circumstances, and withdrawal from the wearing amusements of fashionable life and from most other causes of undue excitement?—AN OLD SMOKER.

SALE OF SHAKSPEAREAN RARITIES.—Instead of diminishing, the value of scarce editions of Shakspeare appears every month to rise higher. At the sale of a part of Mr. Halliwell's collection the other day, at Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's, the prices realised in some instances for a single play were astounding:—

A copy of the first edition of the "Second Part of Henrie the Fourth, continuing to his Death, and Coronation of Henrie the Fift, with the humours of Sir John Falstaffe, and swaggering Pistoll, 4to, *Printed by V. S. for Andrew Wise*, 1600," fetched £160.

A copy of the second edition of "The Historie of Henrie the Fourth; with the Battel at Shrewsbury, between the King and Lord Henry, surnamed Henrie Hotspur of the North. With the humourous conceits of Sir John Falstaffe, 4to, London, *Printed by P. S., for Andrew Wise*, 1599," brought £76.

A first edition of "Much Ado about Nothing." *Printed by V. S., for Andrew Wise and William Aspley*, 1600. £65.

"The Tragedie of Richarde Duke of Yorke, and the Death of good King Henrie the Sixt, with the whole contention between the twe houses, Lancaster and Yorke, as it was sundry times acted by the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke his Servantes. Printed at London by W. W. for Thomas Millington, and are to be sold at his shoppe under St. Peters Church, in Cornewall, 1600." £63

"The Tragedie of King Richarde the Seconde, as it hath been publikely acted by the Right Honourable the Lord Chamberlaine his Servantes, by William Shakespeare," *Printed by W. W. for Mathew Law*, 1608, £30 10s

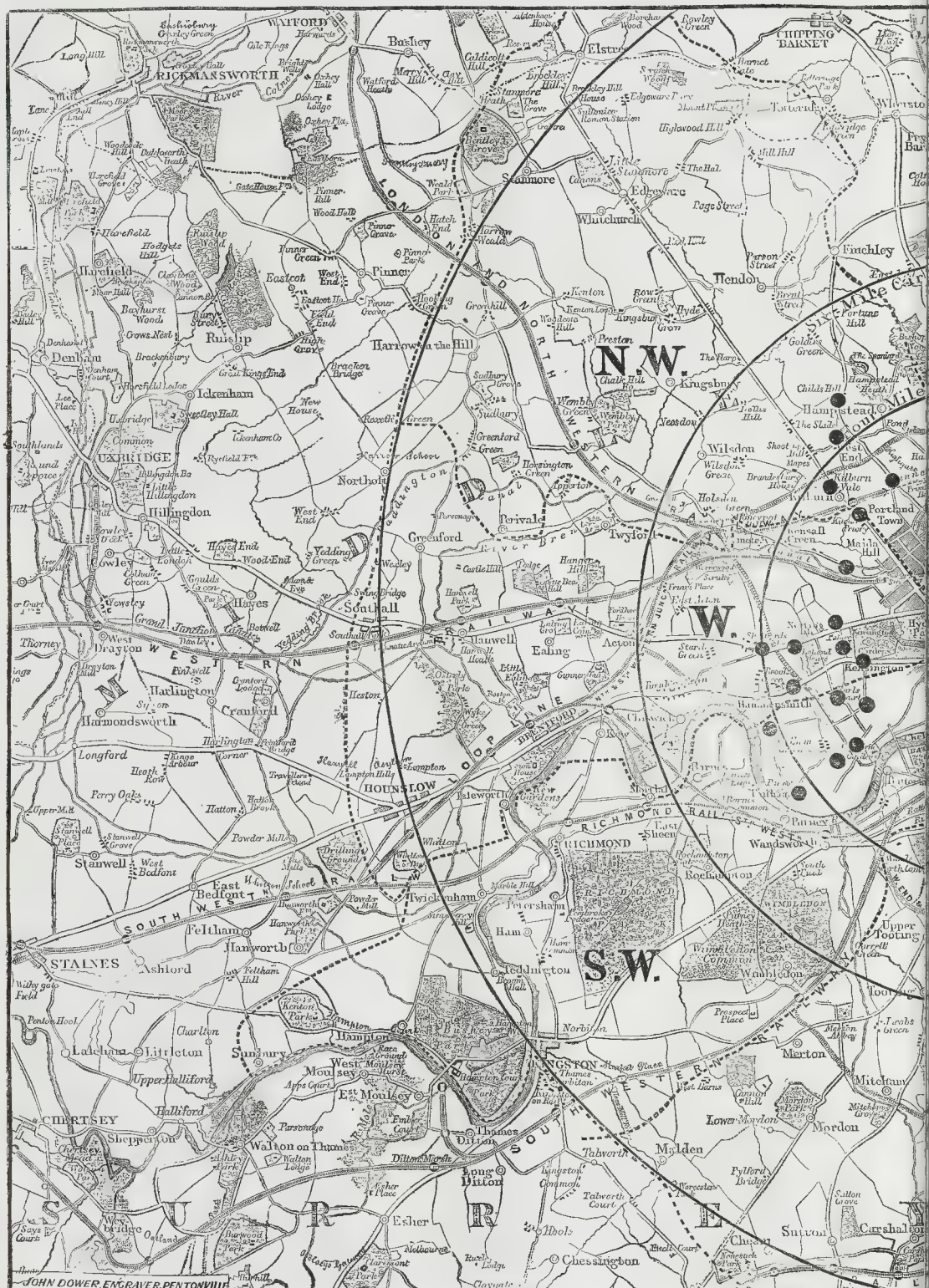
"The Life and Death of King Lear," £20 10s

"The First and Second Part of the trouble some Raigne of John King of England, 1608," £17 10s. [This play is not Shakespeare's, but the mere fact of its being the work on which he founded his King John is sufficient to render a copy worth five hundred times its original cost!]

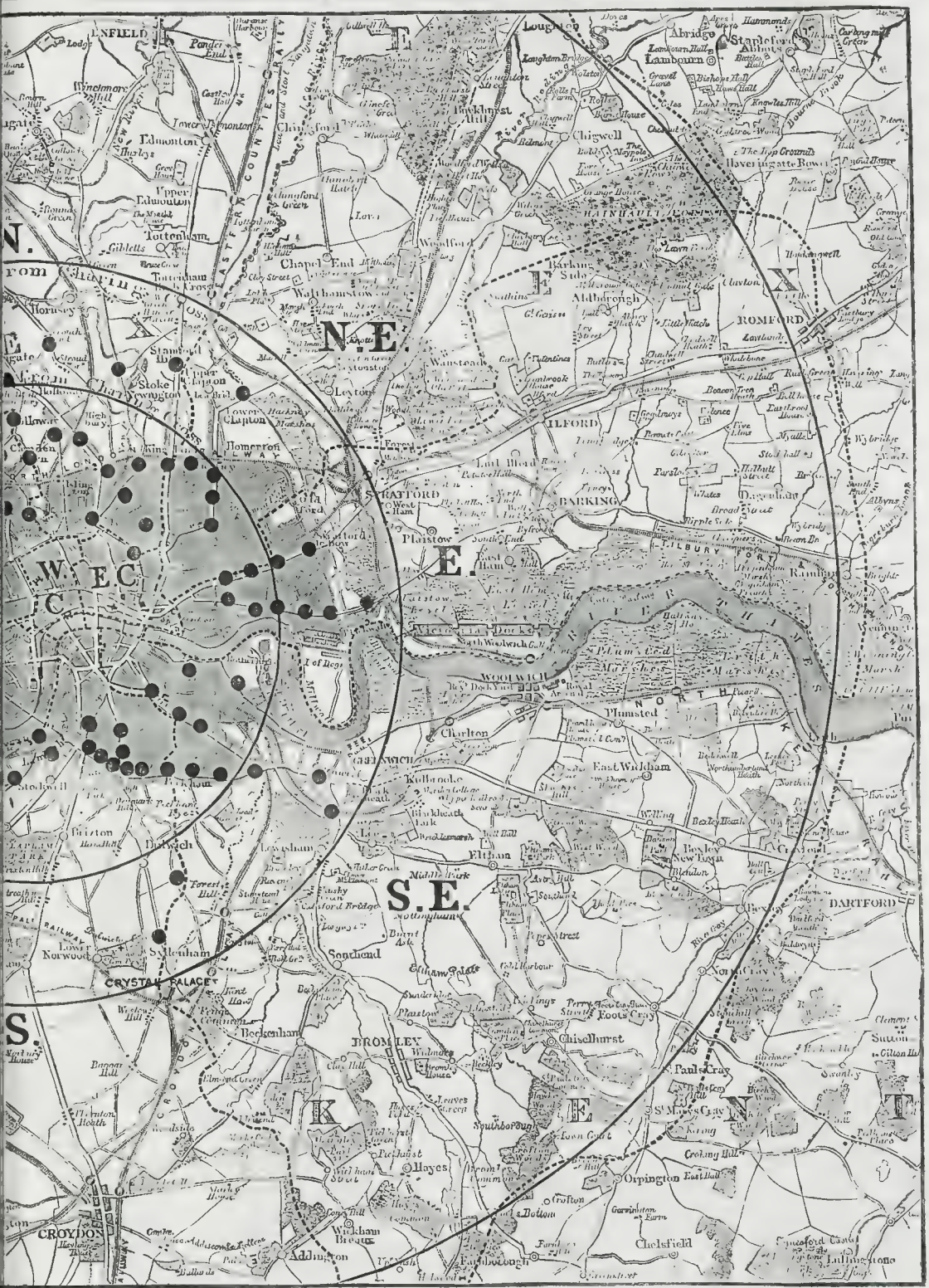
PRINTERS' ORTHOGRAPHY.—Another example of printers' spelling is the constant substitution of mesgre for mesger;—e. g., mesgre statement, instead of meager statement. Meager is evidently from the German mager. Mesgre day is correct, mesgre in this sense being an adoption from the French. J. G.

### QUERIES.

THE CARMAN'S WHISTLE.—I find this given as the name o. the tune to an old ballad in my possession. Can you tell me the probable age of the tune, and where I am likely to find it?—J. B. S. [This ancient and pleasing tune is in Queen Elizabeth's and Lady Neville's Virginal books, so that it must be nearly three hundred years of age. It has been reprinted by Mr. W. Chappell, in his valuable repertory of merrie England's songs, ballads, and dances, called "Popular Music of the Olden Time," accompanied by an entertaining account of the carmen of shakspeare's day:—"The carmen of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries appear to have been famous for their musical abilities; but especially for whistling their tunes. *Falstaff's* description of *Justice Shallow* is, that 'he came ever in the rearward of the fashion,' and 'sung the tunes he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his fancies, or his good-nights' In Ben Jonson's 'Bartholomew Fair,' Waspe says, 'I dare not let him walk alone, for fear of learning vile tunes, which he will sung at supper and in the sermon time. If he can but a carman's whistle, I must have him not talk to keep him off on him, he will whistle him all his tunes over at night, in his sleep.' In the tract called 'The World runnes on Wheeles,' by Taylor, the water-poet, he says, 'If the carman's horse be melancholy or dull with hard and heavy pulling, then will he, like a kind piper, whistle him a fit of mirth to any tune, from whove Eela to belowe Gammoth.' Burton, in his 'Anatomy of Melancholy, says, 'A carman's whistle, or a boy singing some ballad carly in the street, may interrupt him almost in the midst of a sentence, and put




COPY OF MAP SHOWING THE TOLL-GATES AND PRINCIPAL BARS WITHIN SIX MILES
HE WHOLE OF THE SIDE-BARS ARE NOT SHOWN.




ARING-CROSS. EXHIBITED TO LORD PALMERSTON BY THE TOLL REFORM COMMITTEE.

: UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED IN NUMBER. SEE NEXT PAGE

## TOLL REFORM.

### STATEMENT OF THE TOLL REFORM COMMITTEE, TRANSMITTED TO LORD PALMERSTON, M.P., FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY, ETC., ETC.

THIS Committee seeks an abolition of all toll gates and bars within a radius of six miles from Charing-cross, particularly on those roads north of the Thames which are now out of debt.

In 1855 the Dublin toll-gates were abolished by Act of Parliament, although the roads were then in debt.

In 1825 the question of the removal of the gates in the metropolitan streets north of the Thames was considered by Parliament. The following is an extract from the Committee's Report (1825):—

"The very small extent of the trusts, their particular situations, and the necessity of placing the toll-gates of each separate trust within its own little jurisdiction, have had the effect of fixing the toll-gates round London in situations the most inconvenient and vexatious to travellers—an inconvenience which has augmented with the great increase of the suburbs of London, whose intercourse and commerce within the limits of Middlesex has become as upon the streets of provincial towns, hence the frequent payments, stoppages and vexatious delays have become very serious grievances, which still continue to increase, to the great diminution of the value of property.

An Act was passed (7 Geo. IV., cap. 142) to carry out the recommendations of this report. Thus Parliament, before the passing of the Reform Bill, intended to apply a remedy for this nuisance in the metropolitan streets (north), but after a lapse of thirty years we find, on a re-investigation, that there are now under this commission—

1st. Sixteen tariffs of tolls and sixteen districts. Two horses pay in one district (city road) a toll of twopence, in the ninth district, fourpence; but in others sixpence.

2nd. In 1830 it had seventy-one gates and bars, and in 1856 they were increased to 117, and, the mileage being 123 miles, there is an obstruction to nearly each mile.

3rd.—Within four miles of Charing-cross the gates and bars are eighty-seven, being sixteen more than in the whole trust in 1830.

The city of London, where there are no toll-gates, is represented in the Commission by its four M.Ps. Westminster, with one toll-gate, is represented by its two M.Ps. The Tower Hamlets, where there are many gates, is not represented by its M.Ps.; and the largest district (the 9th), covering nearly the whole of the two boroughs of Marylebone and Finsbury, is not represented by its M.Ps.

The Commission has now the control of 123 miles of road, of which there are 112 miles "tolled" or subjected to the nuisance of turnpikes, but 11 miles are 'toll free.' The repairs of the 112 miles cost about £38,000, or about £340 per mile; but the repairs of the 11 miles cost about £15,000, or £1400 per mile. The 11 miles untolled are situate in the heavy-traffic districts, such as Knightsbridge, St. Margaret's, Westminster, Paddington, Marylebone, &c., but the 112 miles are situate in such places as Kentish-town, Holloway, Hackney, Kingsland, Stamford-hill, &c. Thus the suburban districts, after paying for their own suburban roads at the rate of £340 per mile, are taxed for the repair of roads, at the rate of £1400 per mile, in the crowded thoroughfares near Buckingham and Pimlico—a double injustice.

The "City tolls," collected within the City, have been abolished by the Corporation of London; but the City-road toll, just outside Finsbury-square, is continued by the Commissioners appointed to remove the (north) metropolitan gates.

The Islington gate, also at a mile and a quarter from the General Post-office, is continued by the same Commissioners.

The gates at Notting-hill and at Kensington are in two separate districts; the inhabitants cannot pass within their own parish without paying two tolls, and on the parallel roads there are other gates within a mile, and all these gates are continued by the Commission. There are many other instances of equal nuisance, such as the numerous gates and bars at Kilburn, Hackney-road, and other places.

The operation of the system of toll-gates is in every way most injurious particularly in the depreciation of property outside the toll-gates. The contrast between the value of houses within the bars, as compared with those outside, is obvious, and entails serious loss.

Toll-gates have the injurious effect of causing the erection of stables, cowhouses, cattle-sheds, and slaughter-houses, within the gates, to save the expense of tolls, thus causing great injury to the health of the inhabitants inside the gates.

One of the greatest objections to the system of turnpikes is, that it is a wasteful and offensive mode of collecting a tax, entailing a loss or deduction on the gross receipts, difficult to estimate, but of large amount, as the number of men and boys employed is great, and the profits of the contractors or farmers of the tax necessarily very considerable.

It is also an impost pressing heavily and unequally on those whose callings require them to use horses and carts, such as the dealers in coals, timber, and provisions.

The toll-gates also act most prejudicially to residents beyond the bars, as they discourage public conveyances travelling beyond the turnpikes, and thus, while impeding the development of the omnibus and cab trade, depriving the neighbourhoods outside of the gates of the advantages which those dwelling within them now enjoy.

Committees of the House of Commons have reported against the turnpike and ticket system in England, as Commissions have done in Ireland; and Government has begun a good work for Ireland in removing the Dublin gates.

This Committee, therefore, pray her Majesty's Government to introduce a measure for an early removal of the gates within the six-mile radius north of the Thames, and now under the control of the Metropolis Roads Commissioners; and as to the other roads within the same radius and upon which there are debts due, the Committee respectfully ask for a Commission of Inquiry—not as to the admitted and settled question whether the removal of all metropolitan bars would be an advantage, but to report on and suggest the best mode of providing a substitute in lieu of toll-gates, and the payment of the bonded debt.

HERBERT INGRAM, Chairman.

Toll Reform Committee, Office, 19, Strand, London, May, 1857.

The deputation which waited on Lord Palmerston on Wednesday, the 20th of May, 1857, consisted of the Right Hon. Lord Robert Grosvenor M.P., T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P.; C. S. Butler, Esq., M.P.; E. W. Watkin, Esq., M.P., Charles Mackay, Esq., LL.D., Matthew Forster, Esq.; P. H. Le Breton, Esq., Professor Spencer, Mark Lemon, Esq., J. R. D. Tyssen, Esq., Thos. Slater, Esq., A. Lines, Esq., John Dangerfield, Esq.; R. Margetson, Esq., J. W. Turner, Esq.; Francis Toulmin, Esq.; Mr. J. E. Bousfield, Hon. Secretary; and Messrs. Lugg (Bermondsey) and Geo. Harding and A. Knox (Camberwell).

In the Map engraved upon the preceding pages, the dotted lines and initial letters show the Postal Districts, and the black spots denote the situation of the toll bars: in addition, there are upwards of 100 side-bars, within a radius of six miles of Charing-cross, which are not marked

"BLINK BONNY," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY AND OAKS.

## "BLINK BONNY," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY AND OAKS.

BLINK BONNY is a yellow bay mare, inclining in parts to a dull tint, standing fifteen hands two-and-a-half inches high. Her head is lean, blood like, and tapering towards the nose, with nostrils, eyes, and ears rather wide apart. The white blaze in her face reminds one of West Australians, she has also a white fetlock joint. Her back is very good, clean towards the loin, and rather long; very great depth of shoulder and girth, particularly. Although your knees, comprising some of her best points, were not dribs, nor contracted, rising on the rump and drooping towards the tail, which was dock-scratch and carried close to her, it gives a mincing appearance. Blink Bonny has good thighs, hocks, arms, and knees; but is not a very lengthy animal.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—On Wednesday week a dinner took place at Fendall's Hotel, Westminster, at which a testimonial, consisting of an elegant silver centre-piece, was presented to William Thorpe, Esq., solicitor, of Thorpe, Yorkshire, by his clients and private friends. George Dodson, Esq., M.P., presided, supported in the duties of vice-president by Isaac Doubleday, Esq., of Ecclesall, Sheffield. About forty gentlemen sat down to the dinner.

At the conclusion of the first course, the chairman, in proposing the health of the guest of the evening, said that he had been requested to perform a very pleasant duty, which was to present to Mr. Thorpe, Esq., solicitor, Thorpe, at a dinner given to him, at Fendall's Hotel, London, by his clients and friends, as a token of their warm esteem of his worth and virtue, a piece of plate as a public testimonial of acknowledgment of the valuable advice and aid rendered by him in his profession for many years, and particularly in the successful termination of the railway cases affecting their interests. (27 May, 1857.)

AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH.—A Select Committee, appointed by the Legislative Council of New South Wales to inquire into the practicability of establishing a telegraphic communication between that colony and England, has made its report. In the evidence it appears that the best way would be to connect Sydney and Melbourne by way of Port Essington, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, and the Red Sea. There would be no submarine cable between England and the Indian Archipelago, except a short one between Java and the Peninsula. The cost of constructing a telegraph between Sydney and Port Essington—a distance of 1800 miles—is estimated at £350,000; and the annual cost, including interest on the outlay, is estimated at £56,000 per annum.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—From experiments which have been made recently it has been clearly established that the New Zealand flax, when properly prepared, is equal in strength to the best qualities of Russian or Italian hemp, and would successfully compete in the manufacture of cordage with that material. At some trials made in one of her Majesty's dockyards, by order of the Board of Admiralty, it was found that cordage made from the New Zealand flax bore a much greater strain than some of a similar size made from the hemp usually employed. In this case, as in the finer descriptions of manufacture, the great difficulty to be overcome is the removal, at a moderate cost, of the large quantity of resinous matter, which serves to increase the bulk which it adds nothing to the strength of the rope.

THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.—Papers relating to the revised survey and assessment of the Madras Presidency and on the Godavery and Kistna Annicuts were published last Saturday. They include minutes of Lord Harris on the proposed survey and assessment, dated the 26th of October, 1854, and the 12th of May, 1855, and two letters from the Court of Directors to the Government of Fort St. George, dated the 11th of December, 1855, and the 2nd of July, 1856. The Directors consider that the urgent necessity for a survey, with a view to the reassessment of the land revenue in the greater portion of the districts under the Madras Presidency, is established beyond all doubt; and they proceed to review the proposals of Lord Harris and to state their approval or disapproval thereof. They express their entire satisfaction at the liberal and enlightened spirit in which this important subject has been discussed, and at the clear and candid manner in which the suggestions and recommendations of Lord Harris have been placed before them. The second letter of the directors refers to the Kistna and Godavery Annicuts.

WONDERFUL DATE-PALM TREE.—A place about twenty miles from Surat has been visited by immense numbers of people of all classes from the surrounding country for the purpose of beholding the prodigious date-palm tree. This tree is said to possess the strange property of rising from and falling to the ground along with the rising and setting sun, something in the same way as the sunflower rises and droops in Europe. The tree is supposed by the natives to be possessed by the spirit of a Mussulman peer, who, it is stated, regards with favourable eye those making offerings, money being preferred. One man, in a fit of valour, having brought proper to dedicate spirit, on his return home was seized with a severe vomiting; but, as the same result immediately follows large doses of arrack, it remains in some doubt what spirit he defied.

THE GIPSIES.—The *Stamford Mercury* has the following:—"At last even the gipsies are melting into civilisation, the green and gorse-covered roadside spots where they used to encamp in security being inclosed and thrown to the adjacent fields, and being hunted out of the by-lanes they have been compelled to make an effort. Several families have settled down in dwellings at Nettleham, and the men and women go out to work for the farmers, and make good labourers. At first the villagers did not take to their new neighbours very willingly, but by degrees distaste died away, and most seem disposed to give the wandering tribes a fair chance of losing their past identity in becoming mixed with the settled and industrious population."

THE SILK CROPS IN EUROPE.—After making allowance for some discrepancies the following appears to be the real state of affairs:—The accounts from Lyons, Spain, and Lombardy are decidedly unfavourable. In the latter country a deficiency similar to that of last year is apprehended. In Sicily and Calabria, on the other hand, the prospects are described as much more hopeful. Upon the whole, present indications render it probable that silk will maintain a high price, and that the flow of silver to China will consequently continue.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.—On Thursday week the express-train to Paris, in consequence of the fracture of a wheel, ran off the rails near the Mussey station, and the deputy superintendent at Bar le Duc went to the spot with a pilot-engine and a waggon, to render assistance, having orders that no train should start from Bar le Duc until the line was clear. These orders, however, were misunderstood, and the superintendent himself, arriving at the station immediately afterwards, started with the goods train, in ignorance of the arrangements made by his subordinate officer. In the meantime a portion of the express train, which had broken down was being taken back to Bar le Duc by the *sous chef* with the pilot-engine, so that it met the goods train, and there was a terrible collision. Two men were killed, and a dozen other persons were more or less injured.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—The report on the operations of, and proceedings under, the Common Lodging-houses Act, within the Metropolitan Police District has just been published, and its pages abound with evidence of the vast amount of improvement, sanitary and moral, which has been effected by its instrumentality. The Act for the well-ordering of common lodging houses has now been in operation above the year 1851, and has been attended by most beneficial results. Before this enactment the miseries existing in the lodging houses of the poor were beyond description. Crowded and filthy, without water or ventilation, without the least regard to cleanliness or decency, they were nestlings of disease, misery, and crime. Under the operation of the Act the evils attending such houses have been in a great degree removed or abated. They are now much improved, and daily improving, the keepers are of a better class; and, without increase of payment, the accommodation provided for the poor is in all respects of a higher standard.

"Prince Napoleon," says a Paris letter in the *Nord* of Brussels "will visit Manchester about the end of June."

DORNOCH, the only prison in the whole county of Sutherland having a population of nearly 26,000 inhabitants, is without a prisoner

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUS.
Proprietors, Messrs HOWE and CUSHING.
The gigantic establishment, fitted out in New York with a Steed of Eighty Magnificent Horses, landed in Liverpool April 18th, 1857. The Company has been selected from the principal American Arenas by Members of their talent, regardless of expense, in order to present an entertainment of the most unique and startling character. Among the most prominent features of their entry on the boards they visit will be the Application or Musical Chariot drawn by Forty cream-coloured Horses, driven in hand by Mr. J. P. Peacock, as was first before attempted by any other person. The Company will visit the following towns, residing in grand centres, for a series of two performances each day, commencing at two and half-past seven.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, | June 8, Huddersfield | Saturday, | June 13, York |
| Tuesday | 9, Bipley | Monday | 15, Scarborough |
| Wednesday | 10, Bradford | Tuesday | 16, Whitby |
| Thursday | 11, Leeds | Wednesday | 17, Darlington |
| Friday | 12, Leeds | Thursday | 18, Durham |
| Saturday | 13 Hull | Friday | 19, Sunderland |

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—OPEN EVERY EVENING.—Jullien's Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, Dances; Gigantic Modelled Picture of "Fabrio Lando," Southby's Beautiful Fireworks, Cooke's Circus Dresses, and various novel amusements Doors open at Four. Admission, 1s

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with the new Costumes and various Novelties, Vocal and Characteristic, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted), at Eight o'Clock. Performances every Saturday, at Three. The Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross.—Tickets may be had at the principal Musicsellers'.

MR. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON'S ILLUSTRATED PROVERBS, First Night on Wednesday, June 10, at Eight o'Clock, in addition to Mr. Drayton's Lave in Bitrel, written and composed expressly for Mr. Drayton, by Mr. Balfe, Mr. Drayton will sing (except on Saturday), at 3 o'clock, and Morning at 3 o'clock, at Regent Gallery, Quadrant.—Admission, 1s, 2s, and Stalls, 3s. Regent Gallery, and at Cuthy's Music and Library, Regent-street.—[2 Nov. to [illegible]

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The Fourth EXHIBITION of PICTURES by MODERN ARTISTS of the FRENCH SCHOOL IS NOW OPEN at the FRENCH GALLERY, 121 King-street, St. James's. All the pictures in the Louvre Collection. Admission, 1s., catalogues, 6d. each. Open from Nine to Six.—Alfs. [illegible] D. F. DURHAM, Secretary.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S Great Picture of the HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. F and D Colnaghi and Co beg to announce that the above Picture is now ON VIEW at the CHERUB GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from Nine till Six for a limited period.—Admission, 1s

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to Trafalgar-square), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

A COLLECTION of WORKS of ART, made by a Gentleman in Italy, comprising chefs-d'œuvres of some of the greatest Italian Painters, and a beautiful Statue, by Pampaloni, is NOW EXHIBITING DAILY from 10 to 6 o'clock. Admittance, 1s each, including Catalogue.—24, Pall-mall East (Second Floor)

MR. HENRY FORBES has the honour to announce the first performance of his new ORATORIO, RUTH, will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22 to commence at Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Madme Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr Bodda, Mr Lawler, and Mr Weiss. The Chorus under the direction of Mr Benedict, will comprise fifty voices, selected from the Royal Italian Opera. The band will be numerous and complete in every department, consists up the most eminent performers of the Royal Italian Opera and the Philharmonic Concerts, under the direction, Mr Henry Forbes. Reserved Stalls Half-a-Guinea. Tickets 7s each; to be had at all the principal music warehouses, and of Mr Henry Forbes, 3, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

SIGNOR GIULIO REGONDI begs to announce that his ANNUAL MATINÉE will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 23rd, when he will be assisted by Miss Arabella Goddard, Mdlle. Japer Meyer, Signor Sivori, Mr Allan Irving, and the Gentlemen of the Orchestral Union. Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon. Reserved Stalls, 10s 6d; Half-Reserved Stalls, 5s; Unreserved Stalls, 3s; Gallery, 2s. Applications for Tickets, and Programmes to be made to Signor Regondi, 9, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square.

MESSRS. R. BLAGROVE and HAROLD THOMAS beg to announce that their SECOND MATINÉE MUSICALE will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, MONDAY, June 8, 1857, to commence at Half-past Two o'clock. Vocalists—Madame Rose Lilley, Messrs. Lawler, Braham and Weiss. Mlle Sedlatzek, Lindsay Sloper, R. Blagrove, W. G. Cusins, and Harold Thomas. Stalls, 10s 6d each; family ticket, to admit three, £1 1s; tickets, 7s each

MR. CHARLES COOTE (Pianist to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire has the honour to announce that, by the kind permission of his Grace, he will give a grand MATINÉE MUSICALE at DEVONSHIRE HOUSE (by invitation) on TUESDAY, June 9. Vocalists—Madame Clara Novello, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Charles Coote. Pianoforte, Madame Pleyel, M. Louis Brassin, Mr. Charles Coote. Violin, Mr. Blagrove. Violoncello, Mr. Charles Hallé. Clarionet, M. Lazarus. Harp, Mr. Oscar Pierson. Viola, Mr. Hill. Violoncello, Mr. Chaplin. Tickets, one guinea each, to be had at Mr. Charles Coote, 37, Great Cumberland-place, Hyde-park; of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street, Mr. Olivier's, 19, Old Bond-street, and at Mr. Hall's residence, 18, Dover-street, Piccadilly.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mendelssohn's LAUDA SION and Rossini's STABAT MATER will be performed on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, at Eight under the direction of Mr John Hullah. Leading Principal Vocalists, Miss Dolby, Mdlle de Villar (her first appearance in England) Mr. Sims Reeves Mr Stanley Smith, and Mr. Weiss. Tickets, 5s., 3s 6d.; stalls, 8s. The Last Concert of the Season (under the direction of Mr. John Hullah), Wednesday, July 1.

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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 863.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1857. [TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE.


## DRAWINGROOM MISERIES.

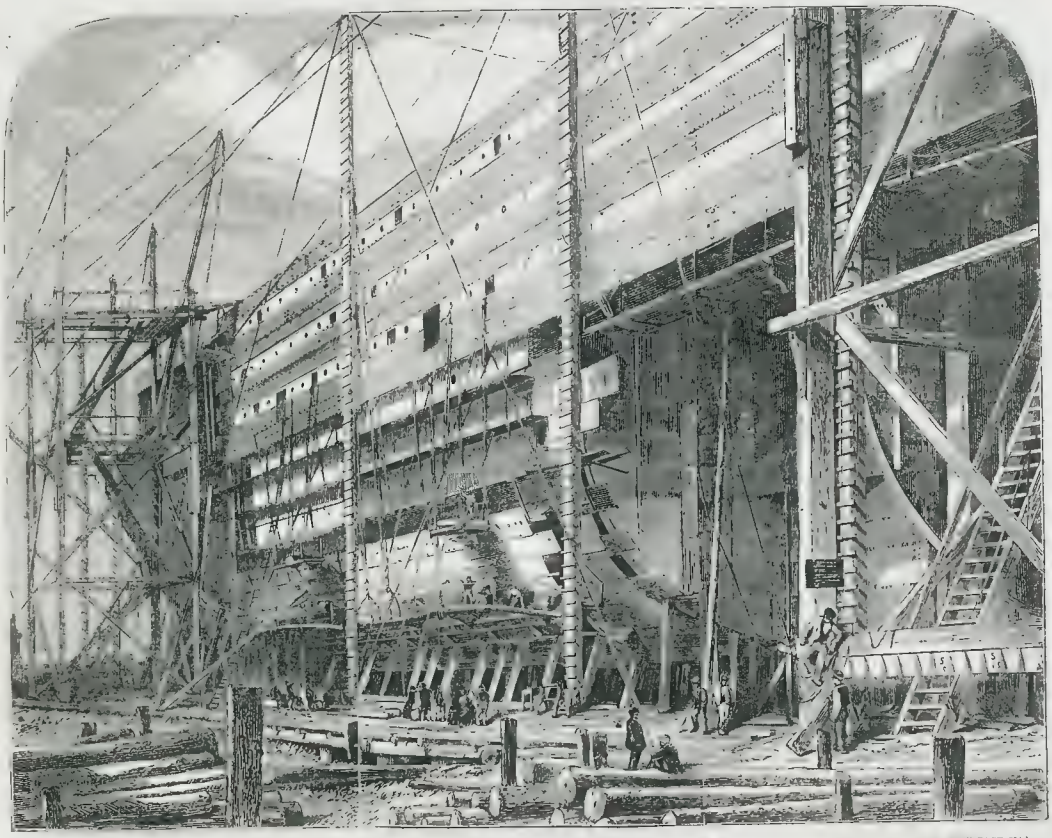
PARLIAMENT is in a state of stagnation. Palmerston and Disraeli fold their arms in dignified expectation. The war in China languishes: Commissioner Yeh and Admiral Seymour, in the still waters of Canton, are as calmly observant of each other as our Parliamentary chiefs in their quiet anchorage of St. Stephen's. Europe is at peace. There is nothing stirring in America. No question, foreign or domestic, engrosses attention. Were it not for muttering and a rumbling in Asia, expressive of the discontent of our Sepoy regiments, and the certainty that, sooner or later, the hurricane of war will burst over the viceroyalty of Quan-tung, we might imagine that the beatific visions of Richard Cobden and John Bright had been partially realised; that the reign of peace and brotherhood had commenced; and that men had nothing to do but to turn their swords into ploughshares, to buy and to sell, to grow fat and rich, and to make Richard Cobden Czar of Muscovy, or President of the United States of America.

How long these halcyon days are to last who shall tell? And from what quarter the storm that is to disturb them shall arise who is far-sighted enough to predict? Will Mr. Disraeli be the Boreas?—or will it be Commissioner Yeh?—or the Emperor Napoleon III.?—or the Grand Duke Constantine?—or the Pope's Nuncio in Belgium? Without pretending to look into the future, or to calculate the approach of the storm, let us be thankful for the breathing time which is allowed us, and leave foreign and domestic politics to the stagnation into which they have subsided. We may be quite certain that the wind will blow in due time; that the British Parliament will not always be so quiescent or so acquiescent as it is to-day; that the Generals and Admirals of England and the Mandarins of China will settle their differences either by negotiation or by the sword; that the French will not always be resigned to the loss of their liberty, although M. Granier de Cassagnac may say in earnest what Beranger said in jest—

Fi de la Liberté,
A bas la Liberté;

that Italy and Germany will not always submit to the swords or their oppressors; and that the reign of peace is yet far distant.

But in this time of general quietude, when no cry of distress or anger comes from the masses of the people, Society is startled by a wail of anguish from the serene circles of the upper aristocracy. There are miseries even in the sunny altitudes of high fashion; and a moan betraying a state of undeserved suffering has been wrung from the hearts of Peeresses with which we are certain all classes will sympathise. The British people take a pride in the Court of Queen Victoria, and are glad to see that the rank, the beauty, and the fashion of the country make it a point of duty as well as of pleasure to pay their personal respects to her Majesty at Levees and Drawingrooms, and every allowable opportunity. The Court is as much an institution amongst us as the Church, the Army, the Legislature, or the Press. Its functions are to elevate the tone of public morality and to cultivate the refinements of life, so as to give an example to all beneath it which shall tend to soften and adorn the intercourse of society. In the first respect the Court of our exemplary Sovereign may stand in favourable contrast with every Court in the world; and has never been excelled, or even equalled, by the Court of any pre-existing Sovereign of these realms. In the latter respect, however—in consequence, partly, of its own popularity, but in a still greater degree of



THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP: CONSTRUCTION OF THE CENTRAL COMPARTMENT, AT MILLWALL.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL.—SEE PAGE 584.)

the obstinacy or stupidity of the officials who are specially charged with the household duties of the Palace—the Queen's Court, on days of public reception, would do discredit to a race-course or a fair. That delicate ladies should have to wait for hours, on these occasions, before they can procure admission to the presence of their Sovereign, is perhaps an infliction not to be avoided, unless her Majesty, with the good sense and kind feeling for which she is noted, should hold Drawingrooms a little more frequently; but that during these hours the female aristocracy, arrayed in their most gorgeous trappings—bedizened, bejewelled, beflounced, and befeathered—should be crammed into inconvenient rooms; stuck into "pens" as if they were sheep at the new Cattle Market, only with much less space to turn in—and that they should be crushed, and squeezed, and jostled, and suffocated for the want of a little common sense on the part of those who have the management of the internal arrangements of the Palace, is too bad. That two thousand ladies and gentlemen should in one day desire to pay their respects to the Queen is not extraordinary; but it is both extraordinary and disgraceful that they cannot be allowed to do so without being subjected to the most painful annoyances; and that they should commonly arrive in the presence of the Queen with flushed faces, exasperated tempers, and torn finery; and all because the rooms in St. James's Palace are not well suited for the admission of such a crowd; or because, being suitable in themselves, the Lord Chamberlain, or those who are supposed to do his duty, are ignorant of the proper mode of turning them to advantage, or of making such arrangements as an Inspector of Police and half-a-dozen constables of ordinary intelligence would have no difficulty either in planning or in executing. If the aristocracy, and those whose official position renders graceful, if not necessary, their public appearance on stated occasions before the Sovereign, should decline to perform the duty until proper arrangements were made for their comfort and convenience, or if Court ceremonies, for the same reason, were to be left to gentlemen only, whose strength and courage might fit them for the unseemly struggles which are the present concomitants of the scene;—and a lady should be as rare a visitor at Court as a Mandarin or a Hippopotamus, the grievance, instead of being visible only to the Court officials, who seem to care nothing about it, would become palpable to her Majesty herself. In such case the remedy would not long be delayed, and a lady—the highest in the land—sympathising with ladies of a rank only inferior to her own, would take the matter in hand in spite of the obstruction of *Polonius* and his deputies. If publicity be not effective, and if all ordinary means fail in awakening the proper officials to the evil and to the remedy, strength, courage, and manliness will perhaps crowd to Court as before; but the mothers of the aristocracy will forego the exhausting struggle, on their own behalf and that of their daughters; and the youth, the beauty, and the feminine grace of the upper classes will reluctantly disappear from a scene which they are so well fitted to adorn.

If it be a question of expense, and not of mere arrangement, which stands in the way of the improvement of St. James's Palace, there will be no great difficulty to be overcome. Parliament is never niggardly when the comfort of the Sovereign, or the amenities of her Palace, are concerned. If it were, we should suggest a subscription among the aristocracy to provide the funds, which could not well exceed a thousand pounds. To say nothing of the personal comfort of their wives or daughters, the husbands or fathers of these ladies would rather contribute, say five or ten guineas each, for the improvement of the ante-rooms and the substitution of a good policeman for the Lord Chamberlain, than have dresses worth fifty or sixty guineas torn from the backs of those dear to them in the exasperating struggles of a fevered and impatient crowd. But, of course, such an appeal is unnecessary. It is not money that is wanted, but a little common sense and decent arrangement; and we shall be glad if these few remarks shall prove conducive in stirring up the one, or providing the other.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

The elections continue to occupy the French papers, to the almost total exclusion of every other topic. Judging from the accounts received from the departments, there can be little doubt that the spirit of the country is favourable to the Government.

The following is the latest list of the Opposition candidates for Paris, and for which the electors will be asked to vote: First electoral district—M. Lebouïcye, member of the Academy, and one of the editors of the *Journal des Débats*; second—M. Bethmont, former Minister under the Republic; third General Cavaignac; fourth M. Emile Ollivier, Advocate; fifth M. Carnot, Minister under the Republic; sixth—M. Goudchaux, ditto; seventh M. Darimon, editor of the *Presse*; eighth M. Yerm, former representative of the people; ninth M. Ferd Lasteyrie, ditto; tenth M. Regnault, former Sub-Prefect of Sennux.

Baron Mariani, candidate for the new circumscription given to Corsica, has issued a circular to the electors, in which the Baron states that the Emperor himself supports him, and that if any other person should present himself he would be guilty of an act of opposition to the sovereign will. The circular is accompanied, by way of support to its contents, by the following letter, addressed to the Baron by the Emperor

TUILERIES, May 9

My dear Commandant.—The Minister of the Interior has doubtless informed you that I have decided that you shall be the Government candidate in Corsica. You may therefore loudly proclaim it, for I shall be very happy if the confidence of the electors places you in the Chamber. Rely on my sentiments of friendship NAPOLEON.

The Ministers of the great Powers have been invited by Count Walewski to meet on an early day with the view of officially regulating the frontiers of Russia and European Turkey, on the bases laid down by the Congress, whose labours were at the time interrupted by the memorable Bolerad incident.

The King of Bavaria left Paris at half-past nine on Monday morning by the Strasburg Railway.

The Government has received despatches from Algeria to the 1st of June. They announce that there has been no further fighting. Marshal Randon has received the submission of the various tribes of whom he spoke in his previous despatches. The military operations have been so cleverly executed that all those tribes have paid their war contributions, and left as hostages for their submission their principal families, who have already arrived at Algiers. Independently of the fort, which is to be built in the centre of the country, the Marshal is constructing a carriage-road which will open this hitherto inaccessible place to commercial transactions and military operations. The health of the troops continues to be excellent, and the camp is abundantly supplied with provisions. The Marshal has fixed his headquarters at Souck-el-Arba, the highest point in the newly-conquered country. The Emperor has commanded the Minister of War to write to Marshal Randon to express his Majesty's satisfaction at the manner in which the expedition to Kabylia was conducted.

### BELGIUM.

Tranquility seems to be pretty generally restored in this country. Several of the persons who had been arrested on account of the disturbances at Brussels have been set at liberty. A part of the troops called to the capital have been sent back to their former quarters.

### SPAIN.

The Spanish Government maintains strict reserve with respect to the Mexican question; although there are rumours of an armed demonstration against Vera Cruz.

The treaty concluded between France and Spain for the settlement of the line of frontier of the Pyrenees has just been approved of by the Senate by a majority of 82 to 1.

The Address to the Throne was carried in the Congress, on June 2, by 221 votes against 10. Rios Rosas made an eloquent and powerful attack on the policy of the Government; and was replied to by Gonzales Bravo, who answered himself in a manner which gave great satisfaction to General Narvaez and the Government—so much so that it is said that half his speech was made out of the Cabinet, and half in it; so certain is it now considered that he will become a member of the Ministry.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 3rd June the report of the committee on the bill sanctioning the levy of 50,000 men for the army, made by the Government, was approved of. A bill relative to the Mines Iean was then brought in, and ordered to remain on the table for three days. In the Senate the Marquis de Miraflores consented, at the request of the Minister of the Interior, to withdraw his bill for modifying the constitution of the Chamber.

It was rumoured that a Carlist insurrection was about to break out at Cervera and other places in the province of Lerida; and seditious proclamations had been posted up.

The population returns were being made up, and it was believed that they would show the total population to be about 15,000,000 souls.

### NEUFCHATEL.

The Grand Council of Neufchatel has proclaimed a general amnesty in favour of the soldiers who did not obey the summons to arms in December and January last.

The Council have also remitted the sentences passed in 1849 against M. de Rougemont for offences of the press.

These decrees are, however, to be annulled if the treaty between Switzerland and Prussia be not ratified.

### AUSTRIA.

A special train brought the mortal remains of the Archduchess Sophia from Pesth to Vienna on Tuesday week. The coffin, on being removed from the train, was placed on a catafalque covered with red velvet, in the middle of one of the rooms. Prince Charles de Lichtenstein, Grand Master of the Court, and several high dignitaries of the palace, afterwards proceeded to the official reception of the coffin, and some prayers were said over it. A procession was then formed, and it proceeded to the Convent of the Capuchines, in the chapel of which the great dignitaries of the State and the élite of the Austrian nobility were assembled. The usual funeral service was celebrated, and the coffin was deposited in the vault of the Imperial family by four Capuchin monks.

The Archduke Albrecht, the Governor-General of Hungary, has returned to Pesth, in order to be present at the opening of the Agricultural Exhibition. According to a letter from Vienna in the *Nord* of Brussels, the Emperor has charged the Archduke to continue the journey through that kingdom, agreeably to the programme drawn out for their Majesties, and to receive in the name of the Emperor the homage and the expression of the wishes of the inhabitants. The fêtes at Debreczin continued after the departure of their Majesties.

The Emperor has given his sanction to a plan for enlarging Vienna, properly so called, which city has for a long time past been insufficient for the accommodation of the constantly-increasing population.

### SARDINIA.

It is said that the King of Sardinia is about to form a matrimonial alliance with the Royal house of Saxony. The Princess Sidonia, now in her twenty-fourth year, is spoken of as the future Queen of Sardinia; and the journey of the King of Saxony to Italy is probably connected with that expected event.

In its sittings of the last few days the Chamber of Deputies got through a great deal of work with very little discussion. It disposed of the estimates for the departments of war, finance, and public works, besides passing several other bills. There seems every probability that Parliament will be prorogued about the beginning of next month, and, as the present Chamber has nearly completed its full legal term of office (five years), the Government will, it is said, refer to the feelings of the country before commencing another session, so that a general election may be expected in the course of the autumn.

### THE PAPAL STATES.

His Holiness the Pope is proceeding on his journey, amid the apparently hearty salutations of his people. He spent two days at Sinigaglia, the place of his birth, where he was very warmly received, and where also he celebrated mass in the chapel which contains the tombs of his family. On the 29th ult. he arrived at Pesaro, and the next day received there the visit of the Archduke Maximilian, Governor-General of Lombardy, who went there to compliment him, and to ask his special benediction on the marriage which he is going to Brussels to accomplish. On the 2nd inst. his Holiness was at Cesena, and on the following evening he entered Forli.

### THE NEAPOLITAN CONCORDAT.

The Neapolitan Government has just made another step on that road of reform which it particularly holds to.

His Sicilian Majesty in Council has signed several decrees by which the encroachments of the clergy, and the most supernannated pretensions of the Court of Rome, are henceforward to be considered as an essential part of the Neapolitan legislation.

### SWEDEN.

A letter from Stockholm, in the *Gazette of Northern Germany*, states that the King continues ill. His Majesty, it says, is labouring under nervous debility, which renders him incapable of deciding on important questions in the Council of Ministers; and, if his health should not speedily improve, it will be necessary that the Hereditary Prince should be charged with the Government.

The marriage of Prince Oscar of Sweden, second son of the reigning Monarch, with the Duke of Nassau's sister, took place at the Palace of Biebrich on the 5th inst.

### TURKEY.

The affairs of the Danubian Principalities were the principal objects of attention. Redschid Pacha is anxious for the complete execution of the Treaty of Paris, and to that end had proposed M. Negri for the post of Caimacan of Moldavia. The influence of Ahmet Fethi Pacha, however, proved stronger, and Prince Konaki Vogorides got the appointment.

A fresh outrage has been committed at Pera, which has caused considerable consternation among the European population. On the night of the 22nd ult. the house of M. Timoni, first dragoman of the Swedish Legation, was broken into by a band of twenty armed men, who pillaged it of everything it contained of value. Fresh complaints have been addressed on this occasion to the Government by all the Ambassadors, who, it is said, have demanded the dismissal of the Minister of Police.

Bosnia is in a disturbed state. Above 6000 peasants of all religious creeds, and without fire-arms, are assembled near Tusla: they demand the reduction of taxes, the removal of abuses, and the realisation of the Hatti Houmayoun.

### THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Caimacan Vogorides has received the Grand Cordon of the Iron Crown from the Austrian Government, doubtless as a testimony of approbation for his conduct in opposing the union.

The project of mediation of Lord Clarendon for the Principalities has become, it is stated, the object of conferences between Count Buol and the representatives of France and Sardinia at Vienna. This project opposes the total union, but proposes to assimilate as much as possible the administration of the two provinces. The French Minister is said to have received instructions from his Government to admit the principle of the proposition.

### PERSIA.

In pursuance of orders received by General Outram, the Persian expeditionary force is to remain in the Persian Gulf for three months after the ratification of the treaty, which was to take place on the 4th of June, under the authority of the Hon. Mr. Murray. The headquarters, staff, and the first division will remain at Bushire; the second division at Mohammorah. Under this arrangement it is not likely that the troops will reach India much before the close of the year.

Mr. Murray, Minister of England to Persia, quitted Bagdad on the 17th ult., with all the persons attached to his Legation, on his way to Teheran. He was accompanied by Ali Khan, who had been dispatched by the Court of Persia for that purpose.

### INDIA.

A telegraphic despatch received at Bombay from Meerut states that the 3rd Bengal Cavalry were in open mutiny, and that several officers and men had been killed and wounded. It was reported at Calcutta that a correspondence had been discovered in possession of a native officer of the 34th Bengal Infantry, proving the existence of a conspiracy for organising a general rising of the entire army. The 34th is to be disbanded.

Respecting the disturbances at Umballah (of which some report reached us by the last mail) the Madras *Athenæum* of May 8th says:—

The disaffection occasioned by the order to issue the greasy cartridges, or whatever other cause may have led to the feeling, has extended to Umballah. The native troops stationed in that place have burnt down the empty European barracks, the native infantry hospitals, the officers' quarters, and sepoys' houses. Our authority the *Delhi Gazette*—adds that, in consequence of these acts, the order to use the greased cartridges has been countermanded pending a reference to the Commander-in-Chief, and that dragoons are patrolling the place, in order to prevent further outbreak.

Mohammed Youssouf, a man who some short time back played a considerable political part, and who assassinated the Prince of Herat, Kamran his turn, fallen by the hands of the sons of the murdered man. General Ashburnham, with his staff, arrived on the 4th ult. at Bombay, and left for China a few days after.

### CHINA.

No fresh operations have taken place in the Canton river. Yeh is said to be embarrassed from want of money.

At Foo-chow uneasiness has been caused by accounts of disturbances and the presence of rebels in the tea districts.

At Hong-Kong all remains quiet.

The murderer of Mr. Markwick, Government auctioneer of Hong-Kong, after much shuffling diplomacy on the part of the Chinese authorities, has been surrendered, and will undergo his trial. The prisoner has made disclosures which prove that he had a number of confederates; that the murder of Europeans was projected on a large scale; and that rewards were offered for success by the Chinese authorities.

The Chinese who attacked Rajah Sir James Brooke at Sarawak, murdered Messrs. Wellington and Nicolette, and wounded Mr. and Mrs. Crookshank, have suffered a fearful retribution at the hands of the Malays, having been nearly extirpated from the country by their relentless pursuers. About 1500 hundred Cinnamen are said to have had their heads taken off by the Dyaks.

### UNITED STATES.

No fresh step has been taken in the settlement of the Central American question. General Cass was stated to be drawing up a reply to Lord Napier's last communication.

Kansas advices to May 21 state that Secretary Stanton had issued a proclamation for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention on the third Monday in June. Returns from nineteen out of twenty-six counties were in, giving 9251 legal voters. It was said that many of the Republicans were going over to the Free-State National Democracy; also that an attempt was making by Northern Democrats to send Free-State men of that party to the Convention. It is supposed that the number of Free-State voters now in Kansas exceeds 15,000, which is increasing by hundreds every day; while the whole number of Pro-Slavery settlers is estimated not to reach 3000.

Utah, another territory, is likely to give the United States Government more trouble. The Mormons are now supposed to number nearly two hundred thousand, with not less than sixty thousand perfectly-armed fighting men—all fired with the most fanatical zeal for their faith, and entirely subject in all things to the will of their leader, Brigham Young.

The discourses of Brigham Young and other leading elders forcibly depict the necessity of perfect unity of thought and action among the "faithful."

Dred Scott and his wife and two daughters were emancipated at St. Louis on the 26th ult.

General Walker made terms of capitulation with the Costa Ricans on the 1st of May, having then less than 300 men, and but two days' provisions. Walker and staff arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult., in the steamer *Empire City*. He was received by 10,000 people.

Mr. Soulé, late Commissioner to Bogota, who had arrived in Washington, expresses no doubt as to the eventual settlement of the difficulty between New Granada and the United States in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

### MEXICO.

We have news from the city of Mexico to the 5th and from Vera Cruz to the 9th ult. President Comonfort had returned to the capital from Tacubay. There was an active canvass going on among the candidates for the Presidency and seats in Congress, and on the bench of the Supreme Court. Comonfort and Senor Leodo Tejada were the most popular candidates for the executive chair. The Archbishop was dangerously ill. Santa Anna's friends were intriguing for his restoration to power.

The reported execution of Colonel Crabbe and his party of Filibusters in Sonora is confirmed.

Another conspiracy to revolutionise the country had been detected. The assassination of the President and an attack on the city formed the basis of the plan of the conspirators. The leaders of the plot were arrested, and it was expected that they would be beheaded. It is said that Captain Nogueira, a *protegé* of Comonfort, was the person selected to commit the act of assassination, and that Aquilar was implicated in the affair.

### CANADA.

After very long debate, the Grand Trunk Aid Bill has been at length carried through both Houses of the Canadian Legislature, and is certain to receive the assent of the Governor-General. It was introduced as a Government bill. The debating upon it was not unmixed with bitterness, arising from the scheme having been mixed up with politics.

Investigations before Committees of the House of Assembly have proved that railway jobbing, of the kind understood so well in England, has found its way into Canada, and tainted men belonging to some of the most respectable families in the country.

The Estimates were carried through the Committee of the House with very little discussion. The estimated expenditure for the current year is £1,620,647. Supplementary estimates for public works are promised to be sent down. The estimated revenue for the current year is £1,552,900. Of this the revenue from customs is put down at £1,200,000, but will probably be much more.

It is understood that after the Canadian Parliament rises the Governor-General (Sir Edmund Head) will visit England. This will be very shortly. A larger amount than usual of immigration has begun to make its way up the St. Lawrence. The spring is everywhere backward this year in North America.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Governor opened the Session of the Colonial Parliament with a speech, in which he congratulated the members on the position and prospects of the country. The relations between the colonists and the frontier tribes are now satisfactory, and the apprehensions which were lately entertained subsist no longer.

It is the intention of Government to fill up the vacant portions of Kaffraria proper, between the districts of Kreli and Faku, with a European population; and to use all its influence to persuade the Kaffirs to become an agricultural people. One of the most important subjects likely to be debated this Session is the separation of the eastern from the western province.

### AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne Parliament was to reassemble on the 15th, when the "verdict upon the O'Shannassy Ministry" would be given. The *Argus* says that the country has unmistakably pronounced against the new Ministry. Four out of the seven Ministers had, however, been re-elected. A vote of want of confidence was spoken of, with the adhesion of many who contributed to turn out the late Ministers.

Trade at Melbourne was very dull, from the apprehension of large imports.

The trial of Thomas Williams, Henry Smith (alias Brennan), and Thomas Maloney, charged with the murder of Mr. Price, the Inspector-General of the penal department in Victoria, on the 26th of March, was commenced by the Supreme Court on the 13th of April. The evidence was very full and direct. The trial lasted two days, and ended in the conviction of all the prisoners, Smith, however, being recommended to mercy by the jury on the ground that he did not actually strike a blow. Every prisoner denied his guilt. The Judge sentenced them all to death by hanging. Several prisoners remain to be tried for the same murder.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A somewhat prominent member of the Opposition the other night, with a simplicity which is often very characteristic of your clever, rising men, in withdrawing a motion, said that "members on his side of the House were quite aware how undesirable it was to press any subject of which the Government did not approve." In that is contained the whole philosophy of the present Session. Whatever the Government chooses to initiate or to support will be carried, and nothing else. A strong Ministry in such a case is a promoter of dull debates, and can afford to be gracious and patronising.

Not, however, that individual members of the Opposition, permanent or temporary, are wholly quiescent. In the debate on the subject of the camp at Aldershott there were indications of personal hostility to Ministers, and of no little "pluck," and, perhaps, of something more; for one honourable member, remarkable for his sympathies with, and labours on behalf of, the sick soldiery in the late war, was so fearfully vigorous, so loud, and a trifle so inconsequent, that persons who wished to account for this deviation from his usual elaborate suavity were obliged to observe that the hour was about eleven, and that the hon. member wore a white cravat and waistcoat. That debate was originated by a gallant officer, a new member, and apparently a very young man, who has assumed a very decided, not to say *prononcé*, position in the House; whose name may be seen figuring evening after evening in the list of questions to her Majesty's Government, and whose easy assurance is so undeniable that the Premier seems to have thought it required a check. Accordingly, when the hon. and gallant member repeated, in precisely the same terms, on Monday, a question which had been answered by the Under Secretary for War on Friday, Lord Palmerston rose with peculiar significance in his manner, and, with a severity most unusual in him, pointed out the breach of Parliamentary good taste which had been committed; and indicated in no very mistakable terms that the gallant member was, to speak slangishly, a great deal too fast, and must be put down. The House cheered the Minister, and the gallant member tossed his head (rather an odd-looking head, by-the-by), and did his best to avoid the appearance of a collapse. In fact, it would seem that Lord Palmerston is prepared to give lessons in that Parliamentary amenity of which he is a master; and it may be mentioned that some of his most rugged subordinates are profiting by his teaching and example in this respect. For instance, her Majesty's Attorney-General is becoming a model of graciousness and sweetness of demeanour. The manner in which he accepted Sir Frederic Thesiger's Bill for the Abolition of Grand Juries in the Metropolitan District was worthy of Lord Chesterfield; while the gentle criticism which he bestowed on the maiden speech of Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, on another measure, which certainly would have afforded strong temptations to the meekest of most urbane of officials, led one to believe that the chief law officer of the Crown has of late been taking large draughts of the milk of human kindness. That particular occasion was signalised by the début of another eminent barrister, at least the second at the Chancery bar, Mr. Rolt. That learned gentleman has modestly appropriated to himself a seat on the third bench on the Opposition side, very near the bar—a spot not very favourably situated for catching the Speaker's eye; so that when he rose at the same time with another member it was only general call of his name that gave him the "pas." That alone was a special compliment, for it is no secret that, numerous as they are in Parliament, the House has no sympathy with, and does not delight in, legal debaters; and, moreover, they had just heard a speech (they could not help hearing when the gentleman spoke as if we were addressing a jury on Salisbury Plain) from a member of the House of Commons, who bears some reputation too, of which it is perhaps best to say that it did not carry the House with it. To Mr. Rolt, however, every one immediately inclined, the ranks of members were turned *en echelon* towards the angle of the House in which he stood; there was a universal stillness, and they listened attentively to his neat, pointed, and argumentative speech, delivered fluently of course. But deliberately, and without a trace of the slipslop which so often disfigures that which, for want of a better word, we must call the eloquence of the bar. Twice in the course of his speech he got an encouraging "hear, hear;" once he got "a laugh;" and at the close he got three rounds of cheers. Now, all this made up a remarkable Parliamentary success; and Mr. Rolt may be certain of being listened to whenever he speaks with the same tact and discretion on subjects on which he can really inform and assist the House.

The chief, we will not say obstruction, but trouble, that the Government has met with since the recess has been on the Army Estimates, and more especially on the subject of Aldershott, already alluded to, and the Military Hospital at Netley. Whether Mr. Drummond's keen eye, which alone of all his organisation seems to exhibit vitality just at present, has discovered this chink in the armour of the Government, and he has set some of the skirmishers of his party to discharge their more or less effective arrows into it, it is not possible to say; but it is certain that he watched the desultory contest with evident gusto, and smiled as he only can smile when many of the most Liberal members twitted the Government in their little speeches, and walked into the lobby against them on the division, headed by, above all persons, Sir Robert Peel, who voted against his late colleagues on a question of administration a high crime and misdemeanour in an ex-subordinate official. Heads of departments, present and expectant, be sure, took a note of that. It is only such a man and Minister as the Premier who could afford to forgive such a petty exhibition of wounded *amour propre* as was thus displayed by the ex-Lord of the Admiralty.

A mightily angry among the strangers in Parliament is "Where is Mr. Gladstone?" He has not appeared in his place ten times since the meeting of the new Parliament, and not at all since the Whitsuntide recess. Some people conjecture that he no longer likes the seat he has been accustomed to occupy (he always showed great uneasiness in it). In the last Parliament Mr. Milner Gibson, who is the type of elegant and fine gentlemanlike Radicalism, used to interpose between Mr. Gladstone and the bluff and downright Liberalism of Messrs. Bright and Cobden; and the *tableau* thus presented was no inapt illustration of Mr. Gladstone's political status. Now there is no one to keep between him and the extreme Radical new member for Northampton, who has taken peaceable possession of the seat next to Mr. Gladstone, probably under the impression that, as Mr. Wright used to sit in it, it is held, as some lands forcibly are, by a tenure depending on the display of a coat cut according to the fashion of the Society of Friends. Be the cause what it may, the new Parliament knows not as yet the voice of Mr. Gladstone.

Can it be that the galvanised vitality which the House of Lords is exhibiting is owing to the return of Lord Brougham, who, invigorated by the breezes of Cannes, and fresh from the stimulating process of cramming up on the errors of the differential calculus before the British Association, has returned to his old haunts and has been ever since lapping about, as his manner is, from seat to seat in the House—joking with that Peer and lecturing this—making two or three speeches (the best he has made for years) on every subject, each from a different quarter of the Chamber, and ever and anon perching on the edge of that woolsack on which, alas! he is never destined again to nestle?

Cercles there must be some unknown stimulant, some legislative and oratorical philter, at work in the body politic of their Lordships when they could be induced to debate, and hotly too, till eleven o'clock one night, on a purely personal question—an appeal from the oft-repeated decisions of all the constituted legal tribunals of the country to the extraordinary powers of Parliament, on the part of an individual; and, surprising as it is, no less than thirty of their Lordships were found at that late hour, steadfast and constant enough to go through the ceremony of a division, which, under the new regulations for effecting that operation, adopted by the Upper House, involves rather more personal trouble than the former "fainéant" system which prevailed among the Peers.

The progress generally of the new Parliament is naturally watched with attention, and the result of observation, up to the present time, would seem to be that there is on the whole an improved class of members returned at the last election to the House of Commons. There are no indications of prominent absentees, but in the second rank of the new men the discussions in Committee have shown that there are not a few practical, ready, and business-like men, who know enough of the conduct of general affairs to be easily adapted into good working legislators. The orators are still, if not in the catepillar, at least in the chrysalis, state, and it is not likely that they will burst their cerements this summer.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

(*Continued from page 581.*)

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

SALE OF BEER BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the sale of Beer Bill by Mr. Hardy,

Mr K. Seymer moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. The measure, he contended, would seriously interfere with the freedom of trade, and restrict the legitimate enjoyments of the community, without accomplishing its avowed object, by diminishing the vice of drunkenness. Sobriety was to be learnt from the example of the higher classes, or inculcated by the diffusion of education, but could never be enforced by compulsory legislation. The bill was also objectionable as strengthening the monopoly now enjoyed by the great Brewers, whose influence was already paramount among the licensing magistrates, and not insignificant even in Parliament itself.

Mr. W. Brown, in seconding the amendment, explained the misconception by which his name had originally been inscribed as one of the promoters of the bill.

The bill was supported by Mr. Newdegate and Mr. D. Griffith.

Sir G. Grey gave credit to Mr. Hardy for the motive which had induced him to attempt dealing with so difficult and invidious a question. Reviewing the various measures that had been enacted or suggested with the view of regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Home Secretary confessed that, almost without exception, they had all failed; but ventured to promise, on his own part, the introduction of a bill during the ensuing Session which would, he hoped, meet the chief evils now complained of. With this bill in prospect he suggested that the House should postpone legislation for the present.

After a few words from Mr. Kendall and Mr. Pacy,

Mr. Hardy intimated his intention to persevere with his motion, notwithstanding the opposition of the Government.

Mr. Villiers and General Thompson having briefly spoken in support of the amendment, and Mr. Barrow in support of the bill,

The House divided, and negatived the second reading by a majority of 213 to 18s.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

Mr. Locke King moved the second reading of the Property Qualification Bill. This measure abolished the property qualification now required from members of Parliament, and made the system of representation in England in this respect, as the hon. member explained, similar to the practice which was formerly universal and still prevailed in Scotland.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hadfield and opposed by

Sir G. Grey, who abstained from discussing the question upon its merits, but submitted that all projects involving a change in the representative constitution should be held over until next Session, when the subject would be attached in a comprehensive manner by the Government.

After remarks from Mr. Corbett and Mr. Collier,

Mr. T. Duncombe objected to sacrifice the present bill except upon the assurance that the abolition of the property qualification would form an ingredient in the forthcoming Ministerial scheme for Parliamentary reform.

Mr Greene also supported the bill

Lord Palmerston, coinciding in the wish to postpone all discussion on the principle involved in the measure, invited the House to act upon the implied understanding, which, he said, had been hitherto invariably sanctioned, that every question connected with the representative system was to stand over until another Session.

The House then divided. For the second reading, 145; against, 204.

The Election Expenses Bill, which also stood for second reading, was withdrawn by Lord E. Grosvenor; as was the Registration of Voters' Bill by Mr. T. Duncombe, who severally accepted the result of the previous division as settling the fate of all analogous measures for the pending Session.

The Scientific and Literary Societies' Bill was read a second time.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Abatement Bill was read a second time.

The Cinque Ports Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

BREACHES OF TRUST.

Lord St. Leonards drew the attention of their Lordships to the state of the law in equity regarding breaches of trust. The noble and learned Lord had proposed an amendment of the law for the relief of trustees during *bona fide*, and without any benefit to themselves.

Having brought in a bill for this purpose, some discussion ensued, after which it was read a first time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr Roebuck withdrew his motion respecting the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which he had fixed for Tuesday next.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Rich asked the President of the Board of Control whether, since the passing of the Act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 95, any measures have been taken for increasing the number of European officers in the sepoy regiments, for checking the drain of officers to civil employments, and for otherwise securing the constant presence with their regiments of a greater number of officers than at the time of the passing of that Act appeared to be the practice in the Indian army; also whether any measures had been taken to increase the general condition of the native officers, and for opening promotion to the rank of native officer at a shorter term than the twenty or thirty years' previous service by which it then appeared ordinarily to be obtained?

Mr. V. Smith said that a captain and an officer had been added to each sepoy regiment, and an addition had also been made to every European regiment.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Mr. Wise called the attention of the House to the accounts of the Duchy of Lancaster, presented to Parliament in pursuance of the Act 1 and 2 Vic. c. 101, and moved an address for a return of all manors and estates now belonging to the Crown in right of the Duchy of Lancaster; how each grants and enfranchisements which have taken place since 1838; of the purchases and exchanges of land which have been made since the same period; of the date and term of all existing leases of the lands, mines, and rents of the said duchy. The hon. gentleman said his wish was not to expose abuses so much as to improve the nature of the property. The establishment consisted of sixty persons, the Chancellor receiving £2000 a year, the Vice-Chancellor £1000 a year, the Receiver-General £878 (who had little or nothing to do, as the rents are all paid into Coutts's), the auditor £200, clerks £2142, solicitor £200. In addition to these there were 1600 receivers and 21 stewards: added to which were charges for "sundries" to the extent of £1800 a year ("Hear, hear," and laughter). He believed that a great injury was done to her Majesty by the announcement of these and other extravagant charges, in which her Majesty did not at all participate. The whole of these revenues, he believed, were got rid of in mismanagement.

Alderman Copeland seconded the motion.

Mr Baines, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, admitted that the establishment of the duchy was unnecessarily large; but, as that was owing to the number of patent offices which were held for life, it was impossible to procure the desired changes at once. No opportunity would be passed over of abolishing those useless offices as their present holders died off, and of otherwise reducing the expenses of management. At the same time he thought it must be admitted that an improvement had taken place in the management since her Majesty's accession. With regard to the alleged obscurity of the accounts, he should be happy to give any information or to submit them in future in any simplified form which might be suggested.

Mr. J. L. Ricardo expressed his opinion that a very poor reply had been given to the charges brought against the administration of the duchy.

Mr. Bass called attention to a custom by which, as a tenant of the duchy, he was called on to supply annually for her Majesty's kitchen nine pheasants, eighteen partridges, and eighteen hares (Laughter),—a custom, he thought, which was quite unsuited to the present age.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. Kinnaird called attention to the petition of Protestant missionaries in Bengal, and moved two resolutions: the first affirming the conviction of the House that the population were not secured good government by the present system, and the second asserting the opinion of the House that immediate steps should be taken to institute inquiries into the social condition of the people.

Mr Dunlop seconded the motion.

Mr. V. Smith opposed the motion, on the ground that inquiry was unnecessary, for it had been carried to its utmost limits, and every information on the subject was before the House. The matter was full of difficulty, which must have been felt by his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird), for he had three times altered the terms of his motion. It would appear from his speech that the only remedy he would find for evils complained of was the revival of the whole system of government in India. Measures were in contemplation to improve the administration of justice and to make the police system more effective. It was not very desirable that the missionary influence should be so great as to dictate to the British Government what ought to be done, as might be gathered from the recent conferences in the Indian army.

Sir E. Perry strongly condemned the system under which Judges were appointed in India.

Lord J. Russell thought that further inquiry was unnecessary, and that the time had arrived for active measures. The resolutions were a censure on the Government of India, and it was therefore not desirable to adopt them. He could not, however, regard the statement of Mr. Vernon Smith as perfectly satisfactory, for many grievances existed which ought to be corrected as speedily as possible.

Mr. Mangles opposed the motion.

After some further discussion, Mr. Kinnaird wished to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Hadfield objected to the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr. Evans moved the previous question, which having been seconded by Mr. Ayrton, the House divided, when the amendment of Mr. Evans was carried by a majority of 110 to 18.

Mr Massey obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate turnpike trusts.

The Joint Stock Companies Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The Sound Dues Bill was read a second time.

The following is an abstract of the Parliamentary proceedings on Friday night, the 5th inst., which appeared in our Town Edition last week:—

In the House of Lords, Earl Cowley took the oaths and his seat upon his elevation to an Earldom. The Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill and the Princess Royal's Annuity Bill were read a first time. The Earl of Albemarle presented petitions from numerous shipowners belonging to the ports of Bristol and Southampton, complaining of the operation of some clauses in the Merchant Shipping Act; and Lord Stanley of Alderley pressed that the attention of the Government should be directed to the clauses objected to. The Probate and Letters of Administration Bill was read a third time; and some routine business was disposed of.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Keating, the new Solicitor-General, took the oaths upon his re-election for Reading; and Mr. F. Baring, on his re-election for Falmouth. Sir G. Grey (in reply to Lord R. Cecil) said he intended to introduce his Ecclesiastical Commission Bill next week. The Lord Advocate (in reply to Sir E. Colebrook) said it was not his intention to proceed with his Scotch Registration Bill during the present Session. In answer to an appeal by Sir J. Pakington to aid him in submitting his proposition on National Education upon an early day, Lord Palmerston, whilst admitting the importance of the subject, said he could not at present offer a Government night for its discussion. Mr. Adderley called the attention of the House to the abuse of election petitions, by which the privileges of the House were made the means of spreading libels and slanders upon members. Lord Palmerston pointed out the safeguards by which the right of petitioners was surrounded, and expressed his fear that any attempt at restriction might be attended with danger. After some remarks from Mr. Hadyard, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Mullins, principally in connection with the case of Mr. Stuart, the subject dropped. The House then went into Committee on the Sound Dues; when the Chancellor of the Exchequer detailed the progress which had been made in the negotiations for the redemption of the Sound Dues, upon a capitalisation, dependent upon the same terms as the French, of a sum of £12,286; in consideration of the payment of which the Danish authorities had undertaken to abolish forthwith the Sound Dues and the Custom-house charges at the Danish ports. After a long discussion, in which Mr. Hadfield, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bernal Osborne, and Mr. Hume took part, the House agreed to the resolution that the Army Estimates should be referred to a Committee of the whole House. Mr. Hadfield then moved as an amendment that the amount should be retrenched by £5,000. A division ultimately took place, which resulted in affirming the original grant by a majority of 158 to 98.

## *THE COURT.*

The Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday afternoon, for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louise, and were attended by the Duchess of Athole, the Lady Caroline Cavendish, the Hon Flora Macdonald, Lord Camoys, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Major-General Berkeley Drummond, Major-General Bouverie, Colonel F. H. Seymour, Mr. Grant, and Lieutenant Cowell.

The Royal party left the Palace at twenty-five minutes before four o'clock, in six of the Queen's carriages, escorted by a detachment of Light dragoons, under the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, whence they travelled to Windsor by a special train, arriving at the Castle about half-past four o'clock.

On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. Their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar also arrived on a visit. The following distinguished guests also arrived at the Castle:—The French Ambassador and Countess Persigny, Earl Granville, the Duke of Wellington, the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess of Besshorough, Earl Cowley, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, M. Fould, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the Earl Spencer. There was a large addition to the Royal dinner party on Wednesday, evening from among the nobility and gentry resident in the neighbourhood of Windsor. His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived at the Castle about ten o'clock on Wednesday evening from Berlin. His Royal Highness was escorted from Dover by Major-General Wyde on Thursday the hour visited the racecourse at Ascot in demi state. The Royal cortège consisted of eight of the Royal pony carriages, and was, as usual, preceded by the Master of the Buckhounds and a brilliant staff on horseback. Her Majesty was enthusiastically received by the spectators both in going to and returning from the racecourse. In the evening there was a grand dinner in St. George's Hall.

The Court returns to Buckingham Palace this (saturday).

THE DRAWINGROOM

The Queen's Drawingroom, on Saturday last, in St. James's Palace, was very numerously attended.

Her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived from Buckingham Palace at one o'clock, and were shortly joined by the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

Before the reception the Queen received a deputation from Christ's Hospital in the throne-room, and condescended to inspect the charts and drawings of the boys.

Her Majesty first received the diplomatic circle, in which several presentations were made. The general circle was next introduced. Among the more noticeable presentations were the following:—

The Marchioness of Abergorny, on succeeding to the title, by the Duchess of Beaufort.
The Countess of Cork and Orrery, by the Countess Spencer.
The Countess of Ross, by the Duchess of Inverness.
The Countess Eversley, by Lady Charteris.
Lady Ingram, by the Duchess of Beaufort.
Lady Cowell, on coming to the title, by her sister Mademoiselle Duprez.
Lady Barrow, on succeeding to the title, by Lady Burgess.
Lady Belper, by the Countess Granville.
Lady Arthur Hay, by the Duchess of Wellington.
Lady Adeline Maitland, on her marriage, by Lady Elizabeth Drummond.
Lady Elinor Cavendish on her marriage, by Lady Burgess.
Lady Evelyn Craven, by her mother, the Countess Craven.
Lady Agnes Graham by the Duchess of Buccleuch.
The Lady Mayoress, by Viscountess Palmerston.
Mrs Colquhoun, of Luss, by Lady Colquhoun.
Miss Henrietta Farquharson, by her mother, Mrs. Farquharson, of Invercauld.

At the Drawingroom the Queen wore a train of black silk, trimmed with black crape and bouquets of black flowers; petticoat black crape over black silk, trimmed with bouquets of black flowers. The diadem was of black jet with black feathers.

The Princess Royal wore a train of rich white glacé, tastefully trimmed with white crape and bugles. The petticoat white glacé, trimmed to correspond with the train. Her Royal Highness had round her head a wreath of white roses. The ornaments were pearls and diamonds.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will, in the course of the present summer, make a tour on the Continent, residing for about six weeks on the banks of the Rhine at Koenigswinter, at the foot of the Drachenfels, where a commodious hotel has been engaged for his Royal Highness. It is expected that when the season advances his Royal Highness will proceed up the Rhine to Switzerland for the purpose of visiting the Alps.

His Royal Highness will travel incognito under the title of Baron Renfrew. He will be attended by Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, Mr. Gibbs, the Rev. Mr. Tarver, and Dr. Armstrong, R.N.

The baptism of the infant daughter of the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff took place on Monday at the residence of the Prussian Legation, on Carlton House-terrace, on which occasion her Royal Highness the Princess Royal stood sponsor to the infant. The Countess of Clarendon and the Earl of Westmoreland were co-sponsors with the Princess. The infant received the name of "Victoria Anna."

# EN ROUTE FOR CHINA.

NEGRO. QUEEN'S MAN (86TH). ADEN POLICEMAN (HINDOO). HINDOO WOMAN. SUMAULAY (ARAB GIRL).

SKETCHES AT ADEN.

(*From our Special Artist and Correspondent.*)

We arrived at Aden at night. There was no mistake about our being again near Arabs; for their monotonous chant when they are coaling rose up in the night air, and in their yelling and talking they far outstripped their Egyptian brethren. In the morning we rowed ashore; mounted a donkey to see the sights; rode up wonderful rocks—break-neck places but fearlessly, on our sure-footed donkeys. We had just turned a corner, when, and all at once, Aden, with its white bazaar-houses, the mosque in the distance, and tents near us, burst upon our view. The 86th were firing away, and the effect was stunning. Well, we rode up in single file till we got up near the flagstaff—on either side of us a precipice of 800 feet: on one side the sea, on the other Aden; and our small path not more than three feet broad up at the top. The band played, and it was an inspiriting scene. We then got down into the town, rushed to the post-office, went into the fair, saw the printing press—and, wonderful to relate, some green shrubs; but the reservoirs were dry, there not having been rain for two years! The sun has not ceased shining for a month: and such a sun! so deliciously warm—86 deg. Fahrenheit. We breakfasted at the Prince of Wales Hotel, trying our hand at Hindostanee, the inhabitants being nearly all Hindoos. Having fed and smoked, upon the signal-gun being fired we made for the boats; and, amid the yells of the negroes—every one shouting out at the pitch of his voice that his boat was the best—we contrived, by shouting louder than they did, to get on board. Our transit was very slow, as we ought to have been at Point de Galle by this time. Mr. Bowring is one of the passengers, and we are great friends. Dr. Macpherson leaves us at Ceylon; he is bound to India.

I send you a truthful Sketch of Aden Beach, which to you will most likely appear exaggerated; but, so far from that being the case

THE BEACH AT ADEN: A RUSH FOR THE CANTONMENTS.

AN AFTERNOON IN THE TROPICS: INDIAN OCEAN. (See preceding page.)

many I crew on board have said that it was the reverse. First, you see a fellow surrounded by donkeys and their drivers. In the distance is the *Hindostan* coaling; whilst here and there, galloping or sitting still on their horses, are the negroes, some of whom, by way of coxcombry, dye their hair with lime until it is a bright red. In the distance you see a string of camels bringing in different things to the cantonments, which are three miles inland. In the foreground a negro boy is persuading two young fellows to buy some coral. Of course he asks double the real price, and then will ask for backsheesh. A man at Aden, after looking at me sketching for some time, wanted backsheesh for the pleasure he had conferred on me. To the right are three natives and a lady going to their encampments in the customary conveyances of the country, with the boys running behind them. Some Hindoos, one with a green umbrella, have just returned from the town, which is full of Hindoos. I have sketched a policeman and soldier. The soldiers are dressed all in white, with white cover to cap. The women, one an Arab and the other Hindoo, wear the dresses of their country. There are plenty of the mile-a-minute buffalo-carts. Most of the cadets bought ostrich feathers, and stuck them in their hats. The rock out at sea is the Lion, and is fortified.

Next is an Afternoon Scene in the Tropics, laziness of course predominating during the extreme heat. Some are sleeping, others smoking; some, less lazy than the rest, indulge in the game of bull—a species of quoits: the object is to get the round quoit on some number on the inclined board. On the paddle-box a Mussulman is at prayers, which he never misses towards sunset. The Captain is turning his back on the sheep-pens: these same black-faced and long-eared sheep, half fat and half tail, and ears hanging down. But our abomination is the ghee, or clarified butter, with which the negroes cook their curry.

After sunset various games are played by the amateurs, but I prefer watching the burning orb sink in a sea of fire, tinging the clouds with its gorgeous hues, while at the moment he sinks, and exactly opposite to him, rises the tropical moon, so calm, so bright, and so soothing; the stars twinkle, the southern cross shines in beauty; but this moon, oh, is like the beautiful things of this earth—dangerous, even more dangerous than the glaring meridian sun to sleep in: it brings all kinds of accidents, such as twisting the neck, closing the eyes, distorting the mouth, &c. Hark! 'tis the tea-bell. We rush below, we imbibe our tea or coffee, when dancing and singing on deck, and cards below, fill up the evening till grog time, which said grog having disappeared, the jovial part of the company retire to the forecastle, and singing is kept up till late. We land rain the other day off the Maldives, and now lightning every night, with falling stars. We soon turn in, regardless of noxious airs and other visitors, and sleep till the steward wakes us with cup of tea at six.

THE SURPLUS OF THE DUBLIN CRIMEAN BANQUET FUND.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Irish Crimean Banquet Fund was held last week at the Mansion House, Dublin, for the purpose of finally deciding upon the application of the balance of the funds collected which remained undisposed of. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor. The gentlemen of the committee present were:—Sir George Morris, Captain Lindsay, Joseph Burke, Esq., of Elm Hall; the Hon J. P. Vereker, Carew O'Dwyer, H. Woods, and W. Donnelly, Esqrs. Mr. Joseph Burke, as honorary secretary, having read the minutes of the last meeting, Captain Lindsay moved, and the Hon. J. P. Vereker seconded, the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—"That the sum now in the hands of the treasurers of the Crimean Banquet Fund be appropriated to the Royal Hibernian Military School."

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 14.—1st Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Saragossa. 1809.
MONDAY, 15. Magna Charta signed, 1215.
TUESDAY, 16.—Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.
WEDNESDAY, 17. St. Alban. John Wesley born, 1703.
THURSDAY, 18. Battle of Waterloo, 1815. William Cobbett died, 1835.
FRIDAY, 19. Inigo Jones died, 1653. Sir Joseph Banks died, 1820.
SATURDAY, 20. Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20, 1857.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday. | Thursday | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. h. m. 0 42 | A. M. h. m. 1 6 | A. M. h. m. 1 32 | A. M. h. m. 1 57 | A. M. h. m. 2 23 | A. M. h. m. 2 49 | A. M. h. m. 3 16 |
| M. h. m. 7 2 | A. M. h. m. 7 40 | A. M. h. m. 8 10 | A. M. h. m. 8 40 | A. M. h. m. 9 9 | A. M. h. m. 9 39 | A. M. h. m. 10 10 |
| M. h. m. 10 45 | A. M. h. m. 11 23 | A. M. h. m. 11 59 | A. M. h. m. 0 20 | A. M. h. m. 0 45 | A. M. h. m. 1 15 | A. M. h. m. 1 55 |

## GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE FOR THE

# GRANTHAM AND SLEAFORD LINE,

From 15th June, 1857, until further notice (Sunday excepted by the Board of Trade).

TO SLEAFORD

| Mileage from Great Northern | STATIONS. | WEEK-DAYS. LONDON. | 3rd Class from Stations north of Grantham and south of Peterborough. | 3rd Class from Peterborough and Intermediate Stations. | | | | SUNDAYS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 & 2 | 1 and 2. | 1 and 2. | 1, 2, 3. | Exp. | | 1, 2, 3. | |
| .. | York .. dep. | morn | morn | 8 50 | after | morn | morn | morn | morn |
| .. | Leeds .. " | | 7 30 | 12 10 | .. | 4 10 | .. | 10 15 | |
| .. | Doncaster .. " | | 7 55 | 12 35 | .. | 4 40 | .. | 10 45 | |
| .. | Retford .. " | 7 0 | 8 25 | 1 40 | .. | 5 45 | .. | 12 0 | |
| .. | Grantham .. arr. | 8 52 | 9 13 | 2 28 | 4 45 | 6 43 | .. | 1 10 | |
| | | | | | 5 55 | 8 0 | .. | 1 | |
| | | | | | Sat. only | | | | |
| .. | Nottingham .. dep | 1, 2, 3. | | | 1 2 3. | | | 1, 2, 3. | |
| | Great Gas .. " | 7 50 | 10 30 | 3 30 | 5 40 | 8 30 | .. | 2 0 | |
| | | 8 45 | 11 50 | 3 25 | 5 30 | 6 30 | | 2 55 | |
| .. | London (King's Cross) | 1, 2, 3 | 1, 2, 3 | Exp. | 1 & 2 | 1, 2, 3 | 1 & 2 | 1, 2, 3. | |
| | dep. | .. | 9 30 | 1 0 | .. | 1 45 | 5 45 | 7 30 | |
| .. | Peterborough .. " | 6 0 | 6 6 | 11 13 | 1 15 | 2 0 | 4 32 | 7 12 | 11 15 |
| .. | Grantham .. arr. | 7 1 | 7 38 | 11 52 | 2 5 | 3 5 | 5 40 | 8 20 | 12 40 |
| .. | GRANTHAM .. dep. | 1 2 3 | 1 and 2 | | 1 and 2 | | 1 and 2 | 1, 2, 3. | 1, 2, 3. |
| | Heckington .. " | 5 0 | 12 7 | | 3 45 | | 8 27 | 12 5 | 3 2 |
| | Aswarby .. " | 5 12 | 12 .. | | 3 57 | | 8 39 | 1 2 | 3 17 |
| | Sleaford .. " | 5 21 | 12 27 | | 4 6 | | 8 47 | 1 11 | 3 26 |
| 14½ | SLEAFORD .. arr. | 5 40 | 12 45 | | 4 25 | | 9 5 | 1 30 | 3 45 |
| | | noon | after. | | after | | after | after | after |

* 3rd Class from Peterborough, Nottingham, and Intermediate Stations.
† 3rd Class from Retford, Nottingham, and intermediate Stations.

FROM SLEAFORD.

| Mileage from Great Northern | UP STATIONS. | WEEK-DAYS. 3rd Class to Peterborough and Grantham. | 3rd Class to Stations beyond Grantham. | 3rd Class to Stations between Grantham and Peterborough, and Nottingham. | 3rd Class to Stations between Grantham and Peterborough, and Nottingham. | SUNDAYS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 & 2. | 1 and 3. | 1 & 2 | 1 and 2. | 1, 2, 3. | 1, 2, 3. |
| .. | SLEAFORD .. dep. | morn. | morn. | After | After. | morn. | after |
| 2½ | Aswarby .. " | 9 0 | 10 50 | 2 20 | 4 50 | 11 50 | 2 .. |
| 10½ | Heckington .. " | 9 12 | 11 7 | 2 47 | 5 7 | 12 7 | 2 22 |
| | GRANTHAM .. arr. | 9 30 | 11 .. | 3 .. | 5 16 | 12 16 | 2 31 |
| | | 10 .. | 11 .. | 3 .. | 5 .. | 12 30 | 2 31 |
| .. | Grantham fr. Sth. dep. | 1 & 2 | 1, 2, 3 | Exp. | 1 & 2 | 1, 2 | Exp. | | 1, 2, 3. |
| .. | Peterborough .. arr. | 5 30 | 11 40 | 1 5 | 3 55 | 6 | 8 55 | | 1 0 |
| .. | Connington .. " | 5 .. | 11 .. | 1 .. | 3 .. | 5 .. | 8 .. | | 12 .. |
| .. | Huntingdon .. " | 4 .. | 10 .. | 12 .. | 2 .. | 4 .. | 7 .. | | 11 .. |
| .. | St. Neots .. " | 3 .. | 9 .. | 11 .. | 1 .. | 3 .. | 6 .. | | 10 .. |
| .. | Sandy .. " | 2 .. | 8 .. | 10 .. | 12 .. | 2 .. | 5 .. | | 9 .. |
| .. | Biggleswade .. " | 1 .. | 7 .. | 9 .. | 11 .. | 1 .. | 4 .. | | 8 .. |
| .. | Hitchin .. " | 12 .. | 6 .. | 8 .. | 10 .. | 12 .. | 3 .. | | 7 .. |
| .. | Stevenage .. " | 11 .. | 5 .. | 7 .. | 9 .. | 11 .. | 2 .. | | 6 .. |
| .. | Hertford .. " | 10 .. | 4 .. | 6 .. | 8 .. | 10 .. | 1 .. | | 5 .. |
| .. | Hatfield .. " | 9 .. | 3 .. | 5 .. | 7 .. | 9 .. | 12 .. | | 4 .. |
| .. | Potter's Bar .. " | 8 .. | 2 .. | 4 .. | 6 .. | 8 .. | 11 .. | | 3 .. |
| .. | Southgate .. " | 7 .. | 1 .. | 3 .. | 5 .. | 7 .. | 10 .. | | 2 .. |
| .. | Finsbury Park .. " | 6 .. | 12 .. | 2 .. | 4 .. | 6 .. | 9 .. | | 1 .. |
| .. | Maiden Lane .. " | 5 .. | 11 .. | 1 .. | 3 .. | 5 .. | 8 .. | | 12 .. |
| .. | King's Cross .. arr. | 4 .. | 10 .. | 12 .. | 2 .. | 4 .. | 7 .. | | 11 .. |
| | | noon | after | after | after | after | after | | after |

Second-class passengers are allowed to take with them their luggage, not exceeding 112 lbs. in weight, free, and those above three and under twelve years of age half fare.

Third-class passengers are allowed to take with them their luggage, not exceeding 56 lbs. in weight, free, and those above three and under twelve years of age half fare.

Second-class passengers, by the mixed trains, travelling by express train, to pay second-class fares, and third-class passengers, by express train, to pay first-class fares.

Second-class passengers by express train, to pay first-class fares, and third-class passengers by express train, to pay second-class fares.

Children under three years of age, when not occupying a separate seat, free.

Dogs, not exceeding one in number, with each passenger, to be allowed to be taken by the train, at the option of the Company, at the following rates, viz.:—Each dog, not exceeding 28 lbs. in weight, 1s.; above 28 lbs. and not exceeding 56 lbs., 2s.; above 56 lbs. and not exceeding 112 lbs., 3s.; above 112 lbs., 4s.

SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.

GRAND EXTRA NUMBER AND SUPPLEMENT OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

VICTORIA CROSS, THE NEW ORDER OF VALOUR.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 20,

A SUPPLEMENT, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

WILL BE PUBLISHED WITH

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

CONTAINING

The Crosses for the Army and Navy, and Engravings of the following Remarkable Exploits and Acts of Heroism exhibited by our Soldiers and Sailors during the Russian War:—

1. Sullivan (Boatswain's Mate, placing a flag, under a heavy fire, April 10, 1855. 2. Bythesea and Johnstone seizing the Russian mail and despatches. 3. Lieut. G. D. Dowell rescuing, under a heavy fire, the crew of a rocket-raft. 4. Commander G. F. Day reconnoitring the enemy's vessels in the Straits of Genitchi. 5. Joseph Kellaway Boatswain) made prisoner by the Russians while attempting to bring in Mr. Odevaine. 6. Lieut. W. N. W. Hewett refusing to spike the Lancaster gun. 7. Lieut. Gerald Graham gallantly bringing in wounded men. 8. Private Macgregor disabling two Russians from the rifle-pits. 9. Private Alexander Wright gallantly repelling a sortie, March 22, 1855. 10. Corporal John Ross ascertaining the evacuation of the Redan. 11. Sergeant M'Wheeney digging with his bayonet a cover for his wounded comrade. Corporal Courtney. 12. Brevet Major G. L. Goodlake surprising the enemy picket at Windmill Ravine. 13. Sergeant-Major John Berryman refusing to leave Captain Webb at Balaklava. 14. Private W. Norman bringing in, single-handed, two Russian non-comers. 15. Sergeant-Major Joan Grove saving the life of an officer at Balaclava. 16. Private Thomas Beach, at Inkerman, rescuing Colonel Carpenter. 17. Brevet Major C. H. Lumley, in the Redan, engaged with eight Russian gunners. 18. Major F. C. Elton, wounded and left for dead under a heavy fire. 19. Commander Lord Rickard and Boy Cooper Pleasants fighting the Russian sloop at Genitchi. 20. The Hon. Major G. L. Goodlake and Mark Scorfield, Esq., engaging a attack with the guns of the disabled soldiers at Inkerman. 21. Brevet Major R. J. Lindsay at the Battle of the Alma. 22. Thomas Wilkinson, R.M.A., pacing sand-bags to repair the battery under a galling fire. 23. Sergeant Luke Conner taking the colours from Lieut. Anstruther. 24. Captain William Peel throwing a live shell over the parapet.

It is GRAND EXTRA NUMBER will likewise contain Beautiful Engravings of the following

PICTURES

IN THE

EXHIBITIONS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY,

AND THE

SOCIETIES OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS:—

"Waiting for the Verdict," painted by A. Solomon. "Scene at a Ghaut on the Ganges," M. Leech. "Sketching after Nature," W. Hemsley. "Highland Sports—Deer-stalking," W. Bottomley. "Black-berry Bill," H. Jutsum. "The Evening Hour," Carl Haag. "Gipsies—Twilight," G. Dodgson. "Winter—Sheep Feeding," E. Duncan. "At the Fountain," F. W. Topham. "Milan Cathedral," Samuel Read. "Love-Letters," Lobeur, J. H. Mole. "The Old Bridge at Dolwyddelan," J. J. Jenkins.

ALSO ENGRAVINGS of the MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION; Voyage of H.M. Steam-sloop "Flexible," and H.M. Gunboat "Starling," to China (Two Engravings); Arrival of the Gun-boat Flotilla at Madeira; Greytown, and Portrait of General Walker, &c., &c.

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Office, 198, Strand.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

*LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1857.*

IF Peace have its victories as well as War, like War it has its troubles, its perplexities, and its dangers. India at the present moment affords a striking illustration of this truth. From Cabul and Belochistan to Birmah, and from the Himalayas to the Ocean, our arms have been victorious against all external foes. Our frontiers have neither assailants nor enemies sufficiently powerful and discontented to cause us anxiety. Internal enemies, as far as they exist in the shape of native potentates, with armies at their command, have ceased to trouble us. One by one their States have been "annexed" and absorbed into the unity of our great Indian Empire. The ancient Sovereigns have become the pensioners upon our generosity or our justice, and their subjects have learned to appreciate the benefits of the more stable and less rapacious government which has superseded that of their own countrymen. Great Britain, while holding her own in India by the force of arms, and by the prestige of invincibility which the successive victories of a century have thrown around the British name, has begun to turn the immense natural resources of the country to account, to extend its means of internal communication, to make railways, to open up rich districts, to promote irrigation, and the cultivation of cotton, tea, and other commodities in large demand in Europe; and to foster in a thousand other ways the industry and ingenuity of the most industrious and ingenious people in the world. But, amid all these realities of present, and prognostics of future, prosperity and peace, a sudden cause of alarm, if not of danger, has sprung up in an unexpected quarter. The native regiments, having nothing to do, and being, as it is alleged, vastly under-officered, have turned their enforced idleness to mischievous account. Rumours have been rapidly spread among them that the British Government had determined, upon system, to interfere with their religious rites and ceremonies—to make them touch the unclean thing, and to proselytise among them. These groundless rumours, not being sufficiently checked and contradicted by the presence and the exertions of British officers, associating with them and learning their feelings and prejudices, have passed from regiment to regiment, until open mutiny has been the result. In all cases the mutinies have been suppressed, and regiment after regiment has been disbanded; the native officers losing all claim to pay or pension from the Indian Government, but the same deprivation not being allowed to extend to the European officers. The question whether the insubordination and mutiny of the troops are not in some degree owing to the system by which, for the sake, we suppose, of economy, the native regiments are not officered by Europeans to the full extent required by discipline and efficiency is one of very high importance. The good Captain, no less than the good General, ought to know his men, and sympathise with them, not only in the exercise of merely professional duty, but in their amusements and their comforts. He should study their character, and not despise their prejudices of race and creed, if he really wishes to command them, or would turn their valour to proper account. If unacquainted with them he cannot acquire their confidence, on the one hand; and on the other, with a peaceful people like the Hindoos, he may ignorantly offend their most cherished notions of propriety and dignity, and unconsciously goad them to mutiny and rebellion. Here, then, are the remedies for the evil:—a more intimate study of the character of the Hindoo, or Sepoy, soldiery on the part of the British officers already in the service, and an immediate increase of the number of such officers to the extent required by efficiency. With efficiency will come safety; and rumours of a character to awaken the religious prejudices, or to excite the fanatical fears, of the native troops will cease to exist, or be dissipated at the moment of their birth. We do not believe that the Governor-General of India has lent himself to any project, great or small, for the Christianisation of the Hindoo people, attributed to him by an Indian journal, and brought under the notice of Parliament by Lord Ellenborough; neither do we believe that any political disaffection exists among the natives in any part of India; but, even without such sources of danger as either of these would be, a mutinous spirit among the troops is a danger sufficiently great to cause anxiety. Such a danger must be immediately confronted and removed. Unhesitating, inflexible severity to the actual mutineers, wherever and whenever they may declare themselves, accompanied by politic consideration for the religious prejudices, habits, and education of the troops where no mutinity has shown itself, may, if immediately employed, prevent the extension of the mischief. Fires cannot be allowed near powder magazines, and mutinies in India must be suppressed at any cost.

THE electioneering in France possess features that cannot but be interesting to the people of this country. The Emperor and the Imperial Government are accused by thoughtless politicians on our side of the channel of unduly interfering with the choice of the electors, and of dictating to them the candidates whom they shall support. But it may be asked, how, under the circumstances of France, could the Emperor act otherwise? Granting that there should be a Corps Legislatif, and that its members should be periodically elected or re-elected—points which the Emperor on the re-establishment of the Napoleonic system decided in the affirmative—and that the Corps Legislatif should be nothing but the shadow of the Imperial power and creature of the Imperial will—or, at the best, the mechanical aid of the Government and registrar of its decision—the whole power and authority of the State being vested in the Emperor himself—we do not see how the Emperor could tamely look on and allow the people to elect a legislative body unpledged to the support of the existing system. In English elections the stability of the dynasty and the occupancy of the throne are never questions for the electors. In France it is different. The real questions for decision among our neighbours are, the existence of the Empire instead of the Republic or the Monarchy, and the maintenance of the Imperial authority in the hands which actually wield it. In such a question it is not natural or possible that a man in the position of the Emperor can remain neutral. He himself is the candidate who seeks re-election, and the Deputies are but the trappings and the adjuncts of his power; and his tongue can no more be tied, or his hands fettered, on such an occasion, than those of an English gentleman seeking the suffrages of the free and independent electors of Rottentown. It would, undoubtedly, under all the circumstances of the case, have been more consistent with the ordinary ideas of a pure despotism, such as that which the Emperor has established and maintained, if he named the Deputies of the Corps Legislatif for life, as he does the members of the Senate, and abolished the farce of an election. He might have done this had it been his good will and pleasure; but, as he chose to leave the semblance of liberty, he can scarcely be blamed if he have determined that the semblance shall never be more than he intended it to be, and that it shall never be suffered to grow into a reality. Something of the same kind exists in our own country, where it is our habit to boast of our superior freedom. It is theoretically supposed that the Dean and Chapter of an ecclesiastical diocese in England have the liberty as well as the right to elect a Bishop. But the liberty, in fact, is non-existent, as everybody knows. Napoleon III. merely carries out the same principle in civil, which the English Government applies to ecclesiastical, affairs; and, if Englishmen object to the nomination by the Emperor of candidates to be elected by the people, they should object, for precisely the same reasons, to the nomination of Bishops by the Prime Minister of this country, and to the sham involved in their pretended free election by Deans and Chapters. It is remarkable, however, that the Imperial system in France, although upheld by so strong a will, by so inflexible a hand, and by so devoted an army, is not unquestioned at the pending elections, and that real freedom of opinion has manifested itself in several departments as well as in the capital. The men who have thus dared to question the wisdom of the Napoleonic system deserve, at all events, the praise of courage and of patriotism. If their candidature should happen to be successful, the Emperor will, perhaps, on his side have courage enough to relax the stringency of his Government, and to accept the challenge of M. Bosselet, by crowning with some small degree of liberty the edifice which he has founded. The English public will look on with curiosity, and will hope, for the sake of a man who has done so much for the consolidation of the alliance between the two nations, as well as for France itself, that he may find a greater security for his throne in the constitutional liberty of his people than in the incubus of great armies, and in a mode of government more fitted for a semi-barbarous than for a highly-educated and civilised nation.

## TREATMENT OF LUNATICS IN SCOTLAND.

THIS subject, to which we adverted last week, has promptly received the attention of the Government. On Tuesday the Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to lunatics in Scotland. He proposes to appoint a Board, consisting of one commissioner, a medical inspector, a secretary, and a clerk; and the Board is to have the power of granting and refusing licenses for asylums, of making regulations for them, and generally of supervising the whole system. The inspector will be bound to visit the asylums at least twice a year. Perhaps these regulations are as simple and effective as can well be made. The medical inspector will, in fact, be the chief responsible person, and if he be judiciously chosen the plan will probably work well.

To continue our notice of the Report, which we commenced last week, we must remark that there are no means of forming an opinion concerning the increase or decrease of lunatics. It is generally supposed that they increase with civilisation faster than population. This, however, seems to be an error. The proportion of insane to population at present in Scotland is 1 to 300; and the Commissioners conclude that "there are grounds for thinking that civilisation, which leads to an improved condition, is not productive of insanity." They point

out the very curious fact, that in a stationary condition of the population, where the same families frequently intermarry, the number of congenital idiots and imbeciles is proportionably large; tending to show generally that an intermixture of races and peoples such as is now very palpable in almost every part of the world – preserves or increases both the bodily and mental vigour of the human race. The Commissioners also point out that in a population rapidly increasing the number of idiots and imbeciles is proportionably small. "A high-land population contains," they say, "more than three times the number of congenital cases of mental disease than is found in an equal lowland population." The difference is more marked if only two counties as representatives of the classes – such as Orkney and Shetland on the one hand, and Lanarkshire on the other – are compared.

Another very curious and very important fact which the Commissioners, if not the first to set in a true light, have made very clear is "that scanty and inustritious food has a powerful influence in weakening the mental powers and inducing insanity;" and "that poverty and mental disease are closely allied." The pauper population (79,857) though not much greater than one fortieth part of the people, supplies 1-16 of the lunatics, or more than one half of the whole. That poverty and low diet promote insanity—,hat a generous diet, an increasing population, and improving civilisation are favourable to sanity—are important facts, distinctly proved in detail by the Commissioners, and which ought to be made widely known, and carefully pondered on.

There is yet in Scotland, as in England, much unnecessary and cruel restraint on lunatics; but nobody can deny the necessity of keeping dangerous lunatics completely under control. This is the foundation of the State interfering with them, and not leaving them, as it leaves persons afflicted with other diseases, to the care of their relatives. Individuals sometimes want the means, and sometimes the will, to protect the public against their lunatic friends; and before they were as sensible of this duty as they now are the State took it on itself

Another painful subject adverted to by the Commissioners is the great number of fatuous women who become mothers, and whose children are, in the majority of cases, fatuous like themselves. We forbear to advert in detail to so delicate a subject; but numerous examples quoted by the Commissioners impress us with a very unfavourable idea of the domestic arrangements, as to morality, of the poor in Scotland.

The Report convinces us that the establishments for lunatics, and the treatment of them, are much worse at present in Scotland than in England; but we have so recently made our improvements, and have yet so much to improve, that we are not authorised to boast of ourselves at the expense of our neighbours. The treatment of the insane is one of the nicest parts of medical art, and the one to which science has perhaps been most backward in lending its aid. Insanity is yet a great problem requiring solution, though we have learnt to treat it more judiciously. Is Nature, by the creation of immature or imperfect beings, still trying her "prentice hand," and aiming at "perfection not yet attained"? or are these wrecks of humanity the results of our ignorance and neglect, in tended, by the powerful impression they make on us, to warn us against something we ought not to do? It is a great mystery; though many remarks of the Commissioners point to privations and want as the causes of insanity, and lead to the supposition that in improved morality and civilisation a cure may be found for the affliction.

Of this extremely elaborate and luminous Report, minutely describing the whole large subject, we must content ourselves with this notice. The scientific gentlemen lately employed by the Government on various missions have done honour to it by the care they have taken to do their work well, and none have done it better than the Commissioners for Inquiring into Lunatic Asylums in Scotland. It is not their fault if their Report does not reflect as much honour on their country as on the Government and on themselves. Being voluminous, it is very properly accompanied by a copious table of contents, and an index, which, if we may judge from the little use we have made of it, seems perfect.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

### OXFORD.

The annual commemoration of the opening of Cuddesdon College took place on Tuesday, and was attended more numerously than on any former occasion. Prayers were said at eleven; and at two the company, amounting to from 200 to 250, sat down to a cold collation under a tent erected in the grounds of the Bishop's palace. Speeches were made by the Bishop of Oxford, by Mr. Gladstone, M.P.; Sir W. Heathcote, M.P., the Bishop of Kentucky, the Hon. Mr. Gordon, Mr. Liddon, Vice-Principal of the College, and others.

The new statute relating to the middle-class examinations, which was promulgated on a former occasion, was on Wednesday afternoon again brought before congregation, and put to the vote, a separate vote being taken on the title of Associate of Arts. The statute provides that an examination of candidates who are not members of the University shall take place twice a year, either at the University or elsewhere one for boys under the age of fifteen, to be called Juniors; and one under the age of eighteen, to be called Seniors. The examinations shall be made in the two points of religion unless parents or guardians shall desire otherwise, Hebrew literature, history, languages, mathematics, and physical science; and in the rest of the subjects belonging to a liberal education. Those candidates, either senior or junior, who shall satisfy the examiners, shall be entitled to testamur, and take the appellation of A.A. Upon the votes being taken, the Vice-Chancellor announced the following numbers:—Placets, 81; non-placets, 36. The announcement was received with great cheering. The cause relating to the title "Associate of Arts" was then put to the vote, when the Vice-Chancellor again announced the result, namely, Placets, 62; non-placets, 38. The decision was received with great applause.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—At a convocation held on Tuesday the following grace was submitted to the house:—"The Warden and Senate shall be empowered to propose a scheme for an annual examination on the following principles, with a view to its being submitted to convocation in Michaelmas Term next. That in such an examination shall be directed to such objects as are usually comprised in a good commercial education. 2. It shall be open to all who present themselves with proper testimonials, on payment of a certain fee. 3. It shall be arranged partly for junior candidates who are under fifteen, and partly for senior candidates who are beyond that age. 4. It shall be available for attaining academical distinction."

THE NEW BISHOP OF NORWICH.—On Thursday morning the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, D.D., was consecrated to the Bishopric of Norwich, in the parish church of St. Marylebone, of which he has been for the last three years the Rector. His installation of the new Bishop in the cathedral church of his diocese is fixed to take place on Friday, the 26th inst. His Lordship will commence a confirmation tour on the 6th of July.

GENERAL ORDINATIONS were held on Sunday last (being Trinity Sunday) by the Archbishop of York, at Bishopsthorpe; and, at their respective cathedrals, by the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Carlisle Chester, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, London, Manchester, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, and Salisbury, at which large numbers were admitted into holy orders, and many licensed to curacies.

THE Bishop of Rochester held a confirmation at Chatham on Sunday of the troops belonging to that garrison, and a large number of officers and young soldiers attended for the purpose.

ON Whit-Tuesday last the pupils of Mr. Simpson's school, at Bury St. Edmunds, presented to the Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre a handsome set of robes, as a mark of their esteem and appreciation of his spiritual labours, and of their gratitude for his kind and voluntary attendance at the school during six years, and their regret at the termination of his visits by his removal to the metropolis.

THE foundation stone of a new Anglican cathedral has been recently laid at Montreal. About 5000 persons assembled on the occasion. A magnificent edifice will be erected, at a cost of about £30,000.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. G. D. Johnstone to St. Creed, Cornwall; Rev. C. Wilkinson, Wilcote, near Melton Mowbray; Rev. G. Petch to Oddington, Gloucestershire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. S. Bateman to South Scarle, Nottinghamshire; Rev. W. T. H. Fales to Yealmpton, Devon; Rev. J. Morton to Chew Prior, Worcestershire; Rev. J. Ormond to Little Hampden, Bucks; Rev. R. Vautier to Kenwyn and Kea, Cornwall; Rev. C. R. W. Waldy to Gussage All Saints. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Moorhouse to Abbeyfield near Sheffield; Rev. W. Iveveson to St. Barnabas Church, Liverpool; Rev. G. Herner to Malsmore, near Gloucester; Rev. E. Geare to Woodstock. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. J. A. Leakey to Topsham, Devon; Rev. W. H. Marsh to Little Compton, Gloucestershire; Rev. W. H. Spencer to Daresby, Cheshire. *Curacies.* The Rev T. B. Bartlett to Swire, Dorset; Rev. E. B. Frith to Stoke Canon, near Exeter; Rev. F. H. Moore to St. George, Easton-in-Gordano, Somerset.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—On Wednesday afternoon a special meeting of the members of the above college was held at the college, in Gower-street, for the purpose of considering what steps ought to be taken with reference to certain apprehended alterations in the constitution of the University of London, intended to dispense with the necessity of candidates for degrees in arts and laws being educated in any college affiliated to the university. Lord Brougham, the president of the college, occupied the chair. Mr. Richard Martineau having read the amended charter and pointed out the difference between it and the existing one, a resolution was proposed and carried disapproving of the proposed change. "as one likely to be injurious to the cause of regular and systematic education, and as not only lowering the present standard, but the very meaning of an English university degree." Two other resolutions, in unison with the above, and for carrying out the views of the meeting, were also carried.

LONDON DIOCESAN CHURCH-BUILDING SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this association on Monday it was agreed to give the committee authority to make grants (under certain regulations) towards the stipends of additional clergymen who may be appointed to labour in districts where there is as yet no church, but where it is intended to build one. The society will not hereby interfere with the valuable operations of the Additional Curates or Pastoral-Aid Societies, by whose agency assistance is given to the incumbents of existing churches. But, wherever a clergyman wishes to cut off part of his parish with a view to its forming hereafter a district, the society will gladly help him to find a living one or more missionary clergymen annually, the people to prepare the ground for a more complete parochial organisation, and to lay the foundation of the spiritual temple, while the preparations for the material church are in progress. Five temporary churches have been opened during the past year.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

LORD PALMERSTON received a deputation, on Tuesday, of members of the medical profession representing the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of the United Kingdom, the Universities of Oxford and Dublin, and the various medical professions, on the subject of the medical bills now before the House of Commons. The deputation, in an interview of two hours, spoke strongly in support of Mr. Headlam's bill.

THE PARLIAMENTARY OATHS BILL.—A deputation, comprising Catholic noblemen, members of Parliament, and other influential gentlemen, waited on Lord Palmerston on Monday, at his private residence, for the purpose of urging on his Lordship the propriety of including in the bill for the relief from the object oaths passages in the Roman Catholic formularies of the legislature. The deputation was introduced by Lord Petre, the Duke of Norfolk. A meeting was held subsequently at the Salford-street Club, Piccadilly, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk in the chair, at which it was resolved "That Lord Palmerston's explanation to the deputation from this meeting not being considered satisfactory, the meeting recommends that an amendment in Committee, generally resembling the views submitted to his Lordship by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, be supported by the Catholic members." That a petition be drawn up, and circulated for signature, embodying the wishes of the Catholic community;" and "That this meeting stand adjourned until one o'clock of the day following that on which the House of Commons might come to a decision on the amendment referred to, for the purpose of considering the course which it may become the duty of the Catholic body to pursue."

THE AUSTRIAN FLOWER SHOW.—On Saturday last Mr. Wild's exhibition of the season was opened to the public in the grounds of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's-park. Notwithstanding the counter attractions of the Drawingroom, the Italian Operas, the fashionable parties and its crowds of visitors, the gardens were well attended. Here were to be seen grouped together in one gorgeous mass the lighter shades of the purely American plants, and the diversified hues of the Himalayan rivals, as well as those proofs of man's power over the beauty as well as the fertility of nature, in the new forms and new tints produced by his resistible impregnation of the rhododendrons of the Old and New World. The flowers will remain on show until the end of the month.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD EVERSLEY AT BOODLE'S CLUB.—On Saturday last a splendid dinner was given to Viscount Eversley by those members of Boodle's Club who had sat in the House of Commons under the presidency of the noble Lord. Some distinguished members of the nobility were also present. The high position that "Boodle's" has for so many years occupied, as the rendezvous of the leading landed aristocracy, independent of any political feeling, is still upheld, as the gathering on this occasion to do honour to the distinguished guest amply proved. The chair was taken by Colonel Tyrwhitt Jones, M.P. for Berks, and the vice-chair was occupied by Colonel Kenrick Tynte, M.P. for Bridgewater. The entertainment was of the most *recherché* description, including every luxurious delicacy of the season.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The anniversary festival of this charity was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street Lord John Russell, M.P., in the chair. Th Princes of Oude were present, and their appearance excited much attention. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. At the close of the evening the amount of subscriptions received was announced at nearly £1400. Among the donations were those of the Prince of Oude, £20; the Nawab of Sanit, £10.

POPLAR HOSPITAL. This institution has been lately established for the benefit of the workmen of the Victoria and other docks of the port of London. Its anniversary meeting took place at the London Tavern on Wednesday, when its supporters dined together. Mr. T. Fleming Mills, M.P., presided. Among the company (which numbered about 100 gentlemen) were the representatives of most of the eminent firms connected with the shipping and shipping interests. The total amount of subscriptions for the evening was £1860.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The annual meeting of the governors and friends of this institution was held on Thursday, at the Dispensary Boars-street, Soho-square, David Lamb, Rector of West Hackney, in the chair. The report stated that the institution was established for the purpose of affording relief to the poor suffering under the malady of deafness. During the two years of Mr. Harvey, the surgeon attached to the institution, the relief granted has been of the most satisfactory character. During the past year 1746 had been admitted, of whom 948 had been discharged cured, and 286 greatly relieved.

CUMBERLAND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The anniversary dinner of the friends and supporters of this institution took place at the London Tavern on Saturday last, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Ferguson, the late member for Carlisle. A numerous party of Cumbrian gentlemen assembled on the occasion. The object of the institution is the relief of distressed persons natives of Cumberland resident in the metropolis; and it appeared from the statement read by the treasurer, Mr. Reay, that at at the present moment there are forty-three pensioners in the receipt of the bounty of the society. To the public address it is then by the chairman and other speakers the company responded by subscribing the sum of £353.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—On Monday the annual festival of this institution was held at the London Tavern. Eighty-three years have now elapsed since its founders made known the benevolent purposes which they desired to accomplish, viz.—"First, to collect and circulate the most approved and editorial methods for recovering the apparent dead, secondly, to suggest and provide suitable apparatus for the preservation and restoration of life; and thirdly, to bestow rewards on those who assist in securing either of these objects." During that period much more than could have been at all anticipated has been accomplished. The chair at Monday's banquet was filled by Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London; supported by Mr. Serjeant Hawes, Mr. Sydney Gurney, Mr. Sheriff Keats, and Mr. Dallas, the American Minister. About one hundred and sixty persons sat down to dinner. The subscription amounted to £765.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The nineteenth quarterly meeting of the members was held at the offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, on Tuesday, the 9th inst. Viscount Ranelagh in the chair. The report of the executive committee congratulated the members on the success of the experiment made, in April last, of allotting houses leased and occupied; the villa residences on the St. Margaret's Estate not only having been chosen with early rights of choice, but considerable premiums were paid to secure these excellent investments. The receipts to June 6th amounted to £36 5s 9s 11d. Total number of shares, 13,343. The total sale of land was £3,000 – viz. 2d. A drawing afterwards took place for one hundred rights of choice, and fifty were added by scrutiny.

TENTERIDE-FOILS AT A DISCOUNT.—To the nuisance which these foils are the public may add that of cheapness, having become a drug in the market. On Wednesday a meeting of the trustees of the Middlesex and Essex turnpike roads was held at the Swan Inn, Stratford, to let by auction, for the term of two years from the 29th of September next, in four districts, the tolls collected at the respective gates within that jurisdiction, and which were offered at the sums they realised last year, above the expenses of collecting them. Among the leases connected with the metropolitan trusts present there was not the slightest competition for the property. The following were the districts, and the sums tolls produced in the course of last year:—The Bow district, £4740; the Stratford ditto, £2920; the Ilford and Romford ditto, £3230; and the Woodford ditto, £1620. There was no offer for either of them.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH SCHOOLS, ROTHERHITHE.—The great increase of population in this locality having rendered an increase of free-school accommodation desirable, the members of the above church, with the aid of the reverend ministers of the district, raised subscriptions for that purpose, and purchased an eligible site of ground abutting upon the Lower-road, Rotherhithe, whereupon to erect schools to hold about 450 children. Mr. John Locke, M.P. for Southwark, having kindly consented to lay the foundation-stone, that ceremony took place on Wednesday, a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen congregating on the occasion. The proceedings commenced with a hymn, given out by the Rev. D. Nimmo, followed by a Scripture reading and prayer, by the Rev. W. Benson and W. Lucy. The Rev. C. C. Smith, the minister of the church in connection with the above schools, read the scroll, declaration, &c. which were placed in the depositum. The stone was then laid in due form by Mr Locke, who addressed the assembly, expressing the pleasure he felt at being able, so recently after his return as a representative of the town's folk, to aid in forwarding education, and adding that he should at all times be ready to afford similar aid to any portion of his constituents, and he sincerely wished every success to the undertaking.

TRINITY HOUSE.—Last Monday being Trinity Monday a special general court was held at the Trinity House, on Tower-hill, at which his Royal Highness Prince Albert was unanimously re-elected Master, and Captain John Shepherd Deputy Master, of that ancient corporation, for the ensuing year.

ON Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel was sworn in a director of the East India Company, and took his seat at the board accordingly. Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., was appointed on the 3rd inst. a provisional member of the Council of India.

THE annual meeting of the governors and friends of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, King William-street, Charing-cross, takes place on Saturday (to-day), at three o'clock his Grace the Duke of Richmond in the chair

THE NAUTILUS DIVING BELL.—The operations of a recently-invented diving-bell, free from nearly all the defects of those commonly used, and offering very many special features, were witnessed on Saturday, at the Victoria Docks, by a numerous body of visitors, at the invitation of a company, entitled "The Nautilus Submarine Company," which has been formed in America to carry out this most useful invention. The Nautilus resembles a common kitchen-boiler rather than a bell, having a round man-hole at the top, with a lid removable for the entrance of passengers. In the interior there is an oval or oblong chamber where seated persons can stand upright; and on each side are compartments which contain air. The extreme simplicity of the apparatus, and the apparent certainty of its action, were at once evident from a few trials. There can be no doubt that in the Nautilus a new and valuable aid is afforded to the engineer, by which the construction of harbours, bridges, docks, and other works, any part of which may be beneath the water, will be greatly facilitated. It has been for some time in use at the Victoria Docks in repairing the iron sills of the dock-gate, and its superiority over the old diving-bell has been so great that by its aid, it is said, more than five times the amount of submarine work has been done than would have been completed by the former apparatus within the same time. Several persons descended in the machine on Tuesday, and they experienced none of the unpleasant sensations which are generally felt in diving-bells.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 774 boys and 769 girls, in all 1543 children, were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1405. The returns for the week that ended on Saturday, June 6, exhibit the gratifying fact that the remarkably small number of 868 deaths was registered in that period in London. The deaths now returned are less by 205 than the average rate of mortality at this period of the year would have produced.

A POLICE CONSTABLE SHOT BY A BURGLAR.—Charles Molbourne, a desperate looking fellow, a well-known burglar and thief, appears to have been committed for trial, from the Marlborough Police-office, on Saturday last, on the charge of firing a loaded pistol at Police Constable Thomas Hickmott, and wounding him, with intent to murder him. The firing took into custody in the Haymarket for a burglary the prisoner deliberately took a pistol from his pocket and shot the policeman in the mouth. Hickmott, the policeman who came to the rescue of his comrade was then shot at by the wretch, but happily without effect. On the prisoner were found a long bowie-knife, with spring back, four round pebbles to fit the pistol produced, a quantity of small shot and copper caps, a rammer, and two locks of barrels.

CHARGE OF SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.—W. Moyce, coachman, of George-street, Bromley, was charged at the Thames Police-court, on Monday, with shooting at Mr. John Hickmott, brother to the Metropolitan-road, with intent to murder him. Mr. Hickmott was so seriously wounded as to be unable to attend at the court. Accompanied by a friend, he assisted him and two policemen to Mr. Hickmott's house, which is in possession to the cottage and garden occupied by the defendant. The cottage was broken open and the furniture about to be removed, when the defendant came up, took aim at a person, and said he would "shoot somebody." On being remonstrated with he fired the gun into the air. The removal of the furniture went on, and a short time afterwards Moyce again presented the gun and fired it at Mr. Hickmott, wounding him in the right side. The prisoner was remanded till Saturday (to-day).

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.—An inquest was held on Monday at the London Hospital, on view of the body of Daniel Miller, aged forty years, who lost his life under the following circumstances:—The deceased was a lighterman, and on the previous Tuesday, while engaged assisting in the transmission of a quantity of bales of wool from one of the warehouses in the St Katharine Docks, by means of a crane, one of the links of the chain connected with the machinery gave way, and the ponderous mass fell upon the deceased, crushing him in a frightful manner. He was conveyed to the London Hospital, where he died shortly after his admission. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A YOUTH.—On Monday an inquest was held at the London Hospital respecting the death of James Lee, aged 16 years. The deceased was standing on the previous Thursday near the loading gate of the steamboat wharf at Wapping, when he slipped and fell, when his neckerchief became entangled with the machinery, whereby he sustained extensive injury to the neck. He was removed to the London Hospital, where, by the operation of tracheotomy, he breathed again by making an incision in the throat, by which means the life of deceased was prolonged for several hours; but subsequently fatal symptoms supervened, and deceased expired on the Friday. Verdict, "Accidental death."

UNTIMELY END TO A DISSOLUTE LIFE.—On Tuesday was resumed the adjourned inquiry respecting the death of Thomas Backlevie, alias Fyfe, who died last week from injuries under somewhat suspicious circumstances. He was found in Rosemary-lane, on the morning of Monday week, by a police constable in a state of insensibility, with several bullet wounds on the back of his head, which was bleeding. From the evidence of a daughter of the deceased, and of Sergeant Fox, it appeared that the deceased was of very intemperate habits, and, as well as his wife (now in prison for disorderly conduct), was known as a most of the police stations. Three of his younger children were in the workhouse, owing to their parents' dissolute habits. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from concussion of the brain, caused by a fall, being a man of intemperate habits; and the jury at the same time begged to express their thanks to the police for the prompt attention exercised in the matter.

"MAN-STALKING."—The secret society known to exist at Paris under the title of *France-Juges*, or Free-Judges (the trial and sentences of some of the members of which we gave last week), was most difficult to be taken hold of; but the thing was managed at length. Agents were incessantly watching the five or six individuals who figured as principals in the tribunal. At length, a gendarme, who had been initiated against each contained, like a black book, daily notes made with incredible accuracy by the police, respecting their lives, habits, conversations, and acts. The perseverance, address, and boldness employed by the police in the course of this vigilant surveillance were not a whit inferior to what Cooper relates of the North American Indians following the trail; or to the exploits which Balzac attributes to his Contresons, Peyrades, and Corentin. For instance, one December night, the secret members were to meet behind the Cemetery of Père la Chaise, for the purpose of admitting some neophytes. Two agents contrived to dog them, by crawling on all fours, with naked feet, along the ditches full of ice, by the roadside. To get to their place of meeting the conspirators left the high road and took their way across the fields. The trackers did not give up the pursuit—they crawled as before in the mud, like two lizards, and got, without being perceived, within four paces of forty men, armed with knives, and, of course, not disposed to give any quarter to informers. In this way these two men were enabled to collect from the lips of the speakers some valuable facts wherewith to draw up the indictment.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &c., GENERAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF.

INAUGURATION OF CALTHORPE PARK: THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE PLANTING A TREE.

## INAUGURATION OF CALTHORPE PARK, BIRMINGHAM.

THIS park (presented by Lord Calthorpe as a place of public recreation to the artisans of Birmingham) was formally inaugurated on Monday week by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The day was unusually fine, and observed as a general holiday in the manufactories, for whose inmates the grounds are intended as a place of out-door pleasure and amusement. The new park consists of five meadow fields thrown into one piece of about thirty acres, intersected with gravel walks, and planted, in addition to the old trees, with a variety of choice, if not highly valuable, shrubs. The surface of the ground is somewhat flat, but the neighbouring hills of Edgbaston and Moseley, by which it is surrounded, give the scene a picturesque effect. It is situated on the Hereford road, about a mile and a half from the

PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, IN THE TOWNHALL, BIRMINGHAM.

centre of the town, and is in all respects admirably suited for the objects to which it has been dedicated.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Great Western Railway station, Snow-hill, at about half-past twelve, and, after a short stay, accompanied the Mayor to the Townhall.

The magnificent hall was crowded with company; the galleries chiefly occupied by ladies; the organ-gallery by children of the various charity-schools for the purpose of singing the National Anthem; while on the floor were from 300 to 400 noblemen, clergy, and gentlemen. The hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion, drapery being suspended from the organ-gallery; and in the centre of the floor was erected a dais, covered with crimson cloth, on which was placed the official chair of the Mayor.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at a quarter to one o'clock, and, his Royal Highness having partaken of luncheon in the committee-room, the Duke was ushered into the hall. His reception was most enthusiastic. The whole audience stood up, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen their hats, and the organ struck up the National Anthem. His Royal Highness gracefully acknowledged the very warm reception by which he was being greeted, and took his place in the chair on the dais, the Mayor standing on his right hand. The Town Clerk then read a congratulatory address from the Mayor and Burgesses of Birmingham. The Mayor handed the address to the Duke, and presented each of the Aldermen and Town Councillors. His Royal Highness replied to the address in a speech which was loudly applauded throughout

Lord Hatherton then presented an address from the Midland Institute, of which his Lordship is president. Mr. J. D. Goodman next presented an address from the Small Arms Trade; Mr. P. H. Hollins from the Birmingham Society of Arts; and the Rev. D. Badham from the Proprietary School. Mr. F. Jeaffreson then presented the Duke with a copy of the programme of the last musical festival; and the National Anthem was sung. His Royal Highness was then conducted to the Mayor's carriage; the nobility, gentry, and members of the Corporation repaired to their carriages, and a procession was formed to the park. The streets and houses were crowded with spectators; and the public buildings and several of the houses were decorated with flags, evergreens, and flowers, and mottoes of welcome. Several triumphal arches were thrown across the route, and at the entrance of the park was a fine arch inscribed "For the People."

Calthorpe Park is situated on the Pershore-road, about a mile from New-street. On the procession approaching a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the Royal Artillery of the Worcestershire Yeomanry. The procession having entered the park, and the Duke of Cambridge, attended by his secretary, the Mayor, and town clerk, having retired for a short time to the pavilion, his Royal Highness then walked, with the Mayor, Town Clerk, and Lord Calthorpe, to the mound in the park, where three shrubs of the Cedrus deodara species were to be planted *pro formâ* by his Royal Highness, Lord Calthorpe, and the Mayor. The Duke mounted the knoll made for the reception of the tree, received from the Mayor a spade prepared for the occasion, and cast three or four spadefuls of earth upon the plant in the centre. This act was hailed with immense plaudits. The company then formed a circle round the next knoll, and Lord Calthorpe mounted, as his Royal Highness had done, received the same spade from Alderman Palmer, and repeated the process of scattering a little earth over the already-fixed Cedrus. Applause followed; as did also the like formality performed by the Mayor, to whom the spade was handed by the loyal Duke. The ceremony of inauguration being thus completed, his Royal Highness exclaimed in a loud voice, "With the permission of the Mayor I have the honour of stating that the park is now opened to the people." This announcement was responded to by enthusiastic cheers. His Royal Highness and the company with him then retired as expeditiously as they could, greeted with loud plaudits. His Royal Highness and suite proceeded with the Mayor to the Mayor's residence, at Wyddrington. It is computed that at one time there could not have been less than 100,000 persons assembled in the park and its vicinity.

The liberality of Lord Calthorpe and the Mayor, combined with the popularity of the Duke and the fine weather, rendered the festival one of the most successful demonstrations ever held in Birmingham.

In the evening the event was celebrated by a splendid banquet at Dee's Hotel. The large room was tastefully decorated for the occasion with banners, sculptured arms, portraits of the Queen, the late Duke of Cambridge, and the present Duke. The Mayor took the chair. He was supported on the right by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Leigh, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Calthorpe, and Viscount Ingestre; and on the left by the Bishop of Worcester, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Talbot, the Earl of Lichfield, and Lord Hatherton. The banquet was served in the first style, and a variety of toasts were drunk. The Mayor proposed "The health of the Duke of Cambridge," for which his Royal Highness returned thanks in a speech. The Duke of Cambridge subsequently proposed "The health of the Mayor, and prosperity to the great and important town of Birmingham;" his Royal Highness gracefully referring to the liberality and great honour with which the Mayor presided. The Mayor, in returning thanks, spoke of the inauguration of Calthorpe Park afford ing pleasure and gratification to thousands, and to himself deep enjoyment. His Worship concluded by thanking the Duke for the great honour he had conferred upon him (Mr. Ratcliffe) and his native town by the distinguished share his Royal Highness had taken in the day's proceedings.

The concluding toast was "The health of Lord Calthorpe," proposed by Mr. Schofield, M.P., eulogising his Lordship's liberality, which he had that day consummated by the gift of the park. It had been called an experiment, but he had no doubt the people of Birmingham would show they were deserving of the kindness (Loud cheers).

Lord Calthorpe, in acknowledging the toast, stated that his own property in the neighbourhood of Birmingham had been very much enhanced in value by the extension of manufactures, and the consequent rapid spread of the town; and he, therefore, thought he could not make a better endowment for the benefit of the working classes of Birmingham than by affording them the means of healthful recreation in the open air (Cheers). In conclusion his Lordship adverted to the presence of the Duke of Cambridge as proving the sympathy felt by Royalty with the people, expressing his cordial thanks to his Royal Highness for honouring the proceedings of the day by his countenance (Loud cheers).

The Duke of Cambridge passed the night at Wyddrington House, the residence of the Mayor; and in the morning breakfasted with the Mayor and Mrs. Ratcliff and a number of the nobility and members of Parliament. On leaving many of the Royal Highness made a tour of the manufactories in Birmingham; and, after luncheon at Dee's Hotel, the Duke departed by the Great Western Railway for London. A deputation was then served at the Royal Hotel; after which the Earl of Lichfield, Mayor, and Sheriff of the Mayor, and spoke in high terms of his Worship's invitation, and the magnificent reception of the Duke of Cambridge. The event was commemorated by various festivities in the town, among which were a free concert at the Townhall, and a free ball at the Music Hall; and refreshments of 2700 military and police; the entire expenses of which were defrayed by John Ratcliff, Esq., the Mayor.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION OF THE DIRECTORS.—The offer of a reward of £500 for the apprehension of Mr Humphrey Brown is the first public evidence which has been afforded of the intention of the Government to bring to justice the managers and directors of the late Royal British Bank. On Tuesday last bench warrants were issued by the Court of Queen's Bench, on informations filed by the Attorney-General, not merely for the apprehension of Mr. Humphrey Brown, but for the late governor, deputy-governor, and a number of directors of the bank, several of whom have been already arrested. In the case of Mr. Owen, the first director captured, bail was tendered, and by direction of Mr. Justice Erle he was discharged on his own recognizances of £4000, and two sureties of £2000 each. A similar bail will, it is understood, be accepted in the case of the other directors. Two or three of the persons implicated, it is believed, are in Paris, but if not already in the hands of the officers, at least so completely under their surveillance that escape is altogether impossible. With respect to the late manager of the bank, Mr. Cardoza, there is reason to believe that, like a number of already been, he will shortly be, arrested at Paris by the French police on a charge of travelling with a false passport, and when that charge is disposed of he will of course be available for the warrant issued by the Queen's Bench. The prosecution will be conducted by the Attorney-General, assisted by Mr. Edwin James, Q.C.; and so great has been the dispatch in the preparation and the getting up of the case, that the whole of the briefs, occupying many hundred pages of printed matter, have for some days past been ready for delivery. The indictments will, it is understood, exceed in length those of the famous Irish State trials. Messrs. Lumbister and Hackwood, the able solicitors of the assignees of the bank, will act as solicitors for the prosecution.

THE [illegible] (No), screw steam-vessel, received the first portion of the Atlantic telegraph cable on Tuesday.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

COLONEL HERBERT, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been re-elected for Kerry without opposition.

THE Lord Lieutenancy of the county of Tipperary, vacated by the death of Lord Lismore, has been conferred upon his son, the present Viscount.

THE sales last week in the Encumbered Estates Court realised £38,000. The amount of rental posted for sale in the month of June is £18,263 per annum, the acreage being 23,000. The two largest properties are those of Sir Edmund Hayes, M.P., in the county of Donegal (£6000 a year, on the 12th of June, and of George Lane Fox, in Waterford, on the 26th. After the 30th of July, and until the end of November, there will be no further sales in the Encumbered Estates Court.

REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT.—A military review and sham fight on a scale we but extensive scale took place on Saturday last, on Arthur's Seat, near Edinburgh, the troops being two companies of Royal Artillery, the 5th Dragoon Guards, and the 34th Regiment. The reviewing General was Viscount Melville, commanding the forces in North Britain. The troops were put through a series of operations, and the General expressed his high satisfaction at the manner in which they had conducted themselves. The weather being very beautiful, the spectacle attracted an assemblage of about 30,000 persons.

MUNIFICENT TESTIMONIAL BY THE LIVERPOOL SHIPOWNERS.—On Tuesday, in the Underwriters' Room (the chair being occupied by Mr. James Atkin), the sum of £1000 was presented to Mr. J. T. Towson, scientific examiner and secretary to the local marine board, in consideration of his valuable services in the development of the principle of the great circle sailing, by which the Australian voyages in particular have been so considerably shortened in time. Several felicitous speeches were made on the occasion.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE EXTRACTION OF GOLD.—The richness of American quartz and the mode of operating upon it were tested on Saturday at the works of the Chanellorsville Company, near Frodsham, in Cheshire. The operation was conducted in the presence of the assayer of the Mint, the assayer to the Bank of England, Professor Henry, and a large number of gentlemen of scientific standing. After passing through crushing process, these gentlemen proceeded to watch the mode of extraction of the gold. This is done at these works by the chemical process of amalgamation with quicksilver. The quartz is dried in a kiln, then crushed and takes up the gold from the matter. On its passage into the retort the matter is subjected to magnetic action, for the purpose of taking up the iron. The result of the trial on Saturday was to produce one ton seven penny weights seven grains of gold from the ton of materials—a large and profitable return. The quartz operated upon comes from Virginia, in the neighbourhood of the Appalachians. This soil has long been known for its aureal wealth; but the difficulties of labour and fuel prevented it being worked on the spot, and the estate was purchased by the company.

THE FIFTH GENERATION.—The living ancestry of a child recently born at Huddersfield goes back to the fifth generation. He has a mother, grandmother, two great grandfathers, two great grandmothers, one great great grandfather, and one great great grandmother, all living at the present time and in good health. The great great grandfather, who lives eight miles from Huddersfield, seldom fails coming to the market every Tuesday.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—A conference of ministers of religion from various parts of the country assembled on Tuesday, at the Townhall, Manchester, to devise measures for aiding the Maine Liquor-law movement. The sittings are to continue for several days and are to be followed by a public meeting at the Free-trade Hall on Thursday evening. The conference was attended by 300 persons.

DISTRESS AMONG THE LABOURING CLASSES IN IRELAND.—Meetings have been held at Dublin, Clonmel, and elsewhere to take into consideration the wretched condition of the working classes, and to devise means for their relief. Much interesting information has been elicited on the generally prosperous state of the country; and even the destitution of the industrial population is attributed not so much to the actual want of employment, as to the unusually high price of provisions. At the Dublin meeting a committee was appointed to obtain, if possible, the balance of the Relief Fund of 1847, now in the hands of trustees, and to apply it for the relief of the destitute poor.

CONVICTION FOR SELLING RETURN TICKETS.—At the Brighton Borough Sessions, on Monday, two persons, Alfred Joseph Knott and Edward Temple, were charged with having sold return tickets of the Brighton Railway Company for 3s. 6d. each. Both defendants were found guilty. One of them was sentenced to be imprisoned six weeks, the other one month.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—The *Clonmel Chronicle* records the following remarkable escape:—On Saturday last, as a gentleman was riding a spirited young horse near the bridge of Newcastle, a furious dog rushed out and bit the horse. The animal became unmanageable, and plunged over the parapet of the bridge and was killed. The gentleman had a fishing-rod in his hand, and was totally unable to restrain the horse; but fortunately, having clung to the saddle, escaped unhurt, although precipitated to the depth of nearly twenty feet.

MANSLAUGHTER.—An inquest recently held at St. Botolph's, on the death of Edward Parker, a labourer employed at the County Lunatic Asylum, resulted in the apprehension of one Richardson, on the charge of manslaughter. The circumstances of his death, as they came out in evidence were briefly these: At a public-house Parker was attempting some practical joke upon Richardson, when the wife of the latter stepped across the room, and, putting her hand on Parker's shoulder, said, "Now, my good man, you had better leave my husband alone; I see you have been wanting to join issue with him, and I'll be bound he is not the man here; and I wish I was a man for your sake;" and thereupon the husband turned round and struck one blow at Parker, who fell across the knees of his neighbour on the other side, by them for a few seconds as if to avoid a repetition of the blow, and was lifted up quite dead.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION FOR FORGERY.—At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Monday, Joseph Manning Wilson, lately a merchant in Leith, was charged with forging and uttering six forged bills of exchange to the amount in all of £2345 18s. 4d. The prisoner was also accused of having uttered all the bills at the office of the National Bank, Leith, and having had the same discounted. After a trial of eight hours' the jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for the period of his natural life.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR BRADFORD.—An explate layer, named Bower, aged sixty-two, met with his death on the following his occupation on the line of the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway, between the gauges (in the "six feet"), he suddenly found a train from Leeds to Manchester, and another from Manchester to Leeds, approaching in contrary directions, and within a very short distance of the p ace where he was. He had been observed by the engine-drivers, who had both pulled their whistles lustily drew himself in between the utmost possible efforts to slacken the speed of their respective trains. It was in vain, however. The old man appeared to be paralysed by the sudden discovery of danger, and, as he lastily drew himself in between one side, the engine of the Bradford train struck him on the head and side, and dashed him forward a distance of eighteen yards, the engine and train then passing over him. The body was afterwards found lying in a shockingly-mutilated condition, the head lying torn and bent beneath his shoulders. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

SINGULAR ASSAULT.—A case of assault of an extraordinary character was heard before the magistrates of Birmingham on Saturday last. The complainant was Mr. T. R. T. Hodgson, solicitor, and last year Mayor of the borough. Mr. Collis was proceeded against by Mr. Hodgson for the assault. The circumstances are briefly these:—A misunderstanding arose between the parties in consequence of something which took place at a recent entertainment given by the Mayor, after his worship had left his guests, and at which both the plaintiff and defendant were present. The latter wrote to Mr. Hodgson for an explanation, and, considering the reply unsatisfactory, Mr. Collis, on Thursday morning, at about two o'clock, called at Mr. Hodgson's office. He was at once admitted to that gentleman's room, no other person being present. Mr. Collis asked Mr. Hodgson to withdraw his letter; and was proceeded for Mr. Hodgson, who says that it stated facts only, and contained nothing offensive; thereupon Mr. Collis, who is a tall and powerful man, instantly struck Mr. Hodgson several violent blows on the head and face. His cries for assistance were heard; the clerks in the office below and a gentleman passing ran up stairs, the door was burst open, and Mr. Hodgson was found in a state of great exhaustion, bleeding from the nose and mouth, and partially insensible. Mr. Collis quietly walked out of the office, and to somebody about to approach him he said, "I'm a dangerous man; keep off, or I'll lay you flat!" Medical aid was procured for Mr. Hodgson, who was taken home, his nervous system very much shaken. Mr. Collis made a statement to the bench, in the course of which he admitted the assault; that he had struck Mr. Hodgson about three times—once on the side of the head, and afterwards "right and left." He expressed regret that he had resorted to so unjustifiable a proceeding; but the said; before he gave the first blow Mr. Hodgson had seized the tongs, and was brandishing them over his head. This assertion is, however, contradicted by Mr. Hodgson's information upon oath. The magistrates have sent the case to the sessions.

OUTBREAK OF THE SMALLPOX.—This scourge has broken out with considerable severity at Britonferry and Aberavon, in Glamorganshire, where it has shown itself with such virulence as to induce a house-to-house visitation. The Neath board of guardians have urged the necessity of an immediate recourse to vaccination, and have written to the principal inhabitants saying them to take prompt remedial measures. The outbreak has been most severe at Britonferry.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT A FAIR.—At the annual Sheffield fair, last week, religious services were conducted in the open air by clergymen of the Church of England, Dissenting ministers, and the town missionary, and attracted large and attentive audiences. The Mayor, Mr. J. W. Pye-Smith, countenanced the proceedings by his presence. About 25,000 tracts were distributed in the fair and its approaches by members of the Sheffield Young Men's Christian Association.

THE Bread and Flour Company of Plymouth, established recently under the new Limited Liability Act, is being wound up; and the official liquidator has found it necessary to make a call of £4 per share as a first instalment, to discharge the liabilities incurred.

AT the Police Court at Liverpool, on Tuesday, John Shattock, an attorney-at-law, was brought before J. S. Mansfield, Esq., stipendiary magistrate, charged with having committed forgery on several bills of exchange. Various gentlemen appeared for the different persons interested, and, by mutual consent, a remand was granted for seven days.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday night last, just before one o'clock, a man named Preston reached the Manchester, a man fell from the roof and was much injured. On arriving at the office a woman, who was inside, was asked to give her name, that she might be called as a witness, and she was approaching the bookkeeper for the purpose, when she fell down dead.

The great flower show at the King's Rooms, Southsea, took place on Tuesday. There was a magnificent display of American plants, and contributions from generally of the rarest specimens from the gardens of the resident gentry. The beautiful band of the 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers was in attendance.

ON Tuesday a sad accident happened on board the *Colossus* screw-ship, in Sheerness harbour. Mr. S. Russell was below, and by some accident fell into the spirit room. On being taken up it was found he had sustained most severe injuries, from the effects of which he died the following morning.

AN adjourned inquest was held before the borough coroner of Liverpool on Tuesday regarding the death of a child of Mr. Sillar, of Shaw street, under circumstances involving a charge of negligence against an assistant to a chemist and druggist, in introducing morphia in a prescription instead of powdered sugar. From the effects of which the child died. The jury, after a lengthened inquiry, found a verdict of "Chance medley."

THE CASE OF THOMAS FULLER BACON.—It has been arranged that the trial of Thomas Fuller Bacon, who stands committed for the wilful murder of his mother by poison, at Stamford, shall take place in London, under the Act of Lord Campbell, which was passed with especial reference to the murder of William Palmer. The alleged murder of his mother has created so strong a feeling of excitement in the neighbourhood of Stamford, and the case has been commented on with such severity by the local press, that it is for the ends of justice that the trial shall take place at the Central Criminal Court in London. The session commences on Monday next; but, as it is always understood that the June session shall be made as short as possible for the convenience of the Judges going circuit, the trial will not take place until after their Lordships' return from the country—probably not until the August session, when a special day will be appointed.

## THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1857.

| Day. | Mean Reading of Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° Fahr. | Mean Reading of Thermometer (Fahr.) | Mean Dew Point. | Dry Bulb 9 a.m. | Wet Bulb 9 a.m. | Dry Bulb 3 p.m. | Wet Bulb 3 p.m. | Direction of Wind. | Amount of Cloud. | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 4 | 30.103 | 56.0 | 48.8 | 52.7 | 50.3 | 58.5 | 54.1 | 62.4 | SW. | 4 | 0.000 |
| „ 5 | „ | 57.1 | 49.1 | 53.0 | 51.0 | 59.0 | 54.1 | 64.4 | SW. | 4 | 0.000 |
| „ 6 | „ | 57.1 | 49.1 | 53.8 | 52.0 | 58.4 | 54.4 | 63.2 | S. SE. | 6 | 0.204 |
| „ 7 | „ | 56.2 | 47.5 | 52.6 | 50.4 | 58.6 | 54.2 | 63.9 | N. | 6 | 0.204 |
| „ 8 | „ | 56.2 | 47.5 | 52.2 | 50.4 | 58.8 | 53.7 | 63.5 | NW. | 10 | 0.458 |
| „ 9 | „ | 56.2 | 47.5 | 52.2 | 50.4 | 58.8 | 53.7 | 63.5 | NW. | 10 | 0.000 |
| „ 10 | „ | 56.2 | 47.5 | 52.2 | 50.4 | 58.8 | 53.7 | 63.5 | NW. | 5 | 0.207 |
| Means | „ | 56.4 | 48.0 | 52.7 | 50.6 | 58.7 | 54.0 | 63.5 | NW. | 6 | 0.000 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 0.911 |

The range of temperature during the week was 35.4 deg.

Rain was falling at five p.m. of the 6th, and several peals of thunder were heard at the same time. A considerable quantity fell during the evening and night, and it was raining heavily and continuously during the morning and forenoon of the following day. It was again raining heavily on the night of the 8th. Thunder was heard on the afternoon of June 10, but no lightning seen. The wind was blowing freshly from the north-west on the night of the 7th, and was very high during the following day.

The sky has been much overcast during the nights, but the weather has been generally fine and clear during the days. A faint halo was visible round the moon on the night of the 7th.

J. BREEN.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 19′ 41″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | | | | | | |

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

ON Monday next will be laid in Norwood Cemetery all that is mortal of one of the finest intellects at once original and rare—that England, rich in intellectual men, has ever produced. Douglas Jerrold died on Monday last; and on Monday next some of his many friends, and not a few of his many admirers, will say "hail and farewell" to their celebrated friend.

Jerrold as an author will not easily be forgotten. His services to literature have been many and important. He thought deeply and vigorously, and always expressed, in Saxon English, what he felt. He read mankind, not through the spectacles of books alone, but in the book of Nature, ever open. He has taken, and will retain, an eminent position in the Temple of Fame as a dramatist, as an essayist, and as a novelist. His dramas are not mere closet pieces: they are part of our acting drama; and, so long as actors can be found to continue a stage existence to his plays, so long will the well-conceived and sustained stories of "The Housekeeper," "The Rent Day," "Nell Gwynne," and "The Prisoner of War," draw large houses and applauding hands.

His works, as at present collected, fill eight handsomely-printed volumes. What a world of wise observation, of wit, of rare English humour, and thoroughly English feeling those eight volumes contain! And yet we are inclined to think he is even greater out of his collected works. Some of his thousand and one contributions to *Punch* and to his own newspaper (*Lloyd's*) exhibit admirable specimens of his mind in few and those the fittest—words. A supplemental volume should at once be added. This is a duty which his children should see to, for their own and for the public advantage.

Great as Jerrold unquestionably is in his books, he was still greater in conversation. He was the best repartee-man that we have ever encountered. He had the nimblest and happiest wit that we have ever known. He not only said what was natural and new, but said it in a new way. No one had a chance with him. He was, indeed, a bold man who entered into a wit combat with Jerrold. The aptness of his illustrations and the happiness of his metaphors were not to be matched. He was not only armed to reply at once, and once for all, to whatever his adversary had to advance, but he so penetrated into the minds of his opponents that he seized what they were about to say, and replied (strange as it may seem) to the very argument or point of illustration which they were about to advance. He could put his ideas at once logically and humorously to the logician was convinced and the humourist was delighted. We have seen him momentarily paralysed, but seldom vanquished. What he was wont to call negative wit tried him the most. But he enjoyed this kind of wit, with the hearty laugh, and the thrust of the right hand through his fine head of hair, which usually preceded his own happiest sayings. So quick was he in seeing and forestalling, that he laughed (no one heartier) at his own jokes, and gave the key-note of admiration that was always taken up.

Certain events coloured his life. His birth and residence in London made him a Londoner—his father's profession as the manager o a theatre made him a dramatist—his early life at sea gave the true sailor-like quality to his nautical sayings—his occupation as a printer first made him an author—and the tardy recognition of his attainments a sarcastic, not a sour or a savage, man. There was yet another phase in his condition that made him what he was—the first dinner and supper table wit of his time:—a foolish fear of his clever, sarcastic, and yet kindly, tongue. The clubs of London were, or seemed to be, afraid of him. The very proposition to admit him as a member was (until the last month) met with "O, that will never do!" His companionable and genial nature was turned in this way from large and established clubs to circles of his own creation, where he was always welcome, and when absent always missed with regret. Many of his happiest sayings were overheard and remembered by strangers; for he would say a kindly thing in a loud tone, and a sarcastic thing in a lowly one. And this was felt only last month, when he was admitted a member of the Reform and was on the eve of admission to other Clubs.

His sayings deserve collection, and will doubtless find some one of his many friends to bring them together. Of those he was most intimate with, he has said something sarcastic that caused a laugh and stuck; of all he has said something appropriately kind; and both are not forgotten. They should be taken together. No man wounded more readily, or healed the wound he made more promptly or cleverly. To no man could a tale of distress be told with a better result. His hand was ever in his pocket to give, and he gave much beyond his means of giving.

We were present at a dinner only last year at which the fame of Jerrold as a wit was the subject of conversation. Each man undertook to illustrate in succession the particular faculty of Jerrold's mind of saying things not to be forgotten for their special and appropriate wit. And what fine things were recalled to memory in that delightful half hour with their then living friend! The last repeated seemed always the best, and all were good; for his was Covent-garden wit (no narrow locality)—the wit of Wycherley, Congreve, Vanbrugh, and Farquhar. He played with words, and yet was not a punster; it was unnecessary for him to pun; he understood the English language, and turned it to higher account.

In this character of a rarely gifted man we are only collecting and repeating the talk of the week in literary and Covent-garden circles. Jerrold would have shone at the Mermaid and the Apollo, at Will's and White's, just as he shone at the old Museum and the Hooks and Eyes. This fine faculty of wit remained with him to the last—his mind was the last to die. One word more. Those whose heads are in the least touched with grey have no chance of meeting with another Douglas Jerrold:—

A lang's or poet's birth doth ask an age.

THE "LANCASHIRE WITCHES."—A "foreign traveller" concludes a letter on the Manchester Exhibition with saying: "At none of the London shows did it ever happen to me to see so many good-looking ladies, and young ladies, as are to be found charming away the attention of the amateur from the mere semblance to the substance of beauty. Nature and art have joined hands at Trafford, and any discreet man may enjoy the advantage of seeing, comparing, and judging between the positive and the fictitious. For myself, I am ready to back flesh and blood against the thickest coat of oil-colour and the smoothest canvas. Those dames and damsels belong to the old brood of Lancashire witches, and bear in their eyes sparks of heat that they consumed their great grandmothers at the stake. They gave me a pretty peep at the Gunpowder Plot when you seated on the central settees, with calm, serene, wide-open eyes, and lips apart, they gazed at you or at the Nereids just above your heads leisurely, calmly, steadily, like Horseses taking their rest, as Dante has it, and the glamour of those lustrous orbs, the subtle flame they breathe through those rubies, pass through and through you, till pictures, statues, and knights in armour, and glass roof and all, swim about you, and you drop exhausted and dizzy on the same settee by the side of the dangerous enchantress. Here are subjects for old and young masters: plenty of nature to quicken the enthusiasm of the future worshipper of art."

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—The Grand Duke arrived at the Hague on the 3rd inst. A gala dinner took place in the evening in honour of his visit. Covers were laid for eighty. All the members of the Royal family, the persons of the suite of the Prince, and the Ministers and members of the diplomatic body were present. On the 4th the Grand Duke left by a special train for Hanover, which he reached on the 5th, and immediately repaired to the Palace.

## MUSIC.

THE lovers of Mozart have been gratified this week by the production of his masterpiece, "Don Giovanni," at both the Italian theatres—at the Lyceum on Tuesday, and at Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday. The performance at the LYCEUM was excellent, but presented no novel feature. The most remarkable circumstance in attending it was the resumption by Grisi of her great part of *Donna Anna*, which she resigned last year to a very inferior performer. But Grisi this season has gained new life and energy. She is not the Grisi of two or three seasons back, betraying symptoms of decay, and contemplating abandonment of the stage, but the Grisi of a dozen years ago, in all the pride and strength of womanhood, and asserting her supremacy as the "Queen of Song." In the character of *Donna Anna* she is, without disparagement to any of her compeers, as unrivalled as ever. She never exerted herself more earnestly, or with greater effect, than on Tuesday night—singing charmingly, and acting with the power of a great tragedian. We cannot say as much for the performance of Mario, in *Don Ottavio*. He was not in good voice; and his great air, "Il mio tesoro," which he used to sing so exquisitely, passed off without the usual encore. Bonconi is very ill advised in persisting, notwithstanding previous failure, to play the part of *Don Giovanni*, for which he has not a single requisite either of person, manner, or voice. It is surprising that a person of his intelligence should be so blind to his own defects, and to the coldness with which his attempts at this part have always been received. He now succeeded no better, and had no better reception, than before. Bosio was a most captivating *Zerlina*. Her personation of the rustic coquette was perfection, and her singing was beautiful, and would have been better still had she not departed now and then from the simplicity of the text, and introduced some *fioriture* which in Mozart's music are quite out of place. The merits of Formes's *Leporello* are well known. His reading and that of Lablache are totally opposed to each other. He eschews everything humorous and funny. His *Leporello* is a sharp, satirical rogue, with every disposition to be as great a villain as his master. And his terrors during the diabolical catastrophe, in place of being laughable, really heighten the horror of the scene. The piece, in its *ensemble*, was got up as it has usually been at the Royal Italian Opera, and the performance was much applauded by a crowded audience.

AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE great pains have been taken to give both novelty and completeness to the performance. The cast, of course, is new, all the performers appearing for the first time in London in their respective parts. Benevenano is the *Don Giovanni*, Belletti the *Leporello*, Giuglini the *Ottavio*, Spezia the *Donna Anna*, Catalani the *Donna Elvira*, Ricolomini the *Zerlina*, and Corsi the *Masetto*. In the *mise en scène* an unprecedented degree of attention has been paid to the sense of the drama, which is generally made confused and obscure by want of care in the choice of scenery and decorations. The consequence is that the plot and incidents are more clearly brought out and developed than they have ever been before, in our experience at least, of the performance of this opera; and this clearness, we need scarcely add, enhances immeasurably the interest of this very powerful drama. For example, the absurdity of making the action commence by *Donna Anna* and *Don Giovanni* rushing together into the public street is got rid of by laying the scene in a retired garden of the *Commendatore's* palace, where it is quite natural that the incidents should happen. In like manner the meaning of the celebrated piece of concerted music, "Sola, sola, in buojo loco," hitherto unintelligible, is rendered clear by being placed in an appropriate locality, to which the various personages are naturally brought. There are other instances of a similar kind; and the scenery is not only defined, but exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. The rural sport, with *Don Giovanni's* palace in the background, in which *Zerlina* and her rustic companions are dancing when the seigneur and his valet come among them, is one of the sweetest landscapes imaginable; and the grand hall in the palace, splendidly illuminated and filled with festive groups of masks and dancers, is one of the most gay and brilliant spectacles we have ever seen on the Opera stage. Great care, too, was taken in paying due homage to Mozart by a complete performance of the music. Several airs of great importance, which, from the indolence of performers or other cause, have been generally omitted, are now restored. Among them are *Donna Anna's* brilliant air, "Non mi dir," which Grisi leaves out, because it is too florid for her voice; *Ottavio's* "Della sua pace," a masterpiece of beauty and expression, which Mario has never sung; *Elvira's* "Mi tradi," noble, terrific, and original air, which very few of our *Elviras* have been able to sing; and *Masetto's* "Ho capito," which our *Masettos* have never sung, though it is highly dramatic. All these things give a fulness to the performance most satisfactory to all who love the music of Mozart. The performance of Thursday night was brilliantly successful, and will ensure many repetitions of the opera. At present we cannot enter into critical details; but we may do the musicians say that the performers acquitted themselves admirably: that Piccolomini and Giuglini gathered fresh laurels; that Spezia sustained the part of *Donna Anna* with great power; that Belletti a *Leporello* was excellent in every respect; that Benevenano, on whom devolved the hard part of *Don Giovanni* we have seen; and that Ortolani was the very best *Donna Elvira* we have ever seen. The house was crowded to overflowing.

THE principal CONCERT of the week was Mr. Benedict's, in Her Majesty's Theatre, on Wednesday morning. He was assisted by the whole strength of the establishment, including Piccolomini, Alboni, Giuglini, Belletti, and others; and he had, moreover, several eminent instrumentalists, especially Herr Ernst and Mdme. Schumann. The programme, as might be expected from the giver, presented a bill of fare both ample and recherché. Another Concert of note was Mdme. Puzzi's, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday morning. There was a host of vocal and instrumental talent, and the concert was highly gratifying to one of the most numerous and fashionable assemblages of the season.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—On Saturday Signor Nappi presented his patrons with a concert, which was numerously and fashionably attended. Mdmes. Ianeford, Frodsl, and Perretti, contributed much to the success of the entertainment, which was marked by the display of the selection and the uniform merit of the different artistes engaged. M. Guglio Regondi was very successful with the concertina and guitar; and Signor Li Calsi, as conductor, deserves high commendation.

## THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—Madame Ristori commenced her second engagement at this theatre on Monday, and judiciously reappeared in the character of *Medea*. We dilated last year so fully on the merits of this great actress, and entered so largely into the critical points of M. Legouvé's drama, that to pursue the subject minutely on the present occasion were inexpedient. There is, however, so much in the broad sweep and scope of the fact itself, as a theatrical event, that a few words of self gratulation as well as of welcome may be fairly demanded. So rare are the opportunities of the English public to witness the grand and classical in style, and so little encouragement is given to the poetic drama in general, that the appearance among us of Madame Ristori may be justly accepted as an historic challenge—nay, as the assertion of a literary claim, and the response it may meet with acquires accordingly a peculiar interest. Madame Ristori was received by a highly fashionable audience with no less enthusiasm and enjoyment than that which she experienced on her original debut. The part of *Medea* is one which presents abundant opportunities for the display of her genius; and the tragedy which it illustrates is doubtless a work of great merit. We do not, in this respect, implicitly accept the verdict which was tendered to a critical investigation of the work of M. Legouvé. This, perhaps was partly due to the rejection of it by Madame Rachel: but, since Madame Ristori has demonstrated that the work is capable of supporting a public sensation, surely the fact should relieve some credit on its author. We have had occasion lately to study the Italian version of "Medea" minutely, and have discovered in it numberless beauties that may escape a cursory perusal. The dramatist has not attempted a purely classical production, but added to the treatment of the antique argument as much of a romantic colouring as possible. He has, in fact, made an interesting and effective melodrama of it, dwelling more on the domestic incidents than on its heroic value. In this way he has rendered the situation of *Medea* very pathetic, and given to her some exceedingly touching passages. Nay, he has contrived within the limits of a single character to include the entire scale of passion. One defect, however, it has, and it is a serious one, and sufficient of itself to justify Rachel's rejection. He has deprived *Medea* of all claim to being an enchantress; he has plucked from her the magic robe, and presents her only as a wand-ring outcast, seeking charity and a husband. Here an element of grandeur is omitted, which might have been advantageously supplied.

On Wednesday Alfieri's tragedy of "Rosmunda" was repeated a Leonine of terrible energy, and acted by Ristori with marvellous power.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

### ASCOT RACES.

THE first day at Ascot, albeit the Vase sank down to three entries, was full of interest. Old Kerry Bird gave about five stone, and disposed of a whole host of feathers over the New Mile; and Sydney, also ridden by David Hughes, who is, we believe, to ride for Baron Rothschild in future, (though it is said that he declined to form a regular engagement), pleased his owner in the Ascot Derby at last. The Ascot Stakes brought out a wretched lot, and was won by Claude Lorraine, who was scarcely backed for a shilling by his party; Emigrant, the winner of the Liverpool Steeplechase, running in sixth. The Gold Vase was a surprise, as Arsenal, one of the most racing-like horses out, and with quarters and thighs especially adapted for the Ascot hill, made very short work of the favourite, Strathnaver, whom he caught him half way up the hill. The former made the running, which was only slow throughout; Mary lying last from start to finish, with not a shoot of a chance. After the race Arsenal was much fancied at 20 to 1 for the St. Leger, which seems likely to be a great betting race, in spite of Blink Bonny. The closest contest of the meeting was that between Aleppo and Pitapat, for the Triennial, which was won by a "short head;" and Clydesdale, who from his splendid look seems likely to retrieve "Mr. Howard's" Derby losses (not nearly so great, by-the-by, as have been represented), was a very clever winner in the Biennial. He is by Annandale, out of The Baldy; and is in the Two Thousand, Derby, and St. Leger. He was bred by Mr. Eyke, the owner of Sweetmeat, who has his half-sister, Allspice, by the latter horse. Lord Derby was second with Woodnymph, a grey filly by his Longbow. Wednesday brought about a meeting between Ayesmores and Beechnut, the two high-priced yearlings of the great Burleigh sale, and his Lordship won with the one he retained. Rosa Bonheur—whose form, like Beechnut's, was supposed to be gone—won the Hunt Cup; and Sydney, who seems likely to find friends for the St. Leger, scored another victory in the Windsor Castle Stakes.

THURSDAY.—THE CUP DAY.—The fineness of the weather and the facilities of the railway traffic attracted a greater attendance to the Heath than had ever been brought together on any previous year. Her Majesty, according to custom, honoured the national sport with her presence. She arrived shortly after half-past one o'clock, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, besides the young Prince of Prussia, the intended husband of the Princess Royal. As the Royal cortège, which consisted of eight carriages, passed up the course her Majesty and the Royal party received the hearty congratulations of the assembled multitudes; which were again renewed when they appeared in the centre of the Royal stand, after the race for the Cup. The race for the Cup was contested by twelve horses, and was won cleverly by Skirmisher, who retrieved the laurels he had lost at the Derby. After the third race the Royal party left in the same order they had arrived, accompanied by similar loyal demonstrations from the thronged course.

The meetings for next week are of no very interesting character, and comprise Hampton, on Wednesday and Thursday; Newton, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; East Dereham, on Wednesday; Robertown, on Thursday; and Edinburgh Spring, on Saturday.

The Royal yearlings will be sold at Tattersall's, on Monday. Seven of them are colts, and nine fillies; and Orlando and Pyrrhus the First are each the sire of five. Among the stock of the former is a half-sister to Voltigeur. A Touchstone colt, out of Trickstress, who was bought for 230 guineas, at Palmer's sale, is among the lot. On Tuesday Mr. Sarsfield, the celebrated Manchester dealer, disposes of all his horses at his place of business there; and on Thursday Messrs. Bretherton bring a lot of Highland ponies to the hammer at Birmingham.

Mr. Goddard, late of the Shropshire, is to hunt Mr. Tailby's hounds, in High Leicestershire, next season; and Boxall (late first whip in that country to old Tom Day, who retires) goes to hunt the Shropshire.

Boating and yachting men are once more fairly afloat on "the pure element." Monday and Tuesday are the days fixed for the Durham regatta; on Tuesday the Leander Club have a random match from Westminster to Putney; on Thursday Helen and May row from Putney to Mortlake for £20 a side; and the Royal London Yacht Club have a first and second class yacht sailing match from Erith to the Nore (light-ship and back. The Oxford University pair-oars race comes off on Friday, as well as the Royal Thames Yacht Club schooner match from Gravesend round the Mouse and back to Greenhithe; while the Royal Mersey Yacht Club regatta is held on Friday and Saturday.

The All England Eleven appear in the provinces for the first time this year on Monday, against twenty-two of the Prince's Park Club, Liverpool; and again on Thursday at Manchester, against twenty of the Broughton Club. The Marylebone Club and ground have two engagements, viz., on Monday, at Lord's, against the county of Sussex; and on Thursday at Oxford against a picked undergraduate eleven; and the club stop at Windsor on their way home to play the present Etonians. At the Oval, also, on Thursday, six gentlemen and five players on each side, from Surrey and Cambridgeshire, meet for their return match.

ASCOT RACES. TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Early Bird, 1. York, 2.
Ascot Derby Stakes.—Sydney, 1. Turbit, 2.
Ascot stakes.—Claude Lorraine, 1. Hedgehog, 2.
Gold Vase. Arsenal, 1. Strathnaver, 2.
First Ascot Biennial Stakes. Clydesdale, 1. Woodnymph, 2.
Seventh Ascot Triennial Stakes.—Aleppo, 1. Pitapat, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Coronation Stakes. Beechnut, 1. Aynsanora, 2.
Windsor Castle Stakes. Sydney, 1. Bright, 2.
Royal Hunt Cup.—Rosa Bonheur, 1. Cotswold, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Amelia, 1. Miss Waters, 2.
Sweepstakes. Lady Albert, 1. Harlwicx, 2.
Fernhill Stakes.—Polly Peachum, 1. Sister to Ellington, 2.

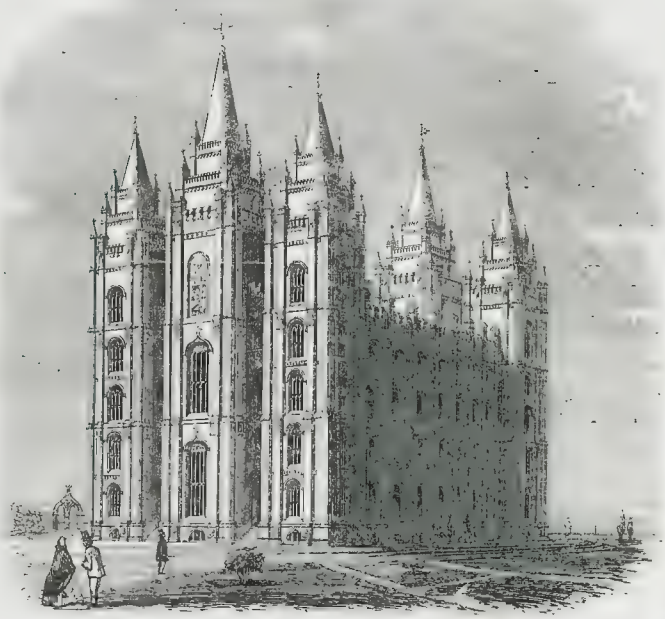
THURSDAY.

Fifty Sovs. Sweepstakes. Blink Bonny walked over.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Maggie Lauder, 1. Polly Johnson, 2.
Ascot Gold Cup. Skirmisher, 1. Gemma di Vergy, 2.
New Stakes.—Ledbury, 1. Venita, 2.

GRAND REGATTA AT ISLEWORTH.—A grand regatta took place on Monday, at Isleworth, under the immediate patronage of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, who, with the Duchess, Lord and Lady Monteagle, the Bishop of Durham, Lord and Lady Ravensworth, Lady Constance Grosvenor, and others of the nobility and gentry, honoured the sport with their presence, which was witnessed from the pavilion at Sion Park. Steamers and barges gaily dressed were moored in different parts of the course, and every means had been taken to make the regatta as imposing as possible, but the weather was extremely inauspicious. It was a heavy gale of wind during the morning, and at the time of starting the first race the rain descended thickly, and was followed by heavy showers, but the weather became more agreeable in the evening. The races were well contested.

CRICKET.—ISLINGTON ALBION V. WATFORD.—This match was played on Thursday week, on the ground of the former, at Park-road, Holloway, opposite the Prince Edward; the result being that the Albion won in a single innings, with 45 runs to spare.

MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND V. THE COUNTY OF KENT. This match commenced at Lord's Ground on Monday, was continued on Tuesday, and concluded on Wednesday. There was some splendid playing throughout the match, and the visitors were very numerous to witness it. The match was won by the M.C.C., but by five runs only.



MORMON TEMPLE IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, U.S.

## MORMON TEMPLE IN SALT LAKE CITY.

THE last accounts from the Great Salt Lake represent matters in that quarter as being most unsettled. Brigham Young was at Great Salt Lake City organising a secret expedition to somewhere in the North, for some purpose unknown to the Gentile world. This fact is corroborated by a despatch from St. Louis. His negotiations with the Chief Pah-Utah for his co-operation in the plans of the expedition fully explain the statement that he had been treating with the Indians for safe conduct out of the country. The deluded people are building in the valley of the Great Salt Lake a Temple, of which we engrave a View, by Frederick Piercy. This temple is the fourth commenced by the Mormons; and is expected to surpass all its predecessors in size and beauty. The last temple, which was built at Nauvoo, was destroyed by fire after the Mormons had left it. The present edifice, however, will be much larger, as as much stone or rock is stated to have been already used in its foundation alone as was used in the whole of the Nauvoo Temple.

The erection of a temple is a part of the creed of the Latter-day Saints; hence in every location of consequence that they have occupied they have always commenced one of these edifices. A temple with this people is not, as some suppose, a place for large assemblies; or this purpose they have large erections, one of which, called the 'Bowery,' in Great Salt Lake City, is capable of holding 12,000 persons. But the temple is used for the performance of religious ordinances only.

This building will occupy nearly the centre of a block of ground forty rods square. Round this block a substantial wall is built, finished on the top with an iron palisading, so as to effectually secure the building against intrusion.

According to a description given by the architect, Mr. T. O. Angell, the walls will be sixteen feet think at their base, standing on footings extending on either side three feet wider still. At the level of eight feet above the ground line they will be about eight feet thick, and continued in proportion.

The building will have six towers—three at each end—symbolical of the two priesthoods (the Melchisedec and the Aronic) by which the Church is governed: the presidency of each consisting of three persons, a president, or head, supported by two counsellors or assistants. The three towers at the principal entrance are higher than those at the other end, figurative of the idea that the Melchisedec priesthood includes within its functions all the power and authority of the other; and thus stands above it in authority and influence.

The whole of the architecture of the building is in the same way made to convey some motto or moral illustrative of the principles of the Latter-day Saints' faith; for instance, on the front of two of the principal towers will be carved in bold or alto-relievo the "great dipper,' or Ursa Major; the pointers ranging as near as possible with the North Star, illustrating the idea, as the architect has it, "that the lost may find themselves by the priesthood."

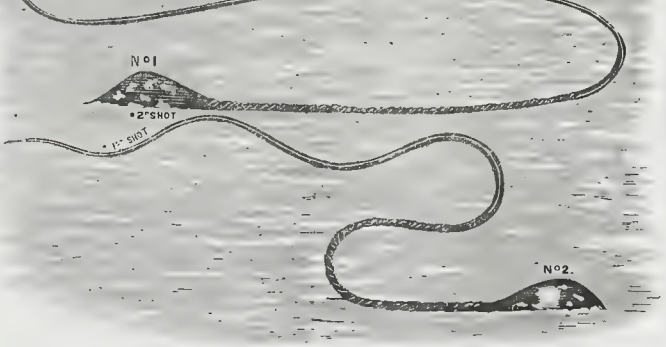
The edifice will be 186½ feet long from east to west, and 99 feet wide. The whole house will cover 21,850 feet. Around the building will be a promenade, approached on all sides by steps. About the height of the promenade each of the corner towers will be 25 feet square, decreasing somewhat as they ascend. All the ornamental parts will be of wrought stone, and the mass or body of the building of granite.

On the lower part of the front of each of the buttresses will be sculptured a representation of the Earth, so arranged that a person passing round would see her in her various seasons; whilst on the same face, and just below the next string-course, will be found the Moon in her quarter; and at the third string-course the Sun, surrounded by rays of light; the whole surmounted by Saturn with his rings.

This temple, when completed, will be one of the greatest ornaments of the Great Salt Lake City, as it will occupy one of its most commanding positions, and will be seen on approaching the city from all sides. North of it "Ensign Peak" rears its head, on which, every 4th of July, is hoisted the mammoth American flag of the stars and stripes, saluted by the firing of cannon and the cheers of assembled thousands met to do honour to the American Constitution.

Great Salt Lake City is situated on the great highway of the west from the eastern States to the Pacific shores, and must necessarily rise in importance, and share the trade of that vast line of traffic. The city already possesses manufactories of very many kinds, whilst the surrounding counties abound in every description of minerals, especially coal and iron.

The Plate whence the accompanying view has been reduced is published by W. Budge, 35, Jewin-street, Cripplegate.

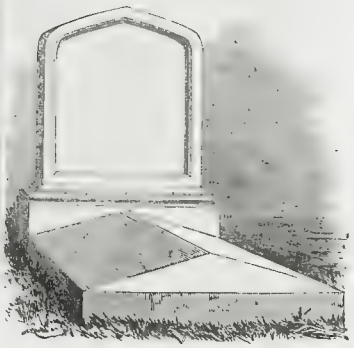



"THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT" SEEN AT THE ENTRANCE OF TABLE BAY.

## THE LATE GILBERT ABBOTT A'BECKETT.

SOME months since the remains of the lamented Gilbert à Beckett were removed from their temporary resting-place at Boulogne, and consigned to their last abode in Highgate Cemetery—his literary friends and companions assisting at the sad duty. Since then these gentlemen have caused to be erected a monument to the memory of the magistrate, the man of letters, and the gentleman. The memorial is simple, and in accordance with the character of the deceased, whose premature removal from a world he made the wiser and the more cheerful by his good sense and his genial humour is still most lamented by those who best knew him. We subjoin the inscription on his tomb: it is mainly condensed from the simpler lines that, at the time of his death, appeared in the journal he had from the first enlivened by his wit, and enhanced by his wisdom:—

TO THE MEMORY OF
GILBERT ABBOTT A'BECKETT,
WHO DIED AT BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, AUGUST 30TH, 1856,
AGED 45 YEARS.
ENDOWED WITH A GENIAL, MANLY SPIRIT;
GIFTED WITH SUBTLEST POWERS OF WIT AND HUMOUR,
THEY WERE EVER EXERCISED
TO THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST INNOCENT PURPOSE.
AS A MAGISTRATE
HIS WISE, CALM, HUMANE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW
PROVED THAT THE
FULFILMENT OF THE GRAVEST DUTIES
IS NOT INCOMPATIBLE
WITH THE SPORTIVENESS OF LITERARY GENIUS.
"HIS PLACE KNOWS HIM NOT,"
BUT HIS MEMORY IS TENDERLY CHERISHED.
ALSO OF
WALTER HORACE CALLANDER A'BECKETT,
YOUNGEST SON OF THE ABOVE,
WHO DIED AT BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, AUG 28TH, 1856,
AGED 9 YEARS AND 3 MONTHS



TOMB OF GILBERT ABBOTT A'BECKETT, IN HIGHGATE CEMETERY.

The removal from Boulogne was entrusted to Mr. W. Garston, one of the directors of the Economic Funeral Company, and was effected with the utmost care and delicacy. As a mark of respect to the deceased no charge was made by the company.

## THE GREAT SEA SERPENT IN TABLE BAY.

WE copy the following statements, with the Illustration, from two communications which appeared in the *Cape Argus* of March 14th, 1857.

SIR,—I inclose a letter addressed to me by my friend Dr. Biccard (with a drawing) containing an interesting account of the sea serpent seen by him and others off the old lighthouse at the entrance of Table Bay on the 16th of last month. It savours not a little of presumption to maintain that such a marine monster does exist, in the face of the deliberately-recorded opinion of the greatest living zoologist, Professor Owen, yet I venture to do so upon the simple testimony of my own eyes. In the year 1848, or 9, Mr. G. D. Brunette (of St. George's street, the conveyancer) and myself were fishing at Camp's Bay one bright, clear summer day. There was not a breath of air, and the water was as smooth as the surface of a pond. About midday we were leaving the rocks to proceed to the marine villa, when Mr. Brunette suddenly directed my attention to what he at first thought was a whale. A moment's inspection was sufficient, however, to detect the real nature of the animal. It was about a mile from the shore we saw a line of shining black objects, like a string of large casks, floating on the surface of the water, lying parallel with the shore. It kept gently bobbing up and down, and on one occasion we saw the whole length for a few seconds above the water. Judging from the size of an Indiaman, 1000 tons, at a similar distance, I should say the animal's length was from 150 to 200 ft. Of its girth I can form no estimate; but, from the show it made at so great a distance, it must have been at least three feet above the level of the sea. Nor could we distinguish head from tail, though near one extremity we saw what looked like foam or froth, as though the animal was blowing water in a lateral direction. It seemed to be basking in the warm sun, with no other motion than that I have described, of dipping under occasionally. After watching it for about a quarter of an hour we started for the villa, for the purpose of borrowing a telescope, but we had scarcely walked ten yards when we observed the animal turn slowly round and then make off in a straight line to seawards, towards the N.W. It moved at a rapid rate; so much so that when we got to the house and procured the glass it had reached such a distance that we could not distinguish it better than we had done with our naked eyes while on the rocks. The motion while moving off was undulatory, the cask-like substances submerging and emerging from time to time, and glittering in the sun till we lost sight of them altogether, which was about an hour after first seeing the animal. That this animal was a sea serpent I never had the slightest doubt; yet, knowing the general incredulity on this subject, neither Mr. Brunette nor myself cared much to boast of what we had seen, so we said nothing about it; but, as Dr Biccard has obligingly, at my request, furnished me with particulars, for general information, of the animal seen by him under such favourable circumstances, I am induced to add my own poor testimony to the many facts now on record, proving conclusively the existence of a great marine saurian or some similar animal. I would point out that a gentleman of Dr Biccard's well-known scientific attainments is not likely to mistake a seal for a serpent, and that the six or seven individuals who witnessed the evolutions of the animal at so short a distance as 200 yards could scarcely have been misled by a piece of seaweed, or by a deal.

The narrative of Dr Biccard will be read with interest, and I beg to refer those who feel any interest in it to an article on the Great Sea Serpent in the *Westminster Review* for January, 1849.

Yours, &c.,
CHAS. A. FAIRBRIDGE.

Cape Town, 13th March, 1857.

Cape Town, 11th March, 1857.

My dear Fairbridge,—According to your wish, I give you a short description of the sea serpent seen by me and others opposite the old lighthouse at Green Point.

On Monday, the 16th of February last, I went out to Green Point in the afternoon. At about 5 p.m., or a little after, I was called by Mr. Murray, the lighthouse-keeper, to "come and see a sea monster." I proceeded to the lighthouse, and from thence I saw on the water, about 150 yards from the shore, the serpent, of which some details have already appeared in print. It was lying in the position shown in the accompanying Sketch No. 1. I borrowed a rifle from Mr Hall (Mr. Murray's father-in-law), and fired at the animal. The ball fell short in front of it by about four yards, as shown in the sketch. The animal did not move, and I then fired a second shot, the ball striking about a foot and a half from it. The serpent, then apparently startled, moved from his position, straightened himself out, and went under water, evidently getting out

of the way. He was invisible for about ten minutes, at the expiration of which interval he reappeared at about two hundred yards distance, and I should say about forty yards further off. He then came right on towards the place where I first saw him; but, before arriving there, my son, who had joined me, fired at the animal. Unluckily, the discharge broke the nipple of the rifle, and I was thus prevented from further firing. Upon reaching the place he had first occupied, the serpent formed himself into the position delineated in Sketch No. 2. He then stood right into the bay, and soon afterwards we lost sight of him altogether.

As I have stated, the distance the animal kept from shore was not more than 200 yards; its length was about 200 feet, but its thickness I cannot tell, the upper part of the body only being visible. The head could be seen but indistinctly, as he raised it at intervals, as shown in the sketch. I consider the protuberance to be the upper part of the head, but I could not discover the eyes, notwithstanding the short distance, and the telescope, which was a pretty good one. The colour of the animal was a dark dull colour, except the head, which was maculated with large white spots. The weather at this time was very calm, with a light north-westerly breeze. Besides myself, the serpent was seen by Mr. Hall, Mr. Murray, Mrs and Miss Biccard, my two sons, and my coachman, who all saw it distinctly.

Yours, &c.,
BICCARD.

## THE ASCOT RACE PRIZE PLATE.

### THE ASCOT CUP.

THE subject is the affecting story of the poor Arab refusing to part with the faithful companion of his desert wanderings. The artist has selected the time when, doubtful of the future treatment of his favourite, the Arab determines to cling to her and poverty rather than subject her to any chance of unkindness, though tempted by the wealth of the Turkish merchant. The ornamentation of this cup is of a purely Oriental character, in which any representation of natural objects is strictly forbidden; but an unlimited play of fancy, and a contrast of varied form, together with the accidental reflection of surrounding objects which this beautiful metal gives in unceasing changes, are characteristic of the magnificence of the Eastern mind.

### THE QUEEN'S VASE

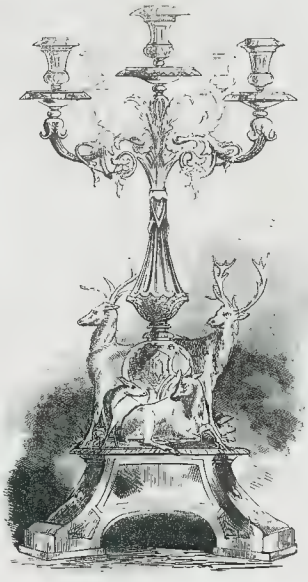
is a fine specimen of the times when the massive tankard, enriched with some suitable device, was the most distinguished object on the baronial table. This bold and characteristic piece of plate is conceived and executed in the true spirit of that age when, just emerging from Gothic conventionality into the renaissance, we produced that noble and truly English style which culminated in the Elizabethan, the peculiarities of which are here well displayed, both in form and ornamentation. The crowning group, representing the death of the wild boar, is admirably combined with the composition, and is executed with the characteristic spirit and artistic truth which have been so long peculiar to the house of Garrard. The design is by Mr. S. Cotterill.

### THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

is neither a vase nor an urn, nor even an equestrian group, but a

THE QUEEN'S VASE.

THE ASCOT CUP.

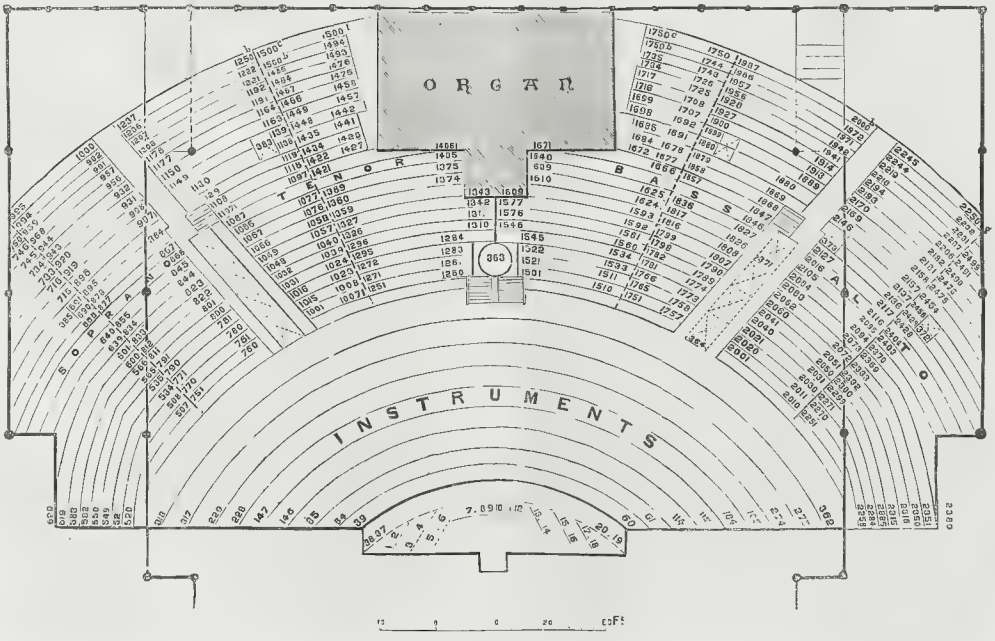


THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

simple candelabrum, which, if not so purely ornamental as the prizes usually set aside for the conquerors in our "Isthmian games," has the merit of being more useful than any; and such seems to have been the idea of the stewards who selected the design.

The "Cup," then, for the Royal Hunt is, as will be seen from our Engraving, a fine candelabrum for five lights, springing from an ornamental base, upon which are three stags, modelled with great care and freedom, and admirably grouped. The base has three shields, one of which bears the Royal Arms; a second the inscription, "Royal Hunt Cup—Ascot—1857;" and a third bears the name of the winner. The shaft of the candelabrum is of arabesque fashion, and from the branches for the lights are pendent flowers and ornaments of a graceful form.

The value of the "Cup" is upwards of £200; it has been produced by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell (late Storr and Mortimer), of 156, New Bond-street, from a design by Mr. Thomas Brown, an artist who has been connected with their house for a considerable period, and who has designed many of the works engraved in these pages.




PLAN OF THE HANDEL FESTIVAL ORCHESTRA, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—(SEE PAGE 569.)

## THE GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THIS, the greatest Musical Congress ever assembled, owes its existence to the activity of the Sacred Harmonic Society to promote by their example the commemoration, in 1859, of the Centenary of Handel's death—an event which may well take worthy of the great master, and of the widely-diffused musical knowledge of the present day. In carrying out this object it was found that the Central Transept of the Crystal Palace *offered a locale* for this display far beyond any other existing building. The space appropriated to the orchestra alone occupies a clear area of 168 feet width by 90 feet depth. We have engraved the plan of the Orchestra upon the preceding page.

The orchestra, which has been constructed in a somewhat flattened curve, rises from the floor at a front elevation of eight feet, and is thence continued in a series of semicircular steps varying from ten to fifteen inches each to a total height of forty seven feet. These rises are thirty-four in number, of which eleven are appropriated to the band, and the remaining twenty-three to the chorus.

Ample space has been given to the orchestra, the violins having 15 square feet, and the double basses and violoncellos 24 square feet for each desk. The chorus are all placed on raised benches, each individual having 21 inches in width by 30 inches in depth. When it is remembered that the usual allowance in churches is only 16 inches for each person, it will be seen that the convenience of the performers has been well attended to.

The balance and disposition of the instrumentalists have received much attention from Mr. Costa. The band consists of 76 first violins, 74 second violins, 50 violas, 50 violoncellos, 50 double basses, 8 flutes, 8 oboes, 8 clarinets, 8 bassoons, 12 horns, 6 trumpets, 6 cornets, 8 ophicleides, 8 serpents, 9 trombones, 2 pair of kettle drums, 1 large long drum, 6 side drums—385 performers in all, who are arranged at 202 desks. The chorus, originally intended to consist of 2000 voices, might exceed that number. The entire orchestra, therefore, is, as near as possible, 2500.

Every seat and stand throughout the orchestra has its appropriate number, and a staff of thirty-eight superintendents, each having from fifty to a hundred performers, under three immediate superiors, will identify and record the attendance of each individual day by day.

In the arrangement of the instruments in the orchestra great care has been taken to give all of each class of instrument a connecting link with each other. The accompanying woodcut comprises 30 violins, 12 violas, 12 violoncellos, and 12 double basses, with the usual wind band

A considerable portion of the reprient wind is arranged in two of the avenues which separate the orchestra from the galleries.

In the centre, between the organ and the band, the large drum made by Mr. Distin for the festival will be a conspicuous object. It is between six and seven feet in diameter, and when gently struck produces a tone resembling the booming of a deep pedal pipe.

The chorus comprises about a thousand metropolitan amateurs, 200 professional chorus, and nearly 850 choristers carefully selected and rehearsed from the great provincial choral societies and the cathedral choirs.

If Exeter Hall were filled lengthwise with a series of semicircular benches towering high above the roof, it would convey but an inadequate idea of the extent of the orchestra, which alone far exceeds the area of any music-hall in the country.

A private trial of the great organ took place on Monday night before Mr Costa: the result was gratifying in the extreme, the gigantic instrument answering to the touch, and as it were "spitting" out the tone with wonderful force. It was stated by the journals not a week since that a powerful blacksmith in the village of Sydenham, a distance of nearly a mile

The interest excited by the festival abroad and in distant parts of the country is very great. Calculations entered into by the committee show that the ticket receipts (already considerably exceeding in amount the entire expenses of the festival) more than three-fourths have been sent out of London, many of the purchasers coming from great distances abroad, or remote districts in this country, to attend the festival.

On Tuesday afternoon 500 of the workmen employed at the Crystal Palace were assembled in the orchestra: they ran up and down in a mass, jumping on the seats, and testing in the roughest manner the stability of every portion of the structure. It is gratifying to state that this rough test did not have the slightest effect upon the erection, which stood "as firm as a rock.

In order to accommodate parties visiting London at the time of the Handel Festival, the principal railway companies have agreed to issue return tickets, available for that week, at reduced fares

We are happy to add that her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have intimated their intention of being present at the festival.

The spaces in the Crystal Palace usually appropriated to refreshments have been considerably enlarged, and stations for the supply of light refreshments in the centre transept during the performance will be found close to each quarter of the area as well as in the galleries. Dinners will be provided after the performance in the building. The tables will be arranged to accommodate sixteen hundred persons to dine at one time, and all the preparations of the commissariat will be on a corresponding scale.

ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.—There have been a number of thermometers placed in various positions, inside and outside the building, for the purpose of keeping a record of the temperature of the building This has been done at the suggestion of Mr. Deane, who thinks that the information and experience of this Exhibition will be of immense value to those who may at a future time have the charge of exhibitions of a similar class. The recording of the haste of these thermometers will take place at certain hours during the day. This, with the general statistical department, has been intrusted by Mr. Deane to Mr James Grisham (formerly sketching clerk to the acting secretary). Mr. Grisham has drawn several charts showing the attendance each day, together with the record of the thermometers—thus showing at a glance the cause of the great fluctuations which constantly take place in the attendance of visitors to exhibitions

FINSBURY PARK.—The following is the substance of a letter, on the subject of this proposed park, from the Lords of the Treasury. The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury will be prepared to propose to Parliament to vote money towards the accomplishment of the formation of Finsbury Park upon the following conditions:—1. The amount to be furnished by the Government to be in the proportion of one third of that furnished by the Metropolitan Board of Works, but not in any case to exceed £50,000. 2. The Government to propose to Parliament to vote one-third of the sum of £50,000 in the present Session, and one-third in each of the Sessions of 1858 and 1859. 3. The Government to make the actual issue of the money after it has been voted, but at no time to be called upon for money for Finsbury park Bills beyond such amount as shall have been actually expended from time to time by the Metropolitan Board of Works. 4. The net cost of the park is estimated at £228,830. At an adjourned Court meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Monday, in the Council Chamber, Guildhall, the consideration of the different clauses of the bill prepared by the solicitors of the board for the formation of a park for Finsbury and the northern suburbs of the metropolis was resumed, and, after a long discussion, clause 16—which proposed that "the expenses incurred by the board of applying for and passing the Act and preparing the plans for the purposes and the expenses of carrying this Act into execution, shall be and are hereby included in the expenses which are authorised to be defrayed by the board"—was agreed to by a majority of eighteen to seven. The morning sitting of the bill were also agreed to, and the board adjourned.——In the House of Commons, on Wednesday night, Mr. Charles Forster moved That the order for the second reading of the Finsbury park Bill be now read and discharged; that the bill be withdrawn; that leave be given to bring in a bill "to enable the Metropolitan Board of Works to form a park for the northern suburbs of the metropolis, to be called "Finsbury park;" and that Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr Thomas Duncombe, and Mr. Cox do prepare and bring in the same: which was agreed to

MONUMENT TO BUCKEHALAS.—The spot pointed out by the natives as the burial place of Bucephalus, and the tomb erected by Alexander the Great to his favourite horse, stands in the centre of a large plain, between Jelalum and Chunab rivers, in the Punjaub It is raised 30 earth, breasted with marble. The base extends one hundred feet, and diminishes at the top to thirty. You ascend to the top by a flight of two steps, fifty-five in number. In the centre, at the top, which is quite flat, there is a square dome well faced with stone, and is three growing a few yards from the mouth of the well, with a fauuler (a monk, or mendicant) sitting under the shade of it. *—Letter from an Officer of the 41st Regiment, encamped close to the Sutlej, to his Family in England.*

WONDERFUL DISCOVERIES.—At the meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, on the 25th of May, M Elie de Beaumont announced the following novelties—viz., a method of reproducing animal life! a complete solution of the problem of aerial navigation! a project for a universal language! and a discovery of the cause, nature, and an infallible cure for the cholera!

THE annual dinner of the officers of the 7th Hussars will take place at Grillion's Hotel, Albemarle-street, on Tuesday next.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF MESSRS. PICKFORD'S WAREHOUSES AT CAMDEN-TOWN. On Tuesday night, about ten o'clock, a fire by which property roughly estimated in value at nearly a quarter of a million sterling was destroyed—broke out in the extensive range of premises occupied by Messrs Baxendale and Co. (popularly known by the name of the old trading firm of Pickford and Co.) at the Camden-town goods depôt of the London and North-Western Railway The building contained at the time many thousands of packages of goods, including paper, pitch, tar, saltpetre, colours of various descriptions, and, indeed, almost every kind of merchandise. The combustible articles proved such powerful auxiliaries to the conflagration, that it extended with fearful impetuosity, so that in about twenty minutes the greater portion of the buildings was in a blaze. Some of the employés of the company liberated more than a hundred horses employed in conveying goods to and from the station for Messrs. Pickford and Co.; and the animals, the instant they got into the open road, ran about in wild confusion, to the danger of trampling down the many thousand persons who flocked to the spot. The whole of the metropolis was brilliantly illuminated. In one part of the street were several puncheons of gin, which the heat soon burst, and the spirit ran round the place and into the stables below like a sheet of liquid fire. A great number of engines were soon upon the spot, and Mr. Braidwood superintended their operations; but in spite of all efforts the fire continued, nor was it wholly extinguished until the close of the following day. Of the building nearly one brick remains upon another. All the vast stores of goods in transit for places south of Manchester were destroyed as they stood upon the tracks; and in addition to these many thousands of pounds' worth of property stored in the warehouses, and waiting orders for removal, are lost. It is stated that at least 40 000 quarters of corn were in the building, the whole of which has been burned The railway, which runs from the main line into the warehouses used for loading the vans prior to departing for their destination, has been entirely consumed, and the heavy iron rails are reduced to misshapen masses by the heat of the conflagration; and even iron tenders and goods carriages made of the same material have been fused, and are to be seen lying on the basement in a variety of shapes. Messrs. Pickford and the London and North-Western Railway Company are covered by policies of insurance to the extent of £55,000 upon the buildings and their contents.

On Sunday morning the Red Lion Inn, at Hounslow, was discovered to be on fire, and so rapidly destructive were the flames that the interior of the house was completely gutted in a short time, notwithstanding the efforts made by the Hounslow Barracks and Isleworth fire engines to arrest their progress.—On the same morning the premises of Mr. T. Tessyman, at Hounslow, were discovered to be burnt to the ground. Another fire happened, through a child playing with lucifer matches, in the premises belonging to Mr. S. Williams, Goldsmith-row, Hackney road, and but for the prompt assistance of the neighbours the child would have been burnt to death, as the whole of the bed, bedding, and other articles, were in flames before it could be rescued.

A GENTLEMAN was fined 40s. at the Lambeth Police Court on Monday for smoking in a carriage on the London and South-Western Railway, being the second penalty that he has paid within twelve months for this luxury.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

ALTHOUGH we continue to receive large supplies of gold from Australia and the United States, and there is every prospect of steady imports of silver from Mexico, the value of money in the discount market still rules high. The demand for accommodation, this week, has been rather heavy, and it is very difficult to obtain advances in Lombard street under the Bank minimum. The Bank of England has received a large accession to its stock of bullion, and the reserve is now rapidly improving; nevertheless, the greatest caution is shown in banking circles in making advances to the mercantile body except at a high rate, for that the supply of surplus means is limited; but the caution has evidently been produced by the nature of our advices from India and China, which bring even higher exchanges on the Continent. On this point, the attention of our merchants is now unusually directed, indeed, we may say that it is only with a view to get which to make money now. The last packet took out a very large amount of bullion, which kept the exchanges in check, in India, and possibly to prevent a greater ease in the money markets. But still our advices from India of silk in China over 60,000 bales must have the effect of creating a large amount of bills to meet adverse balances. Thus, we find that the prospects of our market are anything But cheering, more especially as the Bank of France is still buying gold at a premium. It may also be added, that a good deal of surprise has been expressed in various quarters at the comparative inactivity in the demand for national stocks, and at their present low value, considering the extent of the disbursements. On this point it must be obvious to all who have carefully considered the question, that what first 5½ to 6 per cent is offered for money on "call" by the joint-stock banks, and whilst even first-class Consols are sufficiently high, but not doubt, they would advance to some extent in the event of money becoming dearer

The demand for Home Stocks, since we last wrote, have been very moderate, both for money and time. In the quotations, however, the fluctuations have been trifling. Apparently the amount of stock in the hands of the public is very small. The payment of the Exchequer Bills on the part of the Government ceased, the Unfunded Debt has ruled dull and drooping, whilst India Bonds have continued heavy

Advices from Paris state that the Bank of France is nearly ready for the rate of discount to 5½ per cent, from the fact that over £1,000,000 in gold has been purchased by that institution within the last few weeks. We believe however, that a considerable portion of the amount is to pay for silk purchased in Italy. On the Bourse money has been rather plentiful at 5½ per cent. About the same rate prevails at Hamburg; at Berlin, Vienna, and Frankfort it is 5; at Amsterdam 4; and at Brussels 3½ per cent.

The silver market has been very active. Mexican dollars have found buyers at 61d., and our silver has realised 61½ per ounce To insure a supply for the next packet, several parcels of gold have been forwarded to the continent

The week's imports of gold have been about £620,000; of silver, from the Continent, £120,000. The quantity of gold sent into the Bank has been under £200,000—the remainder of the imported supply having been nearly all taken for France.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation in the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending May 9th, compared with the previous month:

| | | | | Average Circulation. | Week Ending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England .. | .. | .. | .. | £18,547,000 | £18,547,000 |
| Private banks | .. | .. | .. | 3,004,000 | 3,004,000 |
| Joint-stock banks .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,145,000 | 4,145,000 |
| Scotland | .. | .. | .. | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Ireland | .. | .. | .. | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | £35,696,000 | £35,696,000 |

English Securities were generally flat on Monday, and prices ruled rather easier than on Saturday. Bank Stock marked 212. The Three per Cents Reduced were done at 92¾ ⅞; Consols, for Money 93¼; Ditto, for Account 93⅝; New Three per Cents, 93⅝ ¾; Bank-stock, Bills, 2s. dis., and the Bonds, 98⅞. On Tuesday the transactions were again limited in extent, Bank Stock, 212⅜ to 214; Reduced Three per Cents, 92¾ ⅞; Consols for transfer, 93⅝ ¾; Ditto for time, 93¾ ⅞; New Three per Cents, 93⅜ and 93½; India Stock, 253; India Bonds, 8s. to 4s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 1s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98⅜ ½. There was rather more business in the market on Wednesday, and prices were somewhat firmer. The Reduced Three per Cents were 92⅝ ¾, Consols for Account, 93 to 93¼ ex div.; the transfer books being closed; New Three per Cents, 93⅝ ¾; Long Annuities, 1860, 3 7-16; India Bonds, 7s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 4s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 98⅜. On Thursday so little business was passing that the quotations were almost nominal. The Three per Cents, ex div., were 92⅝ ¾; Reduced, 92⅜; the New Three per Cents, 93⅝; Exchequer Bills, 2s dis. to 2s prem., Ditto Bonds, 98⅜ to 98⅝; India Bonds, 3s. dis. The Bank Directors made no change in the rate of discount.

The market for most Foreign Securities has been tolerably firm, and prices almost generally have been well supported. The leading quotations are Buenos Ayres six per cents, 85 ex div.; Brazilian Five per Cents, Half per Cents, 97¾ ex div.; Ditto, Five per Cents, 100; Mexican Three per Cents, 22¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 76¾; Peruvian Three per Cents, 53; Russian Five per Cents 104¾ and 105; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44; Spanish New Deferred, 25¾; Ditto, Committee's Certificates, 6⅞ per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 98⅞; Turkish New Four per Cents, 101; Dutch Four per Cents, Half per Cents, 66½; Dutch Four per Cents, 97⅛; and Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 36

For Buenos Ayres six per cents, 85 ex div., Brazilian Five per Cents, Half per Cents, 97¾ ex div.; Ditto, Five per Cents, 100; Mexican Three per Cents, 22¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 76¾; Peruvian Three per Cents, 53; Russian Five per Cents 104¾ and 105; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44; Spanish New Deferred, 25¾; Ditto, Committee's Certificates, 6⅞ per cent; Turkish Six per Cents, 98⅞; Turkish New Four per Cents, 101; Dutch Four per Cents, Half per Cents, 66½; Dutch Four per Cents, 97⅛; and Venezuela Four-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 36

The Railway Share Market has been a steady demand. Australasia have realised 88¾; City 63; London and Westminster, 40½; Ottoman, 15; South Australia 36; and Union of Australia, 52½.

Miscellaneous Shares have ruled dull, and the shares in the Atlantic Telegraph have been quoted at 20 to 20 discount. London Omnibus, Mexican and South American, 2½; National Discount Company, 3½; Netherlands Land, 1½; Ditto Eight per Cent Preference, 4½; North of Europe Steam, 10; Peel River Land and Mineral 2. Royal Mail Steam, 59½; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; Van Diemen's Land, 1½; Wild Waterwerks, 4½; East London, 105; Kent, 80, Grand Junction, Now, 32½; West Middlesex, 98; and Lambeth, 80.

The general tone of the Railway Share Market has been firm, and prices have been well supported. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Caledonian, 73½; Chester and Holyhead, 36½; East Anglian, 19; Eastern Counties, 11⅝; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 33½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103½; Great Western, 64; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100⅝; London and Blackwall, 6⅝; London and Brighton, 111⅝; London and North-Western, 102½; Ditto, Eighths, 2½; London and South-Western, 100; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 44; Midland, 85½; North-Eastern Berwick, 99½; Ditto, York, 69½; North Staffordshire, 12½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 33½; South Eastern, 74½; Vale of Neath, 20½

PREFERENCE SHARES. Caledonian, 84½; Eastern Counties, No. 2, 4 prem.; Great Northern Five per Cent, 105½; Great Western Five per Cent 101; Midland Consolidated, 132; North Staffordshire, 22½, South Wales, 8½; South Eastern Consolidated, 8½; Ditto, A, 8½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—North Buffalo and Lake Huron, 14⅝; Ceylon Eighths, 2½; Eastern Bengal, 8 prem.; East Indian, 106½; Ditto, Eighths, 2½; Geelong and Melbourne, 20 ex int.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 6½; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 91½; Great Indian Peninsular, 21½; Great Western of Canada, 23; Ditto, New, 12½; Punjaub, 8 prem.

FOREIGN.—Dutch Rhenish, 11½; Great Luxembourg, 6⅞; Northern of France, 37½; West Flanders, 12½ dis

RAILWAYS.—Shares have been dull and variously many changes have taken place in the quotations:—United Mexican have been 3½; St. John del Rey, 15; Alfred Consols, 17; and Great Wheal Alfred, 7.

*Friday Afternoon.*

The returns of the Bank of France being considered favourable—the stock of bullion having largely increased during the month the Consol Market is steady to-day, and prices are a shade higher than yesterday The three per cents, for ex. div. are 93½ ⅝; the Reduced, 93⅜ ½; and the New Three per Cents, 93⅝ ⅞. The Unfunded Debt is flat, but Foreign Bonds and Railway shares are steady,

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—About an average supply of English wheat has come to hand this week. Fine qualities, Friday to-day, however, the receipts of that grain by land-carriage were limited, and the show of samples was consequently small. The attendance of dealers was fair from the country, and we had only a moderate inquiry for all kinds of wheat of home production. Prices, however, were well supported. Only a few cargoes of foreign wheat have come to hand this week; but the demand for that grain has been very inactive. Sales of all kinds have progressed slowly, at barely last week's currencies. Barley, oats, beans, and peas moved off steadily, at very full prices. Linseed and cakes have changed hands at previously quoted rates.

*Arrivals this Week.*—English, wheat, 3950 quarters; barley, 1610; oats, 20, flour, 930. Irish, wheat, 1200. Foreign, wheat, 21,470; barley, 920; oats, 960.

*English.* Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s. to 52s.; ditto, white, 50s. to 57s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 50s. to 55s.; ditto, white, 52s. to 58s.; grinding sorts, 37s. to 42s.; malting ditto, 39s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 67s. to 70s.; brown ditto, 65s. to 68s.; rye, 36s. to 38s.; Chevalier, 77s. to 80s.; Scotch feed, 40s. to 42s.; potato ditto, 42s. to 45s.; fine ditto, 46s. to 48s.; tick beans, 35s. to 38s.; grey peas, 35s. to 40s.; maple, 38s. to 42s.; white, 39s. to 42s.; Harlestone and Lincoln, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 50s. to 55s. per sack, 40s. to 44s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 42s. to 45s. per 280 lb. American flour, 37s. to 38s. per barrel.

*Scotch.* Canary seed has sold steadily, on higher terms. In other seeds only a moderate business is doing. Cakes are dull.

Linseed, English crushing, 70s. to 71s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 66s. to 67s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Coriander, 20s. to 23s. per cwt. Brown mustard seed, 10s. to 12s.; white, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 9s. 6d. to 3s. 6d per bushel. Linseed cakes, 8l. to 8l. 5s. per quarter. Rapeseed cakes, English, 7l. 5s. to 7l. 15s.; ditto, foreign, 6l. 15s. to 7l. 5s.; rape cakes, 4l. 15s. to 5l. 5s. per ton Canary, 74s to 80s. per quarter Clover, from 70s. to 76s. per cwt. Fine pieces are selling at 63s.; and best ditto at 67s. per cwt

*Coffee.* The transactions in our market have been on a very moderate scale. In prices, however, we have no change to notice.

*Tea.*—There is a fair inquiry for most descriptions, at full quotations. Bengal, 10d. 6d to 1s. 4d; Congou, 1s. 6d to 1s. 10d; Hyson, 1s. 6d to 1s. 11d; Java, 1s. to 1s. 6d; Pekoe, 1s. to 1s. 6d; Souchong, 1s. 6d to 2s.; Jamaica, 8d. 6d to 9d.; Mauritius, 8d. to 8d. 6d.; Bengal, 3s. to 6s.; Madras, 4s. to 5s. per cwt. Refined sugars is in good request, at from 70s. 6d. to 74s. 6d

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—
IL DON GIOVANNI On TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 16
IL DON GIOVANNI Principals, Spezia, Ortolani, Gassier, Bene-
ventano, Coral, Vialetti, Belletti, and Tagliafico. On THURSDAY NEXT
an extra night, IL DON GIOVANNI For particulars see next
week's Programme of Boxes on the Half Circle Tier have been arranged
to meet the Public, and may be had at the Box-office, at the
Lowest Colonnade, Haymarket, price 21s. and £1 1s. 0d. each.

LAST NIGHTS OF "KING RICHARD III."
HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—On
ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—On
MONDAY and during the Week will be presented Shakespeare's
Tragedy of KING RICHARD III.: King Richard III., by Mr. C. Kean
Queen, Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by an ENGLISHMAN'S HOME. At 7
Mrs. CASTLE. Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN'S ANNUAL
BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, June 22nd

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Mr. and
Mrs. CHARLES KEAN respectfully announce that the Season
their ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on MONDAY, JUNE 22nd

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Monday
and during the Week, GEORGE DARVILLE. Monday,
Wednesday, and Friday, THE PRETTY GIRLS of STILSE
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, A
DEARER CLAIM. To conclude with
WEDNESDAY June 17 JUDAS
commence at 7. Pit, 1s. Admission, Half a Crown.
Stalls, which will not be available for admission on the
Days of Performance.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL, 1857.
STRICT REGULATIONS.—PRECAUTIONS.—DISTINCTIONS.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION TO THE PALACE on MONDAY, 15th, WEDNESDAY, 17th,
and FRIDAY, 19th,
SEATING DAYS.
By West's Patent Safety Rail, or Croydon-rail. Carriages with
Long Lamps Laying Pink or Scarlet Tickets are to set down at the South
Transept

WAITING AND TAKING UP
Carriages are to wait in the Ancelor and Hamlet roads, or in the
road opposite the Transepts, and take up their company at the South
Transept as directed by the Police and go away as they cause

SEATING DAYS.
By Dulwich private road, or Sydenham-hill. Carriages with cream-
coloured Lamps Laying Blue Tickets are to set down at the North
Transept

WAITING AND TAKING UP
Carriages are to wait in the Sydenham road (in double line), in
the road open to the Transepts, and take up their company at the
North Transept, as directed by Police, and proceed as they are ordered.

SEATING DAYS.
By Sydenham or Bromley. Carriages with company may set
down at the Sydenham or Anerley Entrances to the Gardens
to see with Pink Tickets will enter at the South Wing; and those
with Blue Tickets at the North Wing

WAITING AND TAKING UP
Carriages are to wait in the New Private Road, and take up their
company, as directed by the Police, and will remain in
Servants are to wait where directed by the Police.
SIR RICHARD MAYNE,
Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.
Metropolitan Police Office, June, 1857

BENEDICT'S GRAND MORNING
CONCERT at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24. Piccolomini, Spezia, Ortolani, and Alboni
Mr. Sims Reeves, Herr Reichardt, Mr. Benedict, Lord, Honeyman,
Mr. Belletti. The programme will include a selection from the
Gluck's "Orfeo"—the part of Orfeo by Mdme. Alboni. The distinguished
artists who have promised to assist on the occasion are Miss
Arabella Goddard, Mr. L. Sloper, Signors Bottesini, Platti, Piccio,
and Mollenhauer. Boxes to hold Four Persons, £2. 2s. and £1. 10s.
Pit Stalls, 7s., Gallery Stalls, 5s., Gallery 2s. 6d. To be had of
all the Musicsellers and Librarians of Mr Benedict 7, Manchester-
square and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

HENGLER'S Grand CIRQUE VARIETE,
LIVERPOOL Star Company of Great Britain Troupe of
130 Artistes, and a ruinedous stud of 60 Horses and Ponies. The
Most talented, universally acknowledged to be the most complete
ever organised, and it continues in unprecedented success. W. F.
Wright, the inimitable Jester and Clown, and the Grand Troupe are engaged
for Six Nights more. Monday, the 15th inst., and every evening
during the week, as engineer as with the most taken. A open-air
Great Britain Mr. J. M. Hengler, acknowledged by the press to be
the most wonderful and graceful Equestrian Dancer in the world, having
returned by the Asia, after an absence of seven years in
Grand Theatres in the United States and Canada, will make his appearance
on Monday, the 22nd of June. Proprietor and Director, Mr Charles
Hengler

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE'S HOME and
LORD DE LYRLE, embracing songs, Characters, and Costumes
of Home and Abroad. The whole of the Music by J. L. Hatton
MONDAY, JUNE 15th, and every evening during the week
ANOTHER'S BOOKS, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC
MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC
MR. BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN
every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock
Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at Mr. Ella's
Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four,
without any extra charge. The Entertainments also take
place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES.
MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES.
with his new Entertainment, entitled VARIOUS VISITORS, Visit and
Characterise, EVERY EVENING (Saturday excepted) at Eight
A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three o'clock
and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-office
Pay-gallery, 1s. King Williams-street, Charing-cross.—Tickets may
be had at the principal Musicsellers.

MISS P. HORTON'S NEW ILLUSTRA-
TIONS.—Mr and Mrs GERMAN REED will repeat their
entertainment, entitled ROYAL SAFETY—THIS EVENING (Saturday),
at 8. Patrons Morning at 3. Admission, 3s.; Stalls, 5s.;
may be secured at the Gallery, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201,
Regent-street.

The Rev. JOHN HODGSON, M.A. (late
Vicar of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet), having issued a
GENERAL APPEAL to all Nations on behalf of the National hospital
at Shanghai, called the ROYAL SEAMEN'S THANKSGIVING, in which
he invites individual Annual Subscriptions to an amount not exceeding
Five Shillings, each to fill up a list of five thousand names, of which
a part due to thousand are already inscribed, requests a kind and com-
passionate attention to the same from the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy
Tradesmen, and others resident in London. Two hundred poor sea-
faring patients (chiefly from the Metropolis and its suburbs) are now
in the Hospital, and upwards of one hundred more are under the
actual beds. Mr. Hodgson will be happy to give whatever informa-
tion may be required concerning the Hospital, and to receive subscrip-
tions of 5s. or less, at No. 3 Broad Sanctuary, Westminster

THOS. TRAIN, Hon. Secretary to the Charity (as above).

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5,
Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.—Open
from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received Gratuitously
and taught at any time suiting their own convenience Lessons
once hour each. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy
lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies to whom department (if pre-
ferred) Mrs Smart will attend.—For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart,
as above.

ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY
for Maintaining, Clothing, and Educating Children of those
once in prosperity, Orphans or not.
HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will take place at the LONDON
TAVERN, on FRIDAY, 14th AUGUST next
All New Candidates should be nominated on or before Friday, the
28th instant. Forms may be procured at the Office
The children and Donations greatly required by Messrs. Spooner,
Attwood, and Co., Bankers, Gracechurch-street
E. S. LEWIS, Secretary

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Instituted 1823. Office, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—The assets
to the Society exceed £4,300,000 sterling. Its annual income exceeds
£450,000
The profits will hereafter be divided at the end of every fifth year
Four-fifths of the profits are allotted to the assured
At the division of profits which have already been made, consi-
derable bonuses, exceeding £2,350,000, have been added to the several
policies
The next division of profits will be made up to 31st December, 1859,
when all whole-life policies effected during the ten next year will
participate of them for life
Prospectuses, forms of proposal &c., may be obtained on application
at the Society's office, Fleet-street, London
March, 1857. WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWSE, Actuary

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK,
Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, West Maitland, and Armidale
(LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS are granted upon the above
places, payable by Messrs. REVELEY, KENNARD, and CO.,
Lombard-street, the agents of the Bank. They also undertake
to negotiate approved bills at the current rates.
By order of the Court of Directors, Australian Joint-Stock Bank,
Sydney, RICHARD WARNOCK, Manager

PASSAGES to INDIA and AUSTRALIA
by all first-class Ships and Steamers secured free of expense,
Addresses for Outfit, and other information of every description, by
H. THOMPSON LUCAS and CO. London Winchester House,
Old Broad-street; Southampton Quay; Queen's-terrace, Southampton.
Insurances effected Baggage and Parcels shipped and cleared inwards.

LADIES' HORSES are ridden professionally
by Mrs GILBERT, who renders them quiet and pleasant to ride
and accustomed to the hands and seat of a lady. Her horses stand
at 30, Hinde-street, Manchester-square, and may be seen at any time
by a card. Mrs Gilbert has had the honour to be appointed
to ride before Her Majesty and the Royal Family, and
apply to Mr. Herrington; or address, Mrs Gilbert, Mr. Rainbridge's,
Hinde-street, Manchester-square.

HANDEL FESTIVAL.—REFRESHMENT
DEPARTMENT, CRYSTAL PALACE. Light Refreshments
will be supplied between the parts of the Oratorio. Dinners will be
served either in the principal Refreshing, the Dining-room, and
the South Wing overlooking the Grounds

THE BEST CUP of COFFEE in LONDON,
CITY BUFFET, 83, Lombard-street
Patent Hydrostatic Machine in action daily

THE SULTAN'S PERFUMED VAPOUR
BATH the greatest luxury in Bathing). Warm, Tepid, Medicated,
Sea, Sulphur, Kerogene and Shampoo Baths, always ready at 12, Argyll-
place, Regent-street and 3, New Broad-street, City. Warm baths
sent out within ten miles of London

INDIA and CHINA SHAWLS.—FARMER
and ROGERS are now exhibiting in their spacious India Rooms
a choice collection of India and China Shawls. The great increase of
business in the department enables Messrs Farmer and Rogers to
keep the largest assortment of these beautiful shawls in England
The Il a-tached Book of Shawls sent post-free on application to the
Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street, W.
The Registered Imperial Summer Shawl, price 42s., cannot be pur-
chased in any other establishment.

PEKIN CRAPE MANTLES, 21s. and 42s.,
for Flower Shows, Fêtes, &c.—FARMER and ROGERS have
just received from Pekin, again in China several cases of PLAIN CRAPE
Mantles, very light in texture, moderate in price, and by far the most
elegant and useful article ever produced for flower shows, fêtes,
&c.—The Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-
street

MOURNING ORDERS
AT PETER ROBINSON'S
Family and Mourning Warehouse
From the numerous houses done by this house with country cus-
tomers, PETER ROBINSON is enabled to supply large orders at a very reasonable
cost, and to send goods for selection to any part free of expense
Always on hand a very large stock of
SKIRTS, MANTLES, and BONNETS,
Also every description of Millinery and CHILDREN'S MOURNING
kept made ready for immediate use; and a note to the warehouse,
or a message by the Electric Telegraph, will ensure its being sent forth-
with
Address, PETER ROBINSON, Family Mourning Warehouse, 103,
Oxford-street, London

MOURNING MANTLES and BONNETS,
a very large and superb Stock, at extremely moderate prices.
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THE accompanying Sketch represents the sport of killing Antelopes with the Cheetah or Hunting-Leopard, as practised in India.

The general idea of the mode in which the hunting-leopard seizes his prey is an erroneous one. It is commonly supposed that he creeps stealthily and slowly, availing himself of every inequality of ground for concealing his approach, till within a few yards of his victim, and then springs on it in two or three tremendous bounds; whereas he usually catches it by dint of speed of foot alone.

The sport is usually pursued in the cool of the morning. The leopard is conveyed to the ground which the antelopes frequent on a common uncovered bullock-cart, on which is lashed a native cot for the animal to crouch on. He is usually hooded, that he may be more keen when allowed to see his game. He has also a collar on and a girdle of rope round his loins. Through each of these a cord is passed, the ends of which his keeper holds in his hand, so as to slip the leopard at the proper moment. The keeper and driver both sit on the cart, which the spectators follow either on foot, horseback, or, as in the present instance, on elephants. When the antelopes are seen the driver makes a circuit, so as gradually to approach without alarming them; the spectators either follow close, or go in a different direction, in order to distract the attention of the antelopes. As soon as the cart is within 200 yards of the herd, the keeper unhoods the leopard, and the instant he has caught sight of the game slips him. The leopard springs from the cart and sets off, usually at an easy canter, towards the herd, invariably singling out the buck as its victim, if there be one in it. The antelopes, now thoroughly alarmed, make off at the top of their speed; the leopard gradually, and with apparently perfect ease to himself, diminishes his distance till within fifty or sixty yards of the one he is in special pursuit of; and then, quickening his pace to its utmost, is alongside the animal in an instant with a lightning-like rush. He gives it a pat with his paw, generally on the haunch, which makes it stagger, and ere it has time to recover from the shock the leopard seizes it by the throat and holds it till the keeper comes up and puts the antelope out of pain by cutting its throat. The leopard is immediately rehooded, a little of the blood is caught in a large wooden ladle (carried on the cart for the purpose) mixed with part of the entrails, and thrust under his nose, when he looses his hold of the antelope to lap up the blood, &c. After this meal he quietly submits to be led away to, and put on, his cart and is allowed a few minutes' breathing-time preparatory to a second run. In this manner one leopard will kill four or five antelopes in succession.

Though the above is a description of what generally happens, there are variations according to the ground on which the antelopes are found. If it be dotted with bushes or tufts of high grass, the leopard does take advantage of these to approach his game, at a canter or trot, very close ere he makes his final rush. But, to see the sport to most advantage, it should be on a perfectly open plain, such as antelopes prefer to other haunts, and where there is nothing which the leopard can use to screen his approach: then is seen in perfection his amazing speed, even as compared with the known swiftness of the antelope.

In build the hunting leopard more resembles the greyhound than

PARTRIDGE-HAWKING IN INDIA.

the rest of his species. He is tall, has straight but not powerful forelegs, a deep chest, light body, very long and muscular thighs, and powerful loins; evidently fitted for great speed rather than strength. When at speed he carries his long and bushy tail in the air, as represented in the engraving. The claws are short, weak, and not retractile. The dewclaws alone, on the fore legs, are very strong and sharp, and with one or both of them, when he gives his prey the preliminary pat before seizing it with his teeth, he gives it a rip or scratch on the side or haun h. It is the hold which these claws take, rather than the strength of the blow from his paw, which causes the antelope to stag[illegible]

## HAWKING IN INDIA.

HAWKING is a sport much in vogue in Northern and Central India among the nobles and zemindars. In the Madras presidency it is comparatively seldom pursued. Hawks of the best description are not easily procured, and their training is a tedious and difficult process. The Engraving represents partridge-hawking with the "Shaheen" (one of the best of the long-winged hawks) as pursued in Southern India. It is black, or nearly so, on the head and back, and dark brown on the breast, and one of the swiftest flyers known. The proper time for the sport is early in the morning, just before and after sunrise. The falconer carries the bird hooded, and with jesses on his legs, on his wrist, which is guarded with a stout leather gauntlet. Beaters are employed to rouse the game. When the call of the partridge is heard, or the bird's whereabouts otherwise discovered, the beaters surround the patch of cover in which it is. The falconer's assistant, with the falcon on his wrist, then stands some thirty or forty yards distant from him. The falconer holds the lure in his hands, and when he perceives the well-trained assistant unhooding the bird of cover within 200 or [illegible] seldom escapes.

## THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

LIST OF PLACES REPRESENTED, AND THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(*Continued from page* 523.)

### IRELAND

THE Irish Parliament was first united to that of England in January, 1801. The franchise consisted in Irish counties consists of leaseholders for lives, and copyholders of estates of £10 year 5 value; sixty years leaseholders of estates of £10 annual value, together with the sub-lessees or assignees; the immediate lessees or assignees having a £10 yearly interest in a £20 lease; the occupiers of lands rated to the poor-rate at £10 net annual value; and all persons entitled to estates in fee, entail, or for life, of the rated value of £5. The city and borough constituencies are the surviving freemen, burgesses, &c., who had votes before the Reform Act (previous to the duties acquired from 1832), and under £10 householders, tenantly occupiers of £10 houses, or of lands or houses rated to the poor-rate at £8 per annum

ANTRIM.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 314,668 in 1831, had fallen at the last Census to 259,353; but its registered electors showed an increase from 3487 to 8207. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquises of Donegall, Londonderry, and the Earl of Antrim. The Right Hon. Richard Dobbs Spaight has been returned by the Marquis of O'Neill; then Col. [illegible], the Earl of Belfast (now Marquis of Donegall), Sir [illegible] Bart., Sir W. P. Adair, Bart., and by its present members.

—Mr. GEORGE MACARTNEY, a grand-nephew of the late Lord Macartney, in conjunction with whom he assumed the name of Macartney, is the Member for the borough since 1841. He is opposed to the repeal of religious disabilities. Voted with Mr Cobden on the China question.

—The Hon. THOMAS [illegible], a younger son of the Earl of [illegible], elected in [illegible] brother, Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible], Bart., is opposed to the Maynooth grant, and has always voted from the division on Mr. Cobden's motions on China.

ARMAGH.—This city returns one member. Its population, which was 9,156 in 1831, had risen at the last return to 10,945, but its registered electors showed a decrease from 462 to 318. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. Dobbin, Lord Viscount Acheson, Mr. Rawdon Maxwell, Mr. S. R. Moore, Mr. J. W. Bond, and by its present member.

—The Hon. THOMAS [illegible], Q.C., a member of the Irish Bar. He became a Queen's counsel in 1850. He represents a district of the county elected in 1855. Now first returned, as a supporter of Lord Derby's general policy.

ARMAGH.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 249,261 in 1831, had fallen at the last Census to 186,420; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 3,962 to 3,611. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Gosford and Lord Lurgan (since the Reform Act it has been represented by Viscount Acheson (now Earl of Gosford, Mr. M. Lindsell, and by its present members.

—Sir WILLIAM VERNER, Bart., a Deputy Lieutenant for Tyrone, of which he [illegible] of Monaghan. [illegible] Grand Master of the Orange Society in Ireland. He resided in the Peninsula [illegible] and was [illegible] county since 1832. He is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Was absent from the division on Mr Cobden's resolutions on China.

—Mr. MAXWELL CLOSE, nephew of the late Lord Lurgan, and a large estate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Armagh. Is now first returned, as a supporter of Lord Derby's policy.

ATHLONE.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 6161 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 6351, but its registered electors showed a decrease from 243 to 181. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. James Pim, now Lord Dunsandle and Clanmalade, Capt. G. Mathew, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. G. Beresford, Mr. D. H. Farrell, the late Mr. John Collett, Mr. W. now Judge Keogh, the Hon. H. Hardinge, and by its present member.

—Mr. JOHN ENNIS, a native of Dublin, for which he is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant. He also Governor of the Bank of Ireland, and Chairman of Midland Railway of Ireland. He was formerly a merchant in Dublin, and will give Lord Palmerston a general support. Is now first returned to Parliament.

BANDON.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 8839 in 1831, had fallen at the last Census to 7272; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 266 to 225. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Bandon. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Serjeant Pennefather, now Judge Jackson, Viscount Bernard (now Earl of Bandon), and by its present member.

—The Hon. WILLIAM S. BERNARD, a younger son of the late Earl of Bandon. Is Captain of the Dragoon Guards, and a magistrate for county Cork. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Was M.P. for the borough in the first reformed Parliament, re-elected Feb. 1837, as a supporter of Lord Derby's policy. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

BELFAST.—This borough returns two members. Its population, which was 49,230 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 99,660, or exactly 100 per cent; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1693 to 3,[illegible]. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Donegall. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lords Arthur and John Chichester, the Earl of Belfast (now Marquis of Donegall, Sir James Emerson Tennent, Mr. J. M'Cance, Mr. G. Dunbar, Mr. J. Gibson, Mr. (now Sir) W. G. Johnson, Mr. D. R. Ross, and by its present members.

1. Mr. RICHARD DAVISON, a solicitor in the borough. Was first returned in 1852, as a Conservative; but in favour of free-trade. Opposed to tenant right. Voted with Mr Cobden on the China question.

2. Hon. HUGH M'CALMONT CAIRNS, a Chancery barrister and a Queen's counsel. Is a Liberal Conservative, and was first elected in 1852.

CARLOW.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 8092 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 10,493; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 252 to 237. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Bruen and Bunbury families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. N. A. Vigors, F. Bruen, W. H. (afterwards Judge Blake, C. Gisborne, Sergt. [illegible] B. V. Layard, the notorious John Sadleir, and by its present member.

—Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER, a Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Has been High Sheriff of Carlow. He is a Conservative, and was first elected in 1835 on Mr. Sadleir becoming a Lord of the Treasury. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

CARLOW.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 81,589 in 1832 had risen at the last Census to 93,187; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1241 to 1[illegible]. The chief local influence is in the hands of the family of Bruen, and Kavanagh. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. Blackney, Mr. T. Wallace, the late Colonel H. Bruen, Mr. F. Kavanagh, Mr. A. Raphael, Mr. N. A. Vigors, the late Mr. T. Bunbury, Mr. John Ball late Under Secretary for the Colonies, and by its present members.

1. Mr. WILLIAM B. MCCLINTOCK BUNBURY, a brother of the member for the county Louth, and a Commander in the Royal Navy. Assumed the additional name of Bunbury in 1846. Sat for the county 1846-52; re-elected Feb. 1853, on the death of Mr. H. Bruen. He is of Protestant and Conservative opinions. Voted with Mr Cobden on the China question.

2. Sir HENRY BRUEN, Colonel and Aide-de-camp to Colonel H. Bruen, many years M.P. for the county. He is now first returned, as a gentleman of Protestant and Conservative opinions.

CARRICKFERGUS.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 8961 in 1831, had fallen at the last Census to 8488; and its registered electors showed a large decrease—from 1074 to 720. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquises of Hertford, Donegall, and Downshire. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. C. R. Dobbs, Mr. P. Kirk, the Hon. W. H. Stapleton Cotton, and by its present member.

Mr. WILLIAM C. DOBBS, a Wrangler of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a member of the Irish Bar. Is now first returned to Parliament as a follower of Lord Derby.

CASHEL.—This city returns one member. Its population, which was 6971 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 8583; and its registered electors showed a large decrease—viz., from 277 to 111. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Serjeant Perrin, Mr Serjeant (now Chief Baron, Woulfe, Mr. J. Stock, and by its present member.

Sir TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, Bart., a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the city of Dublin, and Governor of the Hibernian Bank; he has been twice Lord Mayor of Dublin. He is a Liberal, in favour of repeal, tenant right, and religious equality, and has sat since 1845. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

CAVAN.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 243,656 in 1831, had fallen at the last Census to 174,303; but its registered electors showed an increase from 2348 to 2850. The chief local influence is in the hands of the family of Lord Farnham. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. (now Sir John Young, Mr. H. Maxwell (now Lord Farnham), the Hon. S. R. Maxwell, Colonel H. J. Clements, and Mr R. Burrowes. Its present members are—

1. The Hon. JAMES PIERCE MAXWELL, a younger brother of Lord Farnham, Captain 89th Foot. A Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. First elected in 1843. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. The Hon. HUGH ARTHUR MONTGOMERY, a younger brother of the Earl of Annesley, who was till recently M.P. for Great Grimsby. Is Lieutenant-Colonel in the Cavan Scots Fusilier Guards. Served in the Crimea, where he was severely wounded. He is now first returned, as a follower of Lord Derby.

CLARE.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was [illegible]502 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 212,205. Its registered electors showed a small increase viz., from 2616 to 2651. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Mr. W. Vesey Fitzgerald, afterwards Lord Fitzgerald, and Sir Michael O'Loghlen, who was returned for the county before the Catholic Relief Bill, had passed, and thereby hastened on that measure into effect. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Major W. N. M'Namara, Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, Sir Lucius O'Brien (now Lord Inchiquin), Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, and by its present members.

1. Mr. FRANCIS M'NAMARA CALCUTT, a magistrate for the county of Clare, and is now first returned. He professes himself a member of the Irish "Independent Opposition."

2. Lord FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, second son of the Marquis Conyngham. Is Captain in the Royal Navy; served against Russia, for which he has received two medals. He is now first returned, as a Liberal, and an advocate of reform and progress, in favour of the Maynooth grant and tenant right.

CLONMEL.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 13,250 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 13,595; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 821 to 278. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Bagwell family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr D. Bagwell, Mr. Serjeant (now Judge) Ball, Mr. Serjeant (now Judge) Piget, the late Hon. Cecil Lawless, Mr. John O'Connell, and by its present member.

Mr. JOHN BAGWELL, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Waterford and Tipperary, of which he has been a High Sheriff. He was first elected Feb 1847. He is a Liberal, and in favour of tenant right and the Maynooth grant, and abolition of ministers' money in Ireland. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

CORK.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 107,000 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 85,4[illegible], and its registered electors showed a decrease from [illegible] to [illegible]. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late [illegible] Dr. H. Baldwin, Colonel (now M.P. for co. Cork), and by its present members, Messrs. Lyster, F. B. Beamish, A. M'Carthy (now M.P. for co. Cork), and by its present members.

1. Mr. FRANCIS B. BEAMISH, a brother-in-law of Lord Kingsale. A Liberal in politics and trade, in favour of repeal, and extension of the suffrage. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. WILLIAM T. ANT FAGAN, a merchant and Alderman at Cork [illegible] against Mr Cobden's resolutions on China.

CORK.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was [illegible] in 1831, had fallen at the last Census to 8[illegible], but its registered electors showed an increase viz., from 2634 to 13 162. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Bandon, Shannon, Listowel, and Kingston. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr F. O'Connor, Mr. G. S. Bagwell, Mr. R. Longfield, Mr. E. B. Roche (now Lord Fermoy), Dr. M. Power, Mr. V. Scully, and by its present members.

1. Mr. RICHARD DEASY, a Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a member of the Irish Bar. Was first elected in 1855, and is a member of the Independent Opposition. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

Mr. ALEXANDER M'CARTHY, a member of the Irish Bar, and a magistrate for the county of Cork. Is returned as an Independent supporter of Lord Palmerston. Formerly sat for the city of Cork.

DONEGAL.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 296 [illegible]4 in 1831, had fallen at the last Census to 254,238; but its registered electors showed a large increase—viz. from 1[illegible]2 to 2,[illegible]. The chief local influences is in the hands of the Marquises Conyngham and Donegal, since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Col. E. M. Conolly, and by its present members.

Sir EDMUND S. HAYES, Bart., a Deputy Lieutenant for Donegal [illegible], which he has sat since 1841. He is a Conservative, and in favour of religious equality, opposed to Maynooth grant. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

Mr. THOMAS CONOLLY, a nephew of the late Colonel Conolly, M.P., and a cousin of the Earl of Longford. Is a Conservative, and in favour of tenant right in Ireland; first elected 1849, in the place of his father, who had represented the county for eighteen years.

DOWNPATRICK.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 4778 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 4013; and its registered electors showed a still larger decrease viz., from 507 to 256. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Ker family. Among its more noted members before the Reform Act may be mentioned the name of the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by R. J. T. Maxwell, the late Mr. D. Ker, the son Mr. D. S. Ker, the Hon. C. S. Hardinge (now Viscount Hardinge, and by its present member.

Mr. RICHARD KER, a grandson of the second Marquis of Londonderry, and brother of the late M.P. for county Down. He is a Liberal Conservative, and in favour of the Maynooth grant; will give Lord Palmerston an independent support. He was first elected Feb. 1857, just before the dissolution. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

DOWNSHIRE.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 353 671 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 317 778; but its registered electors showed an increase from 3139 to 3[illegible]. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquises of Downshire and Londonderry. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the celebrated Lord Castlereagh (many years Foreign Secretary). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord A. H. (now Lord Sandys, by the Earl of Hillsborough (now Marquis of Downshire), by Lord Castlereagh (now Marquis of Londonderry), by Mr. D. S Ker, and by its present members.

1 Lord ARTHUR EDWIN HILL, a brother of the Marquis of Downshire, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Downshire Militia. He is a Conservative, but opposed to the restoration of ecclesiastical property. Was born in 1845 on his brother's accession to the Peerage.

2 Mr. WILLIAM BIDDULPH FORDE, grand-nephew of the 1st Lord Lurgan, a magistrate for Downshire, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel 3rd or 6th Foot. He is now first returned, as a supporter of Lord Derby's policy.

DROGHEDA.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 17,705 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 16,878; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 666 to 601. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr A. O O'Dwyer, Mr R. Plunkett, the Right Hon. Sir W Somerville, Bart. (now M.P. for Canterbury), and by its present member.

Mr. JAMES M CANN, a merchant in the borough of which he has been Sheriff. Is a Liberal, in favour of Parliamentary reform, secular education and tenant right. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

DUBLIN.—This city returns two members. Its population, which was 250 000 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 254,881; and its registered electors showed an increase from 7208 to 11,230. Among its more noted members in olden time may be mentioned the late Right Hon. H. Grattan. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. D O'Connell, Mr. E. S. Ruthven, Mr. G. A Hamilton (now M.P. for the University, Mr J B. West, Mr. W. H. Gregory (now M.P. for county Galway, Mr R. Hutton, Mr. John Reynolds, and by its present members.

1. Mr EDWARD GROGAN, a Graduate of Trinity College Dublin, and a member of the Irish Bar. Sat for the city since 1841 in the Conservative interest. Opposed to the Maynooth grant and the removal of Jewish disabilities. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2 Mr. JOHN VANCE, an Irish and Colonial merchant, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Is a Conservative; opposed to secular education. Unsuccessfully contested Canterbury in 1847. First elected for Dublin, 1852. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

DUBLIN.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 176,597 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 147,556; but its registered electors showed an increase from 2025 to 4261. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Meath, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and Sir C. Domville, Bart. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Colonel (afterwards Lord, Talbot. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr G Evans, Mr. C. Fitzsimon late Clerk of the Hanaper, Lord Ben[illegible] (now Lord Meath), and by its present members.

1. Mr THOMAS EDWARD TAYLOR, a cousin of the Marquis of Headfort, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county Dublin; a Lieutenant-Colonel unattached. Has sat for the county since 1841 as a Conservative; opposed to Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. Mr. JAMES HAN[illegible], a magistrate, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county Dublin. He has sat since 1841 for the county, which his father represented for many years. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted with Mr Cobden on the China question.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY returns two members. Its constituency, embracing all those Masters of Arts whose names are on its books, was 2038 in 1832, but had fallen at the last Census to 1749. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Lord Plunket, and the Right Hon J. Wilson Croker. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr Serjeant (now Judge) Lefroy, the Right Hon. F. Shaw, Mr Serjeant afterwards Judge Jackson, and by its present members.

1. Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, a Graduate of Trinity College, Oxford; a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Dublin. He was Financial Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Derby, in 18[illegible]. He is [illegible] of the city Dublin, having been seated on petition, 18[illegible]. Was M.P. for Coventry. Has sat for the University since 1842. Is in favour of Scriptural [illegible]gious education; opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted with Mr Cobden on the China question.

2. The Right Hon. JOSEPH NAPIER, who represents a branch of the Scotch family of Napier, and who is a member of the Irish Bar. He was Attorney-General for Ireland under Lord Derby. Is a Conservative and in favour of religious education. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

DUNDALK.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 12,250 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 13,595; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 821 to 278. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Bagwell family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr D. Bagwell, Mr. Serjeant (now Judge) Ball, Mr. Serjeant (now Judge) Piget, the late Hon. Cecil Lawless, Mr. John O'Connell, and by its present member.

Mr. JOHN BAGWELL, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Waterford and Tipperary, of which he has been a High Sheriff. He was first elected Feb 1847. He is a Liberal, and in favour of tenant right and the Maynooth grant, and abolition of ministers' money in Ireland. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

DUNGANNON.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 6[illegible]3 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to [illegible]; its registered electors showed a large decrease—viz., from [illegible] to [illegible]. The chief local influence is in the hands of Duke of D[illegible]. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon G. Lamb, Mr. [illegible], the late Sir H. O'Loghlen, Mr John Forster, the Hon C[illegible], and the late Right Hon. R. L. Sheil, the Hon Charles Pelsonby, and by its present member.

Mr. FRANCIS MAGUIRE, a member of the Irish Bar, and editor of the *Cork Examiner*, has been Mayor of Cork. He is a Liberal, and in favour of tenant right and civil and religious liberty. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

FANIS.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 9737 in 1832, had fallen at the last C[illegible], and its registered electors showed a corresponding decrease from 232 to 143. The chief local influence is in the hands of the family of Lord Inchiquin. Among its more noted members before the Reform Act may be mentioned Mr. J. Smith O'Brien. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. [illegible], the late Mr. H. Bridgeman, the O'Gorman Mahon, and by its present member.

The Right Hon. JOHN DAVID FITZGERALD, a member of the Irish Bar, and Attorney-General for Ireland. Is a Liberal. In favour of tenant right, secular education, and civil and religious liberty. Voted against Mr Cobden's resolutions on China.

ENNISKILLEN.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 6798 in 1831, had risen at the last Census to 7686; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 212 to 173. The chief local influences is in the hands of the Earl of Enniskillen. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Hon. A. H. Cole, the Hon. H. A. Cole, and by its present member.

Mr JAMES WHITESIDE, a member of the Irish Bar, and was Solicitor-General for Ireland under Lord Derby in 1852. Is a Conservative, and in favour of religious education. Has sat for the borough since 1851. Voted with Mr Cobden on the China question.

FERMANAGH.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 145,013 in 1831, had fallen at the last Census to 11[illegible], but its registered electors showed an increase from 1[illegible] to 3[illegible]. The chief influence is in the hands of the family of Archdall, and the Earl of Enniskillen. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late General Archdall, the present Earl of Enniskillen (then Lord Colville Sir A. Brooke, and by its present members.

1 The Hon. JOHN WILLOUGHBY COLE, next brother to the Earl of Enniskillen, a magistrate for Fermanagh, and formerly Captain 7th Hussars. He formerly sat for Enniskillen, and was first returned for the [illegible] in 1841. He is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted with Mr Cobden on the China question.

2 Mr. JOHN ARCHDALL, nephew of the late General Archdall, and cousin to whom he has been returned to the representation of the county [illegible] a Deputy Lieutenant for Fermanagh, and formerly Captain [illegible]. He is a Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

GALWAY.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 404,287 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 258,129 but its registered electors showed a slight increase—viz., from 3095 to 3101. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Dunsandle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the families of Blake and Burke. Among its more noted members in former times may be mentioned the late Right Hon. Denis Daly and the eccentric Richard Martin. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. T. Martin, Mr J. Daly, Mr J. J. Bodkin, Mr. St. George, Captain T. C. Bellew, and by its present members.

1. Sir THOMAS J. BURKE, Bart., a gentleman of landed property in the county, and formerly Captain 1st Dragoon Guards. He is a Liberal, and has represented the county since 1847. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. WILLIAM HENRY GREGORY, grandson of the late Right Hon. W. Gregory, Under-Secretary for Ireland; a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county Galway. Sat as a Conservative for Dublin city in 1842; now returned as a supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government.

KERRY.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 216,865 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 238 341; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1181 to 2232. The chief local

influence is in the hands of the Earl of Kenmare and the Marquis of Lansdowne who is also Earl of Kerry. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. F. W. Mullins, C. O'Connell, Morgan J. O'Connell, A. Blennerhassett, the Hon. W. Petty-Fitzmaurice (eldest surviving son of the Marquis of Lansdowne), only son of the Earl of Kenmare, the Deputy Lieutenant of Kerry, and Comptroller of the Household. Is a Liberal in favour of Free-trade and tenant right. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolution on China.

Mr. HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Kerry. Is a Liberal, and has been appointed the successor to Mr Horsman as Secretary for Ireland. In favour of Free-trade and moderate reform. First elected in 1847. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

KILDARE.—Has one county returning two members. Its population, which was 108,600 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 66,827; but its registered electors showed a large increase viz., from 1123 to 2774. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Leinster. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. D. Seaton, Mr. R. More O'Ferrall, Mr. R. Archbold, the Marquis of Kildare, Lord Naas (now M.P. for Cockermouth), and by its present members.

1. Mr. WILLIAM H. FORD [illegible] a magistrate for the Irish Bar, and a magistrate for Wicklow. Is a Liberal, and one of the independent Irish party; in favour of civil and religious liberty, free-trade, tenant right, vote by ballot. First elected in 1852. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. DAVID O'CONNOR HENCHY, a magistrate for Kildare. Is a Liberal, and one of the independent Irish party, in favour of Free-trade and of tenant right. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

KILKENNY.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was [illegible] in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 73,827; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1233 to 2774. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Leinster. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. R. Southwell, Mr. R. More O'Ferrall, Mr. R. Archbold, the Marquis of Kildare, Lord Naas (now M.P. for Cockermouth), and by its present members.

1. Mr. WILLIAM H. FORD [illegible] a magistrate for the Irish Bar, and a magistrate for Wicklow. Is a Liberal, and one of the independent Irish party; in favour of civil and religious liberty, free-trade, tenant right, vote by ballot. First elected in 1852. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. DAVID O'CONNOR HENCHY, a magistrate for Kildare. Is a Liberal, and one of the independent Irish party, in favour of Free-trade and of tenant right. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

KILKENNY.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was [illegible] in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 139,934; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1246 to 5068. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Ormonde family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. R. Sullivan, Mr. D. O'Connell, the late Mr. Joseph Hume, Mr. John O'Connell and by its present member.

Mr. MICHAEL SULLIVAN, a merchant at Kilkenny. A Liberal, and one of the independent Irish party; in favour of repeal, Free-trade, tenant right, and the ballot. First returned in 1847. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

KING'S COUNTY.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was [illegible] had fallen at the last Census to 113,895; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1246 to 5068. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Rosse and Clarleville. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Oxmantown (now Earl of Rosse), Mr. R. Fitzsimon, the Hon. J. C. Westenra, Sir J. Power, Armstrong, Bart., and by its present members.

1. Mr. PATRICK O'BRIEN, the eldest son of Sir T. O'Brien Bart., M.P. for Cashel, a member of the Irish Bar. An independent Liberal. In favour of the ballot, religious equality, and tenant right. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. JOSHUA HENRY BLAND a Graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a member of the [illegible] Liberal, and one of the independent party. First sat since 1852. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

KINSALE.—This borough returns [illegible] members. Its population, which was 8891 in 1832, had [illegible] to 5711; and its registered electors [illegible] showed [illegible] Since the Reform Act it has been represented by [illegible] Pusey, Mr. W. H. Watkins, Mr. P. Maboney, Mr. W. H. [illegible] (now Judge) Watson, Mr. R. S. Guinness, Mr. (now Sir) L. Hawes and by its present member

Mr. JOHN ISAAC HEARD. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for Cork, of which he has been High Sheriff. First elected for the borough in 1852. Is a Moderate Liberal. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

LEITRIM.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 141,303 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 111 [illegible] and its registered electors showed a decrease from 1316 to 1265. The chief local influence is in the hands of Mr. White and the Earl of Leitrim. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Samuel White, Lord Clements, (eldest son of present Earl of Leitrim), and by its present members.

1. Mr. HUGH LYONS MONTGOMERY, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Leitrim. Is a Conservative, but in favour of tenant right. Was first elected in 1853. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. [illegible] a surgeon retired from practice, and a member of the College of Surgeons. Is a Liberal of the independent party. Is in favour of tenant right, and of civil and religious liberty. Was absent from the division on Mr Cobden's resolutions on China.

LIMERICK.—This city returns two members. Its population which was 66 375 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 53,288; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 1262 to 1161. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by [illegible] Russell, a member of the Irish Bar; and a merchant in Limerick, and London. A Liberal, in favour of Free-trade tenant right, and civil and religious liberty; but opposed to repeal and the ballot. Voted against Mr Cobden's resolutions on China

2. Mr. JAMES O'BRIEN, a brother of John O'Brien, Esq., late M.P. for the borough, a barrister at law, and Member of King's Inn, Dublin. A Liberal in favour of tenant right, and opposed to religious endowments. First returned in 1854. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

LIMERICK.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 238,555 in 1832 had fallen at the last Census to 201,619; but its registered electors showed an increase from 2565 to 3073. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Clare and Limerick, and the O'Brien family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. R. Fitzgibbon now Earl of Clare, Mr. W. Smith O'Brien (expelled the House in 1848 for his share in the Irish rebellion), Mr. Caleb Powell, Mr. W. Stacpoole, [illegible] present member

[illegible] Lieutenant for Limerick, [illegible] Board of Health, and [illegible] the removal of [illegible] against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China

2. Mr. STEPHEN EDWARD DE VERE, next brother to Sir A. De Vere, Bart., and nephew of Lord Monteagle. Is a member of the Irish Bar. Is neither of party politics on Ireland. First returned in 1852. Is a Liberal and supporter of Lord Palmerston. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

LISBURN.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was [illegible] had risen at the last Census to 18,298; and its registered electors showed an increase from 91 to 168. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Hertford. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Captain W. Beresford, the late Sir Horace Seymour, Sir J. Emerson Tennent, Mr. R. I. Smyth, Mr. J. J. Richardson, and by its present member.

Mr JONATHAN RICHARDSON, a cousin of the late member. He enters Parliament for the first time, as an unpledged Liberal Conservative, but is in favour of tenant right and Free-trade.

LONDONDERRY.—This city returns one member. Its population which was 15,720 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 15,191; and its registered electors showed an increase from 611 to 724. The chief local influence is in the hands of the [illegible] of Beresford and Ferguson. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by [illegible] and by its present member.

Sir ROBERT A. FERGUSON, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Londonderry and Colonel of the Londonderry Militia. He was first elected for the borough in 1852 as a moderate Liberal, but in favour of Free-trade. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

LONDONDERRY.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 222,416 in 1832 had fallen at the last Census to 191,764; but its registered electors showed [illegible] Since the Reform Act [illegible] and Baronet families, and the Marquis of Londonderry. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Admiral T. Jones, Sir H. Bateson, Bart., by his eldest son the late Mr. Robert Bateson, and by another son, Mr. T. Bateson, and by its present members.

1. Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTON CLARKE, a magistrate for county Londonderry, of which he has been High Sheriff, 1849. A general supporter of Lord Derby's [illegible] Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China. He gained election. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. SAMUEL GRIER, a member of the Irish Bar. Is now first returned as a Liberal in favour of [illegible] tenant right, ballot, and tenant right

LONGFORD.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was [illegible] had fallen at the last Census to 83,196; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1294 to 2321. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Longford and Granard and Colonel H. White. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by [illegible] Mr. J. H. Rorke Mr. A. Lefroy, the late Viscount Forbes, Mr. Charles Fox, Mr. S. W. Blackall, the late Right Hon. R. More O'Ferrall, the late Mr. R. M. Fox, Mr. H. G. Hughes (late Solicitor-General for Ireland, and by its present members

1. COLONEL PULKE S GREVILLE, a son-in-law of the Marquis of Westmeath, Deputy Lieutenant for Longford. Vice-Lieutenant o' Westmeath, and Colonel of the Westmeath Militia. A Liberal, in favour of wide reform, tenant right, and repeal. Voted against Sir Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. COLONEL HENRY WHITE, son of the late Luke White, of Dublin, formerly M.P. for the county of Leitrim; Lord Lieutenant of the county of Longford, and Colonel of the Longford Militia. He formerly sat for the county of Dublin and for the county of Longford. Is a Liberal, in favour of a large measure of reform, civil and religious equality, the Maynooth grant, and tenant right.

LOUTH.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 105,171 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 91 045; and its registered electors showed an increase from 883 to 9078. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lords Massereene, Bellew, Clermont, and Roden. Among its more noted members before the Reform Act may be mentioned the late Right Hon. R. J. Shell Since that time it has been represented by Lords Castlereagh, Jocelyn, H. M. Bellew, Mr. Chester, Mr. T. Fortescue (now Lord Clermont), the Hon. T. Y. Dawson, Mr. Tristram Kennedy, and by its present members.

1. Mr. CHICHESTER S. FORTESCUE, a brother of Lord Clermont. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for the county. Was a Lord of the Treasury under Lord Aberdeen. Is a Liberal; in favour of reform, Free-trade, and civil and religious liberty. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. JOHN M'CLINTOCK, brother of Captain Bunbury, M.P. Educated at Sandhurst. A magistrate for county Louth, and Deputy Lieutenant for county Fermanagh; and has been High Sheriff of Louth [illegible] Is a Liberal Conservative.

MAYO.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 388,770 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 274,710; but its registered electors showed a large increase from 1423 to 3249. Since the chief local influence is in the hands of the [illegible] Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. [illegible] Browne (now Lord Oranmore), the late Mr. Dillon Browne, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Mark Blake, J. M. M'Donnell, G. O [illegible] present members.

1. Mr. GEORGE HENRY MOORE, [illegible] and D puty Lieutenant for the county of Mayo. Leader of the Irish Opposition party. In favour of Free trade, the ballot, repeal of the Union, and tenant right. Has sat for the county since [illegible] Voted with Mr Cobden on the China question.

2. Mr. ROGER WILLIAM HENRY PALMER, only son of Sir W. H. Palmer, Bart., of Castle Lac [illegible] Lieutenant and Life Guards; late Lieutenant [illegible] In the Crimea. Has received the Crimean medal with four clasps. Is a Liberal Conservative, now first returned, as a Liberal Conservative, and willing to support [illegible] Voted with Mr. Cobden on China

MEATH.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 176,326 in 1832 had fallen at the last Census to 139,765; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1520 to 2783. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Fingal and Darnley and the Marquis of Headfort. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Morgan O'Connell, Mr. H. Grattan, the late Mr. F. Lucas (editor of the *Tablet*), and by its present members.

1. Mr. MATTHEW ELIAS CORBALLY a brother-in-law of the Earl of Fingal. Vice-Lieutenant of Meath, of which he has been High Sheriff. He is a Liberal, and has sat for the county since 1849. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. EDWARD MACKAY, a magistrate for the county of Meath, and was [illegible] Lieutenant 8th Royal Irish Guards. He was [illegible] as successor of the late Mr F. Lucas a [illegible] one of his [illegible] position. Voted with Mr Cobden on the China question.

MONAGHAN.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 196 031 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 150,419; but its registered electors showed an increase from 2138 to 3119. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lords Rossmore and Blayney. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Shirley, Mr. Sergeant Perrin, the Hon. H. R. Westenra now Lord Rossmore, Mr. E. Lucas, Mr. E. P. Shirley (now M.P. for South Warwickshire), the late Hon T. V. Dawson, and by its present members.

1. Mr. CHARLES FOWLER LESLIE, son of Sir J. P. Leslie, Esq., formerly M.P. for Monaghan, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Monaghan. Is a Conservative, and in favour of national religious education; opposed to the Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. Sir GEORGE HOSKYN, Bart., Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a member of the Irish Bar; also a Deputy Lieutenant for Louth and Monaghan He is a Conservative, and in favour of agricultural protection. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolution on China.

NEWRY.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 6085 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 7648; and its registered electors showed an increase from [illegible] Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. John Hyacinth Talbot, [illegible] Sir J. Young, and by its present member.

Mr. CHARLES TOTTENHAM, a Deputy Lieutenant for Wexford. Sat for [illegible] before the Reform Act. In favour of a settlement of the [illegible] tenant right, and of civil and religious liberty, national education, the Maynooth grant, and repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

NEWRY.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 13 389 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 11,673; and its registered electors showed a still larger decrease—from 1017 to 517. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Pigeon Hill, Mr. D. C. Brady, Mr. John E. [illegible] G. Hillewell, and by its present member.

Mr. WILLIAM KIRK, a merchant at Annevale, and a magistrate for the county Armagh He is a Liberal Conservative, in favour of moderate reform, tenant right, and national education. First elected [illegible] Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

PORTARLINGTON.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 3091 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 3166; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 137 to 71. The chief local influence is in the [illegible] Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the [illegible] Dunne, Colonel F. P. Dunne, and by its present member.

[illegible] Liberal, in favour of tenant right, and opposed to [illegible] Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

QUEEN'S COUNTY returns two members. Its population which was 145,843 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 104,717; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1471 to 2747. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord De Vesci, the Earl of Portarlington, and the families of Coote and Fitzpatrick. Among its more noted members before the Reform Act may be mentioned the late R. Sheil, Sheffield Grattan, Conyngham, and Mr Wellesley Pole (now Earl of Mornington). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr P. Lalor, the Hon T. Vesey (now Lord De Vesci), the Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, and by its present members.

1. Sir CHARLES H. COOTE, Bart., Premier Baronet of Ireland, and Colonel of the Queen's County Militia. Has sat for the Queen's County since 1841. Is a Liberal Conservative. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr MICHAEL DUNNE, a magistrate for the county, a Liberal, and one of the independent party. Is in favour of tenant right. Voted against Mr. Cobden s resolutions on China.

ROSCOMMON.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 239 893 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 175,238; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1694 to 2236. The chief local influences is in the hands of Lords Lorton and De Freyne, and Mr. E. K. Tenison. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by [illegible] O'Conor Don and his father, and by its present members, the Hon. C. Lorton and Mr. Gilbert.

1. Mr. OLIVER JOHN D. GRACE, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Roscommon, of which he has been High Sheriff. He is a Liberal; in favour of tenant right, and opposed to repeal. Has sat for the county since 1847 Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH brother of Lord De Freyne. A Liberal Will give Lord Palmerston a conditional and independent support. Has sat for the county since 1852. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

SLIGO.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 12,762 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 11,274; and its registered electors showed a corresponding decrease from 418 to 336. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Wynne family and Lord Palmerston. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. John Martin, Mr. C. Towneley, the late notorious John Sadleir, the Right Hon. John Wynne and by its present member.

Mr. JOHN PATRICK SOMERS, a magistrate for Sligo. Is a Liberal, and a [illegible] of Lord Palmerston's domestic and foreign policy. [illegible] enough in several previous Parliaments.

SLIGO.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 171,863 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 133,760; but its registered electors showed a large increase viz., from 695 to 2105. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Cooper and Gore-Booth families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Col. A. Perceval, Mr. J. Dillon, Mr. W. H. Gore-Booth, and by its present members.

1. Mr. EDWARD JOSHUA COOPER, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for county Sligo, and a supporter of Lord Derby's policy Sat for the county in several previous Parliaments.

2. Sir ROBERT GORE-BOOTH, Bart., a Graduate of Queen's College, Cambridge, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county, for which he has sat since 1852. Is a Conservative. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

TIPPERARY.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 482,008 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 323,329; but its registered electors showed an increase from 2360 to 6760. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Butler family and Lords Dunally and Donoughmore. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Hon C. O Callaghan, the late Right Hon. R. L. Shell, Mr. R. Otway-Cave, Mr. V. Blake, Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald, Mr. N. Maher, Mr. F. Scully, and by its present members.

1. Mr. DANIEL O DONOGHUE, commonly called "The O'Donoghue of the Glen," is a nephew of the late Daniel O'Connell. First elected a few days previous to the late dissolution as one of the "Irish Independent Opposition."

2. Mr. LAURENCE WALDRON, a member of the Irish Bar, and a magistrate for Tipperary. Unsuccessfully contested the county a few weeks previous to the general election. Is a Liberal, in favour of the ballot, and a general political opponent of every Government that will not redress Irish grievances."

TRALEE.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was [illegible] had fallen at the last Census to [illegible] and its registered electors showed [illegible] Since the Reform Act it has been represented by [illegible] Mr. Maurice O'Connell, and by its present member.

Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL, eldest son of the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P. He is a Liberal; in favour of repeal, the ballot, and tenant right. Formerly sat for Dundalk and for Waterford. Elected for Tralee in 1853 on the death of his brother, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, who had represented it for twenty years. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

TYRONE.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 302,423 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 251,865; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1151 to 2673. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Abercorn. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Hugh Stewart, Viscount Alexander, the late Sir James Stewart, Lord Claud Hamilton, and by its present members.

1. LORD CLAUDE HAMILTON, brother of the Marquis of Abercorn A Deputy Lieutenant for Tyrone and Lieut. Colonel of Donegal Militia. Was Treasurer of the Household under Lord Derby. A Conservative; in favour of Free-trade and moderate reform. Has sat for the county since 1839 Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. The RIGHT HON. HENRY C. D. LOWRY-CORRY, uncle of the Earl of Belmore. Has been successively Comptroller of the household, a Lord of the Admiralty, and Secretary to the Admiralty. Has sat for the county since 1818. Is a Liberal Conservative. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

WATERFORD.—This city returns two members. Its population, which was 28,831 in 1832 had fallen at the last Census to 23 687; and its registered electors showed [illegible] a corresponding decrease from 1251 to [illegible] Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir H. W. Barron, Bart., Mr. R. Cummins, Mr. now Sir. Thomas Wyse, Mr. W. M. Meagher, Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., Mr. R. Keating, and by present members.

1. Mr. MICHAEL D. HASSARD, a native of Waterford, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Is now first returned, as a Conservative, but will give Lord Palmerston an independent support

2. Mr. J. ALDYSIUS BLAKE, formerly a merchant in the city of Waterford, but now a barrister since 1846. Is now first elected, as one of the "Irish independent party." In favour of "religious equality in the fullest sense of the word."

WATERFORD.—This county returns two members. Its population which was [illegible] had fallen at the last Census to its 456; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1468 to 3248. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Devonshire the Marquis of Waterford, and Lord Stuart de Decies. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. M. Gurney, the late Sir R. Keane, Bart., Mr. J. Power, Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., Rt. Wr. Villiers Stuart, the Hon. R. S. Pery, the late Lord Carew, Mr. John Power, Mr. R. Keating, and by its present members.

1. Mr. NICHOLAS MAHON POWER, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Waterford. A Liberal; in favour of repeal, tenant right, vote by ballot. Has sat for the county since 1847. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Sir JOHN POPHAM DESMOND, nephew of Sir T Esmonde, Bart., and a member of the Irish Bar. A Liberal; in favour of tenant right and civil and religious liberty. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

WESTMEATH.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 148,161 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to [illegible] and its registered electors showed an increase from 1295 to 2132 [illegible] Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Hands of Lord Castlemaine and the Nugent family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by [illegible] Hugh M. Tuite, Sir R. Cropman, Sir Percy Nugent, Mr. Pollard Urquhart, and by [illegible]

1. Mr. WILLIAM HENRY MAGAN, a magistrate for the county of Westmeath, formerly Capt. 4th Light Dragoons; a Liberal, in favour of the Union and repeal of the Union; has sat for the county since 1847. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. RICHARD LEVINGE, a Deputy Lieutenant for Westmeath, and Lieut. Col. of the Militia of the county of which he has been High Sheriff. Is now first returned, as one of the independent Opposition party, in favour of tenant right and religious equality.

WEXFORD.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 10,610 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 11 [illegible] its registered electors showed an increase from 289 to [illegible] Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Esmonde, Bart., and by its present member.

Mr. ROBERT THOMAS D [illegible] Lieutenant for the county. A Liberal, and one of the independent party. Is in favour of repeal and tenant right Has sat for the borough since [illegible] Was absent from the division on Mr Cobden's resolutions on China.

WEXFORD.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was [illegible] had risen at the last Census to 2899; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 2307 to 2017. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Carew and the M [illegible] Since the Reform Act it has been represented by [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Capt. [illegible] present member Mr. James [illegible]

2. Mr. [illegible] graduate of Trinity College, [illegible] and a barrister of [illegible] Is a Liberal, in favour of tenant right and one of the Irish Independent party. Voted with Mr Cobden on the China question

3. Mr. [illegible] ELL, only son of the Right Hon. [illegible] late Attorney General for Ireland, and a member of the Irish Bar. Is now first returned [illegible] beral, in favour of civil and religious [illegible] Maynooth grant, [illegible] reprehensive measure of tenant right."

WICKLOW.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 122 391 in 1832, had [illegible] at the last Census to 89,937. But its registered electors showed an increase from 1656 to 3330. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Fitzwilliam. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., Mr. James Grattan, the late Colonel W. Acton, and by its present members.

1. Viscount MILTON, the eldest son of Earl Fitzwilliam, late Captain of the 1st West York Yeomanry Cavalry; a magistrate for North Lincolnshire, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire for Malton. Has sat for the county since 1847. Is a Liberal, and a supporter of Lord Palmerston Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. Mr. WILLIAM W. FITZWILLIAM-HUME, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Wicklow, of which he has been High Sheriff. He is a Liberal Conservative; opposed to a further extension of the franchise, and to the Tenant-right League; but in favour [illegible] Voted with Mr Cobden on the China question.

YOUGHAL.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 9600 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9499; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 227 to 201. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Devonshire. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. John O Donnell, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Colonel the Hon Geo C. Cavendish now M.P. for Bodmin, Mr T. Osborne Anstey, and by its present member.

Mr. ISAAC BUTT, [illegible] of Trinity College, Dublin (where he was formerly Professor of Political Economy, and a member of the Irish Bar. Sat for Harwich [illegible] Is a Liberal Conservative, holding Liberal tendencies. Voted against Mr Cobden's resolutions on China

[illegible] Attorney-General for Ireland in Dec., 1851, not in 1852, as stated.

*Lewes*.—Sir James Scarlett never sat for this borough. He was twice an unsuccessful candidate; viz., in 1812 and 1816.

We are requested to add the following to the notice of Colonel Wakefield, M.P (see page 489): John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Esq., M.P. for Brecknock, Lord Lieutenant for the county and Colonel of the Brecknock Militia, married, first, a daughter of the late Sir George Pocock, Bart., and, secondly, Lhan Luther, daughter of John Taylor Coleman, Esq., LL.D., and widow of Brigadier-General Hughes, C.B.

# OPENING OF THE BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

## GRANTHAM TO SLEAFORD.

THE Railway between Sleaford and Grantham is now finished, and will be opened on Monday next, the 15th June, for public traffic. A large number of shareholders will travel over the line this day (Saturday, the 13th), and partake of a Dinner given by the Directors and contractors of the railway, a report of which we shall give in our next. The following account of the country through which the railway passes will be read with interest, and has been obligingly furnished by the Rev. Mr. Trollope, of Leasingham, Sleaford. The drawings are by Mr. S. Read.

### SLEAFORD.

There is not a better-regulated, a cleaner, or a more rapidly-improving town in the county of Lincoln than Sleaford, forming the capital, as it were, of a large surrounding agricultural district, studded with many groups of villages. Here the electoral privileges of its inhabitants are exercised with moderation, whilst they are stripped of all that accompanying lingering bitterness so frequently exhibited elsewhere; and here no sad contests between Churchmen and Dissenters, nor between employers and the employed, are suffered to disturb the calm surface of that peace by which the whole Christian body was intended to be distinguished from all others. Happy in the possession of a most amiable Vicar, of honourable members of the legal profession, of efficient medical practitioners, a noted architectural firm, and a respectable body of merchants and tradesmen, we rejoice to be able to announce that such a town, together with the locale around it, hitherto forming a sort of territorial oasis, has now been blended into that group of happier districts already intimately connected together by those iron bands which, contrary to the usual signification of that term, will render it *free* free to trade, free to travel, free to learn. Well paved, well lighted, and, above all, well drained, Sleaford may, in common with Malines, be justly termed "Le propre." Much has been done here during the last thirty years to justify us in terming; it an improving town. During that period a handsome and spacious Sessions House has been built, a set of highly-ornamented almshouses, to which is attached a chapel (an establishment originally founded by the great Sleaford benefactor, Sir Robert Carre, and now in the act of being greatly amplified), national and infant schools, a well-situated cemetery, a beautiful monument raised in honour of the late H. Handley, Esq., a native of the town; whilst amply sufficient funds have just been readily raised for the purpose of erecting a Corn Exchange—a design which will be carried out during the present year; and now we doubt not but that Sleaford's growth will be developed still further, perhaps with unanticipated rapidity.

Whilst we are sanguine as to the future, however, and busy with the present, let us not be indifferent as to the past history of Sleaford, but suffer the chroniclers and historians of ages long gone by to display some of their painstaking labours in our behalf. Whether any Coritanian settlement had been established on the present site of Sleaford previous to the Roman invasion is extremely uncertain, but it was undoubtedly occupied by that last-named great people, although we have not the slightest trace of the appellation by which it was then known. When the Romans had penetrated to this point, probably in the reign of Claudius, and had formed that ancient portion of the great Ermine-street branching from the main trunk near Castor, in Northamptonshire, to the Old Place, Sleaford, under the term of "Mareham-lane," and when they had finished that still greater work, the Car dyke, a navigable canal fifty-seven miles long, connecting the Nen with the Witham, to which there was ready access from Sleaford, such a site, adjoining as it does a river of the purest water, never frozen over, was, doubtless, soon selected wherewon to form a station. Here, accordingly, as might have been expected, are found occasionally Roman traces, reaching from Bully-wells, the source of the river Slea—a term derived from the Saxon "slæd," or winding—to

SLEAFORD CHURCH AND MARKET-PLACE.

REMAINS OF THE CASTLE, SLEAFORD.

# OPENING OF THE BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

HANBECK QUARRY CUTTING.

Cogglesford Mill, beyond its opposite limits, where was the original "Vadum," or ford, whence Sleaford obtains its terminal syllable. These remains consist of pottery, a single coin of Nero, some of Commodus, the Tetrici, and many of the Constantine period. Next the Saxons settled themselves in the immediate vicinity of Sleaford, probably on that ridge of high ground seen to the right of the railway on approaching Sleaford, and overlooking the Slea near its source; for here their burial-place was accidentally discovered some years ago, which disclosed many of the unmistakable "fibulæ" (or brooches), beads, rings, bracelets, weapons, and pottery of that people—most of which are now in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. In 852 we find that Wulfred was a Saxon Thane here, from the Saxon Chronicle; whilst Bardi, the Lord of Sleaford and Quarrington at the period of the Norman Conquest, was despoiled of his possessions by the Conqueror, who gave the manor of "Eslaforde," as it is termed in Domesday Book, to Remigius de Fescamp, the first Norman Bishop of the diocese. When "Testa de Nevill" was compiled this town was called "Lafford." One of the "ornamentes" of this place in Leland's time (as he terms it) was the residence of John Lord Hussey, at first a devoted adherent of Henry VIII., but afterwards a rebel against his authority, he having taken a prominent part in the great Lincolnshire rising, occasioned by the alterations ordered to be made by the King in the faith and practice of all his subjects, whether they wished it or not, and was, consequently, beheaded at Lincoln in 1536, after which his property passed into the hands of the Carres. King Henry, shortly after this event, slept at the "Old Place," as Lord Hussey's house is now called, and held a

WILSFORD, SKETCHED FROM THE RAILWAY.

Council there, when on his progress to York. In his reign, also, the distinction between "Old" and "New" Sleaford commenced, now always observed.

In the Engraving of the Market-place, which we give, will be seen to the right the site of the Corn Exchange (just about to be built), adjoining the Bristol Arms, also part of the Carre Almshouses; and on the left the Sessions House. But by far the most attractive object here, on its eastern boundary, is the church dedicated to St. Denis, whose venerable tower, irregular form of the decorated period, bell cornice, battlement, pierced parapets, &c., all toned down by the grey colouring which age can alone impart, form a charming subject for the painter's attention or the architect's study. Nor will these be disappointed when they enter one of the time-worn portals before them—leading first into the baptistry, and then into a spacious edifice, whose light pillars, lofty arches, expansive flamboyant windows, surmounted by the long line of later ones above in the clerestory, will be sure to please both; for here one colour as well as form has been judiciously employed, in a sober manner, as becomes a Protestant church, but yet in a decorative and masculine style to which none can object—not with a view to showy effect, but to durability. In front is a light and beautiful chancel-screen, through which the colours of the great Perpendicular chancel window will be seen glistening like jewels, and terminating a vista of low carved oak seats, which do not interfere with the general architectural features of the edifice. To the left a cleverly-designed second north aisle will be observed, taking the place of galleries (now, happily, no more), and a skilful application of an arched buttress lending its friendly aid to support the previously failing tower. Here, also, is a deeply cut and exceedingly beautiful oak pulpit supported on a clustered shaft of mixed Ancaster stone and Purbeck marble, several stained-glass memorial windows, and a series of carved oak stand ards appropriately fitted with ornamental brass branches as gas-burners. We must not omit to mention also the fine monuments dedicated to the memory of the Carre family; although it needs not these to impress its name upon the hearts of the people of Sleaford, whose sons may still, if they choose, be educated at the expense of the Carre Grammar-School (

papers of the Gentlemen's Society of Spalding, of which he was a member and an occasional correspondent. He died the 20th of March, 1736, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, and was attended to his grave in Westminster Abbey by the Lord Chancellor, many Peers, and the whole of the Royal Society, for which he had done so much when living, and whostill possess a precious Lincolnshire relic of this great philosopher—namely, a solar dial, cut by his own hand, on the wall of the house at Woolsthorpe, when a boy, and the cast of his face, taken after death by Roubilliac. 135 years have now passed by since Newton breathed his last; yet his name shines as brightly as ever in the estimation not only of his countrymen, but in that of the scientific bodies of all Europe and America. Well, then, may the inhabitants of Grantham and its vicinity, distinguished as they are for having had the honour of presenting such a man to the world, and of having aided his early studies, be desirous of exhibiting their appreciation of this good fortune by raising up a statue to commemorate so great a philosopher on that open space south of the town, called St. Peter's Hill, which they are shortly about to do.

Sir G. Gilbert Scott has been selected as the artist to carry out this design, and a model of his intended bronze statue has lately been exhibited in the Corn Exchange, which promises well; the pose of the figure and the contemplative expression of the philosopher being at once both dignified and expressive. He is represented in the act of delivering a lecture, and holds an illustration of the same in his left hand, taken from his celebrated "Principia."

## OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SLEAFORD LINE.

After leaving the junction with the Great Northern at Barkstone and emerging from the high ground on the right, termed Barkstone Scrogs, the slim crocketed spire of St. Nicholas Church, Barkstone, surmounting its ancient Norman towers, will be seen; also, the kindred tower of St. Mary's, belonging to the adjoining parish of Syston: both backed up by the woody eminence of Syston Park, crowned with the spacious mansion of Sir John Charles Thorold, Bart., famed for the size of its conservatory and the value of its classical library. A little further on the line passes immediately at the foot of the small tower of St. Wilfrid's Church, Heningtun; and on the left will be seen that of St. Nicholas Carlton Scroop, situated on a manor once belonging (as its name indicates) to the ancient family of Scroop, and afterwards to the no less ancient one of Palmer—one of whom (Sir Geoffrey Palmer) was Attorney General temp. Charles II., and concerned in Lord Strafford's trial—at present represented by Sir John H. Palmer, of Carlton Park, in Northants, and of Carlton Curlieu, in Leicestershire. Beyond this rises the tower of Normanton Church, and the Hall, the property and residence of Anthony Willson, Esq., of South Rauceby, the newly-elected M.P. for the Southern Division of Lincolnshire; next the spire of St. Botolph's Church, Quarrington, on the right.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND BILL)

On the suggestion of the Earl of Donoughmore, Earl GRANVILLE undertook to lay before the House an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners during the year 1856, prior to proceeding with the second reading of the Ministers' Money Bill.

THE CASE OF MR. SHEDDEN.

Earl GREY drew attention to a petition from Mr. W. P. R. Shedden, complaining that by a decision of the Court of Session in 1803, and of the House of Lords in 1808, obtained in his infancy, he has been deprived of his status of a natural-born subject of this realm, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee.

The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the motion, and after a lengthened discussion, in which Lord Campbell, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, and other noble Lords took part,

Their Lordships divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 15 to 11.

The Cinque Ports Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of Hyde took the oaths and his seat for Sandwich.

The Finsbury Park Bill was read a second time.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.—In reply to a question from Mr. DILLWYN, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the subject of the reform of the Civil Service superannuation Act was one of great difficulty. It was still under the consideration of the Government, and he could not, therefore, state precisely when a measure would be introduced on the subject.

OATHS BILL.

The second reading of this bill having been put by the Speaker, and no member rising to speak to it, it was carried amid cheers and laughter. At a subsequent period of the evening Sir P. THESIGER gave notice of the amendment he intends to move in Committee on the Oaths Bill, the effect of which will be to retain the words "on the true faith of a Christian."

CIVIL SERVICE.

On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply,

Lord GODERICH called attention to the last report of the Civil Service Commissioners, and to the present system of admission to the civil service. The noble Lord complained that the system of unrestricted competition promised by the Government had not been carried out to the extent which had been expected, which was the more to be regretted, as wherever the system had been resorted to its application had been eminently successful.

Mr. BASS inquired as to who the parties were who nominated the candidates for examination?

Mr. HUTCH also called attention to the report of the Civil Service Commissioners, and asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the system of competitive examination of candidates for admission to public offices, to which he stated on the 4th of July, 1856, the Government would study to give extension, was now in more general and effective operation than by the report it appears to have been during the latter part of 1856. He thought the Government had not redeemed its pledge to the public.

Mr. MALINS said it was a strange public competition if it were under the new system as difficult to get nominated for examination as it was under the former system to obtain the office itself.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was a mistake to suppose that these nominations were thrown open to the public. The offices were in the patronage of the Crown, and the principle was, that examinations should established to secure superior fitness for office on the part of the candidates. The nominations for examination rested with the heads of the respective departments of the Government, with the exception of the smaller offices, which lay with the head of the Government. The system of competitive examinations had been very much extended, and by adopting it in the Treasury the example was given to all the other governmental departments.

Colonel SYKES was fully of opinion that a portion of the patronage of the Crown should be thrown open to public competition.

THE ITALIAN LEGION.

Mr. M. MILNES put a question to her Majesty's Government respecting the engagement entered into with the Argentine Confederation, for the reception and employment in certain numbers of the officers and soldiers of the Italian Legion; and asked whether the authorities of the Argentine Confederation have adhered to the stipulations of that agreement?

Sir J. CLARKE entered into an explanatory statement, from which it appeared that all the officers and soldiers had been released from their engagements to the Argentine Confederation at their own request.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

This bill was brought from the Lords, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House having gone into Committee on the Army Estimates, they were agreed to after considerable discussion. The House then resumed, and the resolutions were reported

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES BILL.

The House subsequently went into Committee on the Joint-stock Companies Bill, and all its clauses were agreed to without any amendment.

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Fraudulent Trustees, &c., Bill,

Mr. Serjeant KINGLAKE offered a suggestion to the Attorney-General that he should introduce a clause making it punishable for a trustee to use trust funds for his own purposes, even when no fraud was contemplated, but where loss might accrue to the parties interested.

Mr. ROLT stated several objections to the bill which would require that its clauses should be considered with much caution in Committee.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL expressed a hope that hon. and learned gentlemen would frame their suggestions into clauses, so that they might be practically considered on a future stage of the bill.

The bill was then read a second time.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Savings Banks (No. 2) Bill was read a second time after some discussion, in which Mr. Turner, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. M'Cann, Sir H. Verney, and other hon. members took part.

The bill was then ordered to be committed on Monday next.

The Alehouse Licensing Bill was read a second time.

The second reading of the Married Women's Reversionary Interest Bill was carried without a division by 151 to 5.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the bill upon the Sound Dues, which was read a first time.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Princess Royal's Annuity Bill was read a second time.

OUR INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH drew attention to the mutinous spirit recently exhibited by the native troops in India, which he feared might be in some measures attributed to the attempts made to proselytise the natives, and said he was surprised at seeing the names of a number of British officers as subscribers to missionary schemes. It had even been reported that Lord Canning was a liberal subscriber to these associations for converting the natives.

Earl GRANVILLE said he gave no credit to these rumours, for were Lord Canning so injudicious he would certainly be unfitted to be Governor-General of India.

DIVORCE BILL.

The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, on its recommittal, led to considerable discussion and the introduction of various amendments.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move a resolution with a view to the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, and the creation of a fourth secretary of State.

THE FATAL MISCHANCE AT BELLEISLE

Mr. DILLWYN asked whether the Government had received any information respecting the circumstances attending the death of James Wilkins, a seaman on board the *John and Edward*, whose honour, Alexander Smith, who was killed in the harbour of Belleisle, on the 24th day of May last, by a shot fired from the French war-schooner *Maratch*.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government had received the fullest information upon the subject. The *John and Edward* had entered the harbour without any colours displayed, which was an error on the part of the captain in entering a foreign port; but, nevertheless, the conduct of the French officer was perfectly indefensible. The French Government had not given the British Government an opportunity for remonstrance; for it had of its own accord expressed the deepest regret that the officer of the *Maratch*, and dismissed him from the service. A communication had been immediately made by the French Minister to Lord Cowley, expressing great regret for the occurrence, stating that the officer had been dismissed, and that steps were being taken to mitigate the loss to the friends of the unfortunate seaman who was killed.

GRAND JURIES

Sir F THESIGER moved for leave to bring in a bill to dispense with the attendance of grand juries at the Central Criminal Court, and at courts of general and quarter sessions holden within the metropolitan police district, except in particular cases. The grand juries of the metropolis had repeatedly presented themselves as useless, if not an actual obstruction, to the proper administration of justice. Indeed, the necessity for a grand jury was entirely obviated by the police courts; and he confined the operation of the bill to the metropolis, for reasons might render it desirable for country grand juries to assemble which would not be applicable within the jurisdiction of the police magistrates of London.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the hon. and learned gentleman should have the hearty support of the Government in carrying his measure through Parliament, and thought the subject could not have fallen into better hands than those of his hon. and learned friend.

Mr. BOWYER said the bill was a great innovation upon the law of England, and the greatest caution should be observed in dealing with it.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Mr T. DUNCOMBE observed that the pensions of the members of the Land Transport Corps, presented on the 12th day of May last, complaining that the War Department had not fulfilled the conditions under which they enlisted, be referred to a Select Committee. A Committee had been granted to him in the last Parliament, but before it had entered upon its functions the Parliament was dissolved, and he now sought its reappointment.

Mr. TOM DUNCOMBE seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON explained away some of the grievances complained of, but said he would accede to the Committee.

The motion was then agreed to.

WILLS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS MADE ABROAD.

Sir F. KELLY moved for leave to bring in a bill to give validity and effect to the wills of British subjects made abroad. The bill was rendered necessary in consequence of a recent decision, by which the will of a lady (Mrs. Calcraft) was defeated because she had resided for many years in Paris. He regretted to introduce a clause to prevent its having a retrospective effect; but he feared a peril his bill by omitting it. The law, as laid down by this decision, was contrary to common sense, and the sooner it was rectified the better.

Mr. MALINS seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he would not object to the introduction of the bill, but warned the House of the difficulty of dealing with the subject, as it would probably involve them in the nature of the law of all European states.

After a short discussion, in which Mr. Slaney, Mr. B. Hope, and Mr. Bowyer took part, leave was given to bring in the bill.

LUNACY IN SCOTLAND.

The LORD ADVOCATE obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws relating to lunatics in Scotland. The bill contemplates the establishment of a Lunacy Board, consisting of one commissioner, a medical inspector, a secretary, and a clerk. The commissioner would have the power of granting licenses, and of laying down rules for the management of asylums. The salaries of the board to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund. New asylums would be built, and for this purpose Scotland would be divided into eight districts, and the necessary funds raised by assessment. District boards are to be established, and proper precautions taken against the recurrence of such atrocities as have created so much feeling of astonishment throughout the country.

Sir G. GREY obtained leave to bring in two bills—one further to amend the Act relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and to continue the Act concerning the management of episcopal and capitular estates in England; the other to promote the establishment and extension of reformatory schools in England.

Mr. MASSEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to highways.

Mr. CLIVE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend and explain the Inclosure Acts.

Mr. ATTERTON obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the conveyance of land for charitable uses.

Some conversation took place on the subject of the new Netley Hospital (introduced by Sir D. NORREYS), which ended in the Government promising returns connected with the selection of the site, plans of construction, and all other necessary information on the subject.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Irish Militia Act.

The Irish Constabulary and the Irish Court of Exchequer Bills were severally read a second time.

The Joint-stock Companies' Act was after some discussion read a third time and passed.

MEDALS AWARDED BY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ENGLISHMEN FOR DEEDS OF BRAVERY. A second-class gold medal has been given to Mr. Arthur Brooks, custom-house officer at Dungeness, and first-class silver medals to James Dagwell and David Wallis, boatmen of that port, for the assistance they gave on the night of the 10th January last to the shipwrecked crew of the French lugger *Alberline*, of Granville. A first-class silver medal has also been given to Mr. Owen, an English farmer, for saving at the risk of his own life that of a French sailor, belonging to the *Sully*, of Bordeaux, which was wrecked near Forth Gufforth on the 9th February last.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—This, as viewed by its own organs, seems dark enough. The *Newbury* (South Carolina) *Rising Sun*, pealing a tocsin through the South, expresses itself in the following lugubriously gratifying terms: "Clouds and darkness thickly hang over and surround our political horizon. A spirit of agony and terrible sadness spreads its wings, and, like the ocean of sand in the deserts of Africa, sweeps and rends and tears the land in which we live. A storm is the prevailing element of a horrible tempest. Hark the low muttering rumbling of distant thunder breaks upon the stillness! How fast it is approaching! How it grows! The lurid air is heavy and chill. The storm approaches nearer and nearer it comes, louder and more loud it howls. Man the sails all hands to their posts. The South expects every man to do his duty! Life and death, honour and liberty, are involved. Let each heart be firm, each nerve be steady. The conflict will be fierce as hate and malice can make it. Stand firm. Hark! what crash was that? Kansas is gone! Hark! a triumphant shout from the spirits of the storm! Missouri is yielding! How fierce the blasts, how lurid the lightning! How terrible the tempest! sea and heaven are commingled! How horrible, yells terrific, roar our ears! Virginia is assailed! Gloomy, dark, terrible, howls the tempest! Watchman, what of the night? All is dark, dark; no dawn appears.

## *LITERATURE.*

ANTIQUITIES OF KERTCH, AND RESEARCHES IN THE CIMMERIAN BOSPHORUS, WITH REMARKS ON THE ETHNOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE CRIMEA. By DUNCAN M'PHERSON, M.A., of the Madras Army.

The juxtaposition of the words Arts and Arms forms a resonant alliteration often used by the popular historian; but in history itself they are too often in discord—witness the sack and most barbarous destruction of the Museum of Kertch, after our capture of this place a few months before the fall of Sebastopol. But, although many antiquities were then destroyed, the numerous tumuli in the environs of this city still remain; most of which have not yet been explored, and the assemblage of the Turkish Contingent at Kertch, where the corps passed the winter of 1855-56, has led to the present publication. Dr. M'Pherson was head of the medical department, and this "scanty leisure afforded from more important and urgent avocations" was employed in a study of the Greek colonisation of the Crimea, as well as its present ethnology; to which were added excavations and antiquarian researches in the neighbourhood of Kertch. Dr. M'Pherson modestly acknowledges that his very prettily illustrated work is, as regards erudition, more or less a compilation from German and other archæologists, whose names he gives; but the wonder is that, with all these helps, a book of so much interesting antiquity, and so agreeably illustrated in chromo-lithography, should have been produced in so short a time.

Dr. M'Pherson commences with the testimonies of the ancients as to this portion of Europe, where a little before Homer dwelt the Cimmerians—the Cimbri of the Romans, and the Kymyr of our ancient Gael—who were of that great Celtic race which spread at one time from Galatia to Cumberland, or the land of the Cimbri. Dr. M'Pherson also considers that the coasts of the Euxine were the theatre of the wanderings of Ulysses; and identifies the description of a land-locked anchorage as that of Balaclava. We see no reason for removing Ulysses into the Mediterranean, as the description he quotes is applicable to every mountain-bordered gulf in the Ionian Sea or Adriatic, where there are dozens of such creeks. But the Greek colonisation of all the coasts of the Euxine is a matter of certainty. Witness Odessus (now Varna), Theodosia (now Kaffa), and many others, one of the most important of which was Panticapæum (now Kertch), which was the capital of this part of the dominions of Mithridates, who shared with Hannibal the glory of having been the most really formidable of all the enemies of Rome a Sovereign who had an army of several hundred thousand fighting men and four hundred galleys.

The Russian Government, for some years before the war, had a commission sitting for the excavation of these tombs and the preservation of the more valuable portion of their contents. A few of the choicest pieces were sent to St. Petersburg; the rest were retained for the Museum at Kertch, which was established in the year 1828. Ten of the tumuli, or mounds, were excavated annually, and the director of the Museum, M. Ashik, has produced an important work on this interesting subject. Of the antiquarian mine of which this learned director says, "How few are there who know that that kind of ancient vase which is improperly called Etruscan is also dug up in Russian ground; that Greek sculptures of the highest art are dug out amongst us; that we possess splendid monuments of Cyclopean architecture; and that, far from both empties, on the extreme edge of the southern steppes, towards the Black Sea, there exists another Herculaneum—another subterranean Etruria—rich in treasures often unique in their kind, and which throw light upon the darkest periods of the past."

We must refer the reader to the work of Dr. M'Pherson for a descriptive catalogue of the curious objects exhumed—some of which are very pleasingly illustrated in colours, so as to have all the effect of reality. As usual, funerary urns, ceramic and bronze vases, make a prominent figure. The most interesting discovery was one made some years ago of a Cyclopean subterranean gallery, with a pointed arch roof, terminating in a sarcophagus chamber, containing the remains of a Persian satrap. Around his neck was a necklace of massive gold, with enamelled ornaments of blue and green; his shield, which lay beside him, was of fine gold, and divided into twelve compartments, ornamented with dolphins and masks

THE PRACTICAL ANGLER. By W. C. STEWART. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

That patient class of British sportsmen for whom the Blink Bonnies and the Skirmishers of the turf live and race in vain, and whose hearts are not with the Kestrels or the Amateurs on the waters of the Solent, or in the tents of the scorers at Lord's or Kennington Oval, but continue to believe, summer after summer, in the spirit of the old song—

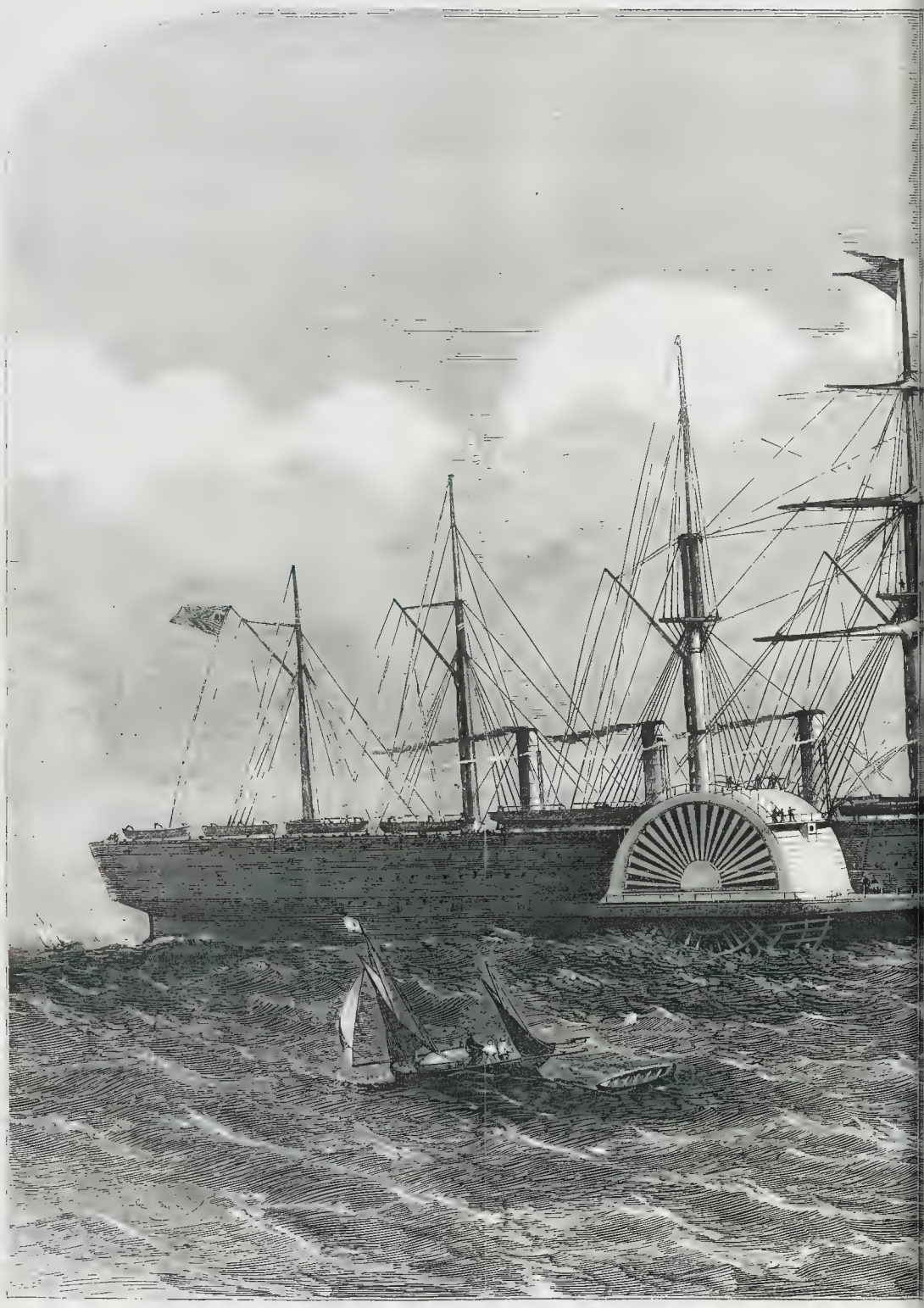
> Oh! the gallant fisher's life,
> It is the best of any!

will take this terse little book to their bosom, and make it the companion of many a river-side pilgrimage. Its aim is not to give any highly-tinted dissertation on the joys of angling, or to produce a series of mental pictures of its most favoured haunts. Alas for the silver front, the author had a much more practical and deadly object in view; and, although the gentle craft have had teachers, and to spare, since their quaint old Izaak wrote, it was reserved for him to prove that almost, if not quite, as good sport may be had in clear water as in coloured.

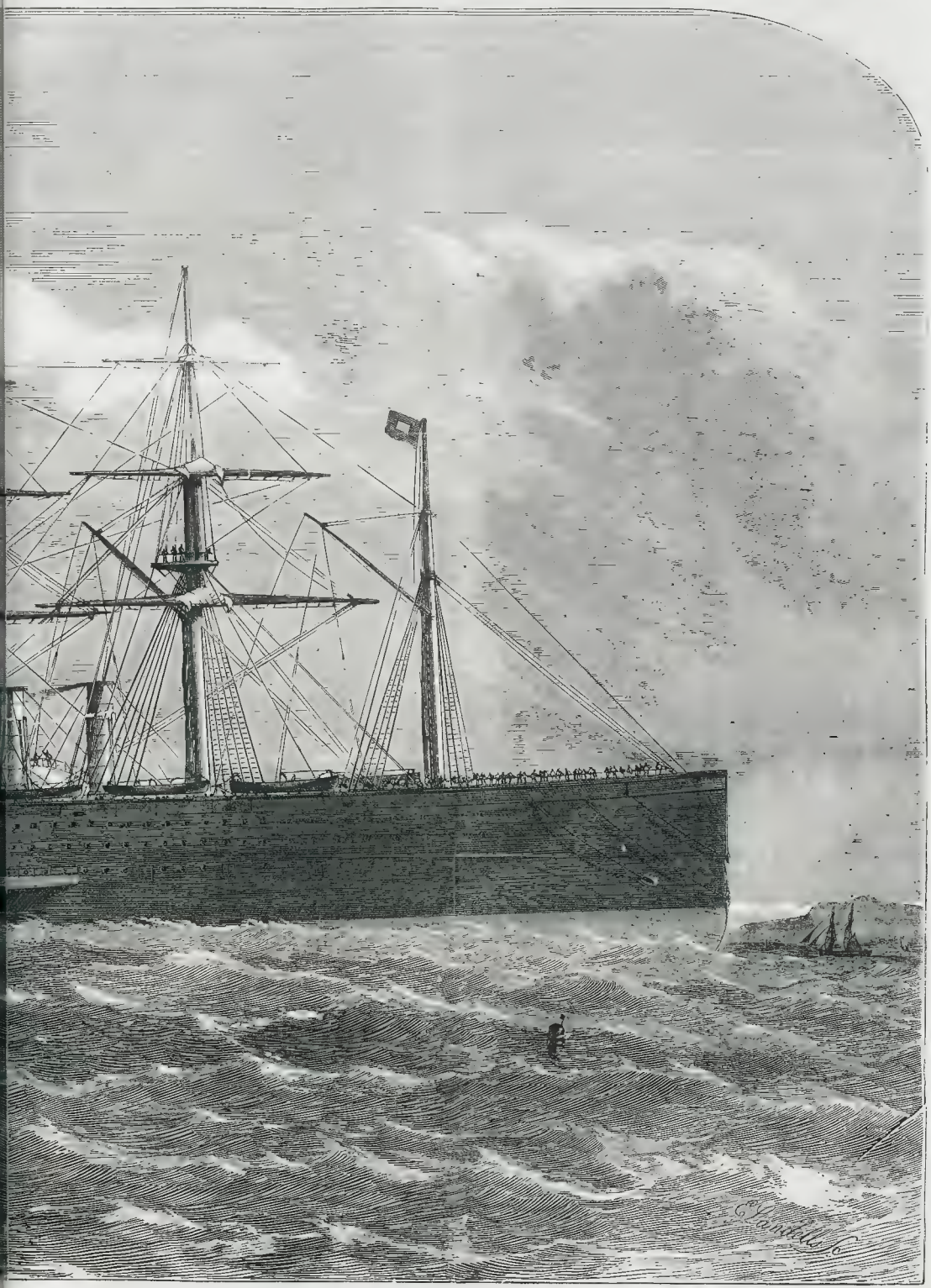
Mr. Stewart brings a large stock of enthusiasm, and fifteen years' practice, to his work. He has gleaned hints for his letterpress, and his book and bare illustrations, from nearly all the first amateurs and professional anglers of the day, and exchanged minds with Jamie Baillie, the veritable senior wrangler of fly-fishing in Scotland. Delightful as it may be to a beginner to wander rod in hand along the banks of some river in May or June, among meadows rich with the daisy and the cowslip, or to contemplate nature in her grander, but not less beautiful, aspect on the rocky, heather-clad slopes of a Highland stream—the pleasures of the day always bear some proportion to the weight of the basket brought home; and the finest scenery influences are but an indifferent compensation for an empty creel.

By carefully studying the precepts so pithily and pleasantly enunciated here, no tyro need despair, after he has undergone his probation, of becoming a practical angler; and even those who worthily aspire to that distinction already, and have acquired the necessary neatness of hand and quickness of eye, may have their observation not a little sharpened, and their practice improved. The volume is remarkably complete in all the details of the trout-fishing art. Fresh-water trout—the causes of their decrease, the season when they are in highest condition, and every phase of their natural history, claim a chapter. All the minutiæ of an angler's equipment are gone into with quite a Gerard like minuteness, and so on artificial fly fishing, flies, fly dressing, May-fly fishing, and trouting with the fly. Angling with the worm, which he considers to possess one very solid advantage over fly in the superior size of the trout caught, is also copiously handled, as well as minnow and partridge baits. In such fishing, in which the accomplished angler and the tyro are most upon a par, has nevertheless no small charm in his eyes; and his book is appropriately concluded by some precepts on "the best means of filling a basket in May, June, July, August, and September." The author has shown, to quote the late Mr. Barnes, "lots of grupple" in dealing with his subject; and we trust that his readers may be able to act up to the spirit of the phrase, and remember his advice when they feel the thrilling nibble and have to go gallantly into action at a moment's notice with a Highland *salmo ferox* in the approaching summer.

"A SISTER OF MERCY."—Miss Dix, who has taken so ad-
mirable a part in the [illegible] of the Scotch lunatics upon public notice, [illegible] with a degree of extraordinary devotion to her sense of duty. So feeble in body that she can scarcely walk half a mile, she has travelled over the whole of the United States, and induced nineteen of the local Legislatures to erect and endow such [illegible] asylums. She has extended her influence to the creation of [illegible] ses and the establishment of [illegible] hants on many parts of the American coast. When convi[illegible] l of the horrible treatment of the mad in Scotland, and furnished [illegible] s to the Duke of Argyll, and one or two others of the Ministry, she started for London, drove direct from the railway station to their residences, and gained that promise of the commission of inquiry before she [illegible] a lodging or changed her dr[illegible]



THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM SHIP, 22,6



—DRAWN BY EDWIN WEEDON —(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE MONSTER SHIP AT MILLWALL.

IN our Journal of the 30th ult. we presented our readers with a View of the *Great Eastern* as she appeared before the midship section had been built or plated up. And now, pursuing our intention of producing a series of Illustrations explanatory of the whole external and internal economy of the great ship, we lay before them authentic diagrams of the Longitudinal Section, Deck Plan, and three Transverse Sections of the Vessel from the original drawings and designs of the engineer.

It may not be out of place in an article having immediate reference to the most stupendous project of modern times in steam navigation to glance briefly at the rapid progress which has been made in the art since the fertile mind of Henry Bell—originally a working house-carpenter in Glasgow—conceived the happy idea of applying the new principle of steam power to a trading vessel on the Clyde. His boat, which was named the *Comet*, was fitted up with an engine and paddles, and began to ply as a passenger-boat from Glasgow to Helensburg in January, 1812, and was soon followed by a series of steam-vessels, for which the river Clyde has since become so famous. The curious in steam lore will be gratified to learn that the original boiler of the *Comet* is still in the possession of Mr. Scott Russell. We can well imagine the astonishment of the curious Scotch bodies who rushed from all quarters to witness the wonder of a "boat driven by reek" (smoke), and "making an awfu' stour and splutter in the water." The clumsy *Comet*, with her two sets of radiating paddles, resembling very much in their appearance four large malt-shovels revolving on each side of the vessel, was certainly a strange sight; and, when to these singularities was added the marvellous circumstance of a vessel being propelled against wind and current by an invisible power, we can scarcely wonder at the credulous and superstitious country people being firmly impressed with the belief that "the smoky deevil was at seavy," and that "auld Clootie himself had mair to do wi' the matter than honest folks ken't o'." The prejudice against the smoke was indeed so strong amongst ignorant people even where that the constructors of early steam-boats endeavoured to disguise the odious fact under the designation of a mainmast; and some even went so far as to raise up the pretence of a topmast amongst the thick folds of smoke. Habit has, however, long since removed this prejudice; and the most timid lady that ever ventured a voyage on the *Bridgeroom* from Blungard to Chelsea watches the funnel puffing forth its volumes of black smoke without any apprehension of danger, except from a shower of treacherous blacks on her new Sunday bonnet. The average speed attained by the *Comet* was five miles an hour, but she was soon eclipsed by the *Elizabeth*, which started for the conveyance of passengers between Glasgow and Greenock in March, 1815, and averaged *nine miles an hour*. The unusually luxurious manner with which the cabin of the latter vessel was fitted up demanded an elaborate description, and it is recorded that the best cabin, 11 feet wide and 21 feet long, was covered with handsome carpeting; that "a sofa clothed with maroon is placed at one end of the cabin, and gives the whole a warm and cheerful appearance. There are twelve small windows, each furnished with maroon curtains, with tassels, fringes and velvet cornices, ornamented with gilt ornaments, having altogether a very rich effect. Above the sofa there is a large mirror suspended, and at each side book-shelves are placed containing a collection of the best authors for the amusement and edification of those who may avail themselves of them during the passage."

It requires some effort of the mind, after accommodating itself to the limited appliances of the little Clyde boat, to grasp in all its magnitude the grand design of the *Great Eastern*. The marvel is, however, not so much in her stupendous size as in the perfect novelty of the principle upon which she has been constructed. Contrary to all precedent in European shipbuilding, she has, so to speak, no vertebral column: the all-important portion of the anatomy of an ordinary vessel is entirely wanting. She is, in fact, a ship without backbone or ribs; and, unlike other vessels—the keel of which is first laid down and the timbers or framing erected therefrom and afterwards sheathed over—the new ship has been built in sections, the midship portion being first built up to its full height, and the other sections, fore and aft, built up afterwards in like manner, and joined to the preceding section. This will be best understood by reference to our Illustration last week which shows the ship in progress of building. Perhaps the best mode of conveying a tolerably correct idea of the principle applied by Mr. Brunel to the construction of the *Great Eastern* is to say that it is similar to that of the tubular bridge over the Menai Strait. He conceived the idea of an immense iron tube, or gallery, running fore and aft the entire length of the ship, and divided perpendicularly into twelve compartments by water-tight bulkheads, or partitions. These compartments would be again divided horizontally and longitudinally by the lower deck, so that should the water enter the lower part of the vessel it would be confined to the compartment by which it had been admitted, and could neither rise above the lower deck nor force itself into the adjacent compartments. A most important principle in the construction of ships is thus developed in the simplest and most effective manner. The strength of the structure depends, therefore, not upon a keel, which would evidently be insufficient for the weight that with every motion of the ship must not with enormous leverage throughout its immense length, but upon the central tube or gallery formed by the decks above and below, and by the lateral walls, shown in the diagrams of the transverse sections. The bottom, it will be seen, is quite flat, so as to allow the ship when loaded to be grounded on a gridiron for the purpose of repairing, painting, or clearing the hull from grass or barnacles, which in warm climates would be likely to attach thereto. The cellular principle, if the term may be applied to Mr. Brunel's plan, is carried out in the construction of the hull of the *Great Eastern*, which may be best described as consisting of a double shell or "skin,"—as it is technically termed—carried up as far as the lower deck, as shown in the diagram. This double skin, formed of plates of iron, is joined by longitudinal webs or girders, formed also of plate iron running the entire length of the vessel, with intervals of about three feet between each from the keel to the lower deck, these spaces being again closed up in lengths varying from twenty to sixty feet. Thus the outer and inner skins form a double wall, divided into innumerable water-tight cells, giving the greatest possible strength with the least possible weight. The upper deck is in like manner formed of a double skin, for a width of twenty feet on each side, with iron girders or beams binding one side to the other; so that the vessel is, in fact, a system of isolated yet strongly-connected cells—forming the most buoyant and, as it would seem, the most substantial structure that ever was designed for the resistance of the perils of the ocean. We should not omit remarking upon the curious fact that, in case of ballast being required, the compartments between the outer and inner skin of the bottom will hold 3000 tons of water applicable to this purpose.

With a capacity for carrying 8000 tons of cargo, independent of 11,000 tons of coal, and an enormous weight of machinery, material, stores, &c., she is also intended to accommodate 4000 passengers; or, in cases of emergency, if required for the transport of troops, 10,000 men could be safely conveyed by her to any part of the world. It is as a passenger-ship that her superiority over the largest ocean steamer will be most apparent. Let us imagine those noble saloons, which resemble a magnificent hotel, or, to speak more accurately, a series of first-class hotels, for each division or compartment of the ship will form a distinct saloon of from forty to eighty feet in length, by twenty-six feet in width—the largest being nearly as spacious as the saloon of Drury-lane Theatre—lighted at night with gas manufactured on board the vessel, and filled with company, chatting, reading, working, or employed according to their various tastes, while the leviathan ship rushes almost noiselessly, and with hardly any perceptible motion, over the submissive waves of the Atlantic or Indian Ocean. A reference to the longitudinal section and deck plan will explain the internal economy and proportions of these saloons, which run through the centre of the ship, with sleeping apartments on either side. The advantage of this arrangement over the old one, by which the passengers' cabins and saloons were placed far aft in the ship, will be appreciated by those who know that the motion in the centre of a vessel is necessarily much less than at either extremity. Nothing that art can suggest for rendering the accommodation for passengers equal to that which could be found in the best London hotel will be wanting in this floating palace—rich carpets, costly hangings, magnificent mirrors, libraries and instruments of music, paintings, carvings, and costly fittings all, in short, that the most luxurious West-end club-frequenter could require—will be provided, including the not-to-be-forgotten comforts of an excellent cuisine and a well-stocked cellar, with spacious sleeping apartments, warm and cold baths, and a noble promenade on the upper deck, where, weather permitting, the ladies, sheltered by bulwarks between five and six feet high, may display the newest Parisian and London fashions with as much effect and to almost as many admirers as on a fine afternoon in Regent-street or the Esplanade at Brighton.

No possible inconvenience can be felt by the passengers from the heat of the furnaces or the vibration of the engines. This portion of the machinery, being in the lowest part of the vessel, is overarched by a strong iron roof, and surrounded by the coal-bunkers, through which neither heat nor sound can penetrate to the upper decks. The communication between the several engine rooms is effected by means of two small longitudinal tunnels, on the principle of the Menai Bridge, already referred to. Through these the engineers can traverse the whole length of the ship without interfering with the bulkheads, which divide this portion of the vessel into water-tight compartments, precisely as the saloons above.

We have now penetrated to nearly every corner of this wonderful structure—favoured her deck from stem to stern; crossed tremendous gulfs on planks, that on our fancy seemed as slight as a French vaudeville; insinuated ourselves through mysterious portholes; investigated all sorts of metallic dungeons; oscillated upon unsteady ladders over deep abysses, with a desperate contempt of danger that would have caused the whole board of directors in the office where we have our life secured to turn pale with apprehension for our safety. One locality, however, still remains to be visited. Cast your eyes upward to that combination of timbers, twenty-five feet above the deck, called a "trawler," on which an engine of sixty-horse power is employed, lifting from the yard the enormous boilers, engines, furnaces, and machinery necessary for the construction of the vessel, and depositing them in their proper places in the hold. From the platform of this massive structure we get a bird's-eye view of the ship; and, looking down on the deck, obtain a pretty clear idea of its plan as represented by our Artist. We see how light will be transmitted through two rows of skylights, running longitudinally on both sides of the deck into the upper saloons and cabins, by corresponding skylights into the saloons on the lower deck. Aided by our intelligent cicerone, we can imagine five stunted Vesuvian funnels two before and three abaft the paddle-wheels—vomiting forth wreaths of smoke from five pair of furnaces (unless sailmaker coal be used); and six masts, of more graceful proportions, tapering upwards from the deck, with their canvas wings woeing the winds, and gratefully tendering their aid to their faithful ally, Steam, who, panting and groaning amidst fire and water far down in his gloomy chambers, is day and night, and night and day, with the force of a thousand giants, to carry the good ship in safety to her desired haven.

From our exalted position we behold the broad Thames, bearing many a noble argosy upon her bosom, flowing softly between her busy shores. Away there lies Greenwich, with its regal hospital and beautiful park and hill, crowned with the old white-walled Observatory, where—according to popular belief—the Royal Astronomer holds confidential communication with comets and other wandering stars. That black hull floating lazily at her moorings is the old *Dreadnought* turned from the trade of war to the arts of peace. Carrying our eye along the shore, Deptford and its naval depôt claim a passing glance; while far off in the distance we can discern the tops of the watch towers of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. On the opposite bank of the river the eye wanders over the flat uninteresting Isle of Dogs, taking in successively Blackwall, Poplar, Cubitt's New Town and Church, and the East and West India Docks. We can just distinguish the dome of St. Paul's looming dimly and grandly, as one of Ossian's heroes, through the eternal mantle of fog in which the city wraps itself up, like a rheumatic old gentleman. Wonderful London! What mighty projects of wealth and greatness are now ripening in thy fruitful bosom? What glittering bubble will next be blown by the breath of fraud for fools to catch at? What golden dreams of the future will be rudely broken by——pshaw! that dreadful yard-bell which proclaims that the working hour is done, and a respite from toil comes to the sons of labour! At the welcome signal grim artificers stream forth into the sunny light of evening, hammer and anvil, and furnace and engine, are deserted; the deafening fall of hundreds of hammers on the ringing sides of the ship suddenly ceases; panting engineers wipe their steaming brows, and inhale deep draughts of heaven's blessed air; the young Vulcans—whom we have seen everywhere about the ship, working at those movable little forges in which the bolts and rivets are made and hot for fastening the plates—forsake bellows and shovel with surprising unanimity, and scamper away pell-mell to enjoy most probably the cheap luxury of a swim in the river. It is time, too, for visitors to retire; and, as we slowly descend the easy stages from the ship's deck, we feel ourselves more than ever filled with admiration for the originality of conception, boldness of design, skill, enterprise, and practical ability which could work out a scheme so beset with difficulties at every step.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 30 it was omitted to be explained that the large Engraving at pp. 518-519 represents the *Great Eastern* steam-ship in course of construction, about eighteen months since.

## THE KING'S VISITORS.

I.

THE King holds court
With his regal train,
And the wild wind blows
At his window pane,
And pattering falls
The wintry rain;
And if the King,
So merry and free,
Would give his crown
And his kingdom's fee,
And his fleets that ride
On the wild wide sea,
To stop the fall
Of the midnight rain—
The gushing, flushing,
Frolicsome rain –
And silence the wind
At his window pane,
He'd offer his riches
All in vain.

II.

And Care crawls up
To the same King's door,
And takes her seat
At his proud heart's core,
And tells him deeds
That were done of yore;
And if he'd give
His good right hand,
His Dukes and Earls
That round him stand,
And his Queen's bright eyes
That glad the land,
To keep such guest
From his darkening door,
The nestling, wrestling
Spirit of yore,
And take her tooth
From his heart's red core,
The Spirit would answer him—
"Nevermore!" CHARLES MACKAY.

AERIAL MACHINE.—Viscount Carlingford, of Swift's Heath, Kilkenny, has patented an aerial machine, with which he anticipates obtaining great results. The aerial chariot in form is something of the shape of a boat, extremely light, with one wheel in front and two behind, having two wings a light concave faced to its side. It is also provided with a rail that can be raised or lowered at pleasure, and with oars for giving an elevating or declining position, and worked by a cord.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty the Queen has just presented to the 23rd Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers a beautiful Cashmere goat, from the herd in Windsor Great Park: this is the fifth present of a similar kind made by her Majesty to this distinguished regiment.

The Botanical Society of France is this year to explore the environs of Montpellier, Cévennes, and part of the coast of the Mediterranean

Her Majesty has conferred the Order of the Companionship of the Bath on Major Brownrigg, Deputy Inspector General of Constabulary in Ireland, as a recognition of his services to the Government.

In the country districts of Bavaria Sunday-schools are to be established this autumn for giving instruction in rural economy, the best way of keeping farmers' accounts, and also introducing these branches of education into the primary schools

The Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway was opened for public traffic on the 9th inst.

Four 68-pounder guns, captured in the late Russian war, have been forwarded from Woolwich Arsenal to York, Leeds, Sheffield, and Huddersfield. A number of these trophies have been dispatched to the various provincial towns of the kingdom, and also to the colonies, to be erected in the parks or favourite localities, as places of resort.

There is a bill in the House of Lords, presented by Lord Rossie, by which young workpeople unable to read are to be sent to school, and the expenses paid by the employers. Where the parents of any young person above the age of six are unable to pay for education, the board of guardians may pay the school expenses.

Advices from Lisbon state that the contract for the railway between Lisbon and Oporto lately entered into with Sir Morton Peto has been definitively approved by the Legislature, the measure having just passed the Chamber of Peers.

A regular service of screw steamers is now established between the ports of Kiel (Holstein, and St. Petersburg, the departures from either port taking place every Saturday morning.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has accepted the invitation of the Marquis of Waterford to take up his abode at Curraghmore, on his Excellency's visit to the agricultural show during the month of August.

Mr. William Blanshard, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Doncaster, in the room of the late Mr. Robert Hall, M.P.

Extra steamers are to be dispatched from Southampton on the 27th of October and 12th of December next, in correspondence with steamers from Suez to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta. There will also be an extra departure from Calcutta about the 15th of March, 1858, for the convenience of homeward passengers

An aggregate meeting of "The Militia of the United Kingdom" was held on Tuesday in the Music Hall, Abbey-street, Dublin, to solicit from the Government the recognition of its services during the war, and asking that, "in the event of an augmentation of the army, they may be called upon in preference to Continental paid troops."

A new steam-frigate, bearing the name of *Pedro Nunes*, recently constructed for his Highness the Duke of Oporto, has been fitted in the same elegant style as the *Victoria and Albert*.

Since the foundation of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania the institution has qualified for their profession 164 ladies.

The specie arrivals of last week amounted to £1,760,000—of which £213,000 was from America, £232,000 from the West Indies, and the remainder from Australia.

An Imperial decree has conferred on the Appreuagne Company the privilege of working the gold-fields of French Guiana over an extent of 500 square leagues.

An ingenious spirit-compass binnacle life-boat lantern, prepared by Mr. Dent, of the Strand, is to be supplied to each of the life-boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

The arrangements of the local committee of the British Association in Dublin are now assuming a definite form, and give promise of a successful meeting. Wednesday, the 26th August, is the day appointed for the meeting of the Association

The designs for the monument to be erected to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral are in course of being arranged, and will be open for public inspection in Westminster Hall early in July.

Lord Elgin embarked at Suez for China on Saturday last.

A distinguished party of Etonians dined together at the Salthill Hotel, Kingstown. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland presided.

The fourth meeting of the Fox Club takes place at Brookes's on Saturday (to-day).

In the year 1829 the number of newspapers published in the metropolis amounted to about 18,000,000; in 1830, to 20,000,000; in 1831, to about 22,000,000; and at present the number is about 45,000,000.

The third session of the International Congress of Statistics is to commence at Vienna, August 31.

The French experimental squadron has just returned to Toulon after a cruise in the Mediterranean of about three weeks.

In the half year ended last Lady day the sum of £1,979,385 was expended in the in-door maintenance and out-relief of paupers in England and Wales, against £2,058,455 in the corresponding period of the year 1856; £801,076 was expended for in maintenance, and £1,486,807 for out-relief. There was a decrease of pauperism in every English county except Durham, which exhibits an increase of one per cent.

On Sunday last the People's Subscription Band commenced playing in the Regent's Park, from five till seven o'clock.

The *Newry Telegraph* announces, as a matter of great importance to its town and district, that a natural passage has just been discovered into the Lough of Carlingford.

The Mayoress of Liverpool is about to be presented with a silver cradle (in accordance with a custom of that municipality), to commemorate the birth of a child during her husband's year of office.

The Harrow Speech-day for this year is fixed for Thursday, the 2nd of July. Lord Palmerston has promised to preside at the Harrow Dinner in London, on Wednesday, the 8th of July

On Monday a special general meeting of the Female Orphan Asylum, Westminster-road, was held in the board-room of the asylum, for the purpose of electing ten orphans from a list of thirty-two candidates.

The Harveian Oration this year at the College of Physicians will be delivered on Saturday, June 24, by Dr. Copland, the author of the well-known medical dictionary.

During the last seven years India has drained the world of nearly 400,000,000 of silver rupees—or £40,000,000 sterling.

The largest number of persons assessed to the Income-tax last year was under Schedule "D" (professions and gains), when the number was 11,363 at £100 and under £150 a year.

The Queen has commanded the Bishop of London to preach before her Majesty and the Court in the private chapel within Buckingham Palace on Sunday (to-morrow).

A Medjidieh decoration has just been received by Mr. John Bake Husband, the house surgeon of the North Devon Infirmary. Mr. Husband served as a medical officer in the English army at the siege of Sebastopol, and was present with the fleet at the last bombardment and capture of that city.

Cardinal Wiseman, in a pastoral just issued to the several Roman Catholic congregations in London, announces that within the last twelve months no less than seven religious edifices have been opened in his diocese, and others are now in course of building. Amongst other institutions founded has been an hospital presided over by the Sisters of Charity who served in the East during the late war.

The "Monday Evening Concerts for the People" having been brought to a close for the present season, a grand concert was given in aid of the guarantee fund on Thursday evening, at St. Martin's Hall.

Mr. Cuthill, of Camberwell, has already produced some early Black Prince strawberries from the open ground. This is just fourteen days earlier than last year, and the crop is enormous, there being in many cases 40 fine fruit on one plant

The second annual meeting of the National Reformatory Union is to be held at Willis's Rooms at one o'clock to-day (Saturday)—Lord Brougham President of the Union, in the chair. Resolutions were moved on the Industrial Schools Bill, on a normal school for reformatory teachers, and on the disposal of young persons leaving reformatories.

Among other curiosities lately sold at the public auction-rooms in the Rue Drouot were two very curious parchments, one being a receipt given to the treasurer of Louis XI. by the King's tailor for the sum of 30 sols for putting a new pair of *s* sewn to an old leather pourpoint of his Majesty; and the other, a receipt from the Royal shoemaker for 15 deniers for furnishing a box of grease for the King's boots.

## MINERAL STATISTICS.

FROM a very early period—a period long prior to the Roman subjugation—the British Islands have been renowned for the variety and extent of their mineral productions. The nations of antiquity derived the tin which they employed in the manufacture of their bronze statues, ornaments, and weapons, from Cornwall; and there is abundant evidence to show that a regular carrying trade was established by the merchants of Tyre between the ancient Bolerium and the Delta of the Nile. We know that the Roman colonists worked the mineral districts of this country extensively for gold, silver, lead, and tin; and they have left us some notable examples of their engineering skill in shafts which have been sunk and levels which have been driven through some of our most intractable rocks in Cardiganshire, Derbyshire, and Shropshire. Our Kings, particularly the Edwards and the Henrys, granted many charters which gave especial privileges to the miners. The Black Prince was himself a zealous searcher for subterranean treasures, and with some 600 miners from Derbyshire he instituted an exploration of Northern Devonshire, from which, it is said, he derived sufficient wealth to defray the expense of his wars in France. Elizabeth greatly encouraged British mining, and she introduced a number of German miners, who brought with them a better system of exploitation, and thus developed the extraordinary resources of Cardiganshire, Derbyshire, and other counties. From Cardiganshire Sir Hugh Middelton derived the wealth which enabled him to bring the New River from Ware to London. From the same mines Mr. Bushell drew the treasures which enabled him to clothe the army of Charles I.; and they subsequently became the subject of "The Great Mine Adventure"—a bubble scheme which involved so many in its wreck as to lead the House of Commons to organise committees of inquiry, in the vain hope of bringing the fraudulent directors to justice. Prince Rupert was governor of two mining corporations—the Mines Royal, and the Mineral and Battery Works; and he appears to have been an ironmaster. Oliver Cromwell was the proprietor of blast furnaces in the Forest of Dean; and, even while he was guiding the Republican army, he never relaxed in his endeavours to develop the mineral resources of his country.

Through all time, therefore, there has been a constant drain upon the metalliferous formations of this island. With our advancing manufacturing and commercial importance that drain has been steadily increasing; yet our mines of tin, lead, copper, and iron continue to add many millions sterling each year to the wealth of the nation. The mineral productions of the British Islands exceed that of the whole continent of Europe; and yet, while nearly every country has long since established systems of statistical inquiry, and thus carefully recorded the progress of exhaustion, and, in many cases, established salutary checks upon reckless mining, England has proudly talked of her inexhaustible treasures, and kept no count of her natural wealth. This imprudent system has been too long continued; and attempts which have been made to arrive at correct returns of our mineral productions have been several times defeated by prejudices, or misdirected from less honourable causes.

Gradually, however, these obstacles are giving way before a sense of the real advantages to be derived from an exact knowledge of the rate which production maintains to demand, and it is with much satisfaction that we learn that, after many years of persevering labour, the Keeper of Mining Records in the Museum of Practical Geology is now enabled to rely upon a large number of exact returns from our mines and collieries, from which he can regularly compile, with a degree of correctness not hitherto approached, the "Mineral Statistics," now published annually by order of the Treasury, from a copy of which, now before us, we extract the following particulars of the annual produce:—

*Tin.*—Of tin ore Cornwall produced 8947 tons, and Devonshire 320 tons. The average price of the ore being £68 per ton gives it a value of £628,780. The produce of metal from the tin ore was as nearly as possible 6000 tons, which may be valued at £720,000. This is the production of 129 mines in Cornwall and of 14 in Devonshire.

*Copper.*—The copper ores of Western England sold at public sales during the year amounted to 196,193 tons, which produced of fine copper 13,576 tons 11 cwt., the money value of the ore being £1,393,739. Beyond this, Ireland, Wales, and some other English counties, sold at Swansea 14,921 tons of ore, the money value of which was £116,910; and 7340 tons of metallic copper were produced from ores purchased by private contract from British mines. In addition to this, the Swansea smelters purchased of imported copper ores 28,982 tons, producing of copper 4650 tons, the value of which was £517,650. The total value of the copper smelted in England in one year being £2,887,307 17s.

*Lead.*—The total quantity of lead ore raised from the mines of the United Kingdom in the same period was 92,330 tons; which produced of metallic lead 73,091 tons, and from which 561,966 ounces of silver were extracted. The total value of the pig lead obtained was £1 892,655; and of silver, £140,476.

*Iron.*—Of iron ore there was mined 9,553,741 tons. This enormous quantity of iron ore fed 689 blast furnaces, which produced 3,218,151 tons of pig iron. The average price of which, being £4 14s. per ton, gives a market value equal to the enormous sum of £13,515,260.

*Coal.* The total number of collieries in the United Kingdom are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In England | .. .. .. | 1881 |
| ,, Wales | .. .. .. | 310 |
| ,, Scotland | .. .. .. | 403 |
| ,, Ireland | .. .. .. | 19 |

And from these there was raised, during the year 1855, 64,453,070 tons of fuel. Previously to the inquiries which were instituted by Mr. Robert Hunt, of which the above is the result, the estimates of the annual produce of the British coal-fields were the merest guesses possible. R. J. Taylor, in his "Statistics of Coal," making the produce 31,500,000 tons; T. R. Macculloch, "Dictionary of Commerce" (1845), 34,000,000 tons; Mr. Braithwaite Poole adopted the same sum in his "Statistics of British Commerce;" while Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Inspector of Coal Mines, in his Report, rose to 54,000,000 tons.

Speculations have been made on the duration of our coal-beds, upon the continuance of which England's manufacturing greatness depends. Now, all these were founded upon the supposition that 34,000,000 tons of coals only were removed from the earth annually; but we now know that above 64,000,000 tons are every year withdrawn from our carboniferous strata, and that with the extension of the application of steam this quantity will be greatly exceeded.

Beside those more important sources of our national wealth, we find in these "Mineral Statistics" returns of the quantities of zinc ores; of salt produced in Cheshire, Worcestershire, and at Carrickfergus, in Ireland; of sulphur ores, of which we find Wicklow produces 58,000 tons; of arsenic, of nickel, and cobalt ores. To add to the value of the information thus communicated, the imports and exports of all these mineral products are given. An attempt has been made to estimate the production of clay for porcelain and for commoner purposes, and to give the quantities of building stones obtained from the principal quarries throughout the United Kingdom. The work before us is the return for 1855; that for 1856 not being yet published. The information upon which these "Mineral Statistics" depends is collected by the Keeper of Mining Records, who regularly visits the principal mineral districts, or it is furnished voluntarily by the mineral proprietors. As it is of the utmost importance that so important an interest as that of mining, which adds nearly £30,000,000 per annum to the national wealth, should be correctly represented, we would press upon all concerned the importance of aiding the compiler of these statistics by furnishing him with exact returns from those mines or collieries in which they are engaged.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. D. B.—It is true that the celebrated French chess-player, M. St. Amant, is making a short visit in this country, and it is much to be hoped that we shall here have a well matched contest with the present day with a last of that quality which a few years since earned for him the first seat in the list of the best players in France.

Z. Z.—You appear to have proved inconclusively that Mr. Boden's ingenious stratagem, No. 690, is capable of another and a very commonplace solution in five moves.

A PRACTICE AMATEUR.—1. It is certainly not judicious to sacrifice a piece for two Pawns, under the circumstances mentioned. 2. The games in each set average probably five hours each.

W. E., Weighton.—See note to "Z. Z."

E. G. C., Rodosbern, is cordially thanked for his budget of beautiful Problems, and for the pleasant notice which he sends us.

A NATIONAL AMERICAN CHESS TOURNAMENT.—It is certainly a notable fact that America has exhibited, during the last few years, an enlarged appreciation of the game of chess and a growing fondness for its pursuit. The depth and extent of this mind relation are as fully manifested by a small increase in the number of amateurs and chess clubs, to the establishment of a Magazine especially devoted to the interests of that science, as by the regular insertion of Chess matter in several of our weekly journals. A step further in the same direction is proposed in the following circular, which has been issued to the principal chess players throughout the United States. We welcome with pleasure the spirit of fraternity which it breathes, and we trust that the movement may be crowned with success:—

"The undersigned, having been appointed a committee by the Chess Congress held at Cincinnati, in April, 1856, to make arrangements for a National Chess Tournament, to be held in the city of New York, during the present year, have the honour to announce that they have completed the duties assigned them, and to invite your attendance at the Rooms of the New York Chess Club, No. 290, Broadway, on the 1st day of June, 1857, at 10 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of organising the Tournament.

"The following rules and regulations have been adopted by the committee, and will be observed in the conduct of the Tournament:—

"1. The Tournament shall commence on the 1st day of June, 1857, at the Rooms of the New York Chess Club, No. 290, Broadway, New York, and shall continue from day to day, Sundays excepted, until completed.

"2. The number of players shall be limited to sixteen, and the first sixteen persons who shall present themselves at the Rooms of the New York Chess Club, on the 1st day of June, 1857, and shall pay the sum of five dollars each, shall be entitled to play in the Tournament.

"3. The Tournament shall be conducted according to the rules and regulations adopted by the Chess Congress held at Cincinnati, in April, 1856.

"4. The following shall be the order of play:—The first player drawn shall play with the second player drawn, the third with the fourth, the fifth with the sixth, the seventh with the eighth, the ninth with the tenth, the eleventh with the twelfth, the thirteenth with the fourteenth, and the fifteenth with the sixteenth. The winners of the games shall play in the same order, and the winners of the games shall play for the first and second prizes.

"5. The Tournament shall be played in the Rooms of the New York Chess Club, No. 290, Broadway, New York, and the games shall be played from 10 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M., and from 7 o'clock P.M. to 11 o'clock P.M., each day, Sundays excepted.

"6. Each player shall be allowed two hours for the first fifteen moves, and thereafter at the rate of fifteen moves per hour.

"7. The committee would respect those clubs and players to whom this circular may be sent, to address their replies to the Tournament committee, New York Chess Club, No. 290, Broadway, Two-mile Stone, New York, CHARLES G. MEAD, JAMES THOMSON, Executive Committee.

"W. W. MORE, Chairman. DANIEL W. FISHER, Secretary. New York, January 1st, 1857. April 17th, 1857."

*** We are again obliged, by the length to which the Games &c., run, to defer the answers to very many Correspondents to the first number of next week.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 691.

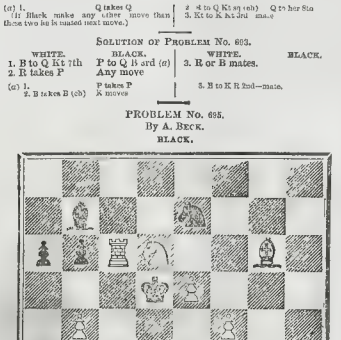
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Q to her 6th | B takes Kt or (*a*) | 3. Q K to K 8 (ch) | K takes Q |
| 2. R to Q Kt sq (ch) | Q takes R | 4. R takes B—mate. | |
| (*a*) 1. | Q takes Q | 2. R to Q Kt sq (ch) | Q to her 8th |
| (If Black make any other move than these two he is mated next move.) | | 3. Kt to K 3rd—mate. | |

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 693.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B to Q Kt 7th | P to Q B 3rd (*a*) | 3. R or B mates. | |
| 2. R takes P | Any move | | |
| (*a*) 1. | P takes P | 2. B to K R 2nd—mate. | |
| 2. B takes B (ch) | K moves | | |

### PROBLEM No. 695.
By A. BECK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following light skirmishes were played by MR STAUNTON against two of the best players in the St. George's Chess Club consulting together:

*(Petrojf's Defence to the Knight's Opening.)*

| BLACK (The Allies). | WHITE (Mr Staunton). | BLACK (The Allies). | WHITE (Mr. Staunton). |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 21. Q to Q B 2nd | Q to Q 4th |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | K Kt to K B 3rd | | Q to Q 8th |
| 3. Kt takes P | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 22. P takes Kt | B takes P (ch) |
| 4. Kt takes Kt | Q P takes Kt | 23. Q takes B | Q to K 5th (ch) |
| 5. P to Q 3rd | K B to Q B 4th | 24. K to B 2nd | R to Q 8th |
| 6. K B to K 3rd | P to K R 4th | &c., &c.) | |
| 7. P to K R 3rd | Castles on Queen's side | 22. P takes Kt | B to Q 7th (ch) |

(Thus attack White has greatly compensates for his sacrificed Pawn. If Black now castle, he may play K Kt to K 5th with great advantage.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. K Kt to K B sq | Q B to Q 3rd | | |
| 9. P to Q B 3rd | Q to Q 2nd | | |
| 10. P to K 5th | Kt to Q 4th | | |
| 11. P to Q 4th | K B to Q Kt 3rd | | |
| 12. K B takes K P | Castles on Queen's side | | |
| 13. K B to K Kt 4th | P to Q B 4th | | |

(After this apparently harmless move it is doubtful whether any skill on Black's side could save the game.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14. B takes B | Q takes B | | |
| 15. B to K 3rd | P to K B 4th | | |
| 16. B to K Kt 5th | Q R to Q 2nd | | |
| 17. Q to Kt 3rd | P takes P | | |
| 18. P takes P | B takes P | | |
| 19. P to K B 4th | Q to Q B 3rd | | |
| 20. Kt to Q R 3rd | Kt to Q B 6th | | |

(White is embarrassed with his pieces. His simplest and surest course was to play Kt to K 6th; and then, after Black, as their best, moved K R to B 3rd, by playing *Q to K 6th*, the game was won. The move made by him was, however, properly allowed up, wins equally, and is a menace less commonplace.)

| BLACK (The Allies). | WHITE (Mr Staunton). | BLACK (The Allies). | WHITE (Mr Staunton). |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13. P takes B | Q takes P | 14. Kt to K B 6th (ch) | K to Q sq |
| 15. Q to Kt sq | P to Q 4th | 16. Kt to K B 6th | K to Q sq |
| 17. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | P to Q 5th | | |

(They have nothing better. If they retreat the bishop, White plays P to K Kt 5th, and the game is not to be interfered.)

| | |
|---|---|
| 16. | Kt to K B 4th |
| 17. Q Kt takes Q P | P to K Kt 4th |
| 18. R takes Kt | B takes R |
| 19. Q to her Kt 4th | P takes Kt |
| 20. Kt takes P | Kt to Q 2nd |
| 21. Q takes Q Kt P | Q R to Q B sq |
| 22. Q takes Q K P | Q to Q 7th |

And wins.

### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TROOPS AND WARLIKE STORES FOR CHINA.—On Monday the steam-transports *Cleopatra* and *Mauritius*, having been fitted at Deptford, for the conveyance of troops to China, were ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, to embark the 93rd Highlanders and a detachment of Artillery: the vessels are expected to sail to-morrow. The *Rangoonda* transport sailed from Gravesend on Monday, with 1800 tons of warlike stores, live shell, shot, and ammunition, to be conveyed to Hong-Kong, for the troops engaged in the China expedition. The *Princess Charlotte*, 104, has been declared ready to embark the 1000 troops that she will convey to China, where she will be used as a hospital. The *Princess Charlotte* will sail on Monday next, in company with the paddle steamer *Victoria*, fitted as a floating steam-battery.

The half-yearly public examination of the officers and gentlemen cadets studying at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst was brought to a close, with creditable results, on Saturday last, before a collegiate board, at which were present the Right Hon. Lord Panmure, the Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding-in-Chief, Major-Gen. Sir G. A. Wetherall, K.C.B., the Adjutant-General of the Forces; Major-General Sir R. Airey, K.C.B., the Quarter-master-General of the Forces; Major General Sir Harry D. Jones, K.C.B., the Governor; Colonel C. R. Scott, the Lieutenant-Governor; and Lieutenant-Colonel P. L. M Dougall, the Major and Superintendent of Studies.

The Royal Marine battalions, upwards of 900 in number, were on Monday mustered in the barrack-square at head-quarters, Woolwich, by the Commandant, Colonel Brown, in preparation for the half yearly general inspection, to take place on Wednesday next.

THE 15th Regiment, under Colonel Cole, arrived at Aldershott camp on Sunday from Gibraltar, via Portsmouth. At present they only muster 686 rank and file.

THE machinery recently created in the new boring mill at Woolwich Arsenal was on Saturday last in process of being tested and worked for the first time prior to completion, when, under a moderate strain, the entire row of shafting intended to set the various wheels in motion fell to the ground, carrying away with it, fitting-screws, and bearing-boxes of iron and the whole of the brackets by which the shafting was sustained to the wall, extending from end to end of the factory, about 200 feet. The damage is calculated at about £1000.

THE East India Company's troop-ship *Gloriana* arrived at Gravesend on Sunday from Madras, having on board detachments of troops belonging to the 42nd Light Infantry and 84th Regiment. The *Gloriana* sailed from Madras on the 16th of February.

THE East India Company's troop-ships *Owen Glendower* and *Vernon* have arrived at Gravesend, having on board nearly 900 invalid troops from regiments serving in India. The *Owen Glendower* sailed from Barrackpore on the 11th of February last, and the *Vernon* from the same place two days later.

The United States' steam-frigate *Niagara* was taken on Saturday last into Portsmouth harbour, and moored alongside the *Rodney*, 90, two-decker. She was taken into the basin or steam basin on Monday, and her alterations immediately commenced, to enable her to receive her portion of the submarine cable.

IN consequence of the recommendation of the authorities of the storekeepers' department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Lord Panmure has issued an order for several of the chief foremen of the department named to be discharged, with liberal pensions for long and faithful services.

A SPLENDID BANQUET was given by the Grenadier Guards, at the London Tavern, on Saturday evening last. Covers were laid for sixty. The chair was taken by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Among the company were his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, Colonel Wood, Colonel Ellison, Colonel Wynyard, Colonel Lindsay, Colonel Stanlope, Colonel Cadogan, &c.

THE officers of the 17th Lancers gave their annual dinner at the Clarendon Hotel on Friday, the 5th inst., when they were honoured with the company of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

THE SEAMEN OF THE NORTH-EAST PORTS.—The seamen of the Tyne and Wear have signed a petition to Parliament wherein they state various facts with regard to the loss of life and property in the North Sea. They assert that during the last five years the shipwrecks have amounted to 5128, and during the same period 4443 persons have lost their lives by casualties at sea. The petitioners pray that Legislature to afford them protection by compelling owners to submit their vessels for survey before departure, and to see that the place set apart for seamen is sufficient for health and cleanliness; and that a harbour of refuge be forthwith constructed on the north-east coast of England.

## THE ROMAN GALLERY, BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE soil of Britain is so rich in remains of her Roman civilisation that we are happy to find this fine room in the national Museum appropriated to their exhibition. It is a noble apartment of lofty dimensions, and situated immediately adjoining the entrance-hall on the left, and forms an approach to the various saloons and galleries devoted to antiquity. The length of the room is divided by bold pilasters, having a deep entablature and cornice, which is continued round the room. From the pilasters extend across the ceiling bands of corresponding breadth, dividing it into six or seven parts. These are subdivided into coffers, deeply set, and moulded with the egg-and-dart ogee ornament, the panels bearing chocolate-coloured patterns. The beams, or bands, are also enriched with a line and the honeysuckle pattern. The walls are painted grey, excepting the lower part, which is a dull red or porphyry tint, divided from the upper part by a neat moulding, enriched with the Etruscan pattern. The colour of the lower wall is effective in bringing out in good relief the objects placed in front of it.

On entering this gallery from the entrance-hall the visitor will see on the left, just under the windows, and flat upon the wall, some fine specimens of tesselated pavement, brought from Withington, in Gloucestershire; some very crude sarcophagi, altars bearing inscriptions, &c. One of the sarcophagi was found at Southfleet, in Kent; and another in Hayden-square, Minories, which has been engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. There are also some remains taken from London-wall, in the rear of the Trinity House. On the right hand, in the upper compartments, is another series of reliefs let into the wall in a similar period—one found upon the site of the south-west angle of the Bank of England. Below these, on pedestals and bases, are placed a series of busts, chronologically arranged. In front of the pilasters stand several draped figures too mutilated to be recognised; and one of Hadrian, in military costume. This statue was found in Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli.

Among the busts which have been recognised are those of Julius Cæsar, B.C. 101; Augustus, B.C. 63; Tiberius, B.C. 42; Nero, A.D. 37; Domitia, wife of the Emperor Domitian, found in the site of the Cæsar at Rome. There are also busts of Trajan; Hadrian; and Antoninus, the favourite of Hadrian, in the character of Bacchus; Hadrian, undraped; Ælius Cæsar, the adopted son of Hadrian, A.D. 138; a bust supposed to be Julia Sabina, wife of Hadrian; Antoninus Pius, in military costume, A.D. 86; Marcus Aurelius, veiled and crowned with a wreath of corn; Annia Faustina, the younger wife of Marcus Aurelius; also of Lucius Verus, colleague of Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 120; a head of Venus—Venus preparing for the bath; small statue of Venus; a torso of Venus; a bust of Juno, wearing a broad fillet.

## INTERESTING ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY IN BIRCHIN-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.

THE modern celebrity of this metropolitan thoroughfare is great. Addison called it "a certain street of the greatest credit in Europe," which remains to this day. *Lloyd's News* tells us, one of the earliest newspapers, was published in this street; Pope was born here; and Guy, the bookseller, kept shop here. Here, too, lived the Pope's merchants, who dwelt in wafer-cakes and rashers.

These matters, however, but relate to the upstructure of the street's history. As you stand at either end, you are struck with the narrowness of the thoroughfare—unmistakable evidence of an old London street; and here it makes the ground—so valuable as a good-field. But what will the reader say to the Lombard-street antiquity of 1500 years since, of which the following is at least as often as it is turned up, affords irrefragable evidence. Not a few localities of Roman London which are so rich in remains of that period? In the "Curiosities of London" (pp. 470-471) we find these interesting data:—

Lombard-street highway passes over the site of Roman houses, and has

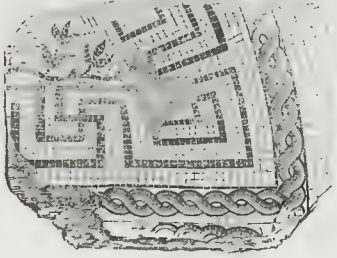
THE CORRIDOR, OR ROMAN GALLERY, BRITISH MUSEUM.

been the field of three great *finds* of Roman remains—in 1730, 1774, and [illegible] the latter, in its substratum of wood-ashes, supposed to indicate the burning of London by Boadicea. Ten feet below the street level was found a wall of the smaller sized Roman bricks paved by flues or cells (as described) and brick pavements, in Birchin-lane, a tessellated pavement of elegant design, heaps of Roman coins, glass bottles, keys, and beads, vessels and fragments of earthenware, and a large vessel of red Samian ware richly embellished, and reminding us that "Rome did not want its Wedgwood." The causeway, which Wren considered the northern boundary of the Roman station, was then discovered in Birchin-lane.

Upon this site, in the rear of the banking-house of Messrs. Glyn and Co., have just been discovered the portions of Roman pavement engraved in the adjoining column.

Each of the fragments is less than three feet in diameter; the most perfect piece is that on which is displayed a figure resembling a flying dragon or fish, the tail of which is finned, a serpent. This figure is spiritedly drawn, it is outlined in black tesseræ; the body is of drab colour, with additional touch of white relief upon the prominent parts. This piece has been surrounded by a border of the guittoche pattern. The fins of this animal, we should observe, are in red; the ground of the whole is yellowish. The second fragment is mostly composed of two borders, of the Etruscan and guittoche pattern, the guittoche being in red, yellow, white, and black tesseræ in both fragments. It is difficult to say what form this pavement had; the second piece is carved, as if forming part of an arch, and this must always remain a mystery, owing to the mutilation to which it has been exposed. The depth at which it was found was about nine feet. A portion of it ran under the pavement in Birchin-lane, and stretched into the road, where it was damaged in making the sewers. It is believed by Mr. Nicholls, the clerk of the works, to have been of considerable size, as much of the tesseræ is mixed up with the rubbish. By the kindness of Mr. P. C. Hardwick, the architect of the building for which the site is being prepared, we are enabled to give our readers a sketch of the two patterns.

A piece of charred wood has been found with the remains, thus connecting the discovery with that in 1786, when the supposed ashes of Boadicea's burning of London were found. A portion of window



ROMAN PAVEMENT DISCOVERED IN BIRCHIN-LANE.

CARVED DOORWAY, OLD SHIP TAVERN, WATER-LANE, BILLINGSGATE.

mullions and sill found with the piece of wood points to a later age. The site is exactly in the angle formed by 'Change-alley, Birchin-lane, and Lombard-street.

## CARVED DOORWAY IN WATER-LANE.

WITHIN the present century the metropolis abounded in richly-carved doorways, and over doors of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which were so many picturesque specimens of the carver's art, whilst they served as convenient shelter. These examples were most frequent in the City; and those persons who delight in watching these relics of old art must remember their piecemeal disappearance, or their entire removal upon the rebuilding of the premises of which they were once ornaments. Their purpose in new edifices is mostly served by the classic portico which so often disfigures our new house-fronts, exemplifying the failure of a grand feature upon a small scale. Some old mansions about Mark-lane and Fenchurch-street, the residences of City merchants before it was the fashion to reside in the metropolitan suburbs, will be remembered as presenting some of the richest specimens of carved doorways. One of these, which had ornamented the Ship Tavern in Water-lane, near where it debouches into Billingsgate, has just been removed, in the removal of the old premises. The carving is in rich and picturesque taste, the character of which is depicted in the Illustration. As in all probability this ornamental over-door will not assort with the style of the premises when rebuilt, we hope this fine old carving will be preserved in some more appropriate place

ROMAN PAVEMENT DISCOVERED IN BIRCHIN-LANE.

THE NEW CRICKET-GROUND, MANCHESTER.

## CRICKET IN MANCHESTER.

THE Manchester cricket season of 1857 promises to be marked by energy and spirit; and the various clubs in the neighbourhood, numbering above a dozen within four miles of the Exchange, are preparing to carry on the noble and athletic game with unusual éclat. The appropriation of the site of the Manchester Cricket-ground for the Art-Treasures Exhibition Building has necessitated the removal of the meetings to an adjacent plot of ground. A commodious clubhouse has been built and the ground levelled and prepared ready for the opening match between Manchester and Liverpool, fixed for the 10th and 11th of June.

The Western Club commenced operations on their new ground at Eccles, near Manchester, on Saturday, 23rd May, when, notwithstanding the somewhat unfavourable character of the weather, a great number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled, and watched with interest the cricketers, and listened to the strains of the military band which was in attendance.

The grounds are well situated, in the most picturesque environ of Manchester, and are laid out most tastefully. There are, in addition to the space devoted to cricket, a large bowling-green, and an excellent quoiting-ground. A pavilion of corrugated iron, tastefully ornamented and decorated, has been erected for the use of the members by Messrs Edward T. Bellhouse and Co., of Manchester. This erection covers a space of about 50 feet by 40 feet, and contains a dining-room 40 feet by 22 feet, and some half-dozen smaller rooms, and is a good example of the adaptation of iron as a building material. The committee has expended about £1000 in the preparation of the grounds and the building of the pavilion. We engrave a View of the grounds and the gay assemblage, sketched on the opening day.

## MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

THE accompanying Engraving represents two of the most pleasing of Miss Horton's personations in the new entertainment, which we noticed generally last week. The first figure is the *Flower-boy*, in the act of singing, with charming simplicity and grace, one of Mr. Reed's prettiest songs:—

Cowslips and violets, daisies and primroses,
Fit for a Queen to wear,
Stuck in her crown like—Hey, lass, won't you buy 'em,
To stick in your fine black hair?
Come, buy, who'll buy?
Look at them, smell them,
A poor lad would sell them
Come, buy, come buy.
Violets, daisies, come buy.

The other figure is the *Scotch Fisher-girl*, a character so truthfully sustained that we might imagine Miss Horton to have passed her life among that singular sisterhood. It is here that she introduces the song "Jock o' the Mill," which is so full of Caledonian nationality, and which she sings with playful archness—

Wha's coming o'er the hill,
Wha's coming here?
Lassie, why smile ye so
As he comes near?

'Tis na your father, lass,
Wrinkled and gray,
'Tis na your brother, lass,
Why smile ye sae?

See where he's coming noo,
Down fra the hill;
Who is't? I ken him noo
'Tis Jock o' the Mill.

SCENE FROM MISS P. HORTON'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, AT THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, REGENT-STREET.

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THE GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS,
Sole Proprietors Messrs HOWES and CUSHING.
This gigantic establishment left its New York winter quarters on the 1st of April, and opened in Liverpool April 13th, 1857. The Company has been selected from the principal Arenic Establishments in the United States, and will present the most extraordinary entertainment to the public ever witnessed in this country. Among the most prominent features of their entry in the course they visit will be the Apollonicon or Musical Carriage, drawn by Forty cream-colored Horses driven in Four Lines. This grand novelty will visit the following towns entering in grand procession, and giving two performances each day, commencing at two and half-past seven o'clock:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, | June 15, York | Monday, | 22 Sheffield |
| Tuesday, | 16 Leeds | Tuesday, | 23 Derby |
| Wednesday, | 17 Wakefield | Wednesday, | 24 Nottingham |
| Thursday, | 18 Barnsley | Thursday, | 25 Leicester |
| Friday, | 19 Doncaster | Friday, | 26 Northampton |
| Saturday, | 20 Gainsborough | Saturday, | 27 Hitchin |

And the principal towns in the Counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Northampton, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, and Gloucestershire.

GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.—TICKET NOTICE. The Central Ticket Office in Exeter Hall and the Office, 79 Lombard-street will close on Saturday, June 13th, and will re-open on the 15th, 17th, and 20th inst., from 10 till 5 o'clock.

Intending visitors are earnestly requested to make early application, as the Tickets will be disposed of in the order of application.

Tickets for Rehearsal, Wednesday, June 17th, Numbered Reserved Seats 1s; Gallery ... Conductors, Mr. Costa, Mr. Surman, Chairman, Mr. Townsend Saunders.

The Sale of Tickets for the Festival (Miscellaneous) ... Post Note on each day of Performance ...

MUSICAL UNION, HER ... PRINCE ... Mr. ALSAGER, Patron—THURSDAY ... Herr WILLENT-JAHN, Violoncello ... Herr PAUER, Pianoforte and Conductor ... Stalls ... Gallery ... Tickets and Programmes ... Mr. ALSAGER, 2, Percy-street, Bedford-square.

MADAME CLARA SCHUMANN begs to announce that ... MATINÉE ... Beethoven's Grand Trio in C minor, Op. 1 ... Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, to be had of Mr. ... Cramer, Beale, and Co., 201, Regent-street; and of Madame Schumann, 1, Dorset-square.

CANTERBURY HALL, ... MARSHALL, ... ROAD, Open every ... Engagement ... Admission ... Commencement ... Refreshments ...

MR. and MRS. HENRY RUSSELL ... Mr. HENRY RUSSELL ... Mrs. HENRY RUSSELL ...

THE SISTERS SCOTIA and ANNIE will ... Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from Nature, ... Wardour-road, Ipswich.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The ... NOW OPEN at their Gallery, ... (adjoining the Water-colour Exhibition), from 9 till Dusk. Admission ...

FRENCH EXHIBITION. The Fourth EXHIBITION of Pictures ... NOW OPEN at the French Gallery, ... together with Cabinet Pictures by Modern Masters. Open from 9 ... to 6.

MDLLE. ROSA POMEROY'S ORCHESTRAL ... Mdlle. ROSA POMEROY begs to announce that she will ... Monday next at the ... ENGLISH GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street for a limited period.

ROYAL ASSOCIATION for the PROMOTION of the FINE ARTS in SCOTLAND. ... 1857 at Mr. Wallis's ... addition by the ... from this date ... ARTHUR ...

EXHIBITION of MARGETSON'S NEW NAME, PHOTOGRAPHS, 65, Cheapside. ... Princess's Theatre. The GALLERY of ... the above newly-discovered process is NOW OPEN to Public View Daily, from Half-a- ... LON SCHOOL OF FINE ...

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| Gravy Spoons ..... | 1 0 | 1 4 0 |
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| Pair of Meat Carvers ..... | 0 16 | 1 1 0 |
| Pair of Poultry Carvers ..... | 0 12 | 0 15 0 |
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| Sugar Bows ..... | 0 6 | 0 7 6 |
| Pair of Sugar Tongs ..... | 0 6 | 0 7 6 |
| Pair of Grape Scissors ..... | 0 6 | 0 7 6 |
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| Butter Knife ..... | 0 4 | 0 5 0 |
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| Pair of Fish Slices ..... | 0 8 | 0 10 6 |
| Pair of Cheese Scoops ..... | 0 4 | 0 5 0 |
| Pair of Asparagus Servers ..... | 0 4 | 0 5 0 |
| Pair of Pickle Forks ..... | 0 4 | 0 5 0 |
| Pair of Sugar Nippers ..... | 0 4 | 0 5 0 |
| Pair of Sugar Crimps ..... | 0 4 | 0 5 0 |
| Pair of Sugar Shovels ..... | 0 4 | 0 5 0 |
| Pair of Sugar Scissors ..... | 0 4 | 0 5 0 |
| Pair of Tea Caddy Spoons ..... | 0 4 | 0 5 0 |
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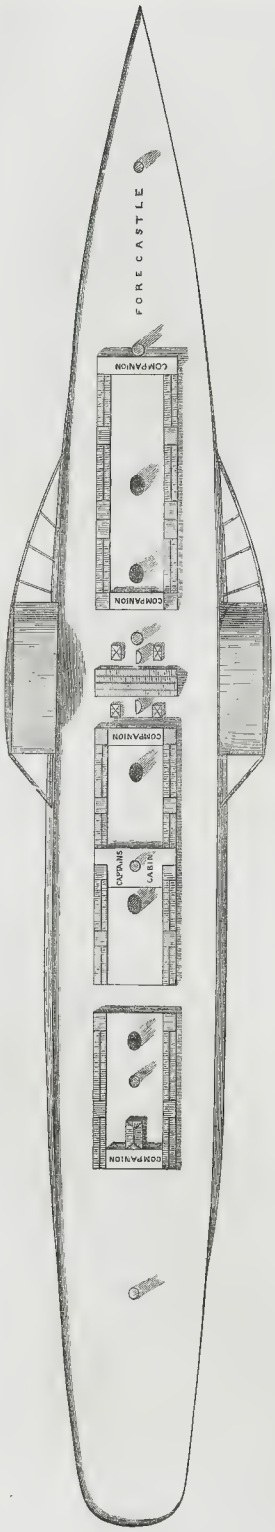


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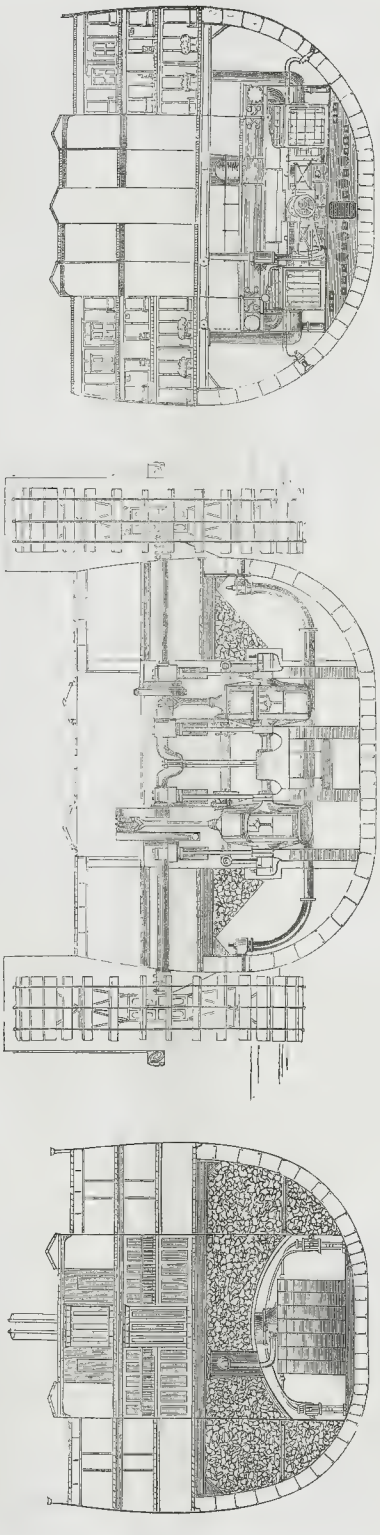
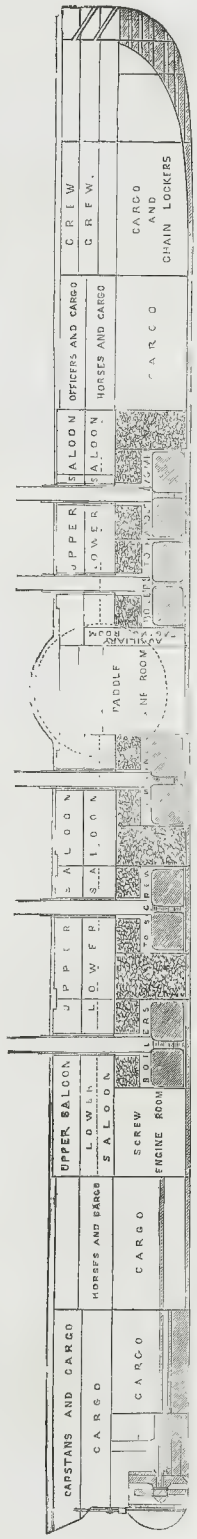



LONGITUDINAL SECTION.—(SEE PAGE 584.)

LONDON: Printe and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1857.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 864.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857. WITH SUPPLEMENT AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } TENPENCE.


## THE CROWNING GRACE OF THE WAR.

HER Majesty the Queen will, on Friday next, deliver with her own hands, to the heroes who have deserved them, the medals which are the greatest, and in some cases the only, rewards of the courage displayed in the Baltic and in the bloody battle-fields of the Crimea. The honour will be conferred publicly, and in sight of admiring and enthusiastic crowds, in Hyde-park—the largest open space which the metropolis affords. The place has been well chosen, for if all England could see the spectacle—as all England, Scotland, and Ireland will read of it—the moral effect would be all the greater on the spectators, though the reward might be none the more precious to the gallant recipients. Incapacity, nepotism, and inefficiency in high places have been long ago rewarded or condoned; but the day of the real heroes, whose unflinching bravery preserved unsullied the fame of the country, when the least hesitation on their part might have imperilled it, has come at last. The ceremony of Friday next will form a fitting and graceful conclusion to the war. During the progress of the drama it was often impossible to repress the applause or the tears of the spectators, who day by day, in our remote islands of Great Britain, watched with painful interest the evolutions of the story. But, the tragedy having ended, the real heroes, whatever their rank or want of rank, are called before the curtain, to receive, in the name of the British people, and at the fair hands of their Queen, the badge and the recognition of their bravery—dearer to the true soldier than all the more vulgar rewards of rank and pay which have fallen to the lot of many who did not fight as they fought, or suffer as they suffered, in the cause of their country.

That the blood and the services or such men will not again be needed, in our time, should be the earnest prayer of every one. But, though none of us can see far into the future, statesmen and those who make public affairs their study can see more than enough in the present state of Europe to justify them in the belief that the late War settled nothing, and that the late Peace left for a future day, and, perhaps, a not very remote one, the consideration of many urgent and exasperating questions. Europe in 1815 was reconstructed on a false and unstable basis. In 1856 that wrong basis was left undisturbed, although in the interval, and especially during the progress of the war for the independence of Turkey, several of the greatest nations on the Continent, oppressed by bad laws, by a denial of their commonest natural rights, and by the grasp of strong and savage military despotisms, looked to a new settlement—long foreseen and ardently prayed for—which should do them justice. The golden opportunity was allowed to pass away. The statesmen of France were not equal to the task; and those of England—being linked with an ally to whom they were compelled to defer—accepted a peace before it had been thoroughly conquered, and spared an enemy who, by every consideration of true policy as well as justice, ought not only to have been effectually restrained, but severely punished. Was the Emperor of Russia effectually restrained? His attempt immediately on the conclusion of the peace to construct military railroads, for the easier subjugation of Turkey, is of itself a sufficien answer to the question. Was he severely punished? Europe in its length and

MARINE (UNDRESS). MARINE (FULL DRESS). CAPTAIN. LIEUTENANT (FULL DRESS. LIEUTENANT (UNDRESS). PASSED MIDSHIPMAN

OFFICERS AND MARINES OF THE UNITED STATES' STEAM-FRIGATE "SUSQUEHANNA."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

breadth laughs at the idea of such punishment as he received. The nations expected that he would have lost Finland on the north, and the Crimea on the south, and that he would have been condemned to pay all the costs of the war which the bad ambition of his father provoked. But he was excused from these penalties, not from considerations of mere mercy, or from those of a greater policy involved in the issue, but because one of his most powerful opponents was unequal to the duty of further warfare, and did not like to press hard upon the foe, lest the foe should refuse all terms, and continue the struggle.

There is a kind of statesmanship, as there is a kind of philosophy, which takes heed of nothing but the passing hour, and which says, like the fool in Scripture, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die;" but such statesmanship, like such philosophy, is of the very lowest. It was not such statesmanship that led Great Britain into the war, but it was such statesmanship, having its origin in France, and in the presumed personal and dynastic necessities of the Emperor, that led Great Britain to consent to a premature pacification. It was felt at the time by many, and is now apparent to many more, that that Peace contained in its bosom the germs of future war; that Turkey is not yet safe—or is safe only for a breathing time; and that Italy, Hungary, Germany, and Scandinavia have vital questions to settle, which cannot be finally settled without an appeal to arms, unless the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the greater and minor potentates of Germany and Italy, love justice better than power and dominion—or prefer the liberty of their people to the pomp and paraphernalia of their own royalty—which are suppositions not to be indulged in by any sane observer of human life and conduct.

But Great Britain has not expended a hundred millions upon the war without deriving some moral benefit. If she have acquired nothing else she has acquired wisdom, and learned the danger of unpreparedness amid such conflicting and incompatible elements as are scattered broadcast over Continental Europe at the present time. Lulled into undue security by more than forty years of peace, and led away by the specious reasoning of prophets who emerged from the counting-house and the shop to bewilder her judgment and pander to her mere commercial instincts, she neglected those armies and navies by whose might and heroism at the commencement of the century she was enabled to take and to keep the lead in Europe, and to grow in wealth, in power, and in civilisation But the war has opened her eyes to the degrading selfishness, no less than to the danger, of such a policy. The British people are not, at present, under the weight of the same error. They can see the uncertainties and the perils of European politics; and they know that it is the duty of those who love their country, and would maintain it now, as ever, in the foremost rank of the world, to keep an efficient force, both naval and military, that, come what will, and when it will, Great Britain may either stand aloof in dignified isolation, and so be enabled to act the part of a strong and effective mediator, or take such share in the conflict as may befit her glory and her interest. The sword is not yet turned into a pruning-hook. It has been replaced in the scabbard, but it is still a sword, and ready for use at an emergency. We hope the emergency will not arise; but Great Britain, in rewarding and honouring her heroes, and in keeping up the due supply of them, will certainly not expedite, but may very possible retard, a conflict which is otherwise inevitable.

## AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MARINES' OF THE UNITED STATES' FRIGATE "SUSQUEHANNA."

We have engraved upon the preceding page a group of American Officers and Marines of the *Susquehanna* frigate, Captain Joshua Sands—the vessel selected to accompany the *Niagara* as consort, to render her any assistance that she may require during the process of laying down the electric cable between this country and America.

The go-a-head principle of the Americans does not seem to have extended to the Army and Navy in their uniforms. The Marine (the second figure) is a complete revival of the old Foot Guard. The shako is black, with a ball composed of blue and red on top, brass chin-straps, with an ornament, an eagle and anchor, in front. Dark blue coat, with yellow cord epaulets, the cross-belts lower down than usual. The undress (the first figure) appears to be a very sensible working-dress. It is composed of a light blue jacket and trousers, with dark blue cloth cap.

The third figure is in the uniform of a Captain of the American Navy: cocked hat, with gold ornamental side, edged with black silk ribbon; dark blue coat, with gold epaulets; three gold stripes on cuff of coat, white or blue trousers with gold stripe.

The fourth figure is a Lieutenant in full dress: dark blue uniform, with one stripe on the cuff of coat.

The fifth figure is that of a Lieutenant in undress uniform: dark blue frock-coat and trousers, with cloth cap; with gold stripe ornament in front of cap, composed of laurel leaves and an anchor.

The sixth figure is a Passed Midshipman, equal to a Mate in our service. Uniform: cocked hat, with dark blue dress.

It will well repay our readers to pay a visit to the *Susquehanna* or *Niagara* steam-ships. With the requisite introduction, they are sure to meet with every attention from the officers of the ship, who show, and minutely explain, every portion of their vessels with an amount of patience that is extremely praiseworthy.

It will be recollected that the *Susquehanna* was the first vessel to salute the Grand Duke Constantine on his arrival in England. The *Osborne* neared her at 12.55 on the 19th ult., when Captain Sands immediately beat to quarters, manned yards, and saluted with twenty-one guns in splendid style. In order to give the Grand Duke an opportunity of seeing this fine frigate, the *Osborne* steamed very slowly past her, so that his Imperial Highness had then a good view of one of the best and heaviest-armed paddle war-steamers afloat. While saluting, the Russian flag was run up at the main, and the band on deck played the Russian National Anthem.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, Robert Robinson Fripp was charged with the wilful murder of James Scott, at Pentonville, on the 7th of April last. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," and the prisoner was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.—Charles Melbourne was committed for wantonly shooting at William Murrel, a policeman (the particulars of the case were given last week); and sentenced to be "transported beyond the seas for the term of his natural life."—John Bruce, who was found guilty of feloniously throwing upon Thomas Robinson a quantity of vitriol, was transported for fifteen years.

Mr. John Locke, M.P., the City Pleader, and Mr. R. Lush, both of the Home Circuit, are about to be called within the bar on receiving the rank of Queen's Counsel.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE AT LEGHORN.—The *Monitore Toscano* of the 13th inst. gives some further particulars of the disaster which occurred at Leghorn on the 9th. Upwards of 3000 spectators had flocked to that day attracted to the Teatro degli Acquedotti, outside the Porta Leopoldo, by the announcement of a grand performance, entitled the "Taking of Sebastopol," with the bombardment of the Malakoff Tower. During the progress of the third act the scene caught fire. The spectators, with loud cries and shrieks, rushed towards the various outlets of the theatre, and the staircases, lobbies, and vestibules became densely packed. The theatre had six doors, which would have given free egress to the crowd if there had been less violence. The number of dead is stated by the *Monitore* to be sixty two—sixteen of whom were trampled to death in the theatre, the remaining forty-six having expired in the hospital; and the injured amount to eighty-eight. A letter from Florence asserts that the number of deaths exceeds 150, and that the number of the injured is probably double that amount.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

Contrary to general expectation, the elections are becoming animated. It is true that the agitation is as yet confined to the candidates; but the movement seems to be on the increase, and may gain the electors before it stops. The Prefects are doing their best to stir up the Mayors, and the Mayors do their best to rouse the ardour of the peasants. Electioneering addresses on the part of the Government candidates are abundantly placarded in every district in Paris. The news from the provinces increases in interest, and the number of Opposition candidates augments.

The ratifications of the treaty relative to the Canton of Neufchâtel were exchanged at the Foreign-office at Paris at two o'clock on Tuesday.

The Treaty of Commerce between France and Russia has been signed at St Petersburg.

The preparations for the camp at Chalons are being pushed with much activity, and it is thought that the troops which are to compose it will take possession of their quarters in the middle of July. The troops will comprise twenty-five battalions infantry, twenty-four squadrons cavalry, and twelve batteries of artillery.

The campaign in Algeria does not appear to be quite at an end, for intelligence from that colony of the 10th inst. announces that two important tribes, the Beni-Raguilet and Beni-Yenat, have commenced throwing up earthworks with the view of opposing the advance of the French into the interior. Marshal Randon intended marching against the "rebels" as they are pleasantly called as soon as the military road, on which the whole army is at work, shall have been terminated. In two days the troops constructed 12½ miles of road, and it was expected that operations would commence on Thursday or Friday

The "Exhibition of Works of Living Artists" opened at Paris on Monday, in the "Palace of Industry," and attracted a considerable crowd of visitors. The Emperor and Empress paid a private visit to the Palace in the afternoon, and examined the principal paintings with much attention.

### BELGIUM.

A report to the King, dated "Brussels, June 12," upon the recent events, states how all the Ministers recommend his Majesty to close the Legislative Session of 1856-57. Such a measure, says the report, will suspend the discussion of the Bill for Charitable Institutions, and adjourn it to next Session. In reply thereto the King has addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior, in which he fully accedes to the wish expressed in the report for closing the Session; only, in his moderation to all classes, and openness a hope that the majority of the Chamber will pronounce the discussion of the bill. The Legislative Session of 1856-57 is closed.

### SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 12th inst. state the Senate had commenced the discussion of the bill on the reform of the constitution. General Sancho had spoken against it. In the Chamber of Deputies the report of the committee on the bill on the press had been brought up, and several deputies at once gave notice of their intention to speak against the measure.

Marshal Espartero, in reply to the electors of Barcelona has declined to become a candidate at the approaching election for that city.

### PORTUGAL

On the 6th inst. a Cabinet Council deliberated upon the important subject of the marriage of Dom Pedro V., and on the following day a Royal message was delivered to both Chambers of the Cortes by the Marquis de Soule, to the effect that he was charged by his Majesty to communicate that the time had arrived for choosing a Royal consort, that the negotiations for this purpose were now in a forward state, and that he could assure the Peers and Deputies that the choice had fallen upon a Princess in every way worthy to become Queen of Portugal. In both Chambers the Royal message was received with applause and demonstrations of general satisfaction.

The *Diario do Governo* has officially published the project of law, and the contract provisionally concluded with Sir Morton Peto, for the construction of the Oporto Railway.

### DENMARK AND THE GERMAN POWERS

The Privy Council of the States assembled on Wednesday (last week) at the Castle of Jagerprus, and accepted the draught of a reply to the Germanic Powers, which contains a refusal to agree to their pretensions A note to this effect, said to be couched in very firm language, has been sent from Copenhagen to Berlin and Vienna.

### RUSSIA

The baptism of the young Grand Duke Sergius took place on the 8th inst. in the chapel of the Palace of Tsarskoe Selo. The members of the diplomatic body, the high clergy, and the principal State dignitaries were present. The Russian ladies wore the national costume, and the men were in grand uniform. The Emperor and the Imperial family went in procession, preceded and followed by the officers of the household from their private apartments to the chapel, the Imperial infant being carried to the font on a cushion by the Princess Sollykoff, Lady of Honour, the Grand Chamberlain, Count Rehbinder pierre, and the Aide-de-Camp, General Prince Orloff, supporting the cushion. At the entrance to the chapel the Emperor was received by the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and his attendant clergy, who presented the holy water. The godfathers and godmothers were the Empress Dowager, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael, the Grand Duchess Mary of Saxe-Weimar, and the Queen Dowager of the Netherlands. After the ceremony a "Te Deum" was chanted, amid the ringing of bells and the roaring of cannon. A dinner of upwards of seven hundred covers was served at five o'clock, the foreign Ministers being present at it. In the evening St. Petersburg and the town of Tsarskoe Selo were illuminated.

### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The labours of the international commission (writes a Bucharest correspondent on the 5th) have at length commenced. They met two days back and decided that the Presidency should be exercised in turns Savfer Effendi, the Turkish Commissary, is President for the present month.

### AMERICA.

The United States' mail steam-ship *Columbia* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning, with advices from New York to the 9th inst.

A disgraceful riot occurred at the election in Washington on the 1st inst. between the citizens and a large number of Baltimore "rowdies," called "Plug-Uglies." The "Plugs" were distinguished by the "Rippers" and "Chunkers" of Washington, a terrible attack was made on the "Anti-Know-Nothing" voters with pistols, bowie-knives, and stones, and they were driven from the polls. The rioters were well armed, and took possession of a piece of artillery, with which they threatened their opponents. Two companies of Marines, placed at the disposal of the Mayor by the President, were ordered to fire upon the mob; the result was that five or six persons were killed, and a great number of others wounded. Later accounts state that the election riot has passed over, and an "indignation meeting," condemnatory of the proceedings of the Mayor, has been held.

A collision has taken place between the State of Ohio and the United States' authorities, arising out of the arrest, by the Deputy United States' Marshal, of four persons in Mechanicsburgh, Champaign county, in that State, charged with harbouring fugitive slaves nine months ago. A writ of habeas corpus was taken out, but before it could be served the United States' officers, with their prisoners, were beyond the bounds of the county. Another writ was taken out in Green county, and served by the Sheriff, assisted by a large number of citizens. After considerable resistance, in which several shots were exchanged, the United States' officers with their prisoners, were brought to Springfield, where they are to be tried for resisting the Sheriff in the discharge of his duty. Judge Leavitt, the United States' district Judge, issued a writ of habeas corpus, and the Marshal has gone to Springfield to serve it. In case resistance is offered it is reported that the United States' troops will be called out. It is stated that Mr Buchanan assumes all the responsibility in the case, and has resolved that the Marshal to be prompt and decided, and he would be supported by the whole power of the Government.

The steamer *Louisiana* was destroyed by fire at Galveston: eleven persons were killed and thirty-one are missing.

Governor Walker arrived in Lecompton on the 27th ult. He was received very quietly. He read his inaugural address, in which he declares that the territorial laws shall be enforced; criticises the action of Free-Staterism, and asserts that the position taken shall be maintained by the whole force of the Government.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes that the President has fixed upon a Governor for Utah, and that the nominee has indicated his readiness to accept; no name is given. It is said that the policy to be pursued is for the Governor, after reaching Utah, to issue a proclamation that such persons, residing in the territory, male or female, as desire to return to the States, shall receive protection and necessary assistance from the Government.

From private letters received from Salt Lake it appears that the schism in the Mormon Church has assumed a formidable character. The Gladiators, or apostates from the Simon Purefaith, announciated by Brigham Young and his adherents, have of late wonderfully increased their numbers, and grown so rebellious that the Prophet is forced to environ himself with a trusty guard of the faithful. The letters state that his house is guarded night and day by his friends, and that, so bitter are his enemies against him, that he is afraid to show himself in public. He has deserted the Tabernacle. The rumour of his flight is not confirmed. The Mormons of Carson Valley, on account of difficulties apprehended with their Gentile neighbours, had been peremptorily ordered to Salt Lake by the Prophet; but, thinking it easier to negotiate a peace than to sacrifice their homes, they have shaken hands with the Amalekites, and buried the tomahawk. The *Leavenworth Herald* of the 18th ult. states that great excitement existed among the Mormons, and numerous outrages were committed by them. Brigham Young was driving all the Gentiles away. Judge Soles, the United States' Marshal, and the Surveyor-General, with their families, together with a large number of emigrants, had already left, and others were hurrying away.

The Filibuster expedition in Central America has at length been brought to a close. General Walker capitulated on the 1st of May to Captain Davis, of the United States' sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*, and with his staff and 200 men, the remnants of his army, was taken to Panama by the *St. Mary's*. At New Orleans, and at other towns in the southern states, Walker has been received with triumphal honours; and attempts are being made to fit out another expedition for him. Great rejoicing has taken place at Costa Rica, and the Republic had made arrangements to send the defeated Filibusters to the United States. President Mora had issued a proclamation announcing the close of the war, and counselled integrity and union among themselves It is understood that a treaty has been concluded between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, providing for the speedy resumption of trade over the transit

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the General Commanding-in-Chief held a levee on Friday (yesterday).

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to command that a Council of Education be appointed to superintend the system of the education of the officers of the army and the examinations of candidates for admission to the service, and that the following officers shall compose the council:—The General Commanding in Chief, *ex officio*. Vice-President Colonel Duncan A. Cameron, half-pay 42nd Foot, with the temporary rank of Major-General. Members—Colonel Joseph Ellison Portlock, Royal Engineers; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Edward Addison, unattached.

TROOPS AND STORES FOR CHINA.—Portsmouth Dockyard is now a scene of extraordinary activity. Soon after seven o'clock on Tuesday morning the gallant 93rd Highlanders marched through the dockyard and embarked from the jetty on board the *Mauritius*, No. 5, chartered iron screw troop-ship, Captain Cruickshanks They were heartily cheered throughout the distance from the barrack to the gates. The *Mauritius* sailed for China on Wednesday. On Tuesday afternoon the 33rd Royal Duke's marched into the dockyard, and were conveyed in the *Echo*, steam-tug, alongside the *Cleopatra*, iron screw chartered transport, Captain Brown, for passage to China. This distinguished regiment was cheered by the assembled multitude, with many a wish for their safe voyage. The *Cleopatra* sailed also on Wednesday evening for China. The *Princess Charlotte*, 104, sailing three-decker, Captain George St. Vincent King, has all but completed taking in her provisions and an immense quantity of stores and munitions of war for China. It is expected she will go out of harbour on Saturday (to-day), and anchor at Spithead, to await final orders. The *Melville*, hospital-ship, Commander Henry Trollope, has nearly completed taking in provisions and stores, and on Tuesday received a spare screw for the *Himalaya*. A further portion of the 33rd will embark on Saturday (to-day) on board, when she will proceed to Spithead, and await her final sailing orders for China.

A MEETING of officers of the militia was held in the Music Hall, Abbey-street, Dublin, on Tuesday, for the purpose of making arrangements for bringing the grievances under which they labour as a body before Parliament. Several resolutions in accordance with that object were carried

AN order has been received from the War-office by Colonel H. Jervis, commanding the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, directing that the detachements of the 8th, 32nd, 35th, 53rd, 66th, and 75th Regiments are to be held in immediate readiness for embarkation for India. The officers and men have been inspected by Colonel H. Jervis in heavy marching order.

ON Monday the General Commanding-in-Chief, attended by a numerous staff, reviewed the troops of the garrison at Maidstone, the object being to give the Colonels of the several cavalry regiments in the service an insight into the system of equitation" practised at the depôt, previously to the dismissal of the trained men to their respective regiments.

THE 1st and 2nd battalions of the Scots Fusilier Guards were inspected on Saturday last, in Hyde-park, by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, for the purpose of minutely examining the new clothing, planned by Colonel F. Seymour, C.B., and supplied by Messrs. S. Isaac, Campbell, and Co. The men looked remarkably well, and appeared to be perfectly at ease in their new tunics.

## THE WEATHER.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 17, 1857.

| Day. | Mean reading of Barometer corrected and reduced to 32° | Highest Temperature | Lowest Temperature | Actual Mean Temperature | Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb at 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb at 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind. | Amt. of Cloud (0-10) | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | | | Inches. |
| June 11 | 29·791 | 61·2 | 46·2 | 54·7 | 59·2 | 54·4 | 60·8 | 49·6 | W. | 7 | 0·000 |
| „ 12 | 30·178 | 69·1 | 45·0 | 57·0 | 61·8 | 53·8 | 63·9 | 52·9 | NE. | 0 | 0·000 |
| „ 13 | 30·[illegible] | 65·6 | 36·8 | 50·2 | 56·6 | 47·4 | 63·6 | 51·5 | E. S. | 0 | 0·000 |
| „ 14 | 30·[illegible] | 64·8 | 39·2 | 51·0 | 56·8 | 47·6 | 63·7 | 51·4 | SE. | 0 | 0·000 |
| „ 15 | 30·[illegible] | 64·4 | 39·2 | 51·8 | 57·6 | 49·2 | 64·4 | 52·6 | E. | 0 | 0·000 |
| „ 16 | 29·955 | 64·5 | 40·1 | 52·3 | 60·1 | 53·1 | 57·6 | 51·7 | NE. E | 10 | 0·051 |
| „ 17 | 29·169 | 63·4 | 47·2 | 55·3 | 57·8 | 54·4 | 61·2 | 56·3 | NNE. | 6 | 0·034 |
| Means | 30·021 | 64·2 | 41·3 | 53·1 | 58·0 | 52·5 | 62·5 | 51·0 | | | 0·057 |

The range of temperature during the week was 28·2 degrees.

The weather has been generally fine and clear, the only days upon which the sky continued much overcast being those of June 13th and 16th. On the latter day several showers fell, and a few drops of rain were likewise falling on the forenoon of the 17th. The wind has been blowing freshly during the week, particularly on the mornings of the 14th and 16th.

The sky was brilliantly clear on the nights of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th; but no meteors were noticed.

J. BREEN.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF THERMOMETER | | | | | | | | WIND. | | RAIN in 24 hours, ended 10 A.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Temperature of Air | Temperature of Evaporation | Dew Point | Relative Humidity | Elastic Force of Vapour | Degree of Cloud | Maximum Solar Rad. | Minimum on Grass | Morning at 10 A.M. | General Direction | Amount in Inches |
| | ° | ° | ° | ° | Inches | | ° | ° | | | Inches |
| June 10 | 54·9 | 49·6 | 42·5 | 67 | 0·317 | 5·0 | 47·6 | 41·3 | S. | SW | 0·000 |
| „ 11 | 52·3 | 47·4 | 39·6 | 62 | 0·272 | 4·9 | 47·6 | 43·9 | SW | SW | 0·162 |
| „ 12 | 57·0 | 51·7 | 45·6 | 71 | 0·361 | 5·0 | 47·6 | 41·9 | W. S. NW. | W. | 0·004 |
| „ 13 | 53·1 | 48·0 | 40·9 | 67 | 0·312 | 4·9 | 47·6 | 42·8 | NE. E. | E. | 0·000 |
| „ 14 | 58·0 | 52·5 | 47·2 | 73 | 0·396 | 5·0 | 47·6 | 41·6 | E. | E. | 0·000 |
| „ 15 | 62·5 | 54·6 | 47·8 | 65 | 0·406 | 4·9 | 47·6 | 41·4 | E. | E. | 0·000 |
| „ 16 | 58·6 | 52·1 | 45·0 | 67 | 0·329 | 5·0 | 47·6 | 41·4 | E. | E. | 0·000 |
| „ 17 | 55·3 | 49·8 | 42·8 | 67 | 0·309 | 5·0 | 47·6 | 41·4 | NE. | NE. | 0·034 |

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Princess Royal Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE called attention to the proofs of continued maladministration of justice in the Bengal Presidency, and entered into many details on the subject of Indian government; to which the Duke of ARGYLL replied. Further remarks having been offered on the question by Lord MONTEAGLE and other Peers, the subject dropped.

The Earl of DERBY gave notice that on the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the Abolition of Ministers' Money, he should move that it be read a second time that day six months.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE OATHS BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on this bill,

Mr. DUNCOMBE moved the insertion of words substituting in the oath the words "I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely declare." This change, as the hon. member explained, was preliminary to the further amendment, that the formula should be prescribed to members of every religious persuasion, the present oath appointed for Roman Catholics being superseded.

Lord PALMERSTON deprecated the introduction into the bill before the House of collateral questions, certain to provoke religious discussions, and likely to imperil the success of the whole measure. He abstained from expressing any opinion whether the Roman Catholic oath ought to be maintained; opposing the amendment simply on the ground that the proposition it embodied was inopportune.

After some observations by Mr. Drummond, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Roebuck, Sir J. Jervis, Mr. B. Hope, Mr. G. Moore, and Mr. Napier, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 373 to 83.

Mr. ROEBUCK then, without further remark, moved an amendment to insert the words "by law" after the word "spiritual;" his object being clearly to indicate that the absence of any extraneous ecclesiastical authority was merely a legal and not an actual fact.

The Committee divided immediately: For the amendment, 68; against, 24.

Sir J. THESIGER brought forward the amendment of which he had given notice, introducing into the oath a clause comprising the affirmation "on the true faith of a Christian."

Mr. B. Stanhope, Mr. Kinglake, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Evans, and Mr. S. Warren joined in the discussion.

Sir J. PAKINGTON confessed, as he acknowledged, with some pain, that he could no longer defend the exclusion of Jews from Parliament. Fuller examination of the question had forced him to recognise their claim to equal constitutional rights with the rest of their fellow-subjects. His could not, together approve the mode in which the Government had introduced the question, and wished that Christian members of the Legislature had still been allowed to acknowledge their Christianity, but, nevertheless, expressed his readiness to vote for the bill.

Mr. NAPIER reiterated and enforced the arguments on the other side.

Mr. HORSMAN observed that the amendment had been proposed and advocated by lawyers, who viewed the question merely in its theological aspect. No one had dared to vindicate the exclusion of the Jews on legal, political, or constitutional grounds.

Mr. WHITESIDE repeated the assertion that Christianity was interwined with all the institutions of the country from the earliest times, and enlarged upon the destructive consequences that would follow the attempt to sever the connection.

Lord J. RUSSELL argued that the words which prevented Jews from sitting in Parliament were introduced without any such intention, and the exclusive effect was accidental. He controverted the assertion that by conceding just rights to members of the Jewish persuasion the Christian character of the State or of the Legislature would be destroyed.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, in supporting the amendment, expressed his dislike of agitation.

Lord PALMERSTON, after paying a tribute to the courageous honesty of Sir J. Pakington, observed that opponents of Jewish emancipation, by accepting a new form of oath, had surrendered the argument founded on precedent, and, if they still wished to exclude the Jews, could only do so by creating a new disability. This, he contended, was contrary to the principle of civil and religious liberty, and inapplicable to an assembly whose functions were essentially political. As the Dissenters and Catholics had successively been admitted to a full participation in constitutional rights, the Legislature was bound in consistency to abolish the odious exclusion which still existed in the case of the Jews.

On a division there appeared—For the amendment, 201; against, 341.

Some opposition was made to the third reading of the bill, and the Committee divided on a motion for reporting progress by Lord R. CECIL: Ayes, 142; noes, 272.

The bill, after some further conversation, was passed through Committee. The orders of the day were then disposed of.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The misgovernment of India was again made the subject of discussion, by the Marquis of Clanricarde, whose remarks on the subject elicited rejoinders from the Duke of Argyll and Lord Ellenborough.

REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

The second reading of the Reformatory Institutions Bill was moved by the Earl of CARNARVON.

Lord BROUGHAM criticised the provisions of the measure, and observed that a bill of very similar design had been introduced elsewhere by the Home Secretary. He suggested that the further consideration of the measure should be postponed until both bills could be discussed together.

After some conversation this suggestion was adopted, and the debate adjourned accordingly.

The second reading of the Bathing Bill was negatived without a division.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE PAPER-DUTY.

On resuming at six o'clock, in reply to Mr. Dillwyn,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the usual paper-duty would be charged upon Indian papers, as upon all others, if fit for being written on, and even although unadapted for taking printed impressions.

THE WORKHOUSE SYSTEM IN IRELAND.

Mr. FAGAN moved for a Select Committee to investigate the present state of the Irish workhouse system, together with the laws relating to medical charities and the relief of the sick poor in the sister kingdom.

Mr. H. HERBERT, the new Secretary for Ireland, submitted that ample information on the question was already provided. He warned the House against the risk attending experimental tamperings with the Poor-law system in Ireland, which, he was persuaded, worked regularly and well.

The motion was withdrawn by consent, without further discussion.

POOR-RATES IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. AYRTON moved for a Committee "to inquire into the causes of the inequality of the poor-rates in the metropolitan districts, and whether any measures should be adopted to render the rates more equal." The hon. member gave many instances of this inequality, commenting upon the injustice which was inflicted by imposing the heaviest impost upon the poorest parishes, while districts inhabited chiefly by the wealthy classes escaped it much easier rates.

The motion was seconded by Mr. TOWNSEND, who recommended the subject to the attention of Government on the ground that a large proportion of the industrial inhabitants who became chargeable to the eastern metropolitan parishes had been attracted thither by the employment offered in the execution of Government contracts.

Mr. HUME doubted whether the House could afford to appoint another Select Committee. Between private bill committees, select committees, and election committees, the time of at least 400 members was already monopolised, and during the brief residue of the Session there would be no possibility of undertaking any satisfactory investigation of the subject proposed by the motion. On the abstract question Mr. Bouverie remarked that the only cure for the present inequality must be accomplished by the establishment of a uniform metropolitan rate—a measure which, he was convinced, lead to many evils and was much local dissatisfaction.

Also some remarks by Mr. Butler, Mr. Locke, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Malins.

Mr. LABOUCHERE (the Paymaster-General) said that every necessary fact was already known to the House. A valuable work illustrating to the minutest detail the subject was now in the course of preparation; he declared that if the principle of equalisation were once conceded it was impossible to stop short of a national rate. He, for one, was not prepared to adopt that conclusion.

The motion was supported by Mr. BARROW and Mr. SCHNEIDER, as also by

Lord H. GROSVENOR, who repudiated the idea of a national rate, but believed that the condition of London was exceptional as regarded the law of settlement, the rating of docks and large mercantile establishments, and other matters, which formed proper subjects for inquiry by a Select Committee.

Mr. AYRTON briefly replied, and the House divided:—For the motion, [illegible] 123.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

A number of petitions were presented in favour of the Industrial Schools Bill, and others for the repeal of the Paper-duty.

The Scotch Registration of Long Leases Bill passed through Committee, with amendments.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

A lengthened discussion took place in Committee on Mr. Adderley's Industrial Schools Bill, to which several objections were taken first, as to the juvenile offences for which children should be taken from the streets and sent to those schools; next, as to the security which parents were to give in taking their children from the schools; then as to the period during which the children should be kept there. Mr. Adderley met one difficulty after another, postponing some clauses and modifying others. Little progress was made, though the House remained in Committee till the usual time for adjourning contested measures, when the House resumed.

The Grand Juries (Ireland) Act (1856) Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND) BILL.

Earl GRANVILLE, in moving the second reading of this bill, said that, although originally introduced into the other House by an independent member, her Majesty's Government had felt it right to adopt it, because, as it had been session after Session before Parliament without success, they thought it exceedingly desirable to put an end to the agitation to which it constantly gave rise. With the support of the Government it had now passed the Lower House by a large majority. The object of the bill was to abolish a tax levied by an old law upon twelve towns in Ireland for the support of Protestant ministers; and in those towns it was the source of continual discord and bad feeling, which, generally speaking, it was found impossible to collect the tax. As a means, therefore, of putting an end to the main cause of religious agitation left in Ireland, as well as of avoiding collision with the other House, he hoped their Lordships would give their assent to the measure.

The Earl of DERBY denounced the bill as being one of the grossest invasions of the rights of property for which the sanction of the Legislature had ever been asked. The tax levied upon the Irish towns was a legal tax, and was a tax upon property like tithes, and, like tithes, ought to be maintained in its integrity. But instead of doing this he was now proposed to abolish the tax, and to make the payments to which it had formerly been applied over to a body which was the Ecclesiastical Commission fund, the property of the Irish Church. It was said that it gave rise to an agitation; but Lord Grey had been able to resist a similar demand made by Mr. O'Connell, with a thousand times more power at his back than the [illegible] party in the House of Commons now possessed. He [illegible] that even the Ministry [illegible] Government [illegible] Lord Dungannon, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the Lord Donoughmore.

The Earl of CORK and Lord TALBOT supported the bill.

The Earl of CLANCARTY would not oppose the second reading of the bill. He thought, however, that under the management of the commissioners great extravagance prevailed in the administration of the Irish Church temporalities, so as to make it almost impossible to meet the demands which the abolition of ministers' money would bring upon them. He should, therefore, when in Committee, propose to transfer the fund to the management of the Irish Board of Works, by which means greater economy would be secured, and a surplus provided to meet the new demands.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE urged the necessity of passing the measure, which must inevitably be yielded sooner or later. As a measure for sweeping away the last elements of religious discord in Ireland he gave his support to the bill, although he did not do so without some reluctance.

Lord CAMPBELL also supported the bill; and after a few words from Earl Granville in reply, and Lord Derby in explanation, the House divided—For the second reading, contents, 101; non-contents, 96: majority in favour of the second reading, 5.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Mr. HATTER, a new writ was granted for Banbshire, in the room of the Earl of Hillsborough, called to the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. HARDCASTLE gave notice that on Monday next he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the incorporation of public charities.

SAVINGS BANKS.

In answer to a question by Viscount GODERICH, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that in the event of the bill passing into law he would consent to the appointment of a Committee next Session to consider the whole state of the law.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

On the bringing up the report on Supply,

General PEEL called the attention of the House to portions of the evidence taken before the Sebastopol Committee and the Chelsea Commission, showing the necessity of defining the responsibility and duties of the various departments. The gallant General contended that the army towards the close of the war was so overwhelmed with articles that if a march had been ordered three days of the same must have been left behind. It was a great evil that one department should be dependent upon another for the execution of duties for which it was responsible, and this was especially shown in the case of the Quarter-General's department. The gallant officer read lengthened extracts from the evidence of Sir Richard Airey and others, taken before the Sebastopol and Chelsea Committees, showing that there was a want of organisation, and that a change in the general system, which related to the wants of the army, was indispensable.

Mr. E. ELLICE and Sir J. PAKINGTON, who had been members of the Sebastopol Committee, bore testimony to the entire confusion which prevailed in all the departments at the beginning of the last war.

Sir W. CODRINGTON thought that all appointments should be left to the Commander-in-Chief, and that he should be held to that responsibility.

Lord PALMERSTON said many of the defects which existed at the beginning of the last war were remedied before its conclusion, and arose principally from the fact that the Secretary for War had at that time a new department to create. But since that time the two departments had been combined, by which means a simplification of administration had been arrived at, which tended very much to the efficiency of the service. The Secretary of State was responsible for everything political and every thing financial; and the Commander-in-Chief for everything connected with discipline and promotion. When the latter officer wished to introduce any improvement he communicated with the former, and nothing could be more harmonious than the working of the system between the two. Lord Panmure had also established a separate store-keeping department, which alone would prevent the recurrence of many of the evils complained of in the Crimea, and was president of a council appointed to frame a plan for the education of officers from which further beneficial results might be anticipated. There was every desire on the part of the Government to give the necessary information on the subject, but at the same time it was rather inconvenient to discuss matters connected with the discipline of the army in that House.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. Stafford, Colonel Gilpin, Lord Naas, Sir De L. Evans, and others took part, the subject dropped.

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY (SCOTLAND).

Sir D. NORREYS moved that the survey of Scotland, on the scale of twenty-five inches to the mile, be discontinued, and that it should be carried on as it had been in Ireland, in the northern portion of England, and in a large portion of Scotland on a scale six inches to one mile; and that a map of Scotland, on a scale of one inch to the mile, be also reduced from the six-inch map for engraving and publication. He contended that the larger scale was rather suited to the requirements of private landowners than those of a national survey, and would entail a heavy expense upon the country without bringing any corresponding advantages. That expense would be about £1,000,000 or £5,000,000, being at least double the amount which the smaller and equally efficient scale would cost.

As the forms of the House would not permit the amendment to be put in the shape proposed, Sir D. NORREYS moved that the vote be reduced from £151,744 to £115,744.

A prolonged discussion then took place, in the course of which Lord PALMERSTON reminded the House of the vast amount of money that had been thrown away in the attempt to effect a survey on a small scale for England. He urged the importance of non-interference in the present scale of the survey of Scotland, which had given great satisfaction throughout the country; the only saving that could be effected by the proposed change being about £10,000 or £15,000 at the most.

The House having divided, the numbers were:—For Sir D. Norreys' amendment, 172; against it, 162: majority against the Government, 10.

The announcement of the numbers was received with great cheering.

The SPEAKER having put the question that the sum of £115,744 be granted for the survey in Scotland,

Mr. BLACKBURN moved as an amendment that the vote be further reduced to £91,000.

Another division took place, when the numbers were:—For Mr. Blackburn's amendment, 21; against, 290: majority against the amendment, 268. The vote was then agreed to.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Transportation Bill, after considerable discussion, was read a third time and passed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.—Mr. SCHOLEFIELD gave notice that on Thursday next he would ask leave to bring in a bill to prevent the adulteration of articles of food.

NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.

Sir BENJAMIN HALL, in reply to Lord Elcho and Lord John Manners, on the subject of the designs for the new public offices, said it would be impossible to reopen the exhibition of those designs generally in Westminster Hall to the public. He proposed, however, to have the models for the Wellington monument placed upon tables in the centre of the hall; and the successful designs, to which prizes would be awarded, upon the surrounding walls, for public inspection. With regard to the award of the judges he had every reason to believe that it would be delivered on the 25th inst.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

General THOMPSON presented a petition from John Newall, parliamentary agent, complaining that Abraham Rothwell, an important witness in the Rochdale election petition case, had been offered £50 by a Mr. Johnston to go to New Orleans; and praying that the House would take such steps in the matter as they might deem fit.

The petition having been read at the bar,

General THOMPSON moved that the petitioner should be called to the bar.

The motion having been agreed to, John Newall appeared at the bar

The SPEAKER: You state Abraham Rothwell is an important witness on the Rochdale election petition?—Witness: He is.

The SPEAKER: You state that Abraham Rothwell has informed you that last evening he was offered £50 to go to New Orleans to prevent him from giving evidence before the Committee?—Witness: He did so.

The SPEAKER: You may withdraw.

Lord PALMERSTON: I wish to ask the witness a question. Did Rothwell say anything as to the answer which he made? Witness: He said that he was dissatisfied with the offer, and that he thought £1.00 was little enough (Laughter.) If you will allow me I will read from a paper signed by him an account of what took place.

The witness having read a few lines, he was ordered to withdraw, and Abraham Rothwell was called.

A recently-dressed working-man then appeared at the bar

The SPEAKER: Abraham Rothwell, where do you live?—Witness: In Rochdale.

The SPEAKER: Have you received a warrant to attend the Rochdale Election Committee?—Witness: Yes.

SPEAKER: Has anything occurred to you in connection with that warrant?—Witness: Yes.

SPEAKER: State what occurred. The witness then, in reply to various questions put to him, said that on Thursday night he met a man whom he knew by the name of John Lord, with whom he went to have a glass of ale, when Lord [illegible] him [illegible] from Rochdale [illegible] to see him; and afterwards took him to the Falcon Tavern, in Fleet-street, where he introduced him to Peter Johnston, who offered him £50 and an outfit to go to Orleans, which he objected to as insufficient; and, after agreeing "to think over it," he visited Johnston upon an arrangement to meet him again at nine o'clock that night at a certain place. The witness supposed that the offer was to get him out of the way of the Committee, as he had taken money on the 5th of December from Sir A. Ramsay's electioneers; and, in consequence of being continually [illegible] he [illegible], and left Rochdale to get out of the way. [illegible] Loudon, where he had obtained work as a [illegible]. The witness after that statement withdrew.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that Peter Johnston should be ordered to attend the bar of that House forthwith.

The motion having been agreed to unanimously, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord C. HAMILTON asked the First Lord of the Treasury what steps her Majesty's Government had taken to obtain compensation for the British subjects residing at Greytown whose property was destroyed when that town was bombarded in 1854; and if he would lay upon the table of the House copies of the communications that had taken place on that subject with the Government of the United States? The noble Lord acquitted the Government of the United States of all cognisance of the transaction, which he charged upon the officers of the Transit Company, the representatives of the United States being a partisan in the matter.

Lord PALMERSTON said the conduct of the American Government was highly blameable in the affair, and that of their officer, Captain Hollins, barbarous in the extreme; but having taken the advice of the law officers of the Crown it was decided that there were principles of international law which effectually prevented the interference of the British Government in the United States' courts. Legal proceedings ensued, the citizens of other States who might be in a place attacked must take their chance. It was true Greytown was under British protection, but, although that fact would prevent invasion by a foreign Power, it could not avail in a case like the present.

Lord LOVAINE said the outrage had been committed upon the British flag, which was flying from the house of the Vice-Consul, for which no proper reparation had been made.

Mr. ROEBUCK held it to be the duty of the British Government to interfere in such a case, and more especially as ever there was a case of tyranny towards the weak, and subserviency towards the strong, it was that under consideration.

The attorney-GENERAL vindicated the opinion of the law officers of the Crown that, on principles of international law, the British Government could not interfere.

Mr. DISRAELI denounced such a doctrine in the strongest terms, and said that the outrage upon Greytown was most atrocious and disgraceful.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought that the British Government, under the circumstances, could not demand compensation.

The subject then dropped.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply upon the Civil Service Estimates, the remainder of the night was occupied by a consideration of the votes.

## GENERAL WALKER'S FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

AFTER many vicissitudes, the eventful and sanguinary adventures of the renowned Filibuster chief have been—for the present, at least—brought to a close. General Walker, with his Staff and 280 men (the remains of his army), surrendered on the 1st of May to Captain Davis, of the United States' sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of the harbour of Greytown, with the squadron, and the following intelligence:—

April 10th.—After repeated attempts to open a communication with General Walker, Colonel Lockridge and his men have been forced to retreat to Greytown harbour: having given up all hopes of succeeding in their enterprise, they are now encamped on Point Arenas, a long sandy spit of ground, which forms the north side of the harbour of Greytown. They are not allowed to go over to the town, as they would be sure to create disturbances, and our boats are constantly on the alert to prevent them. This makes the evil-disposed very savage against us; hitherto, however, we are grateful for the kindness that has been shown to their sick and wounded; the medical men of the squadron, especially Dr. Duncan, of the *Cossack*, having been most kind and attentive to them; many among them being severely wounded, and others dreadfully scalded when one of their river steamers blew up the other day.

April 15th.—The American steamer, which left here on the 6th, refused to take any of them away; and, orders having come to break up the Greytown station, we are now reduced to the necessity of having a number of idle men in Greytown, where they are very deservedly hated. The senior officer has, therefore, ordered the *Cossack* and *Tartar* to take them to Aspinwall, whence they will get sent to the states. We left Greytown this morning with nearly 400 on board, divided between the two ship.

April 17th.—Arrived at Aspinwall this morning; and the American steamers positively refuse to take any of them, and they will not allow us to land them here. Captain Dunlop is gone to Panama, to see the agent of the steamers about it.

April 21st.—The *Cossack's* lot of Filibusters were allowed to go in the U.S. mail-steamer *Grenada* to New Orleans last night; but, as the measles have broken out among our *Tartar's* Filibusters, they will not take them, and the *Tartar* proceeds immediately to Pensecola, in the United States, to land them there.

Our Correspondent has also sent a View of the British Consulate at Greytown. It is a primitive abode, thatched with palmetto-leaves; on one side of the door is the "latter-box."

The Nicaragua expedition of Walker [illegible] brilliant than his Sonora adventure, [illegible] and failure. He [illegible] the [illegible] Transit Company, which [illegible].

Captain Davis, of the *St. Mary's*, which for some time past had been lying at San Juan del Sur, having ascertained from his own observations, as well as from the accounts brought in by deserters, of the straits to which Walker and his men were reduced, addressed a letter to Walker on the 30th of April, stating that he was aware of his desperate and forlorn position, and offered, from humanity, to intervene in his behalf; and stated that he was authorised, in case of his (Walker's) capitulation, to guarantee his personal safety and the safe removal of all under his command. He also offered to take Walker to Panama in the *St. Mary's*, and stated that General Mora consented to suspend hostilities. The same day Walker sent a reply, stating that he agreed to suspend hostilities, and appointed General Henningsen and Colonel Waters as commissioners to negotiate with Captain Davis. The next day, May 1 terms were agreed to, and Walker issued them in a general order, concluding with these words:—

In parting for the present with the brave command who have adhered to our cause through evil as well as good report, the Commander-in-Chief desires to return his deep and [illegible] to the officers and soldiers under his command. He [illegible] to our present position

GREYTOWN, AND THE HARBOUR OF ST. JUAN.

GENERAL WALKER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MEADE (BROTHERS), NEW YORK.

by the cowardice of some, the incapacity of others, and the treachery of many, the army has yet written a page of American history which it is impossible to forget or erase From the future, if not from the present, we may expect just judgment,

At New Orleans, and at other large towns in the Southern States, Gen. Walker has been received with great honours; and his friends confidently assert that he will go back to Nicaragua in less than sixty days with abundance of men and means.

A salute of 100 guns announced to the people of San José the surrender of the Filibusters. The ringing of bells music, and cries of rejoicing manifested the enthusiasm of the people for the victors and for the re-establishment of peace. The towns and villages were illuminated during the night. Everywhere there were music, fireworks, promenades, balls, and merry reunions, and the national flag waving over all houses.

The President of the Costa Rican Republic subsequently issued a proclamation, in which he states —

Fellow-countrymen,- The war is ended. Beloved peace comes back to us with the conquerors of Filibusterism We have long striven, with union and constancy, for the most holy rights. God has given us the victory There are no longer Filibusters in Central America. The few hundred of them that exist, unarmed and surrendered, are under the sanctity of our protection and clemency.

The following abridgment of the statistics of Walker's campaign in Central America (which may be divided into three periods) is taken from a detailed account by Gen. Henningsen, Walker's comrade in arms —

The first period may be computed from the 29th January, 1855, to the 11th of April, 1856, comprising nine months, during which time Walker fought against 4000 men; viz 1800 servilee, 3000 Costa Ricans The result left him master of the whole territory of Nicaragua, after a loss to the enemy in round numbers of 1800 killed and wounded, and 200 to his own forces.

The second period may be reckoned from 1st September, 1856, to December 12th of the same year, terminating with the siege of Granada. During this time he had to contend against about 7000 men of the native and allied forces, the result being a loss of 311 killed and wounded on his part, and that of over 2700 killed and wounded on the part of the enemy At the end of December the hostile force was reduced to 1600 men, who were being thinned every day by desertion. In fact, but for the capture of the lake and river steamers, through English interference, the war might have been considered virtually ended

The third period may be reckoned from the 25th of January, 1857, to the 1st of May, 1857, which terminated the siege of Rivas, and during which time Walker had contended against over 5000 of the enemy, with a loss to his force of 300 killed and wounded, and between 2500 and 3000 to that of the allies

The force of Walker, from the time of his landing in Nicaragua to the 1st of May, 1857—a space of nearly two years exclusive of Lockridge's force, was 2518. The total force of the allies, exclusive of 1200 Costa Ricans said to have been on the river, was 17 000 Of this number 11,500 men were from Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador The total killed and wounded of Walker's force was about 850. The total of allies killed and wounded, 5468

This is without counting on either side those who died of disease The mortality in the enemy's camp was very great Two Generals died at the siege of Granada; and in April, 1856, of 2403 men who retreated from Rivas with Mora, at least 1000 died of cholera, only 800 entering San Jose with him.

To this force of 2518 the total force Walker had under arms during two years since his landing in the country it is hardly necessary to add the armed citizens who fought at Granada and Rivas, because they were, with a score of exceptions, disbanded soldiers, and it must be borne in mind that, if many unwounded died, a large proportion of the wounded recovered

It is estimated that, during two years, of 2550 enlisted or holding commissions, about 1000 were killed or died of wounds or sickness, 700 deserted, 250 were discharged, 430 were at Rivas on the 1st of May, and 80 in garrison or on steamers on the river. Total, 2465 – leaving 53 unaccounted for

It will be perceived that this has been no ordinary contest, either as regards the obstinacy with which Walker's men fought, or the odds against which they were pitted, and to enable the reader to discern that this has been no holiday work it will suffice to point out that, in proportion to the number engaged, the loss of the Americans in this war in Nicaragua averages more than double the number lost in the battles of Mexico by Taylor or Scott, and that Walker's men were engaged against an average of more than double the disparity of force which the United States' armies had to struggle against in Mexico.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE, AT GREYTOWN.

## CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 11, 1857.

By the last mail, intelligence was forwarded from this place to England of an unusual and startling occurrence off the coast of Cuba—viz., the capture of a slaver, with a large cargo of slaves on board. I send you some photographs, that I took a few days ago, of these ill-treated African youths, who have been so cruelly torn from their native country. I also send a photograph of the little craft that bore them across the great Atlantic, these being illustrative proofs of the fearful reality that the African slave trade still exists in all its unabated horrors.

Owing to the high prices of colonial produce prevailing of late, this vile traffic has taken a fresh start, and is likely to continue to increase unless the most vigorous efforts are at once made for its suppression. The public mind had been somewhat quieted by the statements of gentlemen in high official positions to the effect that this abominable trade had well-nigh ceased, especially in regard to the island of Cuba; but the recent capture of a slaver by a British cruiser dispels at once such an erroneous notion, and discloses to us the melancholy truth that the full machinery of this wicked system is in active operation at this moment; that those heart-rending scenes, so often and so graphically narrated by philanthropic men, of midnight descents upon unsuspecting villagers, of the slaughter that ensues in the kidnapping struggle, the conflagrations, the pestiferous hardships of the barracoons, and that horror of horrors, the middle passage, terminating in that terrible wind up to all of hopeless bondage of the worst description,—are still being enacted with daring effrontery. The case just brought to light clearly shows, as may be seen in the particulars of the capture, that this is by no means a rare or unusual occurrence; but, on the contrary, that in all probability about two vessels on an average depart weekly from the coast of Africa, with from 500 to 700 slaves on board; and there is ample evidence to warrant the belief that, for this one slaver caught, ninety-nine arrive at the ports, land their wretched freight, pocket the doubloons, and consign their victims to a life of suffering.

It would be well if the British public would ponder these startling and incontrovertible facts, remembering, at the same time, that the above case is but a fair sample of what is going on every day on the coast of Africa, the Atlantic, and the West Indies. Let the reader picture to himself the little schooner here represented, of scarce 140 tons, loading in some quiet African bay; mark her dimensions closely; and then watch her crew busily at work stowing away in that limited hold (57 feet by 15 feet average breadth, and 3 feet high) some five hundred human beings, upwards of forty of whom are females! The sad group of boys in the Engraving tells how they were packed—like so many bales of goods, closely wedged in!

Her anchor is up, the wind seems propitious, and she is off to sea with her five hundred stowed below. Night has now closed around the schooner, as she begins to roll on the mountain waves of the Atlantic—that dread first night, when the poor captives become fully alive to the awfulness of their situation; when sea-sickness seizes them, and multiplies their agonies tenfold. But they must remain in their dark chamber, breathing the hot and suffocating air the whole night long, with their limbs doubled up in the manner shown in the Illustration. Should sleep afford them a short respite from their miseries, all they can do is to fall on their sides, and so remain huddled together in a thick mass, the heads of one row resting on the hips of the next.

As might be expected, such treatment proves too severe for some of the weaker constitutions; but their agonising groans and piercing cries of anguish and despair are unheeded; many sink, they die—unpitied, uncared for—and in the morning are weeded out to become food for the fishes of the ocean. Daily and nightly, for several weeks, this dreadful mortality is continued, so that by the time the vessel is off the coast of Cuba upwards of 130 victims have been committed to the deep, where they find rest from their merciless oppressors. But the calculation has been made that, although a certain portion of the cargo may perish in the transportation, as one of the common casualties of business, yet enough remains to realise a handsome return on the investment.

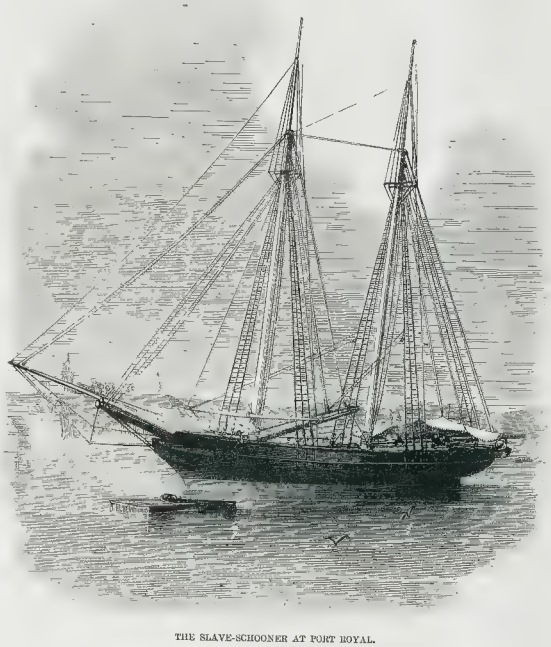
But the diabolical scheme is to be frustrated. The winds are not favourable; and it was decreed that Jamaica and not Cuba should be the home of those bewildered strangers.

The pinnace of the *Arab* was rapidly gaining upon the slaver, and there was every prospect of a speedy capture, which the slave captain perceiving, he prepared to escape with his crew in the boat; but before he left his ill-fated schooner, he lashed the helm of the vessel, while all the sails were set, so as to run her full on to the reefs close by, and thus to accomplish, if possible, the destruction not only of the vessel, but of the whole remaining 370 human beings on board.

But the schooner was captured and brought to Port Royal, where the captain openly boasted of his numerous slave-trade exploits, having made, it is said, some twenty-seven trips across the Atlantic with slaves, during which period he had been captured three times. He is stated to have amassed a considerable amount of gold, and was very impatient to return to Havannah, where another vessel was waiting for him to go on with his vile traffic.

The captured slaves, on their arrival in the harbour of Kingston were landed at Fort Augusta, and every attention paid to their comfort; but several were so completely exhausted during the fearful middle passage that they have since died. Many sympathising persons visited the survivors frequently, that they might be themselves eye-witnesses of a veritable cargo of human slaves (a sight quite new to many here) just landed in all their degradation and misery. One of the first questions that occurs to most people, after they have inspected this human cargo, is—why does not the British Government put a stop to the traffic? This is, indeed, a natural question, considering all the circumstances, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the British people will press it to a satisfactory solution. It cannot be that we have not the power. Surely the country whose navy commands every ocean and sea is able to put a stop to the piratical depredations of such puny powers as Spain and Brazil. Great Britain has the most direct, and what might be styled a legal, claim or right, as everybody knows, to interfere with the African slave trade, in the shape of special treaty with Spain—in the ratification of which, if I mistake not, England paid a large sum of money to Spain as a sort of compensation for its abolition. Why, then, is this right not urged, and are not proper measures adopted at once to ensure full

SLEEPING POSITION OF SLAVES IN THE PACK.



THE SLAVE-SCHOONER AT PORT ROYAL.

SLAVES AT FORT AUGUSTA.

GROUP OF SLAVES ON THE PARADE, FORT AUGUSTA.

SLAVES PACKED BELOW AND ON DECK.

compliance with the provisions of the said treaty? True, efforts are, and have been, made from time to time in this direction; but they are so notoriously feeble as to be of little avail. J. S.

The following details of the capture are abridged from the *Colonial Standard and Jamaica Dispatch*:—

On Sunday, the 12th of April, the pinnace of H.M. brig *Arab*, under the command of Lieutenant Stubbs, R.N., after a search of ten days in and about the keys on the south side of Cuba, succeeded in capturing a schooner of 150 tons, name and nation unknown, together with 370 slaves, survivors of 503, shipped at Bahunda, on the coast of Africa, and destined for disposal in Cuba. The circumstances of the capture are these.

On the 2nd of April the pinnace left the *Arab* off Trinidad de Cuba, in command of Lieutenant Stubbs, a marine, and fifteen men, on a cruise. On the 4th, about half-past one o'clock, the pinnace anchored in Boca Grande, where she found a Caymanas schooner, the *Star*, Captain [illegible], who informed Lieutenant Stubbs that there were three hundred slaves on the south side of Cuba, secreted in the keys, from which Captain McLauchlan had obtained a small quantity of copper, about one and a half miles east of Cape Breton; the slavers, the Captain stated, had been on shore for about two months. He also stated that on Cotton Keys he saw a wreck, and the lifeless bodies of about twenty Africans; eight men calling themselves fishermen, but evidently pilots, were on the west point of Cay Grande; some of whom he knew, and informed him that they expected vessel with Africans to arrive daily. After this information the pinnace cruised in the vicinity of Boca Grande, and returned. Captain McLauchlan then further informed Lieutenant Stubbs that these pilots were on the look out there incessantly, he also stated to [illegible] that a vessel was to be laid up and as the captain had [illegible] and [illegible] of the pinnace should be caught [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

parishes is not, practically, an abuse of a good principle; a mistake as well as an injustice. We pass no present opinion on the subject. What is needed is inquiry; and we think the Government is not only wrong in having refused such inquiry, but unfortunate in the excuses—we cannot call them reasons—which, through the mouth of Mr. Bouverie, it has put forward in justification of its unwillingness to stir in the matter. London is a peculiar place, and arguments that apply to other parts of the country lose all their force when applied to such a vast assemblage of villages, towns, and cities as form its enormous bulk, and to such a multitude of human beings—all linked to each other in the capacities of employers and employed, buyers and sellers, masters and servants—as are comprised within its area. The inquiry could have done no harm, and might have done much good. It will remain with Mr. Ayrton and the other gentlemen who have taken charge of the question, and have pledged themselves to support it, to take care at the commencement of next Session that neither Mr. Bouverie, or whoever else may be President of the Poor-law Board at that time, nor any other official who may be charged to speak in the name of the Government, shall have the two first of the excuses put forward on this occasion. It will be time enough to consider the last two, and the principle involved, when the inquiry has come to an end, and the Committee has made its report on the whole subject, and submitted the evidence to the wisdom of Parliament.

ALTHOUGH a superabundance of sentimentality is circulated in favour of unmistakably criminal persons, there is, nevertheless, a sound discriminating spirit abroad, which, if duly encouraged, will tend more to solve the difficulty as to the treatment of criminals than all the congressional discussions that have yet taken place. We have no wish to diminish the credit due to those who endeavour to restore to honesty the unhappy persons who have fallen; or to make virtuous, respectable, and useful those who, to all appearance, were born and cradled and trained in crime. What we desire to further is the successful working of a practicable scheme. Some lengthened and learned discussions in favour of the plan suggested by Mr. Charles Pearson, the City Solicitor, have lately taken place at the Mansion House, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor; and other meetings, presided over by the veteran Lord Brougham, in which Mr. M. D. Hill, Colonel Jebb, and others took part, have tended still further to attract attention to the subject. But while these distinguished persons were meeting, discussing, and resolving that "something" ought to be done, it appears that one Andrew Walker, once a City missionary, and now a florist and gardener, has not been contented with talking, but has been doing "something," and proving, by the test of experience, that not only are the apparently incorrigible capable of improvement, but that they may, with kindly attention and healthy labour, be permanently reclaimed.

To the nursery of Andrew Walker we desire to draw the attention of our readers. It is situated in the Bedford-road, Clapham-rise, and the labourers are all persons who have been convicted of crime. His experience as a City missionary led him to the conclusion that labour was the best reformer. Trained as a gardener, he conceived the idea of opening a nursery-garden, and inviting youths and children who seemed predestined to be the outcasts of society to become his labourers. His plan, so far as his means permitted him, has proved eminently successful. Out of the small number on which he has experimented, if we may use the term, six have been restored to their parents, ten have obtained situations, three have entered the Army, two the Navy, one has emigrated, and only one has shown signs of relapsing into his former evil courses.

Of all labour there is none that appears more likely to touch the feelings of the criminal than that of attending plants and flowers. The budding, blooming, and ripening of the fruit are not unfrequently accompanied by the awakening of conscience; and honest Andrew has often had occasion to rejoice in observing the feeble virtue become strong, and the skulking outcast lift up his head and assume the attitude of sturdy manhood, after a course of gardening, and of the moral and religious training with which he allied it. From Andrew Walker's own story, and from other details with which we have been furnished, we find that the pecuniary responsibility under which he labours impedes to some extent the success and the usefulness of the project. It has, therefore, been suggested that philanthropists who have the heart and the means should subscribe a certain sum and raise the fund that may be deemed necessary to give the experiment a fairer trial than it has yet received. Those who take an interest in this subject can visit his modest institution and judge for themselves whether it is capable of expansion, and whether he has begun a good work which only needs proper management to grow into one still better. We shall be happy if this public notice of his efforts shall prove the means of extending the sphere of his benevolent operations, and of inducing others to imitate his example.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY HONOURED IN RUSSIA.—A dinner was given on the 23rd ultimo, at Riga, by Mr Richard Levinge Swift, her Britannic Majesty's Consul, to the Russian authorities and principal English residents, in honour of the Queen's birthday. Prince Sawsorsoi, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, and Governor-General of the provinces, accepted the Consul's invitation. The dinner passed off with great good feeling on all sides. The Prince, in most gracious terms, proposed the health of the Queen, which was responded to by Mr. Richard Levinge Swift, who, in return, proposed the Emperor of Russia—the respective national anthems following each toast. A most agreeable evening was spent, and the party did not separate until a late hour.—A memorial has been recently forwarded to the Earl of Clarendon from several influential British residents at Riga, gratefully acknowledging his Lordship's kindness in appointing Mr. Richard Levinge Swift as Consul at that place, and praying his Lordship to maintain an appointment which has "met with general approval," which will "greatly contribute to smooth down in these parts the hostile feelings against the English, engendered by the late war," and conduce most materially to the general "advancement of British interests" in that part of the world.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.—The arrangements for the educational conference, over which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is to preside, have been completed, and a large number of distinguished persons from all parts of the country have intimated their intention of being present. His Royal Highness will take the chair at the opening meeting, which is to be held on Monday next, at three o'clock, at Willis's Rooms, Earl Granville, President of the council, acting as vice-president. On the following day the various sections will meet at the Thatched House Tavern, when various papers in connection with education will be read, and other matters discussed. His Royal Highness will preside at a final meeting, which will be held on Wednesday, June 24, at Willis's Rooms, when the reports from the various sections will be made.

MR. KNOWLES, the eminent Queen's Counsel, is about to resign the office of Attorney-General to the county palatine of Lancaster, in consequence of his retiring from the Northern Circuit; it being his intention in future to confine his practice to the London Courts and the Committees of both Houses of Parliament.

## THE COURT.

THE Court has had a busy week since its return from Windsor Castle, where the hospitalities of the Sovereign were dispensed to a brilliant circle of the aristocracy during the Ascot races. Arriving at Buckingham Palace on Saturday, her Majesty received on the following day the Archduke Maximilian, brother of the Emperor of Austria, who is on a marriage tour to meet his bride, the Princess Charlotte of Belgium, cousin of the Queen. The Archduke landed at Portsmouth on Sunday morning, and, coming to town by special train on the South-Western Railway, was met at Nine Elms by the Prince Consort.

On Monday the Queen gave a grand dinner at Buckingham Palace, the company at which included the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, the Princess Royal, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, the Austrian Minister, the Marquis of Breadalbane, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Aberdeen, Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount Castlereagh, and Lady Hamilton Seymour.

On Tuesday the ceremony of the baptism of her Royal Highness the Infant Princess, fifth daughter of her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, took place in the chapel within Buckingham Palace. In the evening the Queen and her illustrious visitors went to the Italian Opera in the Haymarket.

On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert honoured with their presence the performance of the oratorio of "Judas Maccabeus" at the Handel Festival in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Her Majesty and her illustrious visitors left Buckingham Palace at five minutes past twelve o'clock, escorted by a detachment of light dragoons. The Queen, the Princess Royal, the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia were in the first carriage. Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred occupied the second carriage. The Court returned to Buckingham Palace at six o'clock.

On Thursday the Queen held a Levee at St. James's Palace, which was very numerously attended by officers of both services and by civilians

On Saturday (this day, the Queen will receive an address of congratulation on the birth of a Princess from the Corporation of the city of London.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The ceremony of christening the infant daughter of the Queen and the Prince Consort took place on Tuesday in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, followed by the Bishop of London and the Bishops and clergymen assisting, entered the chapel at ten minutes before one o'clock. The Archbishop took his place on one side of the communion-table, and the Bishop on the other.

The communion-table was covered with crimson velvet, bordered with deep gold lace, and edged with bullion fringe. In front of the table, immediately below the steps by which it is approached, was placed the beautiful christening-font of silver gilt, elevated on a fluted circular pedestal of white and gold. The font contained water brought from the river Jordan, and prepared to her Majesty's specially for the occasion.

The foreign Ministers and Cabinet Ministers present at the solemnity were conducted by the heralds to seats in the chapel.

All the visitors appeared in full-dress uniform; the Ambassador of France and the foreign Ministers all wore the insignia of different orders of Knighthood. Lords Lansdowne, Clarendon, and Palmerston each wore the "Garter," together with the gold and enamelled collar of that order. The Duke of Argyll and Lord Panmure both wore the collar of the Thistle, and the noble Lord also wore the collar of the Order of the Bath. The Lord Chancellor appeared in his gold robe, and the Duke of Norfolk carried his gold Baton as Earl Marshal of England.

The procession of the sponsors entered the chapel at five minutes before one o'clock, and was immediately followed by that of the Sovereign.

The Queen wore a white and silver moiré antique dress, trimmed with a deep flounce of Honiton lace, white tulle, and bunches of silver flowers. The top of her corsage was fringed all round with diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a diamond circlet, diamond earrings, a diamond necklace, and the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, from which was suspended a very magnificent "George" composed of brilliants.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent wore a white brocade dress, trimmed with blonde, satin ribbon, and tulle. The stomacher was ornamented with diamonds. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of ostrich feathers, blonde, and white flowers, with ornaments of amethysts and diamonds.

The Princess Royal wore a dress of white tulle, embroidered with floss silk, over a rich glacé silk, a diamond necklace, and ornaments. Her Royal Highness wore a wreath of water-lilies round the head.

The Princess Alice wore a dress of rich Honiton lace, trimmed with white flowers, over a white glacé silk.

The Princess Helena and Louisa were dresses of Isle of Wight lace, trimmed with blossoms, over a white glacé silk.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a white glacé silk, embroidered with bugles and rich fringe; the stomacher ornamented with pearls, a pearl necklace and earrings. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of a small diamond tiara and white feathers.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a dress of white tulle, over a rich white glacé petticoat, trimmed with bouillonnés, white ribbon, and bouquets of May. The body of the dress was ornamented to match; with a stomacher of large pearls and diamonds. Pearl necklace and earrings. Her Royal Highness also had a diamond tiara, with bunches of May at the sides of the head

The Archduke Maximilian appeared in the uniform of the navy of Austria—dark blue, with gold appointments. His Royal Highness wore the collar of the Golden Fleece, together with the insignia of a Belgian, a Portuguese, and two other orders of Knighthood.

Prince Albert was in the uniform of a Field-Marshal, and wore the collars of the Garter, the Golden Fleece, and of a Prussian Order of Knighthood.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and Prince Arthur appeared in the Highland dress.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia wore the uniform of the Prussian Guards—dark blue, and silver. His Royal Highness wore the collar of the Black Eagle of Prussia and the ribbon of the Saxon Ernestine Order.

The Duke of Cambridge wore his military uniform, with the collars of the Orders of the Garter and the Bath.

The Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen was habited in a uniform of dark blue, with gold appointments, and wore the gold collar and star of an Order of Knighthood.

Her Majesty's private band with vocal and instrumental performers from the Royal theatres and Opera-House, together with the choir of the Chapel Royal, were in the music-gallery. Dr. Gauntlett presided at the organ.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal officiated as sponsor on the part of the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Royal, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia stood as proxies for the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

Opposite the sponsors were the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, her Majesty the Queen, Prince Arthur, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Alfred.

The service was opened by the performance of a chorale, "In life's gay morn," composed by Prince Albert.

The Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Marquis of Abercorn, Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, conducted the infant Princess into the chapel, her Royal Highness being carried by the head nurse, and attended by Lady Caroline Barrington.

The infant Princess wore a robe of Honiton lace over white satin.

The Archbishop of Canterbury proceeded with the baptismal service; and, when His Grace came to name her Royal Highness, Lady Caroline Barrington presented the Princess at the font, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent held her. Her Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William of Prussia stood at the font, and when named by the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

The Princess Beatrice was conducted from the chapel, and a chorus, "Hallelujah," Beethoven ("Mount of Olives"), was performed; and at two o'clock her Majesty and the whole of the company entered the ball and concert room, where luncheon was served.

During the collation, Earl Spencer, Lord Steward of the Queen's Household, gave the following toasts, viz., "Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal." "His Royal Highness the Archduke Maximilian of Austria." "His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia," and "The Queen and the Prince."

The christening cake was placed in the middle of the table opposite her Majesty.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce and Sir George Couper, arrived at her residence, Clarence House, St. James's, on Monday, from Frogmore.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary arrived at their residence at St. James's Palace, on Monday evening, from Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

The Archduke Maximilian of Austria, attended by Count Charles Fitzroy, went on Monday morning to St. Paul's Cathedral, and afterwards inspected Westminster Abbey and the New Palace of Westminster. His Imperial Highness paid visits in the afternoon to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke of Cambridge, at their respective residences.

His Excellency the Earl Cowley has arrived in Cleveland-square, from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The noble Earl returns to Paris next week.

MISS ANNA GURNEY, a member of the well-known Gurney family, died a few days since at the residence of her brother, Mr. Hudson Gurney, at Keswick, near Norwich. Miss Gurney published an excellent translation of the *Saxon Chronicle*; and, living at Northrupps, near the coast, she took a lively interest in inventions for saving the lives of shipwrecked mariners. To promote the latter object she had a gun manufactured, at her own expense, to fire off a line to a storm-tossed wreck.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE English Legislature is composed of most honourable men, but our House of Commons, with its practical aspect, is a standing proof that the age of chivalry has passed; else why did members only laugh and grow comical when the woes of the ladies at her Majesty's Drawingroom were brought before them in a speech which might have been culled from the pages of "Amadis de Gaul," and with an earnest sense of injury, on the part of Mr. George Dundas, that ought to have been pathetic, but was not? Nevertheless there were excuses for the House, which remained in a state of creditable gravity through a great part of an address which was provocative enough of laughter, owing to the lugubrious solemnity of the speaker; but, when the hon. member wound up to a climax with a ringing intonation of the word "beauty," human patience could resist no longer, and peals on peals of laughter broke out, and the whole thing continued to be treated from a frolicsome point of view, until a communication from the Commissioner of Works that alterations were to be made in St. James's Palace to fit it for the reception of a thousand or fifteen hundred loyal visitors to her Majesty produced the pertinent inquiry as to who was to pay? The result was a return to gravity, and the consciousness that the business of the evening was a very serious one indeed—namely, the Civil Service Estimates.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury is undoubtedly a master of fence, both in and out of Parliament. To him they say we owe the small but ingenious device of slipping into a bill, at an unexpected stage, two or three words which as nearly as possible saddled the country with the war Income-tax for two years after the conclusion of the war. To him, therefore, no doubt, belongs the notable scheme of mystification with which a subject of some dread to the Government was met. It was well understood that the increase of the Civil Service Estimates would generate heavy, and perhaps damaging, debate; and the idea of going into a preliminary statement, crammed with figures and comparisons of years, carefully remote—in fact, a *quasi* Budget—was justified by its perfect success. Such a mess such an intricate confusion—has seldom been witnessed in a sober-going Committee of Supply; and when, at length, after five hours' debate, in which every man fought, like Harry Smith, for his own hand, the evening concluded without a single vote having been passed; the complacency with which Mr. Wilson contemplated the result of his handiwork must have been to him a grateful and exceeding reward. The "dodge," not to speak it profanely, was worthy of Lord Palmerston's management of the House; no words can better express Mr. Wilson's success.

The debate on the Oaths Bill, though dull, was in some respects remarkable. There were two striking instances of self-denial which are rare enough in Parliamentary annals. There was Mr. Deasy, who has the reversion of the Solicitor-Generalship for Ireland in his pocket, rising with an intensity of purpose, which caused him to seem as if he was speaking with his teeth clenched and his fingers clutching together, to oppose the great popularity scheme of the Premier, who is to make him a law officer of the Crown at the very first opportunity. Well, he did it bravely. As an old huntsman once instructed a timid gentleman on his nearing what appeared to be an impracticable leap, he had only to shut his eyes, harden his heart, and go at it like lightning. He spoke, he divided, he was beaten; and he received as good an assurance from the first Minister as he could give publicly in Parliament that he had not sinned past forgiveness, or postponed his hopes of the Bench for another lustrum.

It is not easy to sketch a portrait of a member of Parliament making a recantation of opinion at the table of the House of Commons, and therefore one is not inclined to attempt to describe the appearance of Sir John Pakington when he declared that, owing to circumstances into which he did not think it necessary to enter, he had been led to consider the claims of the Jews—("claims" would have been an unwise assumption with "Jews" but for the context,—to have seats in Parliament. Be it understood, however, that Sir John, albeit a little prosy, and from a long chairman-of-quarter-sessions' experience rather apt to be always "summing up at great length," is a manly though diminutive person; and, moreover, notwithstanding the attending forty dinners at the Carlton Club, he is on the whole a very advanced Liberal. He therefore did his duty on the occasion well and courageously—undaunted by the psychical sneer of Mr Whiteside, who rose at the moment of Sir John's recantation and walked bouncingly out of the House, and undeterred by the presence of Mr. Disraeli, who did not think proper to give his personal countenance and support to the utterance of opinions which he himself professes in opposition to those of his party by the newfound convert

In that same discussion, when the author of "Eothen" rose to make his maiden speech, the House paid him that tribute which is generally the utmost they afford to the greatest of out-door celebrities they prepared to listen to him. They certainly did not expect that so world-famous a person could deliver himself of some evidently preconceived and arranged sentences for about seven or eight minutes, and, having reached an oratorical climax, pause, falter, and finally sit down—a failure. With all his admitted talents, better men than Mr. Kinglake have found the difficulty of first facing the House of Commons too much for their nerves; and he may be sure that faith in his capability of yet doing himself justice in Parliament is by no means extinct. There were few who witnessed what is technically called his "breakdown" who did not murmur "He will do yet!"

It must be a little scandalous in the eyes of many persons to see in a newspaper report of a speech in Parliament the quotation of a solemn text of Scripture followed by the words "roars of laughter." Now, it was Mr. Warren, and not the House, who was answerable for that unseemliness. If that gentleman could deliver what sounded like a wild chapter from the "Lily and the Bee" (can the force of language further go?) in a tone which can only be described by a seeming contradiction in terms namely, as that of a High Church conventicle (there are such things as High Church Radicals, be it observed)—members could hardly be blamed for yielding to their risible nerves before they had time to consider the serious nature they were laughing at. The honourable member for Midhurst is, unless he is much belied, capable of better things than the speech he was unwise enough to deliver on the Oaths Bill.

There was a Parliamentary phenomenon last Tuesday—namely, a quiet, sober, pleasant debate on an Irish bill. Very striking and very strange it was to see Mr. Whiteside and the Attorney-General for Ireland handying amenities, and agreeing to each other's amendments; while Mr. Henry Herbert, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, who appeared as an official for the first time, went about radiant with smiles, interchanging courtesies with Irish members of all parties, and doing his best to cancel and obliterate a notion which has become very prevalent during the last two years, that a Secretary for Ireland is sure to be a repulsive and unpleasant man. This was in the morning, from twelve to four. About half-past eleven on the same night the old Irish element reasserted itself. In Committee on an Irish bill, the same old, wearisome, bull-headed tactics were displayed, until, at two o'clock, a significant hint was given that it was time to release the officials, who had been in the House since twelve o'clock on the day before, by the simultaneous retirement of the reporters from their gallery. Still the persistent patriots from the sister island went on; and at length some English member, it is to be supposed, who, for an unexplained and unexplainable reason, had remained in the House until then, cut the matter short by moving that the members present be counted—a very unusual proceeding in Committee, and which involves the necessity of sending for the Speaker before the adjournment necessarily attendant on there not being forty members present can be carried. This assertion of the privilege of counting out was never more worthily exercised, even if it were only out of pity to Lord Palmerston, who, true to the rule which he seems to have laid down for himself since he has been Premier, remained in his seat, motionless and with his arms folded, until the last. At that moment we could not help thinking that, considering what he must have gone through that night, we would rather be a galley-slave, *pro hac vi*, than a Prime Minister.

## DOUGLAS JERROLD.

THE original edition of "Cakes and Ale," a series of stories and essays, was dedicated by Douglas Jerrold to Thomas Hood. In Jerrold's collected works the dedication is repeated, with this addition:—

This humble offering is herewith renewed, with the expression of a regret that it was necessary for Thomas Hood still to do one thing ere the wide circle and the profound depth of his genius were to the full acknowledged: that one thing was—to die.

The universal sentiment that has burst forth upon the death of Douglas Jerrold himself is something like an approach to the full acknowledgment of his genius. That sentiment is the first expression of the recognition of the value of what is "lack'd and lost." But, when some years have passed away, as had passed when this tribute to Thomas Hood was renewed, then will the genius of Douglas Jerrold be acknowledged in its "profound depth" as in its manifest brilliancy, and the "wide circle" of his wisdom and his knowledge be as well perceived as the exuberance of his fancy and the smartness of his satire.

In the writings of Jerrold, of which the more important of a continuous character have been republished uniformly, as revised by himself,* the world will find few traces of an autobiographical nature. As in most writers of original genius, the universal largely predominated over the personal. Those who were in habits of confidence and intimacy with him may probably trace some scenes and characters suggested by his own experience; but in his writings we scarcely ever see his individuality. In the republication of his works the prefatory notices are extremely slight. One single paragraph of introduction to the present volume points to their author's early career:—

The completion of the first volume of a collected edition of his writings—scattered over the space of years—is an opportunity tempting to the vanity of a writer to indulge in a retrospect of the circumstances that first made authorship his hope, as well as of the general tenour of his after vocation. I will not, at least, in these pages, yield to the inducement, farther than to say that, self-helped and self-guided, I began the world at an age when, as a general rule, boys have not laid down their primers; that the cockpit of a man-of-war was at thirteen exchanged for the struggle of London; that appearing in print ere, perhaps, the meaning of words was duly mastered, no one can be more alive than myself to the worthlessness of such early mutterings.

This interesting passage will be elaborated by future biographers into ample details of "the struggle of London;" and the more anecdotes we have that will clearly show the zeal and perseverance of the "self-helped and self-guided" young man, the better will it be for all other young men who may imitate his earnest diligence, however inferior may be their natural endowments. Nor is this passage without less obvious lessons. "No one can be more alive than myself to the worthlessness of such early mutterings," is not the mere expression of an amiable modesty. Jerrold knew perfectly well what many who rush prematurely into print do not know—that success, large and enduring in literature, can only be raised upon the foundations of patient thought, unrelaxing observation, wide acquaintance with the great masters of their art, education always progressing and never finished. Up to the very last days of his life Jerrold was a diligent reader. His great refreshment was to turn from the matters of passing interest with which it was his vocation to deal, to seek the companionship of some old wise teacher, under whose quaint style were to be found high thoughts and sound information. His mind was a great storehouse of very various knowledge, not indeed of the abstract sciences or critical philology, but a knowledge derived from a large acquaintance with the productions of the highest minds of all ages, to whom science and language have been as materials to be welded into poetry and philosophy. To his perfect familiarity with the best old English writers may be ascribed much of the terseness and condensation of Jerrold's own style—its thoroughly suggestive character. His written sentences, like his conversational sallies, had more in them than was at first perceived. They first amused, and then made us think.

There is one passage in the preface to Douglas Jerrold's collected works which has a bearing upon his personal character. He had an unaffected dislike of being considered and spoken of as a wit. His wit was the spontaneous result of his temperament, and of his marvellously quick perception of the relations between seemingly incongruous objects out of which wit is engendered. But he had a greater dislike of being reputed an ill-natured satirist. He knew that the world had given him this reputation, but he also knew how little the world understood his real relations of love and kindness to all humanity. The passage to which we refer is this:—

In conclusion I submit this volume to the generous interpretation of the reader. Some of it has been called "bitter;" "indeed "bitter" has, I think, a little too often been the ready word when certain critics have condescended to bend their eyes upon my page;—so ready that, were my ink redolent of myrrh and frankincense, I well know the sort of ready-made criticism that would cry, with a denouncing shiver, "Aloes! aloes!"

We have no intention of offering any connected notice of Jerrold's works, or even here indicating their chronological arrangement. Those who now for the first time read them with attention may not be carried rapidly forward by his power of telling a story; for to produce a sustained narrative, with an interest continually deepening, was not wholly within his mastery. His exuberant fancy constantly led him out of the direct paths in which less-gifted writers may safely walk. But readers familiar or unfamiliar with Jerrold's larger productions will pause at every page upon the force of thought and the felicities of style. Neither is his power of describing natural scenery or of exhibiting graphic pictures of general society very remarkable. His tendency to reflection, coloured by the bright or sombre hues of that fancy of which we speak, led him always from this distinct word-painting. Take as an example, his description of Receivers, in Kent. We have no definite view of the old Roman station, the ruined church, or the mouldering cliff; but how like is this brief sketch to the tone of Sir Thomas Brown's "Urn Burial":—

And there, where the ocean tumbles, was in the olden day a goodly town sapped, swallowed, by the weaving, the voracious sea. At lowest tides the people still discover odd, quaint, household relics which, despite the homely breeding of the finders, must carry away their thoughts into the mist of time, and make them feel antiquity. The very children of the village are hucksters of the spoils of dead centuries. They grow up with some small trading knowledge of fossils; and are deep, very deep, in all sorts of petrifactions. They must have strange early sympathies towards that mysterious town, with all its tradesfolk and marketfolk sunk below the sea; a place of which they have a constant inkling in the petty spoils lashed upward by the tempest. Indeed, it is difficult for the mind to conceive the annihilation of a whole town—engulphed in the ocean. The trickay fancy will assert itself; and, looking over the shining water, with summer basking on it, we are apt to dream that the said market-town has only suffered a "sea change;" and that, fathoms deep, the town still stands—that busy life goes on—that people of an odd, sea-green aspect, it may be, still carry on the work of mortal breathing, make love, beget little ones, and die. But this, indeed, is the dream of idleness. Yet who, if he could change his mind at will, would make his mind incapable of such poor fantasies? How much of the coarse web of existence owes its beauty to the idlest dreams with which we colour it!

But, if there be one charm more than another in *all* the writings of Douglas Jerrold, it is the voice that is constantly urging on the great duty of human brotherhood. He has had noble fellow-labourers in the great attempt—which is now beginning to look less like a dream—of bringing classes that have been too long separated into a more just knowledge of each other, and, therefore, into more active sympathy. But no one has laboured longer in this work, or has laboured more consistently, than Jerrold. He has not sought to set classes at enmity. He has been indignant at the callousness of the sordid rich; but he has not taught the poor that the rich and the high-born were their social enemies. As a public journalist he had large opportunities of sowing discontent with the great principles of society and government; but he had more practical views, and, therefore, more benevolent views. No one ever more beautifully expressed a deep sense of the nobility of the poor than he has done in a passage of his "Clovernook":—

"It is a fine show, a golden sight, to see the crowning of a King. I have beheld the ceremony; with undazzled eyes have well-considered all its blaze of splendour. A tender thing to think of is the kiss of peace; beautiful the homage; heart-stirring the voice of the champion, when the brave knight dashes his defying gauntlet on the marble stone; very solemn the anointing, and most uplifting the song of jubilate when all is done. But, Sir, to my coarse apprehension, I have seen a nobler sight than this, a grander ceremony, even at the hearthstone of the poor. I will show you a man, worn, spent—the bony outline of a human thing, with toil and want out, as with an iron tool, upon him; a man to whom the common pleasures of this our mortal heritage are unknown as the joys of Paradise. This man toils and starves, and starves and toils, even as the markets vary. Well, he keeps a heart, sound as oak, in his bosom. As the sanctity of his soul, bestows the kiss of peace upon a grudging world; he compels the homage of respect, and champions himself against the harduess of fortune. In his wretched homestead he is throned in the majesty of the affections. His suffering, patient, loving wife—his pale-faced, ill-clad children—are his queen and subjects. He is a king in heart, subduing and ruling the iron host. Unseen spirits of love and goodness anoint him; and, Sir,"—said the Hermit in solemn voice—"as surely as the kingdom of God is more than a fairy tale, so surely do God's angels sing that poor man's jubilate."

We might readily prolong this very imperfect notice of Douglas Jerrold's writings and character. To those who know him well it is quite unnecessary to expatiate upon the genuineness of that character. Those who knew him only by common report may have believed that a satirist could not be generous and benevolent, and a strong political writer tolerant and just. He did his work in the world like a brave and honest man; and, as many other brave and honest men, was sometimes misinterpreted. But, as "Time works wonders," one of the wonders which it will assuredly work will be to make all know that Douglas Jerrold was one of the largest charity, as well as of the brightest genius.

Douglas Jerrold was born in Greek-street, Soho, on the 3rd of January, 1803, and died at Greville-place, Kilburn Priory, on the 8th of June, after a short illness. His funeral took place on Monday last, at the Norwood Cemetery, and was attended by about two thousand persons, amongst whom were—Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Thackeray, Messrs. Horace, Henry, and Augustus Mayhew, Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. J. Leech, Professor Tom Taylor, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. A. Egg, Mr. E. M. Ward, Messrs. Thomas and George Lansear, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Robert Ball, Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Mr. Hernaid, Mr. S. Lucas, Mr. John Forster, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Evans, Mr. Hamsteed, Mr. Mitchell, R.I.S.; Mr. Frank Stone, Mr. E. S. Pigott, Mr. J. Hanney, Mr. Frith, Mr. Maclise, Mr. Tennicl, Dr. Diamond, Dr. Percy, Mr. Bailey, Dr. Erasmus Wilson, Dr. Quain, and almost every other literary and artistic celebrity at present in London.

The funeral service was read in an impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Hugo, an old friend of Douglas Jerrold; and a large concourse of people assembled to witness this ceremony and pay a tribute to the memory of the deceased. The plate on the coffin bore the inscription "Douglas William Jerrold, Esq., died the 8th of June, 1857 aged 54 years."

The *Athenæum* (in an excellent article on Douglas Jerrold) says:

His fault as a man if it be a fault—was a too great tenderness of heart. He never could say "No." His purse—when he had a purse—was at every man's service, as were also his time, his pen, and his influence in the world. If he possessed a shilling somebody would get sixpence of it from him. He had a lending look, of which many took advantage. The first time he ever saw Tom Dibdin, that worthy gentleman and song-writer said to him, "Youngster, have you sufficient confidence in me to lend me a guinea?" "Oh, yes," said the author of "Black-eyed Susan," "I have all the confidence, but I haven't the guinea." A generosity which knew no limit—not even the limit at his banker's—led him into trials from which a colder man would have easily escaped. To give all that he possessed to relieve a brother from immediate trouble was nothing; he as willingly mortgaged his future for a friend as another man would bestow his advice or his blessing. And yet this man was accused of ill-nature! If every one who received a kindness at his hands should lay a flower on his tomb, a mountain of roses would rise on the last restingplace of Douglas Jerrold.

It is consequent upon this generosity—this reliance upon the truth of others—that various performances are announced to take place in remembrance of this distinguished writer, and for the benefit of his family; for which the following arrangements have been made:—

Committee—Mr John Blackwood, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. John H. Buckstone, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr John Forster, Mr. Charles Knight, Mr. Mark Lemon, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M.P., Mr. William C. Macready, Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., Mr William H. Russell, Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., Mr William M Thackeray, and Mr. Benjamin Webster

Honorary Secretary—Mr. Arthur Smith

Office at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.

The Committee, in remembrance of their deceased friend, beg to announce the following occasions

On Saturday, June 27, a musical festival will take place, at which Madame Novello, Mr. and Mrs. T. German Reed, Miss Dolby, Mr. Albert Smith Miss Mary Keeley, Mr. Sims Reeves and many other distinguished artists will assist. To commence at seven o'clock precisely

On Tuesday, June 30, Mr. Charles Dickens will read his "Christmas Carol," in St. Martin's Hall. The reading will commence at eight precisely, and will last two hours. Prices of admission: Stalls, 5s., body of the hall and centre gallery, each 3s.; back seats and side galleries, each 1s

On Tuesday, July 7, Mr. W. H. Russell will deliver his "Personal Narrative of the late Crimean War," in St Martin's Hall. To commence at eight precisely, and last two hours. Prices of admission: Stalls, 5s., body of the hall and centre gallery, each 3s.; back seats and side galleries, each 1s

On Saturday, July 11, will be represented at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, Mr Wilkie Collins's new romantic drama in three acts, "The Lighthouse," performed by the author and a company of ladies and gentlemen who originally represented it in private. With the original scenery, by Mr. Stanfield, R.A., and Mr. Telbin, and the original music under the direction of Mr. Francesco Berger. The whole under the direction of Mr. Charles Dickens. To conclude with a farce. Prices of admission—Stalls, one guinea; area, 10s.; amphitheatre, 5s

On Wednesday, July 15, will be represented at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's comedy, in three acts, "The Housekeeper." To conclude with the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama, "The Prisoner of War." Represented by the company of the theatre, in conjunction with Mr and Mrs. Keeley, Mr. Benjamin Webster, and Mr. Phelps. Prices of admission—Stalls, 10s. 6d. The rest of the house as usual, except the private boxes, which may be had at the committee's office.

On Wednesday, July 22nd, Mr. W. M. Thackeray will deliver a lecture on "Week-day Preachers," in St Martin's Hall. To commence at eight precisely, and last one hour and a half. Prices of admission:—Stalls, 5s.; body of the hall and centre gallery, each 3s.; back seats and side galleries, each 1s.

On Wednesday, July 29th, will be presented at the Theatre Royal Adelphi, the late Mr Douglas Jerrold's comedy, in three acts, "The Rent Day." To conclude with the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama, "Black-eyed Susan." Represented by the company of the theatre, in conjunction with Mr. T. P. Cooke and Mr. Rouse. Prices of admission Stalls, 10s. 6d. The rest of the house as usual, except the private boxes, which may be had at the committee's office

On and after Wednesday, June 24th, tickets for any or all of these occasions will be on sale at the committee's office, at the Gallery of Illustration, every day between the hours of ten and four.

The portrait we engrave is from a photograph taken a few weeks ago by his friend Dr. Diamond, and has been selected as being the best resemblance (next to Bailey's bust) of the deceased.

THE LATE MR. DOUGLAS JERROLD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY DR. DIAMOND.

MEMORIAL TABLET AT STOCKPORT.—A tablet is about to be erected in the Stockport Sunday-schools to the memory of Mr Joseph Mayer and Mr. John Turner, for the benefit of which establishment they laboured many years. Messrs. Patteson, of Manchester, have constructed the tablet, which is of Carrara marble, and of a neat Grecian design. The inscription records that Mr. Mayer for sixty-five years devoted himself to the work of Sunday-school education, and that the tablet has been erected from subscriptions by all classes. Mr. Turner is recorded to have laboured for fifty years in the Stockport school, in various capacities, during forty of which he held the office of general inspector. The inscription states the memorial to have been designed "to perpetuate the memory of these good men, that others may be induced to imitate their example.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. BROTHERTON.—A fine memorial tablet has just been erected in the Bible Christians' Chapel, King-street, Salford, to commemorate the services of the late Mr. Brotherton, M.P. for Salford, and a pastor of that place of worship. The tablet, by Messrs. Patteson, of Manchester, is of white Carrara marble, with a border of black Irish marble.

* These works are comprised in eight vols. 1. "St. Giles and St. James." 2. "Men of Character." 3. "Caudle Lectures," &c. 4. "Cakes and Ale." 5. "Punch's Letters," &c. 6. "Man Made of Money," "Chronicles of Clovernook." 7, 8. "Comedies and Dramas."

SCENE AT THE LATE FIRE AT THE CAMDEN-TOWN GOODS STATION OF THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

## THE LATE FIRE AT THE CAMDEN-TOWN STATION.

A LETTER has been sent to the newspapers from the General Manager's office, Euston station, stating that the loss by the late fire had been greatly exaggerated: that the entire weight of goods destroyed was about sixty tons: the insurances effected upon which will cover the loss, that instead of possessing quarters of corn having been destroyed, the entire quantity in the building was 400 quarters, with 100 quarters of beans; and that instead of the damage done amounting as it was assumed to 40,000*l.*, in all probability this sum is about four times the real amount, including the building.

We have received one of the most striking incidents of the conflagration. The fire broke out about twenty minutes past ten o'clock, at which time the whole of the collection of goods from the metropolis were in the building, either on the vans in which they had arrived, or in course of removal in the railway trucks for transmission to their various destinations viâ the London and North-Western line. The gas was burning brilliantly in every part of the immense area. On a sudden a more than ordinary blaze of light was discovered in the northern portion of the building—the hay-loft and corn-stores where the fodder for the horses was kept. A dense and suffocating smoke immediately succeeded. In a few minutes the flames shot up through the roof, and the whole neighbourhood became enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke. It appears that Mr. C. Weightman, upholsterer, of High-street, Camden-town, who was on the premises at the moment of the outbreak, not only suggested the removal of the horses, but with Mr. Brown, the keeper of an adjacent coffee-house and Mr. Alfred Timpson, butcher, of Park-street, at the risk of their lives, with several of the carmen, rushed into the stables beneath, let loose the horses, and turned them out. By this time the flames had spread with extraordinary rapidity through the hay into the other stores in an enormous height. Thousands of persons were assembled from all quarters. The terrified horses rushing out in droves in every direction at their utmost speed, to the imminent peril of those who were not fortunate enough to get out of their way, the shouts of the people, the now furious raging of the fire, the crackling of the ignited timber, and the continuous explosion of combustibles within the building, all contributed to produce an effect which may better be imagined or depicted than described.

## *COUNTRY NEWS.*

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The fourth annual general meeting of this society will be held at Dorking, on Monday, the 29th inst., when the members and their friends will assemble at half-past twelve precisely at the Deepdene, the classic seat of Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., a V.P. of the society, and who will take the chair on the occasion. Papers on topics of local and general archæological interest will be read, and the members will afterwards have the opportunity afforded them of inspecting the matchless collection of Etruscan antiquities at the mansion, together with the numerous other choice and well-known works of art which it contains. An excursion to Wootton House, distant about three miles from Dorking, and long celebrated as the rural retreat of John Evelyn, the author of "Sylva" and the famous "Diary," will then be made, and W. J. Evelyn, Esq., M.P., of the society, will, on the express invitation of the council, offer some remarks on the house, its contents, and rural traditions, as illustrative of Evelyn and his family. Wootton and Abinger churches will also be visited by the society, who will afterwards dine together, at Dorking, at half-past six.

AT THE ART-TREASURES Exhibition this week there has been a fair attendance of fashionable visitors with season tickets and half-crowns; and excursion trains from Birmingham, Derby, Preston, Leeds, Wakefield, and Huddersfield brought an aggregate of nearly a thousand visitors. On Thursday, being the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, there was a strong muster of pensioners who had taken part in that memorable fight from Rochdale, Manchester, and other places, and their presence at the Exhibition attracted considerable attention.

THE GROTTO AT OATLANDS.—This interesting relic of the regal estate of Oatlands will be opened to the public for inspection from this day, the 20th, to the 30th inst., upon the payment of a small fee; the proceeds to be added to the fund which is being raised for the erection of a chapel in Oatlands Park.

PRESENTATION OF THE DUNMOW FLITCH OF BACON.—The celebration of this quaint and picturesque medieval custom, which was revived in July, 1855, mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, is fixed to take place, with great eclat, at Great Dunmow, on Thursday next, the 25th instant.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION took place on Monday last at the powder-works, Hirod's Foot, about six miles and a half from Liskeard. Six or seven tons of powder exploded, destroying considerable property and killing two men.

BALLOON ASCENT.—Mr. Coxwell, accompanied by Mr. Youenns and Mr. Allan, took a night ascent in a balloon from North Woolwich on Monday last. They left the gardens at half-past seven o'clock, traversed a distance of 230 miles, and descended near Tavistock at half-past four on Tuesday morning. The balloon did not ascend to any great height, and was distinctly seen between Exeter and Newton.

CONVICTION OF BAKERS FOR ADULTERATING BREAD WITH ALUM.—On Tuesday several bakers were charged before the Uxbridge magistrates with using alum in the manufacture of their bread. The loaves when analysed were found to contain 25 to 30 grains of alum each. They were fined £6 each, with a further fine of 40*s.* for having alum in their possession, and £4 1*s.* costs—making altogether £11 1*s.* for each offender.

ATROCIOUS CRUELTY ON BOARD AN ENGLISH VESSEL.—A case of great atrocity was partly investigated on Friday, the 12th inst., at the Police Court, Liverpool. Henry Rogers, the captain of the ship *Martha Jane*, of Sunderland, Charles D. Seymour, his chief mate, and William Mills, his second mate, were charged with having taken the life of a sailor, named Andrew Rose, on the voyage between Demerara and Liverpool. The following facts, with others still more revolting, were adduced in evidence: The *Martha Jane* sailed from Demerara on the 11th of May. Andrew Rose, the deceased, was rather of weak intellect. For some slight offence the captain beat him most severely with a whip, and the mates also beat him with ropes' ends until his body became black and blue, and lacerated in several parts. The prisoners continued to beat him every day from the day the vessel sailed until he died. During that period his arms, legs, feet, and other portions of his body broke out into boles and running ulcers. His body was swollen, and bruised from head to foot by the terrible beatings inflicted on him by the three prisoners. The captain frequently set a ferocious dog kept on board at the deceased, both when in and out of irons, and the animal used to tear mouthfuls of flesh from the man, and inflict desperate wounds on him, which bled profusely. At one time, by direction of the captain, the other prisoners unloaded a water-cask, into which the poor wretch was put by the three prisoners. The cask was then headed in the usual way, and lashed down in its place. This was at twelve o'clock in the day, and he was left in that way until twelve at night, with the bunghole upwards. About two days before the vessel arrived off Cape Clear the man was taken by one of his comrades to the forecastle, when he partook of some tea; and next day he was called upon by the captain, who gave him what appeared to be some castor oil and brandy. On the next day a similar dose was administered to him. The man died, and was thrown overboard. The prisoners were remanded—bail being refused.

AN EXPLOSION took place on Tuesday morning at the gunpowder mills of Messrs. Curtis and Harvey, on Hounslow-heath, near the village of Bedfont, whereby the life of one man (Greaves) was sacrificed, and two others (Walker and Enst) are in imminent jeopardy.

TWENTY-FOUR FISHERMEN DROWNED.—Accounts have been received from Lerwick of the following calamitous event:—Early on the morning of Wednesday week, while the boats were prosecuting the fishing, they were overtaken by a sudden and severe gale of wind, by which three belonging to the Island of Uist, and one to North Mavine, were lost, with all on board. No fewer than twenty-four have perished, the greater part of whom have left helpless and destitute families.

ON Tuesday evening a terrific thunderstorm swept over Shrewsbury. The electric fluid struck the spire of the cemetery chapel, bending the vane and taking the gilding off; then, passing the solid stonework, shivered down the first turret-window, where it entered the stonework, splitting it down to the tower, a distance of about seventy feet.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—The Secretary of State has certified that the Liverpool Reformatory School for Girls, at Mount Vernon Green, Liverpool; the Reformatory School at Kingswood, county of Somerset; and the North-Eastern Reformatory at Netherton, in the county of Northumberland, are fit to be reformatory schools under the statute 17th and 18th Vict., cap. 86.

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.—On Saturday night last Miss Madeleine Smith was served in Glasgow Prison with an indictment to stand her trial before the High Court of Justiciary in Edinburgh, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., on a charge of murdering, or of attempting to murder, Pierre Emile L'Angelier, by administering to him arsenic at different times, but particularly on the night between Sunday, the 22nd, and Monday, the 23rd of March last. The list of witnesses enumerated in the indictment extends to eighty-nine, including the father, mother, brothers, and sisters of the prisoner, and the domestics of the family, both in the townhouse and country residence.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY has a new visitor, in the person of the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. The *fiancé* of the Princess Royal is also here, and may be congratulated not only upon that fact, which, doubtless, is all that is delightful in his estimate, but upon the formal completion by the Legislature of the provision for himself and his amiable bride. The Queen, with her guests and a distinguished suite, was present at the second oratorio of the series given at the Crystal Palace in commemoration of Handel, and it is needless to say received the most cordial welcome from the thousands of her subjects who had assembled,

> content to hear
> "Judas's "eulogy for Handel's sake.

The rush at the close of the performance to see the Royal party pass along the gallery on their way to the carriages was a severe one; and the interest of the public, excited by the pleasure of beholding their Sovereign smilingly thanking Sir Joseph Paxton for his attentions, was increased to an affectionate sympathy as the "engaged couple" advanced together; and the Archduke Maximilian heard a hurricane of such plaudits as can be obtained, in this country, only by those whom popular sentiment takes into especial favour.

If the Jews are not proud this week, they have managed to conquer that one sin of the elves. The whole *élite* of this Christian nation, headed by its Sovereign, has gathered in thousands to listen to the recitals of Hebrew story, in two instances the history being blended with our own creed; but in the third (the Queen's day) being a mere secular tale of the exploits of a brave Jew, who beat off his people's enemies. And not only were pleasure-seekers occupied by Jewish subjects—the House of Commons has held full sitting to discuss once more whether an English Jew shall be admitted to the same privileges as another Englisman, the discussion being marked by the recantation of a distinguished Conservative, Sir John Pakington, who announced his abnegation of his exclusive faith, and his having yielded to the "Jewish persuasion" upon the subject in hand. Assuredly the Hebrew element has been prominently presented to the Christian mind in England during the past week; but whether the results will be evidenced in any more tolerant feeling in the many, or any better logic in the few, has to be her eafter noted. The Roman Catholic party made a most unfortunate attack upon the Oaths Bill, and the selfish demonstration was repulsed in a way that effectually exposed "the nakedness of the land." All that the whipping of the whole party could do was to place it in a miserable minority of 83 on Mr. Deasy's motion. The recitative in "Macabeus" was curiously inapplicable to the events of the hour. The Jews could not be apprised that

> Rome, whate'er nation dare insult them more,
> Would rouse in their defence her veteran power;
> And stretch her vengeful arm o'er land and sea,
> To curb the proud, and set the injured free.

The Ultramontanists in Belgium, also, have sustained a severe humiliation by the wise conduct of King Leopold. He has intimated publicly that there are certain states of popular feeling with which it is best to make terms; and in closing the sitting of his Chambers he has signified that he will not prostrate the liberties of his subjects to the numerical superiority of the agents of Rome. The latter are furious, and have plausible excuse for being so, for, constitutionally speaking, they are in the right, a Ministry representing the majority having proposed the bill which has caused the inflammation. They do not hesitate to declare that the Constitution is subverted; but when one makes a "parallel passage" of their accompanying declaration that "the State should be a servant of the Church, as the Church is of God," their constitutional zeal acquires a new, if not a respectable, character. The King has acted most judiciously, and all who take friendly interest in the kingdom thus unhappily distracted by the struggles of the priesthood will pray that he may long be spared to deal with that institution.

The French elections occupy the French journalists, and it is almost exciting to notice the dexterous word-fencing of these accomplished champions of dialectics, many of whom display a grace and skill too little studied in England. There is scarcely a literary artifice which they do not employ to hint, or to cause to be inferred, things which it might be inexpedient to say; and delicate irony in particular, so well appreciated in France, is used with the most merciless precision. But all this sword-play is wasted, sword-play of another kind effectually supplying the antidote, and the elections will, generally speaking, be in conformity with the wishes of Government—a result which, under existing circumstances, is scarcely one to be regretted, as a different issue would simply disturb the peace of France without promoting her interests. Some of the candidates bear names recognised in England, M. Texile Delord, one of the select band who direct the sarcasms of the *Charivari*, offers himself, and, conditionally on his election not being allowed to interfere with his literary engagements, we must wish him every success.

There is no news from Spain more important than the fact which has plunged Madrid into woe—namely, that a favourite bull-fighter, whose arrival in the capital was to gladden all hearts, has met something more than his match in a sagaciously furious bull in the provinces, who so resented the impatience of the fighter in trying to force the death-struggle, instead of waiting until it pleased the animal to charge, that he tossed the unlucky gladiator from horn to horn, and finally inflicted a wound so ghastly that death was hourly expected. A Spaniard may reply to any irreverent English notice of such a matter that in England, on Tuesday, two notorious prize-fighters met by old appointment, advertised in the papers, and, in the presence of thousands, battered and bruised one another under a broiling sun, for an hour and upwards, until one was exhausted and gave in; and the Iberian critic may ask what is the difference between his Matador and our Tipton Slasher?

The comet, having failed in keeping the appointment made for it by the German vaticinators, is almost forgotten; but the evidences of ignorance and superstition which the prophecy elicited may as well be remembered. Instances have reached us, too, where not only have women in good social positions evinced such folly, but where—rarely, we admit—members of the other sex have disgraced themselves by apprehensions that the end of all things was fixed for Saturday last. When one hears of such unutterable folly in a class that reads books, attends sermons, and imagines itself "superior," ought we not to make every humane and Christian allowance for the weaknesses and frailties of those who have no such advantages? If we get this lesson out of the comet, it is the only way "to point its moral and adorn its (hypothetical) tail."

FREEMASONRY.—In the *Freemasons' Magazine and Masonic Mirror* for the present month the editor gives copious reports of the proceedings during the past month of numerous metropolitan and provincial lodges the publication of which has been sanctioned by the proper authorities, this being the commencement of a series of reports of the transactions of the Order, to be regularly continued. We need scarcely add that this authorised innovation adds materially to the interest of the magazine.

## *METROPOLITAN NEWS.*

### DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS.

HER Majesty has been pleased to signify to Lord Panmure, the Secretary of State for War, that it is her most gracious intention to personally distribute the Victoria Cross (the Order of Valour) on Friday next, the 26th inst. It is now determined that the ceremony of the distribution shall take place in Hyde Park, and not on the Parade facing the Horse Guards, as originally contemplated, so that a far greater number of the public may have the opportunity of witnessing the interesting proceedings. Prince Albert and all the elder members of the Royal family, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria, and a brilliant Court circle, will be present on the occasion.

THE SUPPLEMENT published with the present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS contains a List of the Names of those upon whom the Victoria Cross has been conferred, and the ground on which each was selected for this honour, with Twenty-four Engravings of Acts of Bravery during the late War, and an Emblematical Border, and the Orders Printed in Colours; likewise, Lists of those who have received, for their brave conduct, the Legion of Honour and the French Military War Medal.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.—The seventh anniversary festival of this charity was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street—the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., in the chair. This society was incorporated by Royal charter for allowing pensions to the widows and orphan daughters of clergymen, and for affording temporary assistance to cases of necessitous clergymen and their families. About 160 gentlemen sat down to the dinner. The Rev. J. E. Cox, one of the hon. secretaries, read a long list of subscriptions and donations received during the year and in the room, which amounted at the close of the evening to £5000.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The committee for the completion of the buildings essential for carrying out the purposes of this noble institution have taken measures for holding a public meeting in the great hall of Lincoln's-inn at two o'clock this day (Saturday, June 20), at which His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is to preside. This hospital, which was founded in 1839, has been the means of conferring innumerable benefits on the vast population which surround it. During the last year it received 1934 in-patients, and administered medical relief to 25,814 out-patients. The large additions to the building, which commenced in 1849, have been found insufficient to meet the increasing number and necessities of the poor seeking relief; and it has been determined to raise a fund for making various alterations of a comprehensive character. It appears that a sum of £40,000 is required for the completion of the hospital, and for the current expenses for the next two years, and of this sum the committee and their friends have already contributed £16,000. The choir of Lincoln's-inn, assisted by some members of the Sacred Harmonic Society, will take part in the proposed meeting, and will perform "The Queen shall rejoice," by Handel; the "Benedictus qui venit," by Mozart, and "La Carita," by Rossini.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, CHARING-CROSS.—The annual meeting of the governors and friends of this hospital took place on Saturday last—his Grace the Duke of Richmond, the President of the Institution, in the chair. During the year 1856, 6027 persons were admitted to the benefits of the charity; of these, 163 were admitted as in-patients. The total number of persons who have availed themselves of this hospital since its foundation in 1816 to the present time has been 146,868. The receipts of this useful charity for the past year were £944 14*s.* 6*d.*; and the expenditure £1018 4*s.* 3*d.*, leaving a deficiency of assets of £71 10*s.* 3*d.* Two wards complete in every respect are unoccupied from the want of means to provide for an extended number of patients.

THE Trinity Corporation gave their annual entertainment on Wednesday evening at the Trinity House, Tower-hill. Admiral Gordon took the chair in the absence of Prince Albert, the Master, and Captain Shepherd, the Deputy Chairman.

THE Royal Commissioners have presented their report on the site of the National Gallery. They recommend that the National Gallery shall be left where it is. There was, it is stated, only one commissioner in favour of its being removed to South Kensington.

THE second exhibition of the Royal Botanic Society was held on Thursday; and owing to the remarkable fineness of the weather the attendance was most numerous. Both as a flower show and a fashionable promenade the fête was a decided success. Three military bands—those of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue)—were in attendance.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 824 boys and 778 girls, in all 1602 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1396. During the same period the total number of deaths registered in London was 834, of which 410 were deaths of males, 424 those of females. In the ten years, 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 951.

## *CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.*

HER Majesty has signified her gracious pleasure to receive the address of the Convocation of the Province and Clergy of the province of Canterbury on Saturday (to-day), at Buckingham Palace, at three o'clock. The prolocutor and clergy of the Lower House will assemble at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster, at two o'clock, to attend his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of the province, who will proceed to Buckingham Palace at half-past two o'clock.

FESTIVAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—Tuesday afternoon the 156th anniversary of this venerable society was celebrated with a full choral service in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul. This society, incorporated by charter of King William III., June 16, 1701, has now been engaged since that time in endeavouring to plant the Church of Christ among our countrymen abroad, and among the heathens. From North America its operations have gradually been extended to the West Indies, Australia, India, South Africa, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Borneo. There are now congregations in these lands under the pastoral care of 295 clergymen, of whom 460, stationed generally in the most destitute places, are assisted by the society. There have been established in the British colonies seventeen colleges, in which clergymen are educated; to fourteen of these the society lends aid. The British possessions abroad extend over a surface of about 9,000,000 square miles, and are the seats of thirty-two bishoprics in the following Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops, and large numbers of the clergy, at a banquet upon the occasion. The company numbered about 400. After dinner, which took place in a large marquee erected in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion-house, and of the handsomest description, after the meeting a very liberal collection was made in aid of the funds of the society.

AN examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the University of London was held on Thursday and Friday (yesterday) at Burlington House.

THE new statute on Middle Class Examinations at Oxford, which was promulgated in congregation on Friday, June 5, and accepted by that body on Wednesday, June 10, was submitted to the members of convocation on Thursday, and busily carried by a large majority, as well as the title of A.A. (Associate of Arts)—the latter forming the subject of a separate vote. The following is the result of the voting:—For the entire statute Placet, 73; Non-Placet, 17. For the title, Placet, 52; Non-Placet, 36.

MR. W. BERKLEY, Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been elected to the Colquitt Clerical Exhibition. Mr. Berkley was educated at the Islington Proprietary School, as was also the previous Exhibitioner.

NEW CHURCH AT WHEATLEY.—The new church in this parish, built after the design of Mr. Street, F.S.A., was consecrated on the 10th of June, by the Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of the Bishop of Kentucky and a large company of the clergy and laity of Oxford and its neighbourhood. The population of Wheatley is large, and extremely poor, containing a great number of labourers and others belonging to the surrounding district, who, however, are not permitted to live in their respective parishes. To these and to others the new church, built by voluntary efforts, with its increased accommodation and free seats for 311 persons, will be a great blessing. It consists of a nave, with tower, the spire being shortly to be finished, chancel, north and south aisle, and sacristy. The church stands on a piece of the glebe above the village, not far from the parsonage, and will prove a pleasing object from the London road.

NEW CHURCH AT SMETHWICK.—On Monday last the foundation-stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. Paul, was laid by J. B. Spetting Parkes, Esq., at West Smethwick, near Birmingham. The architect is Mr. G. B. Nicholls. The style is Early English, with nave, north and south transepts, and chancel, forming an octagonal apse, and with tower at the north-west angle. Accommodation is provided for 660 persons, exclusive of children. The estimated cost will be under £3000, towards which the munificent sum of £1000 is contributed by the Messrs. Chance, of the Glass Works, the remaining sum being made up by subscriptions among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood (including £1000 from the working-men of Smethwick), the land being presented by John Sylvester, Esq.

## MUSIC.

### THE GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE great celebration at the Crystal Palace, which has engrossed so large a share of the public attention has accomplished in a very satisfactory manner the objects of its projectors, and it has been an interesting musical experiment tending to the solution of various practical questions, of much importance to the future progress of the art in this country.

Last week we gave a plan of the colossal orchestra and some account of the preliminary arrangements. The proceedings of the festival commenced with a general rehearsal on Saturday morning, which was in truth a public performance, as it was attended by above twelve thousand people, who paid half-a-guinea each for admission.

The rehearsal was announced to commence at ten o'clock, and long before that hour the station at Londesborough was besieged by amateurs. The earlier steam-boats also brought the bulk of the audience. With the close of the season at this time of the year it appeared to form the subject of much admiration, as an amusement as well as the attraction they were visiting, how little is to them, I think, the first time. The admirable arrangements obviated all inconvenience or confusion.

Arriving at the Crystal Palace, its vast expansion became observable by its comparatively deserted aspect. The thousands who seemed overwhelming in the trains or at the station were completely lost in the spacious recesses of this wonderful modern architecture. Once fairly entered, and seated in a gallery of southern aspect, we were enabled to take in at a glance a tableau unequalled in beauty and magnificence. Spreading out in front of us was the leviathan orchestra, and at the centre of the chord of this immense semicircle was a neat pedestal upon which stood the conductor's baton of ivory, and the energetic wave of this potent little sceptre to awaken into life and sound the thousand voices and instruments which awaited the word of command.

The rehearsal began with the overture of "The Messiah." The effect of the instruments was excellent, the softest piano being distinctly heard, and the forte passages softened by the vast expanse. The chorus, "And the glory of the Lord," first displayed the power of the vast number of vocalists assembled, and doubts which might have been entertained as to the latter being able to make with precision. They followed Mr Costa's beat with remarkable exactness and the trueness of his ear, though less powerful than we had expected was clear and distinct in the shades which followed. For those in a position to form the power of the voice was most strangely displayed. The contrast between the mass of sound and the single voice of Mr Lockey in the words "Wonderful counsellor," was very striking. Then followed "I know that my Redeemer liveth," which received the applause of the audience in the middle of the recitative. The next recitative and chorus, "Thus saith the high and lofty One," was a most extraordinary display of choral strength and precision. The words "Lift up your heads, O ye gates," were given with a grandeur of effect which could only be produced by the most perfect combination of numbers and power. But of all the effects which we have witnessed on this occasion, we can say and the most remarkable was that produced by the words "He gave the word, great was the company that published it." It was not merely the power of the voice, but the distinctness and the precision with which every syllable was pronounced, that produced the effect. We could hear the words in the remotest part of the building. The recitative, "Behold a virgin shall conceive," was also given with great precision. The air, "O thou that tellest good tidings to Zion," is one of Miss Dolby's happiest efforts; but a low contralto voice cannot travel over a large space as a high soprano can. The air, "He shall feed His flock like a shepherd," with sweet and tender accompaniments, was heard with great effect, and the duet was also distinctly heard. The accompaniments, however, were totally lost. Then came the chorus, "For unto us a child is born," which, next to the Hallelujah, was the most splendid piece of music of the day. Mr Costa made the opening passage be sung much louder than at Exeter Hall, so that it was pretty audible, while it still left room for the grand burst upon the words, "Wonderful Counsellor!" which was uttered with a magnificence of effect. Where the voice was now heard in the recitative, "And there were shepherds abiding in the field" its clear ringing quality carried it into every corner, so that not a word was lost. The chorus, "Glory to God in the highest," was given with great precision, and the air, "Rejoice greatly," which is full of florid divisions, she was unable to give them with her usual distinctness; but she gave the slow, sustained notes in the second part with the most exquisite beauty. The pathetic chorus, "Behold the Lamb of God," which consists of a long fugue, was sung with an expression and effect which we had never heard equalled, and the passages of fugue, when at all intricate, were given with a precision and distinctness which astonished us. In the sublime chorus, "And with His stripes we are healed," there is a beautiful passage at the words "and with His stripes," which was given up by the different parts in succession in a manner not to be excelled; that, of all choruses, it is the most easily sung by great numbers of voices. Its effect on this occasion was grand beyond expression.

On the second day, Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the festival with their presence. They were accompanied by the illustrious strangers at present on a visit at Court—Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Archduke Maximilian of Austria—together with the Duke of Cambridge the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal the Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, and they were attended by the numerous suite composed of distinguished persons both English and foreign. Large crowds were assembled in many places on the road between Buckingham Palace and Sydenham, by which her Majesty and the Prince were to travel. When they entered the palace and the brilliant cortège appeared in the magnificent box prepared for them, a deafening shout burst from the assembly, which was repeated again and again. The Queen, the Prince Consort, the Royal children gradually took their enthusiastic seats. Reception. The National Anthem then burst from the orchestra, and the chorus of the multitude were renewed more loudly than ever. The audience then composed themselves to listen to the performance.

The oratorio was "Jesus Maccabæus" one of Handel's great compositions. With some shorter matter, selected Handel's great compositions. Its performance, on the whole was very successful, but it was still marked, though in a somewhat smaller degree, with the defects we have already pointed out.

"Pious orgies, pious airs," so expressive of quiet and resigned sorrow, was sung by Clara Novello, whose pure voice and clear utterance made a great impression. Then came the chorus, "O father, whose almighty power," one of those selected at the rehearsal on Saturday. It was still better performed now, the points being taken up with admirable firmness. It was, in the whole, the most satisfactory choral performance of the day, and was loudly applauded. The famous war song, "Arm, arm ye brave, was well sung by James, though even his voice failed to give it the requisite degree of power. He sang it, however, with firmness and vigour, and its effect was greatly increased by being fine wind-instrument passages added by Mr. Costa, who also conducted chorus, "We come," which is the response to this stirring call to arms, was effectively given; but we could not help thinking that Costa was too profuse in the use of his brazen instruments; the bursts of trombones almost wholly drowning the voices. The "Dead March" in Saul was magnificently performed. It is with this that the first part was again performed. It is still, I think, more finely performed. But the orchestra and all so blend as to make us lose from petty details, and moreover, the pausing was admirably timed and carried out that the effect was in the highest degree solemn. Miss Dolby's singing of the air, "Return, O God of Hosts," was beautiful, and was finely accompanied by the violoncello of Mr Lucas. In the chorus "Deliverance," when the time was quickened, the tone was well preserved. This was a highly successful chorus, and was loudly applauded. The grand chorus, "Hear us, O Lord, Whom we worship and adore," concluded the first part of the oratorio. It is with this that we begin the last part, was magnificently performed. It is still, I think, more finely performed. But the orchestra and all so blend as to make us lose from petty details, and moreover, the pausing was admirably timed and carried out that the effect was in the highest degree solemn. Miss Dolby's singing of the air, "Return, O God of Hosts," was beautiful, and was finely accompanied by the violoncello of Mr.

ARRIVAL OF THE GUN-BOAT LATONA AT MALTA, EN ROUTE FOR CHINA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## OPENING OF THE BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.—GRANTHAM TO SLEAFORD.

SATURDAY last was a grand day for the county of Lincoln generally, and for the inhabitants of the towns of Sleaford and Grantham in particular, for on that day was inaugurated the opening of a branch line between those thriving little towns which must confer the greatest advantages upon that part of the country in developing the rich and industrial resources of the district. The line was opened to the public on Monday.

The new line of railway is about fourteen miles in extent, and forms part of the intended line from Grantham to the port of Boston. It has been constructed at a cost of about £6000 per mile, by the eminent contractors, Messrs. Smith and Knight.

From an early hour in the morning of Saturday the population of Sleaford were astir, and large numbers of people from Boston and other places to which the line is hereafter to be extended thronged into the thoroughfares of this cleanly and picturesque little town. The church bells commenced ringing at half-past seven o'clock, and continued their joyous peals throughout the day. At intervals a band of music perambulated through the town. All the shops and places of business were closed, and the inhabitants, men, women, and children, were invited to partake of the festivities that were liberally provided for them. At the goods station a splendid banquet was prepared for the directors, their ladies, and their friends. In the cricket-ground adjoining were erected marquees inclosing long lines of tables, upon which were profusely laid all the accessories necessary to constitute a good and substantial dinner for the working classes of the town and its neighbourhood.

By order of the directors of the Great Northern Railway Company, who have undertaken to work the traffic of the new branch, an express train, conveying a party of the shareholders and friends of Mr. Ingram, the Chairman of the Directors of the branch line, left the terminus at King's cross at half-past nine o'clock, arriving at Grantham at half-past twelve o'clock; thence they were conveyed by a special train, the engine of which was tastefully ornamented with wreaths of laurel and other evergreens, to the town of Sleaford. Their arrival was greeted with the welcoming plaudits of the population, who lined the station on both sides, and with the music of the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry band. Amongst the assembled crowd were several hundreds of children dressed in their holiday clothes, holding flags and banners in their hands, all bearing appropriate mottoes and moral admonitions.

A procession was then formed of the directors, contractors, officials, visitors, and others, accompanied by two of the local bands, which passed through the principal streets of the town, from many of the houses of which streamed flags and banners, illustrative of the alliance formed between this country, France, Sardinia, and Turkey.

On the return of the procession to the starting-point the working men of the New and Old Sleaford, Holdingham, and Quarrington assembled under the tents erected in the cricket-field, and partook of the excellent dinner provided for them.

At five o'clock their wives and children were entertained at the same tables (which had been vacated for them) to an excellent tea, accompanied with a profusion of cakes.

At seven o'clock in the evening the masters and mistresses of the different schools of the town assembled their pupils on the cricket-field, where, after the National Anthem had been sung, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Yerburgh, the worthy Vicar, every one of the children, amounting in all to about 700, received a silver threepence and a bun. This was not the least interesting part of the festivities of the day, which on this occasion were extended to every individual, young and old, resident in the town and neighbourhood.

The grand banquet given by the directors and the contractors took place at two o'clock, under a marquee erected on the site intended for the goods station. Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P., the Chairman of the Directors of the branch line, presided. There were upwards of 350 persons present, including a large number of ladies, amongst whom were the following:—Mrs. A. Wilson, M.P., Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. C. Chaplin, of Blankney, Mr. G. H. Packe, Deputy Chairman of the Great Northern Railway, Colonel French, M.P., Mr. Seymour Clarke, the Rev. R. Yerburgh, Vicar of Sleaford, Mrs. Herbert Ingram, Mrs. Parry, Mrs. Yerburgh, Mrs. E. Watkin, Miss Moore, Mr. Samuel Read, Mr. E. Watkin, M.P., Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Sheriff Mechi, Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Thomas Parry, Vice-Chairman, Charles Mackay, LL.D., of London, the Rev. E. Trollope, Mr. Henry Tootal, Deputy Chairman of the Boston Railway; Mr. S. E. Stephenson, C.E., Mr. George Knight, contractor; Mr. Joseph Wyles, Chairman of the Ambergate Railway; Mr. R. S. Wilkinson, Stock Exchange, Mr. M. P. Moore, Mr. W. Foster, Mr. E. Newbatt, agent to the Marquis of Bristol; Mr. W. Dolby, agent to Sir John Thorold; the Rev. James Hildyard, Rector of Ingoldsby; Mr. Henry Peake, Mr. Charles Kirk, Mr. E. Harrison, resident engineer; Mr. Charles Crampton, C.E., of London; Captain Manby, C.E., of London; Mr. A. Sturrock, of Doncaster; the Mayor of Nottingham, Mr. Peter Cunningham, of London; Mr. Shirley Brooks, of London; Mr. Thomas Wise, of Boston; Mr. M. Staniland, of Boston; Mr. W. Chapman, of Boston; Mr. R. Hubart, Mr. J. S. Cooke, Mr. Thomas Wright, &c.

Great regret was expressed that the late accident to Lord Yarborough, who had accepted the invitation, prevented his Lordship's attendance at the dinner.

Grace having been said by the Vicar, the Rev. R. Yerburgh, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and responded to.

"The Army and Navy" was responded to by Colonel French, M.P.

Mr. Parry, in a complimentary speech, proposed "The health of the Members for the Southern Division of the county of Lincoln."

Mr. Wilson, M.P., returned thanks.

The Chairman said, as the next toast on the list was one in which he was personally interested, Mr. Lindsay had kindly undertaken the office of proposing it.

Mr Lindsay, M.P., said he felt that he was somewhat out of place in rising to propose what was called the toast of the day. But the Chairman, through a delicacy which he could well understand and appreciate in so large a shareholder in the undertaking the success of which he was about to propose, had deputed him (Mr. L.) to discharge that duty. In obedience to his wishes, and admiring the feeling which prompted it, he now ventured to submit that toast for their approval (Cheers); it was "Success to the Sleaford and Boston and Midland Counties Railway." (Great cheering). He was sure they would all join heartily with him in wishing success to the undertaking opened that day. A new era had arisen in the town; henceforth they were two hours nearer to the great capital of the empire than they were before. They had thus saved two hours of time, and time was capital. They had gained more than they were aware of then, but they would feel the benefit hereafter. As to what was called the direct success of the undertaking, he thought that the gentlemen who invested their capital looked to that to too great an extent. If they looked more to the indirect benefits to be derived—the unseen and imperishable advantages of a railway to such

ANCASTER, ON THE BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

towns as this—they would find that they were far greater than the direct gains, which were too often sought for by those who invested their money in great public works. But even so far as the direct gains were concerned, in looking at the map, as he had done that day, there was no doubt, speaking as a man of experience, that those direct gains from the present line must ultimately be very great. Turn to any place, not merely in England, but look over the broad surface of Europe, the railway success perhaps in all cases had not been directly, but the success had been indirectly, great wherever the iron road had been established. It developed trade, and it opened up the districts around. The line just opened would bind the people of that town in commercial bonds with Grantham, Boston, and Nottingham, and it would make them know each other better than hitherto, because it would bring them oftener together; it would make them all richer than they had hitherto been, because it would enable them to exchange their commodities oftener and to greater advantage; it would make them wiser, happier, and better men than they had hitherto been. He called upon them, then, to join with him in wishing "Success to the Sleaford and Grantham and Midland Counties Railway."

The toast was drunk amidst the most tremendous cheers.

Mr. Chaplin then rose and said he had very great pleasure in proposing to them the next toast. It might was not the toast of the day, was very closely connected with it. He had not had an opportunity of seeing much of their line, but he had been the subject of the hon friend's observations. He could, however, with their permission, say something of the history of this new branch line. He had for years known that the traffic of this district ran from east to west, and that the railway to his native town of Boston would be a direct line, as near as it could be made, to the great industrial and manufacturing town of Nottingham. He was one of those who had joined in this scheme with some of his Ambergate friends. Mr. Wise, the banker, of Nottingham, was a strong supporter of this undertaking. The friends of this scheme had many difficulties to contend against. The general panic which followed the railway mania of 1845 had left some of its injurious effects—people were still afraid to put shares in such enterprises, and it was by no means easy to restore their confidence. Remembering all those difficulties which beset the undertaking, the railway which had just been opened showed what a determined people could do when they were in earnest. Without the assistance of what he might call the great landed proprietors of the country, the people themselves could make a railway, and could open it as they had done to-day (Cheers). He had great pleasure in bearing testimony to the hearty zeal and the public spirit of the people of Sleaford in connection with this railway, which they so well deserved. Well, after the Sleaford people they had to thank the gentlemen connected with one of the finest railways in the country—he alluded to the directors of the Great Northern Railway. The Chairman concluded by proposing "The healths of the Directors of the Great Northern Railway, and those of Mr. Packe and Mr. Chaplin."

The toast having been duly honoured,

Mr. Packe said he regretted very much the absence of the worthy Chairman of the Great Northern Railway Company. That gentleman would have attended there that day but that he was prevented by other engagements of an important character. He (Mr Packe) was much gratified with the large number of ladies and gentlemen that had come there to celebrate the opening of a railway which, though small in size, was nevertheless great in importance. He returned them his best thanks for the honour they had done him in the toast which they had just drunk.

Mr. Chaplin also briefly returned thanks.

The Chairman then called attention to the next toast, which he considered the most important of all. He had first the pleasing duty of informing the ladies and gentlemen there that this railway would be open for the public on Monday next (Cheers). The Board of Trade had decided that it might be then opened, and he could say that it was as good a line as any ever made within the United Kingdom. Being so, it was beyond the power of the Board of Trade to stop it; but, as he had stated, they had allowed it to be opened. Now, there was no use in having a railway unless it were worked properly, punctually, and safely. He had to propose the health of a gentleman who, he would say without the slightest reservation, was the greatest railway administrator of the present time—he alluded to Mr. Seymour Clarke (Cheers). He (the Chairman) had experienced the greatest kindness from Mr Clarke, who had really gone out of his way to serve them and to advance the interests of this district. He, therefore, hoped they would drink this toast with the same enthusiasm with which he would himself drink it—"The health of Mr. Seymour Clarke, the General Manager of the Great Northern Railway."

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

Mr. Seymour Clarke thanked them most heartily for the kind manner in which they had drunk his health. As a stranger, perhaps, he should be trespassing on them if he proposed a toast, but the one he would submit to them would no doubt be received with such enthusiasm that he felt he might be pardoned for his presumption. He had alluded to Mr. Ingram. He was satisfied that the feeling of the people of Sleaford was that, had it not been for Mr. Ingram—he did not say this railway would never have been made—but they certainly would not have been assembled there on that day to celebrate its opening (Cheers). They owed, then, to Mr Ingram, and to his connection with the town and port of Boston, of which he was the worthy representative, the accomplishment so far of this great undertaking. He now begged leave to propose, with all the honours to which he was so much entitled, "The health of the worthy Representative of Boston in Parliament, the Chairman of the Sleaford and Boston Railway Company, Herbert Ingram, Esq., their President on the present occasion."

The toast was received with the most rapturous applause, the entire company rising and joining most cordially in the cheers, which were again and again repeated.

Mr. Ingram said he returned Mr. S. Clarke and the brilliant assembly that had done him so much honour his deep and heartfelt thanks. He confessed that he felt a little proud that day to think that, after all the trouble and anxiety he had gone through for some years past in connection with this great undertaking, he had at last seen some part of the railway opened. They had travelled over their property that day, and they might safely say it was as good a line as any in the kingdom, as regarded its safety and general construction. He trusted he would be allowed to say that, after doing so much for Sleaford, he felt they were entitled to ask some of the gentlemen present—the landed proprietors to come forward, and to do in regard to the continuance of the line to Boston what the people of Sleaford had already done in the line just opened. If they gave their aid towards the completion of the railway, he was prepared to do his part in the matter (Cheers). They would in such case soon have the whole line to Boston opened to the public. The expense of the remainder of the projected line would be, comparatively speaking, little. He, therefore, asked the landed proprietors, if they had any spirit about them, to come forward at once to complete the whole line of railway. He thought he had a right to be supported in his efforts to extend it to his native town of Boston, which he had the honour to represent in Parliament. In conclusion, he begged to express his deep thanks for the kindness they had manifested in drinking his health.

Mr. Trollop proposed "Health and prosperity to the town of Sleaford."

Mr. Parry returned thanks, and proposed the "Health of the Engineer of the Line, Mr. George Robert Stephenson."

Mr Watkin then proposed "The Press, and healths of Dr. Mackay, the able Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and Mr. Cunningham," which was duly acknowledged by those gentlemen.

Mr. S. Clarke said he had been instructed by their worthy Chairman to propose a toast. It came somewhat late, but he was satisfied it would be received with good feeling on their parts. In proposing, then, "The health of the Contractors of the Railway," he felt he might be permitted, with the freedom of an old friend, to call attention to their merits as men and gentlemen as well as contractors (Hear, hear). It had been his office to be associated for many years with Messrs. Smith and Knight, and never had he the good fortune to transact business with men that were more honourable in the fulfilment of their engagements, more promptin their execution of them, more desirous of pleasing every body, and more zealous to carry out to the letter their undertakings, than the contractors to this new branch railway, Messrs. Smith and Knight (Cheers). He would propose then, with the greatest satisfaction, "The healths of Messrs. Smith and Knight, the worthy contractors of this railway." The toast was drunk with general acclamation. Mr Knight responded.

The Chairman then proposed "The Ladies."

Mr. Mark Lemon, having been loudly called upon, returned thanks for the ladies in his usual vein of happy pleasantry

This terminated the proceedings of the banquet, the greater portion of the company being compelled to return to London by a special train that was in waiting for them,

The vocal music was under the direction of Mr. Ransford, and was ably executed by that gentleman, Mr. Genge, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. M'Devitt.

The festivities throughout the town were, however, kept up until a late hour, the whole terminating with a grand display of fireworks.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Greville's yearlings had by far the largest number of Orlandos among them, their sale was much less brisk than that of the Royal yearlings. The average for the former fell from 162 guineas in 1856 to 88 guineas, and the top price from 910 guineas to 210 guineas. The latter have, on the contrary, increased their average in the same period from 160 guineas to 168 guineas, and their top price from 410 guineas to 430 guineas. Seeing that the average for 1851-55 was no less than 220 guineas, breeding blood yearlings is anything but an expensive toy for Royalty. On Monday, owing to "Mr. Howard's" absence, his bidders were by no means dashing, and, as usual, the Danebury stable bought three or four. The highest-priced one—a chestnut colt by Pyrrhus the First, out of Eulogy—was bought by Mr. Richard Sutton, who won his maiden race with its half sister, Eurydice, which he bought for 76 guineas at this sale last year. A very racing-like brother to Flyaway went into Joe Dawson's stable for 200 guineas, and the Touchstone colt fetched 300 guineas, so that the Palmer-sale purchase of Trickstress has proved a wonderfully remunerative one. The Newminster colt, owing perhaps to its being rather "bred in," only reached 70 guineas—a sum hardly equal to what its looks warranted; and the fashionably-bred half sister to Voltigeur was so small, in consequence of its being an exceedingly late foal, that 66 guineas was all that could be got for her. On Monday seven of Lord Londesborough's yearlings will be sold; five of them are by West Australian, and no little competition may be expected for the half sister to Saunterer, who proved in the Ascot Cup, although he had *of course* been very much "hurried" since Epsom, that he can both race and stay. Some of Mr. Etwall's brood mares, and the old Safeguard (the sire of some wonderful hunters, and almost the only Defence horse left), will be sold before the Stockbridge stand, on Thursday. Sister to Ægis is among the former; and as she is only thirteen, and the dam of Andover, Antton, and Antinous, she is hardly likely to go under a strong reserve price. Few mares have paid their owner better.

Ten couple of the Cheltenham staghounds (whose committee have found no one to take the mastership) are in the market. Lord Naas will, we hear, succeed Lord Clonmel as master of the Kildare foxhounds; and there is some talk of an action in regard of the endless "Cheshire difficulty."

Mr. Morrell's show of young hounds took place at the Tulney kennels lately, and the prize for both sexes was awarded to scions of Hercules, the celebrated full-bred Yarborough hound, who was such a lion at the first Quorn sale, where Mr. Morrell purchased his lot for 210 guineas, which was far less than Mr. Richard Sutton (if he had arrived in time) would have given for the four couple, solely for the sake of securing him. Will Long and Joe Maiden were the judges, and a large and jovial party of huntsmen and whips sat down to dinner in the evening, with Clark, that nattiest of huntsmen, as president.

The success of Skirmisher in the Ascot Cup, after an immensely strong-run race, has had the effect of making Ignoramus a great St. Leger favourite; but Saunterer, who seemed as if he would have beaten anything up to the foot of the last hill, is unfortunately not in it. Adamas is to be kept, we hear, in lavender till York, where he will meet Blink Bonny on 4 lb. better terms than he did at Epsom; and on the whole, what with Dramour (if he comes sound), Arsenal, Ignoramus, Sydney, and Adamas, the little mare and Charlton will have warm work cut out for them on every side when they round the Red House turn at Doncaster. The Liverpool Cup has thirty-seven accertances out of seventy-two, which smacks of the good old times; and Mr. Tepham has cheerfully fallen in with the 8 st. 12 lb. raising-weight principle. Lattle is heard now of "Mr. Howard's" sailing off intentions, since Sedbury (a 260-guinea purchase) and Clydesdale, who is far the most racing-like two-year-old yet out, won their races at Ascot. He has no less than nine Derby horses in his stable; but he has lost his beautiful Oaks filly, who, as every one agreed when she was sold at Doncaster last year, was rightly christened Perfection. Bartholomew rode his last race at Ascot, 3 lb. on Winkfield, in the Ascot Cup, and is anxious to become a public or private trainer, for the duties of which his honesty, knowledge of pace, and eleven years' service amply qualify him.

There are four days of racing at the Curragh next week, ending with Friday. Lenham occupies Wednesday, and Newcastle commences on Tuesday, to the great delight of the sporting "black diamonds," who "revisit the glimpses of the day" especially for the purpose. Vedette (5lb. ex.) is not likely to go for the Northern Derby, and Blink Bonny (5lb. ex.) has only Syria & Shillelagh and Wardermarske as her opponents. On Wednesday Saunterer seems likely to meet and beat Lady Alice for the Grand Stand Stakes, and Skirmisher (6st. 9lb.) will no doubt do the same for Underhand (6st. 11lb.) in the Northumberland Plate. Bibury Meeting commences on Wednesday; but the Stockbridge list for the following day will shrink into small dimensions on the card. Fazzolotto seems to have an eye for Goodwood; and thus the Four-year-old Triennial will be left at Rogerite's mercy, and the Three-year-old one at Anton's. Antinous is in the Two-year-old one; and Happy Land and Vandyke, with a host of dark ones, in the Mottisfont. The Newcastle Plate boasts of the names of Zaudee, Melissa, Sir Colin, Wentworth, Rogerthorpe, Gemma di Vergy, Fisherman, Polestar, and Chevalier d'Industrie, who is likely to be busy in the front of some good race ere long: and it is rumoured that Ignoramus will come forth at last, in all his three-year-old majesty, expressly "to take the shine out of Anton" for the Stockbridge Derby - a task of no very startling difficulty.

On Monday we have Mr. Wentzell's regatta for silver vases at Kew, as well as the Wandsworth regatta. The lower eights row at Eton on Friday; that day and Saturday are devoted to the Henley-on-Thames Royal regatta; and on Saturday the Birkenhead Model Yacht Club row for £15 and smaller prizes. Fishermen will be interested to hear that a House of Commons Committee have commenced an inquiry as to the cause of the rapid decrease of salmon in the Tweed, with a view to remedy the evil, and decide on the merits of two Tweed Fisheries Bill—the one promoted by the Duke of Roxburgh, Lord Polwarth, and other proprietors of the upper parts of the river; the other by the "Tweed Shipping Company," manufacturers, and proprietors of the lower parts of Tweed, from Union-bridge to the sea. Two sets of witnesses are being examined. Those for the lower proprietors to prove that the decrease of salmon, grilse (or "tipcat-fashion" as the Committee dauntily term them), and trout is trifling, attributed to the upper proprietors; those for the lacter to prove that its is entirely caused by the practices of the former, their agents and tenants.

The matches at Lord's for next week are thus arranged.—On Monday sixteen of the University of Cambridge against the United All England eleven; on Wednesday, the Marylebone Club against the present Rugbeans; and on Thursday, Oxford against Cambridge. The Marylebone Club proceed to Harrow on Saturday, to play the present Harrovians; Surrey meets Sussex at Brighton, on Thursday; the A. E. eleven of (Nottingham) play fourteen of Sheffield on Monday, and twenty-two of Sheffield on Thursday; while the U. A. E. eleven appear on Monday at Lords against fourteen gentlemen of the Cambridge University. The Marylebone Club and ground only beat Sussex on Tuesday last by fourteen runs, and yet Caffyn, who played on the side of the former, carried his bat out in the second innings for sixty-six, or exactly the number which Sussex got in its first!

HAMPTON RACES—MONDAY.

The Betting Stand Plate—No [illegible] ht. 2
The Purse—Mr. Mildmay's [illegible] k. h. Vulcan, 2
The Innkeepers' Plate—Drummer, b. g. Spinet, 2
The Claremont Stakes—Polly Peachum, f. Woodmite, 2
The Hurst Plate—Inspiration, f. Naughty Boy, 2

TUESDAY.

Bushy Plate—Good Friday, f. Fiction, 2.
Richmond Plate. Nereus, f. Maid of Athens, 2
Visitors' Plate—Amelia, f. Mabel
Scurry Stakes—Usurer
Queen's Plate—Count Isonomy, b. c. Prince of Orange, 2.
Railway Plate—Mr. Mildmay's Schoolfellow, 2

CRICKET.—The match of Marylebone Club and Ground *v.* the [illegible] was well contested, both sides displaying some excellent batting. The fielding also was very good. The match which was played at Lord's ground was brought to a [illegible] day, M.C.C. winning with 14 runs to spare. The [illegible] M.C.C. and Ground, first innings, 151. [illegible] on Saturday last played their first match at Blackheath, with the City Amateurs, and came off victorious. The following is the result (one innings each only being played):—Alpha Club, 93; City Amateurs, 47.

—The contest of All England eleven against Twenty-two of Liverpool, which commenced on Monday, was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday, the eleven winning by 7 runs.

AQUATICS.—THE GREAT LEANDER CLUB MATCH.—The gentlemen of this ancient and distinguished rowing club contended on Tuesday in a ran dan match, and acquitted themselves as might have been expected from their antecedents. The club has ordinarily exhibited its perfection during the season in a sedlers' contest, a four-oared race, and an eight-oared spin; and on Tuesday they commenced with the addition of a ran-dan over the old-fashioned course from Westminster to Putney. The labour was in parts excessive, owing to the height of the wind; but it was gallantly sustained Messrs Boville, Pryor, and Willoughby (London) were the victors.—The grand annual eight-oared match between the Colleges of Oxford and Eton, was rowed at Windsor on Tuesday evening. The Oxford eight were from Christchurch College. The course was from Bevency Shallows to Winsor Bridge. Eton went ahead from the first, and kept the lead the whole of the way, and won easily by three-quarters of a length. The distance, about two miles, was rowed in 11¼ minutes.

—The first sailing match of the Royal London Yacht Club this season took place on Thursday, the course being from Erith to a point near Southend, and back. The competing yachts were the *Thought*, 29 tons, belonging to Mr. F. O. Marshall; the *Phantom*, 27 tons, Mr. S. Lane; *Rose of York*, 22 tons, Mr. R. Clay; *Zephyrius*, 19, Mr. Chillingworth; *Cormorant*, 11, Mr. Talmadge; *Mystery*, 18, Mr. J. P. Downey, and *Bittern*, 14, Mr. T. Leach. The prize in the first class was won by the *Phantom*, and in the second class by the *Bittern*. The distance was accomplished by the former in 5 hours 14 minutes 30 seconds.

ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—Mr. Pellatt's case in reference to this bank has been considered by the law officers of the Crown; and, after a full consideration of all the circumstances, it has been determined that a more perfect bill for £6000, the amount ordered to be given by him.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

*(From our City Correspondent.)*

THE fact that upwards of one million sterling has been shipped this week to India and China, and the prospect of a very large remittance by the packet opportunity of the 4th proximo, have been productive of serious misgivings in various quarters as respects the future state of the Money Market. Notwithstanding that the consumption of cotton in this country is falling off, and that our export trade is less flourishing, in a comparative sense, the demand for accommodation, both at the Bank of England and at the private bankers, has been somewhat active; but we may observe that advances have been made with more than usual caution, and that inferior paper has been entirely excluded from above the Bank minimum. The rapid absorption of our import of gold—partly to purchase silver on the Continent—and the activity displayed by the agents of the Bank of France to increase the metallic stocks of that institution, in which, for some time past, they have been very successful, have had great influence upon India who operate in the English funds, and every account in reference to the produce of the silk crop in Europe is now read with avidity. The advices on this important subject are, in our opinion, quite as favourable as could be expected; yet it may be safely assumed that the total produce will not exceed three-fourths of an average quantity. But even a much larger supply would not wholly check the outflow of silver, nor have any great effect upon our money market. We must bear in mind that since 1853 India has drained the world of something like *forty millions sterling* in silver—imported, be it understood, not for sale, but for other productions shipped to Europe in great abundance and for the liquidation of Indian bills; and as the demand for cotton and corn will, for the former purpose, we have no doubt, be considerably increased for a long time; so that we do not expect a very early change in the rate of interest. Under these circumstances, therefore, we shall have many seasons of alarm and disquietude when the drain to the East is at its height, before the Bank of England reduced the minimum rate of discount to 3 per cent. Indeed, we shall have much pleasure in seeing that it can be done at that low rate, for our own interests will be best subserved when the rate of discount will suit the foreign exchanges, and not very clear to us that will be the case in the early part of 1858. Bank of France

WELLINGTON MONUMENT, ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.
Office of Works, &c., Whitehall, London,
11th June, 1857.

The Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings give notice to Artists who have presented Designs for the Monument proposed to be erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, that they will have the opportunity of attending at Westminster Hall, from the 6th to the 15th day of July next (both days inclusive) to unpack, and set up their Models in the space appointed by the Chief Commissioner, noon in the forenoon of each of those days, for the purpose of examining their duties to do so by writing (under signature of the name inscribed upon their Models) addressed to the First Commissioner, 12, Whitehall-place, London, on or before the 25th inst.

The Models not set up by the 11th July by the Artists sending them in will be unpacked and set up under the direction of the Commissioners. By order,
(Signed) ALFRED AUSTIN, Secretary.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Wanstead
Instituted 1827; Incorporated, 1843
THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY will be celebrated on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst
The Right Hon. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P., in the chair.
The Rev Canon Dale and the Rev Daniel Moore, M.A., will conduct the examination of the children, which will commence at half past 2
The Choir of the Asylum will be opened at 2 o'clock.
Dinner will be provided at half-past 4 precisely.
The vocal arrangements under the direction of Mr. Bayley, Vicar-Choral of St. Paul's Cathedral, who will preside at the pianoforte, assisted by Miss Rainforth, Mr. Francis and Mr. Taylor. Family tickets, admitting three persons, one guinea; or, single tickets for one person, half a guinea, may be obtained at the office, 46, Lombard-street, where subscriptions or donations will be most gratefully received
Office, 46, Lombard-street. JOHN BECKLE, Sec.
R.S.V.P. at the Office, leave the Bishopsgate station at 10 minutes past 1 o'clock, Camden Railway punctually at 12 minutes before 2. It will set passengers down at the Asylum Gate, opposite the Asylum, at 12 minutes after 2. Trains return from Wanstead at 6 minutes past 6 and 10 minutes past 8, reaching the Bishopsgate station at 35 minutes past 6 and 29 minutes past 8 respectively

NATIONAL (late Cholera) ORPHAN HOME, HAM COMMON.
THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be held on WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, at the STAR and GARTER, KICHMOND HILL.
H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE in the Chair
Dinner to be served at half-past Five for Six precisely.
Tickets, including Wine, One Guinea each.
The Lord Bishop of LONDON, Vice-President, will preside in the absence of the Chairman.
Stewards:
The Right Hon. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P., in the Chair.
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The Lord Bishop of LONDON, Vice-President, will preside in the absence of the Chairman.
Stewards:

BRANKSEA CASTLE ISLAND and ESTATE, in the Harbour of Poole, Dorsetshire

MESSRS. DRIVER have been favoured with directions to submit for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, London, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of JULY, at twelve, in one lot, the exceedingly valuable and highly important Freehold Property known as BRANKSEA CASTLE ISLAND, containing about 200 acres, in the Harbour of Poole, Dorsetshire. This property is within one mile of Poole, where there is a station on the South-western and Dorchester Railway, and is only a quarter of a mile from a point of the main land of the county of Dorset, and thus easily accessible. The island is well situated and commands a noble Norman castle site, now badly out, crowning the sea, and commanding the bar of the Harbour. There are manorial rights and interests connected with the property, and numerous direct log-houses, a productive servitor or most-guard station, there are also farm buildings and premises, most capable of improvement, comprising several acres well planted and inclosed, an elegant sliding temple, fresh-water lakes, abounding with fish and well-stored with poultry or game. A considerable portion of the island is in part wood, and a further portion could be easily brought into the There is also a village called Maryland, on the other part of the island, a new church, fitted and completed in a most elegant manner, has lately been erected and endowed at considerable cost; a Rectory-house capable of being let has been recently built on the property land, formerly intended for the parsonage. About 110 acres, chiefly near the Castle, have been recently reserved, reclaimed, and thoroughly embanked and when in meadow will form an important feature. The inland bottles in residential, has a warm sheltered and character: It abounds in pottery and clays also of the best and purest quality, the fire-brick and fire-lump clays, the sand for glass making, terra-cotta clay (pure clay), marl for land, and other valuable materials abundance. Ireland extensive building, and which is on the surface of the estate, and extending to a considerable depth. The manufacturing premises comprise the fire-brick works, pottery works, brick-yards, tile and lime kilns, worked by steam-engines and other machinery, together with all the necessary materials on them, to work in the usual manner of buildings and premises, besides which there are a railway running one part, timber, and of the island, connecting the whole of the clay, &c., ground, with the numerous sheds, and premises, also communicating with the pier fronting and a steam water that vessels of 200 tons can load and discharge. The railway is carried on the pier to the landing place, on which is a tramway, by which three vessels can load and unload at the same time. There are many other features connected with this valuable and important island. Suffice it to say that from its peculiar nature, both physical and commercial values can at all times only be enjoyed with at the least harbourage with each other. Distinct specifications, with descriptive plans, and maps, &c., may be had of Weston Agent, Esq. Solicitor, Chancery Lane; of Messrs. Driver, 10 Tavistock-street, Covent-garden; of Messrs. Driver, 10 Tavistock-street, Westminster; and of Messrs. Driver, Surveyors, Land Agents, and Auctioneers, Whitehall, London, S.W., at whose offices samples of the clay and other materials may be seen.

EDUCATION in GERMANY. — Dr. GASPEY, Principal of the English Institution for Young Gentlemen at Bonn-on-the-Rhine, is at 3, Middle-street, for a few days only, to receive PUPILS who may be introduced to insure. Prospectuses may be had of Mr. Lucas, 17, Bedford-square, Strand, where Dr. G. may be spoken with every day from Eleven to One, from the 25th June till July 6th.

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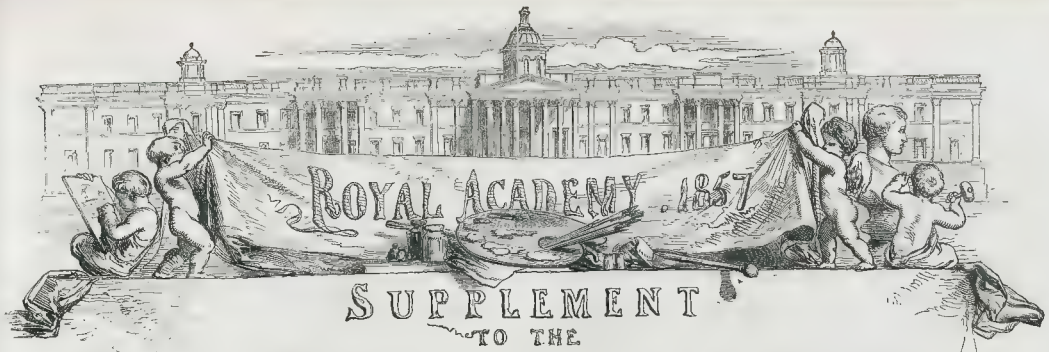


SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
# ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 865.] JUNE 20, 1857. [VOL. XXX.

## EXHIBITION SUPPLEMENT.

We this day publish our Annual Supplement of Engravings, selected from the most popular works in the Picture Exhibitions of the season. These specimens are from the collections of the Royal Academy and the Societies of Painters in Water-Colours.

We have in preceding numbers examined all the various departments of the great National Exhibition at the Royal Academy, excepting the Miniatures and Sculpture, which form the subject of the first of the following articles and our last notice of the Exhibition in Trafalgar-square.

We next conclude our observations upon the landscape works of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours. Then follow descriptive, rather than critical, notices of the pictures here engraved. We have already reported our impressions of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours and the other exhibitions—that of the British Institution, the National Institution, the Society of British Artists, the French Artists, &c.—at the time of their opening to the public.

Taking a general retrospective view of the art productions of the year, and comparing them with those of last year, the most regretable feature is that there is scarcely a single new name; while last season several artists previously unknown immensely distinguished themselves. Some or our artists, however, whom we thought hopelessly at low-water mark, have had quite a spring tide. A very satisfactory circumstance is that there is greater evidence of artists beginning to think, and at last to give up some of the more hackneyed themes. But, if commercial principles and the laws of demand and supply have any influence upon the development of art, there never was a more encouraging period than the present. Pictures are everywhere sold with amazing rapidity. For example, the works in the Galleries of the Painters in Water-Colours were nearly all sold at the "Private View;" as were also a great proportion of those in the other exhibitions.

## EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

### THE MINIATURES, SCULPTURE, &c.

There is an evident falling off in the number of miniatures this year, and some of the better-known artists are scarcely equal to themselves. The decrease in the number of contributions of this class is attributable to the fact that many of our incipient, or rather pseudo, miniature-painters are employed to colour photographs. We think this is to be somewhat regretted, since such practice will utterly preclude any real progress in art; and we may see an extremely pleasing and eminently English branch of art undeservedly neglected. There will, however, probably be to some extent a reaction when the real character and unavoidable shortcomings of photographic portraiture (as so ably explained in an article in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*) are better understood; and, above all, when more general good taste eschews those nondescript productions coloured photographs—productions which have neither the beauty of art nor the approximate truth of science, which are neither picture nor photograph, and whose dauby meretriciousness fades in a few months from the chemically-prepared surface which it covers.

Among the miniature-painters Sir William Ross, R.A., still excels in the higher qualities. He is very truthful in resemblance, exquisite in feeling and expression, delicate and transparent in colouring, and masterly in drawing. He is more than ever remarkable for freedom of handling, laying himself as it were open before you in order to prove that the most exquisite effects may be gained by means which appear the simplest. The charming portrait of "Mrs. Cairnes" (792) is distinguished by all these qualities; and No. 796 is not far behind it. In the latter, however, we remark what is becoming rather conspicuous in the miniatures of Sir W. Ross—viz., that the colouring of the flesh appears sometimes in patches, occasioned partly by his using too much blue in the local parts in his extreme anxiety to give delicacy, and thus losing the more advantageous use of blue in modelling the receding parts; indeed, he frequently appears to ignore this use of his pearly tint altogether. There are several small miniatures by Sir William placed together, among which the sad sweet face of the "Empress of the French" (744) will be distinguished. The wonderfully-apprehensive look of the "Dowager Viscountess Hardinge" (775), and the very pleasing girlish grace and the archly-elevated eyebrow of "Lady Louisa Hamilton" (778), will not fail also to command admiration.

The style of Mr. Thorburn, A.R.A., s so entirely distinct from that of Sir William Ross that they are in no sense rivals. Mr. Thorburn has, with much originality and considerable fancy, unequalled breadth, depth, and power. But the latter qualities cannot, we think, be obtained without sacrificing some of the peculiar and distinctive charms

"THE EVENING HOUR."—PAINTED BY CARL HAAG.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of miniature-painting. When the ivory is loaded and covered with paint, its exquisite surface and warm, delicate semi-transparency are in a great measure lost. Of course, if an able and original artist, which Mr Thorburn undoubtedly is, aims at obtaining the effect of oil painting in water-colour, he will surely succeed in giving us power in pictures. But if power and breadth are his objects why not paint with a vehicle which would give these qualities in a far greater degree and in immeasurably less time? All Mr Thorburn's pictures for some years past have shown this year improvement in drawing and in drilling. "Lady Scott" (762) is his best work; and that to artist interests us very much with its face but nothing can be finer than the sculptured pose, the classical arrangement of the rich drapery, and the splendid colouring and intensely gorgeous tone of the lower part. "The Countess of Kintore" (738) is very refined in expression, but the sky is too blue even for the fair hair. The portrait of "Mrs Monnes Sutton" (745) is also fed in miniature, but it is unusually broad and round in effect, and the hands and arms are extremely beautiful in form and sentiment, though there is a little license in the tapering of the errant fingers. The attitude of "The Countess of Mountcharles" (781) is not right, and the artist has not done justice to his subject.

Mr. Wells ranks high for drawing, colour, and composition; though breadth of effect is sometimes diminished by a little edginess. The pensil is best carried even into the hands, and the glow of soft light in the eye, render the portrait of "Miss Cameron" (747) perhaps the best work by this artist but there are several others of great merit.

Mr Thorn's portrait of "Lady Smith and Child" (805) is not an improvement. The equal and minute execution realising everything so tangibly gives the whole a set stiffness, and the mind is as it were chained to the actual result gained.

All Mr. T. Carrick's miniatures are characteristic and life-like; and the portraits of "W. Wilson, Esq." (798), and "J. Steele, Esq" (812), show progress, and are less monotonous in colour than Mr Carrick is apt to be.

Mr. Gullick's large ivory miniature head of "J. Timbs, Esq., F.S.A., author of 'Curiosities of London,' &c." (701), is broadly yet carefully and delicately elaborated, and must be a good likeness; but it is not up to "exhibition pitch" in effect.

There is great animation and character in a miniature by Mr. Basebe (No. 741, and we remember the works of the following artists to the notice of the admirers of this charming and thoroughly English branch of art:—Messrs. Cave, Messrs. Giles, W. Egley, Watson, Cruikshank, Gray, Hatton, and Miss A. Dixon.

Among the water-colour drawings we would especially mention the very pleasing full length portrait of "Miss Louisa Mackean" (644). The artist, Mr Goddard, was fortunate in his subject; and, although the execution is a little mechanical, the general effect is very pure and beautiful.

"Lieutenant A. R. W. Thistlethwayte," with its Crimean background (874), and "Mrs. E. J. Smith" (945), by Mr. Gullick, are good in colour, and their painstaking conscientiousness deserves recognition among the flimsy speciousness of a great deal of the portraiture on paper.

The little girl, by Mr. Wells, in No. 938, is very charming; and almost equally so the child, by Mr. Moore, in No. 910.

Mr. G. Richmond's crayon drawing it would be supererogatory to praise. The public will, however, be more than usually curious about Mr Richmond when they know that Mr Ruskin has engaged this artist's portevarun, and the critics head is here to extend his popularity, we might almost say notoriety. There is also a crayon portrait of another literary gentleman, "Mr Sidney Dobell (685), the author of the "Roman." Dobell" (685), the drawing by Mr. Archer. The crayon performances of Messrs Harwood, Martin, Wells, Havel, and Chalmondeley, have much merit

The engravers seem desirous of showing their appreciation of the recent recognition of their claims by contributing a greater number of works than usual. Among these the magnificent engravings of the Emperor and Empress of the French, by Mr Cousins, R.A., and the lithograph of Helen Faucit, by Mr. Lane, A.E., are perhaps the most noticeable.

The collection of sculpture is poor beyond all precedent Year after year the shameful slight put upon the purest form of art, by confining it in a den of the most sinister aspect, is brought prominently before the public; and yet year after year passes by without any amelioration of what is so prejudicial to art generally -for to sculpture is intrusted the great art-canons—and so unjust to the artists themselves. We need not wonder, then, at the present meagre display. Not being endowed with a feline power of dilating the pupils of our eyes, we cannot pretend to give a very definite description of the phantom forms confined in this shadowy Hades; but, after spending some hours in these "shades below," we will state the impressions we received in the cunnieran gloom with acclimated vision.

The bust of the Queen by Mr. Noble deservedly occupies the best place in the room The likeness is very striking, and it is, if we may be permitted to say so, very elegantly idealised Queenly dignity is blended with the quiet self-reliving grace of the English lady. There is another finely characteristic bust of Admiral Lord Lyons by Mr Noble.

There are models here of the colossal statues of Fox, by Mr Baily, R.A., and Chatham, by Mr Mac Dowell, R.A., which have been erected in St. Stephen's Hall, the new Palace at Westminster; but, as they have been engraved and described already in our pages, we need not allude to them further. The large group by Mr. Baily of "Adam Consoling Eve after the Evil Dream" (1209), from the passage in Milton, is not one of the artist's most successful works; yet much human emotion is embodied, taking into consideration the cold vehicle and the classical types. The grouping, Adam standing Eve on his knee, is not particularly felicitous, rendering impossible any grand lines of composition, though the detail is of course managed with the highest skill of a master.

"The Young Naturalist" (1216), by Mr Weekes A.R.A., represents a girl on the sea-shore seeking to extend her knowledge among the Stellerida she has an asterias or star-fish in her hand The wind tosses about her hair and dress, and the artist has very boldly attempted to represent these; but the amount of genius can convey the impression of lightness and buoyancy to detached masses of so heavy a material. Sir Joshua Reynolds ably pointed this out in the statues of the Apostles in the Church of St John Lateran at Rome Apart from this the statue is of the highest excellence The face is exquisitely modelled, and the whole figure full of select imitation of nature; but the nailed: are perhaps rather heavily defined. "The Mother's Kiss" (1218) is beautifully composed, but the whole figure is not quite rightly balanced. There is also a very life-like bust by Mr Weekes, No. 1272.

A work distinguished by some of the higher sculptural qualities, although not without minor defects, is contributed by Miss Hosmer, a young American lady, who has been studying some four years in Mr. Gibson's studio at Rome, and promises to become as distinguished in this branch of art as Rosa Bonheur is in painting The subject is "Beatrice Cenci Asleep in her Cell the Morning before her Execution" (1211). From the simplicity of the modern the subject is far more legitimate than when the whole of her horrible story is elaborated, as in Shelley's drama The face of Beatrice is a great success, and perfectly reveals that unexpressibly pathetic expression in her portrait by Guido in the Barberini Palace at Rome. The attitude, or rather, the disposition of the limbs, is awkward and sleep is not naturally represented, for there is effort about the neck. The introduction of the pillow is not in good taste, and, if introduced, the head should be more sunk in it. The manipulation, however, is admirable The statue is executed for the Public Library of St. Louis.

"Triumphant Cupid" (1221), by Mr. J. Geefs, represents Cupid, as it were, taking a little run and leap preparatory to his *enlevement* of Psyche, or the beautifully-chiselled, but too plump and contorted, figure which stands for that exquisitely poetical but most impalpable thought. The face of Eros beams with delight; and the perfect abandonment of Psyche, who is already on the wing, sufficiently proves his triumph complete, although their fingers touch over each other's head with a little of the toilet affectation Few things are oftener attempted by sculptors than the embodiment of the idea of Psyche but it is an idea which we think can but float indistinctly in the imagination, and is altogether too spiritual and transcendental to render embodiment possible, and again the God of Love may be content with it as it is.

Lastly, Mr. Foley's latest statue of "Innocence" is too puerile would be expressing ourselves tautologically; but there is certainly a distinction—which the artist has ignored—between the trivial and the silly and the most infantine expression of innocence. This is the only specimen of the application of polychromy to sculpture, and is far from pleasing, apart from the question of its æsthetic propriety The Lar is stained of a warm hue, touched here and there with gold the flesh is tinted of a warm hue, and a delicate border is run round the edges of the drapery. The Greek sculptors of the best period is true, were usually coloured their statues, but there is every reason to presume that this was done merely in deference to the popular religious prejudices which, having been formed, as M. Rubichi has remarked, through familiarity with the early painted Daedalian wooden figures, the popular mind came to consider certain colours as emblematical of the attributes of their deities. When, also, a modern Greek like Mr. Gibson colours his Venus in blind imitation of antiquity (and we hear he has recently had the ears of his goddess to attach earrings, besides presenting her with other trinkets), there is some little excuse. But to colour a simple little figure like this—of innocence, too, above all things—is simply ridiculous. It looks like a large piece of confectionery. The remaining figures being merely plaster models, we shall curtail our remarks.

To the representation of "Titania" a similar objection applies as to Psyche We admire Mr. Earle's gracefully-recumbent figure (No. 1219), but he might as well attempt to chisel the lightest cloud tipped by summer moonlight as to try to block out in marble the evanescent being of the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

The most promising and dramatic work is certainly "The Hard" (1225), by Mr. Theed, to be erected in the Egyptian Hall in the Mansion House. The conception is entirely worthy Gray's magnificent ode.

Mr. Bell's "Pandora" (1224) is an interesting figure and nicely modelled, but the casket does not much help its want of meaning

We humbly submit that a classical subject should be classical in character and sentiment; but the last work, and "Proserpine" (1228), by Mr. Wood, are neither. The latter also, without being hypercritical, does not sufficiently explain itself.

Mr Leifchild's colossal fugitive (white?) Nigger, attacked by a bloodhound, is a most unfortunate, and in very deed a monstrous, mistake

"Echo" 1226), by Mr Wills, though the action of the hands is a clever conceit, is not romantic, but Louis Quinze in taste

The statuette "The Bather" (1246), by Mr. Marshall, R.A., is a poor conception. With the point of the toe actually brought into a line with the leg, the action of the gastrocnemius muscle should be more marked.

Mr Munro's "Hippocrates" (1232) is intensely thoughtful, though scarcely the type of a philosopher. "The Sisters" (1309) are natural and exquisitely sweet in expression; and a bust of "Dr. Acland" (1280) has beautifully calculated surface.

Among the portrait busts, "Lucetta"—from Sir E. B. Lytton's "God dphin (1275), by Mr. Lowther, is distinguished by great refinement of expression. The face is sadly tender, the spirit being, as the French happily express it, *recueillie*, as is gracefully indicated by the bowed head and the pitifully-drooping eyelids By the same artist is a colossal bust of himself (1254), which is as powerful in character as the first is gentle in sentiment. "Nora Creina (1272), and "Lesbia" (1277), from Moore, by Mr Halse, realise the characters of the poet, which are, however, of hardly sufficient dignity for commemoration in marble. "Lyric Poetry" (1317), by Mr. Ambuch seems to deserve a far better place than it is extremely difficult to judge of the relative merits of the busts, placed as they are almost in contact, and therefore mutually destroying the effect of each And this especially applies to the portrait works, which it is necessary above all things to be able to see from every point, in order to discover the most characteristic aspect, which is generally on the right side. We may, however, say confidently that "Mrs Beecher Stowe" (1334), by Miss S. Durant, is a work of the highest excellence, that Mr. Brodie's "Tennyson" (1353), in Parian marble, is a literal and forcible resemblance; that the late "Richard Sheepshanks" (1340), by Mr. Foley, A.R.A., is wonderful as a posthumous work; and that "Sir H. Stacey" (1342), by Mr Mac Dowell, R.A., is broad and masterly.

Besides the works of portraiture we have already mentioned incidentally there is a pleasing bust of a full length statue of the late J. H. Vivian, M.P., by Mr. Thomas; and some good busts by Messrs. E. G. Papworth (junior), Lucas, Behnes, Edwards, Adams, Butler, Fontana and Richardson.

Mr Walther exhibits striking medallion likenesses of Tennyson, Browning, and Curtis The artist has a bust of the Poet Laureate has been sent to Manchester, but we shall shortly present our readers with an Engraving of this very remarkable work.

Finally, there are two expressive and beautiful *bassi-relievi*, by Messrs. Miller and Edwards

## "EVENING HOUR."—PAINTED BY CARL HAAG.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

THANK you, Herr Carl! as Mr. Ruskin would, or might, or at least should say (for, judging merely from a recent pamphlet, it is very difficult to guess what that gentleman's opinion would actually be upon any given subject); thank you, *Mr.* Haag, let us call you, for it is time you were naturalised and one of ourselves We find this, to our mind, the richest and most effective work from your full, free, and glowing pencil, which we recollect to have greatly admired that picturesque ragged young goatherd, with crook and calabash, pushing away so heartily at his great goat-skin bag and Calabrian pipe, as if to celebrate, like a devout Parsee or Peruvian, the setting of the sun And absolutely sacred is that flood of lively music he squeezes forth, compared to the nervous torture of that Scotch instrument at which we suppose drives Highlanders to the very end of the earth, and the "screech" from which Haydon says, "was as if all the devils in Hades were trying to sing through their noses, while squeezing them with their fingers and thumbs and yet," he adds, and we must admit, "the sound is original and peculiar." Thought as young pifferaro is mounted on a portion of the half-buried entablature of some noble edifice, which stood erect and stately when Rome spread itself over many a mile of the now desolate and pestilential Campagna, where nothing, save herds of goats and grey buffaloes range and feed How suggestive that fragment of elaborately-polished stone of the departed glory, the might, the majesty of ancient Rome! The "evening hour" effect of the picture is, also, so perfectly in keeping with the sentiment, embodied as it were in that richly-ornamented though degraded fragment of Roman splendour long has past, but golden reflections yet beautify and hallow the soil and atmosphere suffuse the atmosphere with blushing light, and linger in the quivering exhalations which rise from the panting earth after the sun's fond and fierce regard

And "Young Italy" may well raise mournful Memnonian melodies, commemorative not only of the magnificence of its departed greatness, but also a requiem for the death of its liberty, and a dirge for almost all that a nation holds dear. Once since her ancient glory Italia found expression for her awakened and elevated feelings in the language of art and the noblest flights of genius; but she soon sank, apparently, almost into her former lethargy. Does it not prove, however, the heart of the nation is even now the same, since she pours forth once in such sweet strains and all the nations delight to listen to her? Play on, then thou young piper, though thy music is not the choicest specimen and thy audience certainly not so considerable, and let us hope, though the sun of empire is travelling westward, and perhaps to a new continent, that Italy may yet find enough vitality to start, and that soon, into one united nation—*free*, if not great and glorious.

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.—PAINTED WINDOWS.—A meeting of the subscribers to the scheme for filling in the windows of Glasgow Cathedral with painted glass was held on Friday, the 8th inst. The Lord Provost narrated the proceedings of the committee, and stated that they had come to the conclusion that the Munich artists were superior to all others in the department of glass-painting. It was ultimately agreed that the committee be appointed a working committee to carry out the scheme. On the suggestion of Mr. G. Crawford, as representing the Trades' House, the committee was instructed to introduce subjects illustrative of the Reformation, so as to give the cathedral more decidedly the character of a Protestant church.

## BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual Exhibition of the Works of the Old Masters and deceased British Artists opened at the Gallery in Pall mall to the public on Monday last. Compared to the choice display of last year, the pictures are not, on the whole, of so high a character, which is no doubt attributable to the number of "art-treasures" sent to Manchester. The Exhibition will, however, be equally interesting to the general visitor inasmuch as there are large and fine specimens of the various schools in their more advanced stages of development; although, with some three or four exceptions, the art-student and connoisseur will find fewer data for deduction and analysis and less material for historical and chronological classification. Works, for instance, which in a richer collection would only be arranged as "gallery pictures" (but that are, nevertheless, the best of their kind) are here placed on "the line."

"Our Saviour receiving the Soul of the Virgin" (64) is a small picture by Giotto, in extraordinary preservation, from Mr. Davenport Bromley's unequalled collection of early Italian art. It is a beautiful specimen of the ingenuous religious feeling of true pre-Raphaelite art. St. Joseph partly supports the outstretched body of the Virgin, while her spirit has ascended, and, in the conventional form of a little child (as adopted at the period), stretches out its hands as if for a more close embrace in the arms of our Saviour, who is merely placed a little above the couch. One of our Lord's brethren kneels in front, another wrings his hands beyond, and the Apostles, intermingled with angels, stand around A characteristically simple and humble may be observed in that while an elder is reading some service from a book with Hebrew characters, others are employed, together with angels, performing the offices of the Romish Church—such as sprinkling holy water, and bearing wax tapers and censers. The picture illustrates the advance made in composition by Giotto We see for the first time since the decline of ancient art a successful attempt made at the regular disposition of the subject in the space allotted. An angel holding a candle, and another arranging the grave-clothes, are very beautiful. Vasari has described this work, and states that it was especially praised by Michael Angelo.

At the head of the North Room is one of the finest specimens of Guercino we have seen (No. 4). The subject represents "St. Louis di Gonzaga and an Angel," whom he is said to have seen in a vision, and who stands pointing to an altar on which is placed a crucifix. This vision so impressed the mind of the saint that, though heir to the Duke of Mantua, he resigned his right of succession, and entered the society of Jesuits. He is already invested in the habit of the order, and he has thrown his ducal crown behind him. A cherub is descending with a less perishable diadem, and a heavenly orchestra celebrates his pious resolution For works of this preeminence and profile, but frequently commonplace, master are so elevated in feeling, or so satisfactory in expression. The colouring is brilliant, the design grand yet simple, and the general effect imposing, without violence of contrast. Another picture by Guercino, "Esther before King Ahasuerus" (46), is also distinguished by fine qualities, but the energy of the shadows has degenerated into a foxiness of tone. This picture is from the Duke of Northumberland's collection, and it is due to his Grace to mention that he has been an extremely liberal contributor, though some of the works have only recently been purchased. "Il Riposo" (14), by Murillo, is remarkable for the superior types of the heads—being far more generalised and less Spanish than usual; but, above all, for its sanctity of sentiment and exquisite sweetness of tone The solicitude of St. Joseph and the Virgin, and the childlike interest of the attendant cherubs, are very beautifully expressed, but the fascination of its colouring and its pervading suavity of effect would alone give it high value. A small "Assumption" (9), by Murillo, is also very fine in colour.

Titian does not in this Gallery assert his supremacy as a colourist A small *replica* of "Venus endeavouring to dissuade Adonis from the chase," in the National Gallery (6), is certainly rich and broad in the local flesh tints; and a "Female Head" (7) in addition to being a wonderful piece of foreshortening, is delicate in gradation and tender in tone, but the portraits are unusually negative in hue. The "Portrait of an Admiral (16), is, however, remarkable for its expression of conscious vigilance and sternness of character, whilst a "Man with a Hawk" (11) has splendid intensity of tone. The superb richness of effect and true Italian glow of Giorgione are united to his breadth of style in the well-known "Female at a Well" (41), from the collection of the Royal Academy.

"Jethro and the Shepherd" (36), by Ludovico Carracci, and a large landscape (No. 42), grand in composition and in its masses of light and shade, by Domenichino, are both interesting—especially the latter.

Besides two or three very finely-expressive heads, and a small study for the large picture at Bologna, there is a noble work by Guido—"The Baptism of Christ" (15). The colouring is more than usually positive and brilliant, but the nude figures are too equally relieved

The student of art will take especial interest in a few of the following works For instance, there is a portrait of "Sebastian del Piombo" (7), by Rosso Fiorentino, a painter of the Florentine school but little known. The picture has, besides, something of Venetian fulness of effect. "Head of a Maiden" (20), a small work by Ridolfi Ghirlandajo, the son of the early and eminent Florentine painter. Though somewhat dry in execution, the gradations are refined, and the expression has much of the sweetness of Raphael's early works. A small work, "Martyrdom of Saints" (29), is assigned to Raphael himself; but it is not mentioned in Passavant's list of the great painter's works, nor in any other with which we are acquainted; and from internal evidence, if by Raphael at all, it must be a very youthful production of the Pietro Perugino period. The extraordinary early work by Correggio, "The Holy Family" (39)—so bad in drawing yet so strong in effect—formerly in Rogers's collection, is in this exhibition. There is also a very interesting work by the Ferrarese master, Garofalo, "Our Saviour Casting out Spirits" (17), a "Holy Family" (10), by Bonfazio, and "The Virgin and Child" (36), by Palmer, an early, exquisitely finished, and picturesque work of small dimensions.

"The Virgin and Saints" (30) is a fine example of Cima da Conegliano the successful follower, according to Ridolfi, of the style of Giovanni Bellini The type of the Virgin's face is not so conventional as even later art Specimens of the works of better-known artists of the southern schools are in the room, those by A Carracci, Salvator Rosa, Spagnoletto, Snyders, Tintoretto (of some but doubtful genuineness, we think, Carlo Dolci, Paul Veronese, &c., but they are not particularly important.

Turning to the northern schools, we find Rubens worthily represented "View of a Château, with Figures" (100), is a small landscape, quite indescribably lovely in colour. A sparklingly fresh and perfectly transparent, yet glowing, atmosphere suffuses the scene; and every object reflects, as it were, gem-light of variegated hues through the translucent medium. The water is crystal itself, with its fairy-like reflections held in liquid suspension As specimens of the portraiture of Rubens, the candid face in No. 30, and the admirably-painted head in No. 39, are not unfavourable examples; but, as an instance of the painter's affluence of power for the representation of figures vigorously engaged, nothing he has even done himself surpasses "A Wolf Hunt" (102). The wild tangle of the composition, the force of the colouring, the dash of the execution, and the extreme animation of the figures, displayed, however, without loss of dignity, are beyond all praise "Diana and her Nymphs" (56) is an example of the large mythological compositions of the painter. But the copious redundancy of the Flemish man in Rubens's pictures is singularly inappropriate for the classical goddess of the chase, especially when one thinks of that tall, slender, agile figure in the Louvre.

Vandyke comes very near his master in style and execution in "Christ Betrayed" (12), and the expression in the heads surpasses many similar works by Rubens. The face of our Saviour is very full of the touching gentleness of the agony in the garden, and as Judas is about to kiss his cheek the human nature seems to say "How can you betray me?" while, subduing this, Divinity is eloquent in "Not my will but thine be done!" There are several portraits by Vandyke, distinguished by his well-known grace and refinement, but none demanding very especial consideration.

By Rembrandt there is the celebrated Portrait of his Mother (69). The character, the intensity of settled expression in the face, and the truth to unaffected nature are very extraordinary. But, though there is the customary aim at forcing the chiaroscuro to the utmost limit,

the effect of illusive liquid depth is not so astonishing as usual, and the colouring in parts is quite livid. "Portrait of a Female" (87) is, however, admirably modelled and relieved by the light and shade. The frank expression of the face is also quite charming.

The free, dexterous handling and the variety of Teniers are seen to advantage in a village "Merry-making" (83) in the open air, with its numerous figures; but his command over expression is far more conspicuous in "The Gazette" (122). The execution is also of the painter's choicest quality—not in the least laboured or overloaded on the one hand, or, on the other, so thinly painted as to leave the play of the pencil visible in opaque smears over the shade preparation, or exact anything from the eye. "Courtship" (114) is equally droll, but, being more carefully worked up, is rather harder and colder. Its sparkling lights are, however, touched with magical delicacy and precision.

A small "Merry-making" (70), by Jan Steen, is even more remarkable for boisterous, drunken fun and inventive humour than the two large pictures exhibited last year. It would occupy far more space than we have at our disposal to describe the extreme variety of its comic but not coarse incidents, or even to do justice to the merits of its execution. Simply the opinion expressed by a recent biographer, that this able and industrious painter, although he represented drunken scenes, was not himself the sot he has been thought, is well founded.

The name of Hobbima carries with it the guarantee of high excellence, but we find, nevertheless, No. 84 comparatively heavy and uninteresting. Two pictures by Ruysdael are very striking and poetical. A "Landscape and Figures" (79) is especially remarkable for the impressive manner in which the knarled trunks of the oaks come out against the pale soft light of the evening sky. The elaboration of the whole picture is highly descriptive in character. No. 96 is also picturesque in composition, grand and solemn in feeling and tone. "A River Scene, with Men-of-War and Boats" (88), is an excellent W. Vandevelde, full of Dutch coldness, but equally full of Dutch accuracy and observation. Berghem and Both are likewise here, and a picture by the French master Le Sueur. To the curious we commend the very interesting portraits, by Mabuse, of "Henry VII.," &c. (73).

The exhibited works by deceased British artists are principally portraits, and we get some pleasant introductions to a few of the celebrities of the latter part of the last century and the beginning of the present. Here are Dr. Johnson, stooping and concentrated, by Gainsborough; General Paoli, with shaggy yellow eyebrows and mechanically-drawn eyes peering from under them; and Mrs. Siddons, painted as if for the stage certainly, but looking anything but a tragedy queen, by Lawrence. Here are Vestris "Le Dieu de la Danse," and Paul Methuen, the picture-collector, both by Gainsborough; and the artists Benjamin West and Sir William Beechey, with Judge Garrow, painted with finished delicacy by Harlow. There are full-lengths of Hayley, the biographer of Cowper and the poet of painting, &c.; his son, and little Flaxman, the sculptor; all on one canvas, by Romney; and the artist's own burly head and laughing face looking in at one corner of the picture. Here are Nelson, Sterne, and "the chief warrior of the Mohawk nation of Indians commonly called Captain Brandt, 1779"—anexcellent portrait by Stewart—besides others of less note.

Every display of this kind, inviting a comparison of our portrait-painters, leaves us with a deeper impression of the false refinement and meretricious taste of Sir Thomas Lawrence, whilst Sir Joshua Reynolds, both often, as here, extremely unequal, constantly grows in our respect and admiration. The best work by Reynolds is a superb full-length of Lady Compton (139) of a very rich tone, but a fresher piece of colouring is the charming "Family Portraits" in No. 111. Romney also rises in our estimation, and but for their rather brick-like colouring, the truthful character in No. 148, and the beautiful face in No. 111, would be perfect. A sketch of a head (142), by Gainsborough, is of extreme delicacy of colour, and fully equal in refinement to Vandyke. The large picture, "Hubert and Prince Arthur in the Prison" (144), by Northcote, is too well known, by the engravings of it and otherwise, to require particular comment.

Besides the names of contributors we have already mentioned incidentally, the liberality of the following noblemen and gentlemen also demands especial recognition, viz., Lord Methuen, J. Grant, Esq., Viscount Enfield, W. Stuart, Esq., Earl Spencer, Gen. Sir W. Gomm, Hon. C. C. Cavendish, and Lord Overstone.

## EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

[SECOND AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.]

MR. VACHEE has returned from a tour in Algeria, and in this Exhibition we have several effective pictures from his portfolio of sketches. "Arabs passing the Atlas" (146)—or rather the highest peak of the Kabyle or Lesser Atlas, North Africa—is a very fine work, and full of light. The mountain forms, resembling the "chopping" waves of an angry sea, are very remarkable. We do not wonder, to look at them, that these mountains afford almost inaccessible fastnesses for the tribes, against which the French are even now compelled to send expeditions. The Arabs in the foreground, the flowering aloe by the road-side, the date palm, and other characteristically local objects, together form the subject for a picture quite out of the beaten track. The view of "The City of Algiers from the Road to Beer Mandreia" (160), is almost as striking as the *coup-d'œil* of the city, with its terraces apparently piled on each other in sport, as seen from the sea. The representation of the "Environs of Mesilah with the Tomb of Sidi bou Saad, Algeria" (111), shows at a glance nearly as much of this country, its climate, its atmosphere, and even the manners and customs of its inhabitants, as can be gleaned from many a book of travel. A party of Arabs are squatted down in the front plane of the picture, discussing their hookahs *al fresco*. Other Bedouins are preparing to start upon a journey on some camels—those, to Europeans, ugly, unaccountable animals. No. 295 is a flood of golden light; and the "First Hour of Night," in No. 15, is poetically observed, with the rising purple mist so nicely contrasted against the still-glowing sky.

No. 197, by Mr. Sutcliffe, is a picture deserving closer examination than can be easily devoted to it from its unfair hanging. The delicacy of its feathery touch, so sharp and descriptive, and its close observation and knowledge of nature, are especially noteworthy.

All Mr. Cook's pictures are full of aerial truth, and highly imaginative and suggestive. The large works in the Gallery do not convey the impression of space and magnitude better than these small gems of art. "A Wet and Stormy Morning, Trebarwith Sands, near Tintagel, Cornwall" (66), is absolutely ghastly in its sense of desolation, with the sickening evidences of the night's destruction strewn along the beach, and the leaky, angry gleam breaking through the torrents of the leaden, lurid clouds. A Sunset Effect upon the same sands is equally truthful. The coppery tones of the horizon melting into gold higher up in the sky, and contrasted with the purple shadows from the rocks, and the green surge of the sea, are inimitable effects.

Mr. F. Warren does not look on nature with the feverish intensity which was so observable in his works of last year, and which gave them, with much artistic feeling, the startling accuracy of photographs. Nevertheless, there is much of the faithful conscientious imitation which forms the better portion of Pre Raphaelitism in "Glen Sannox, Isle of Arran" (236). The sombre tones of this picture are very true to natural effect, and the heather and ferns scorched with autumnal hues are "picked out" with rare skill. The whole is rescued from being heavy by the vivid flash on the water, which serves as a focus to the picture. "Going a-Maying" (142), and "The Trysting-Tree" (110), are both charming; and, although "The Pedlar" (159) bears the name of Mr. Henry Warren (the President of the Society) we fancy we trace the hand of Mr. E. Warren in parts; but Mr. Warren may well be proud of his son.

Mr. T. L. Rowbotham contributes a large and noble view of the Lake of "Lago Maggiore" (162), with many of its picturesque accompaniments as seen on a calm hazy morning. The work is conspicuous for its masterly breadth and beauty, brightness and transparency, freshness and vigour. The other pictures of this artist are too numerous to particularise.

Mr. Bennet is another artist of established reputation, with perfect command over his medium, and quite *au fait* in all its resources. He is also very broad in touch and deep in tone—qualities which occasionally render his foliage heavy. The fine general effect and the force of colour in "Glen Nevis" (48) are, however, undeniable.

Mr. M'Kewan is still more bold in the application of his pigments, and all his various works are full of power.

Mr. Telbin has steeped the often-painted "Piazzetta, Venice" (191) in so beautiful a tone of colour and lit it with such an original effect of light that it comes upon us with all the charm and freshness of novelty.

Mr. Philp's picture, "The Stag Rocks, Lizard Point, Cornwall" (128), has a very promising and high order of excellence. The glistening white light sleeping on the keen edge of the ocean, continued tremulously to the sparkling sea-shore, and the dazzling effect of the whole circumambient atmosphere, we havn seldom seen equalled.

Artists generally arrive at a higher character of breadth of style by early attention to detail; but Mr. D'Egville reverses the rule, and is so happy in his efforts this year at greater finish that we do not desire progress in any other direction.

The light and water in particular are very successful in "Richmond Castle, Yorkshire" (189), by Mr. Whymper.

The merits of Mr. Fahey's pictures are well known to the public. As they are very numerous this year, we may therefore be excused from describing them in detail. And the same remarks we would make in respect to those prolific artists, Messrs. Howse and Chase.

Mr. Robins always proves himself an able seaman. We do not mean corporeally, but that his representations of perhaps the most difficult element to paint are always far above the average.

The pressure of other matter obliges us to conclude by simply remarking that there is great strength and character in a view in Rouen, by Mr. J. S. Prout; that Mr. Mitchell's works deserve examination; that Messrs. Weigal and Weir excel in animal-painting, and Mrs. Margetts and Miss Harris in still-life.

## *FINE ARTS.*

TINTORETTO. PHOTOGRAPHS AFTER THE PAINTINGS IN THE SCUOLA DI SAN ROCIO, VENICE. Published by the Arundel Society.

THE great scarcity of pictures by Tintoretto, and the fact that very few good engravings from the best works of this painter were in existence, induced the Council of the Arundel Society to present their subscribers and the public with some transcripts of the finest works of this great painter in their most truthful form; but considerable impediments existed to the accomplishment of this desire. It was difficult to render the peculiar feeling and touch of Tintoretto by any known method of engraving. The bold and vigorous dash which seemed to spring into existence upon the canvas coincident with its creation in the painter's mind, the crumbling touch, and suggested idea, would have been totally lost in a lithographic drawing or a steel engraving. In the midst of these difficulties it occurred to the Council of the Society that if accurate copies were made from the original pictures, giving line for line and touch for touch, the most perfect facsimile might be obtained by the aid of photography. Numerous experiments were made, and at length the desired result was obtained. It was found that an intimate knowledge of the power and action of the lens was required, combined with a perfect knowledge of the photographic effect of various shades of colour.

It is well known to photographers that if a picture be photographed under ordinary circumstances, the high lights being perfect in their tone, the detail in shadow will be quite lost in obscurity; but, if the process be continued so as to bring out the detail in shadow, the lights become, as it is technically expressed, burnt up, and, instead of being white, are reduced to half tones. To obviate this difficulty it was necessary to introduce in the shadows of the paintings tints that possess considerable photographic power, and which are dark in effect to the eye. Mr. Edward Rainford was the artist selected by the Council for this purpose, and was dispatched to Venice armed with advice and instruction from Mr. Ruskin as to the great points that were particularly observed in regard to the paintings in question. Some of the peculiarities which have been accomplished by this novel process may be mentioned:—The muscles of the right leg of one of the thieves in the photograph of "Christ bearing the Cross" are each most dexterously indicated by Tintoretto with a bold and skilful sweep of the brush, beginning tenderly at its insertion, and with a firm intelligent hand bellying out into the developed mass of muscle, and then gradually subsiding until it is again lost. In the photograph this may be seen very successfully rendered—the very lines of the brush being there, an effect which it would be impossible to give by engraving. The figure holding the rope, half lost in shadow, and executed with a few rapid lines, would have its spirit lost in engraving, but here comes out with startling effect. In the figure of Pilate, in the other picture, there is a piece of drapery thrown about the legs: this was rapidly executed by Tintoretto, with a brush half full of very thin colour, giving a peculiar broken and crumbling effect, which is perfectly given in the photograph. These may seem minor points to mention, but they serve to illustrate the truthfulness of the method by which these great works of art are executed.

ENGRAVING.—THE CABINET OF LORD ABERDEEN. Drawn by GILBERT. Engraved by WALKER.

IN our recent notice of the "Peace Conferences at Paris," painted by M. Dubufe, senior, we had occasion to remark the great difficulty of composing the figures of living celebrities in juxtaposition in such a way as to make each unconstrained in attitude, and, at the same time, to attain in the general effect the beauty of unity. This problem has been rarely solved by draughtsmen of the British school, however much we may surpass our neighbours in colour and some other qualities. On this occasion, however, we must confess ourselves perfectly satisfied, and we are much mistaken if this print do not "sail down the stream of time," as much by its art-power as by the momentum it derives from its most admirable likenesses of a large majority of the ablest practical statesmen of the middle of the nineteenth century. The subject is, to begin with, striking, interesting, and memorable. The two leading figures are men who were no unprominent actors in the soul-stirring drama over which 1815 drew its vast curtain; and we see them in their green old age, and in the plenitude of their sagacity, their vast experience, and their moral energies, deep in debate on how the vessel of State was to meet a blast from an opposite quarter. The artist has managed to make Lord Aberdeen's head the "eye of the picture," and the eye of the spectator at once recognises it to be a most admirable likeness; in fact, except that it appears to us ever so slightly elongated, our imagination cannot conceive a more perfect likeness of mortal man. Lord Palmerston seems to be saying to Mr. Gladstone that in a war the true economy is to accumulate effort upon effort regardless of cost until a result be attained; and by a most refined touch of satire the artist has made Lord John the right-hand man of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston. The deep intellectual gaze of Lord Clarendon is most admirably given. It would appear that the members of the Cabinet sat to Mr. Walker, the engraver, so as to secure the utmost resemblance; and we are informed of a circumstance which completes the historical value of the print, that this is the first one that has appeared of an English Cabinet, with the Council-room and its furniture, correctly represented. This is not in itself important, except as showing the anxiety of Mr. Walker to attain rigid accuracy. The print is not yet ready, but we have said enough to show that the subject, the drawing, and the engraving, are of the first class.

PORTRAIT OF REAR-ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS BEAUFORT, K.C.B., F.R.S.

A very beautiful Engraving has just been published by Messrs. Graves, of Pall mall, of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B., the late Hydrographer of the Admiralty.

We learn, from O'Byrne's "Naval Biography," that this gallant officer, distinguished by his talents and deeds in peace and in war, entered the Navy in 1787; was present in Cornwallis's celebrated retreat, and assisted, in the course of the same year, in driving on shore and destroying *L'Éveheué*; in 1796 took part in the capture of *La bonne Citoyenne*; fought in a partial action, in 1798, with *La Charente*; was instrumental in capturing *La Flore*; and witnessed the taking, on various occasions, of nine privateers, and other armed vessels. In 1800 this gallant officer performed an exploit of great spirit and daring in boarding, with the barge and two cutters under his orders, and capturing, after an obstinate resistance, the Spanish ship *San Josef*, moored under the protection of the fortress of Puentgirola, and flanked by a French privateer. In this dashing exploit he received a wound on the head, and several slugs in his body and through his left arm.

In 1803 he devoted his time to the formation of a line of telegraphs from Dublin to Galway; and in 1805, commanding the *Woolwich*, he proceeded to the East Indies, and thence to the Rio de la Plata, of which he made an accurate survey during the campaign of 1807. After commanding various ships, he was actively engaged for two years in a survey of the coast of Karamania, in Asia Minor—an employment he was obliged to relinquish in consequence of a desperate and nearly fatal gunshot wound he received from the hand of a fanatical Turk. For several years after this Rear-Admiral Beaufort appears to have been occupied in laying down the results of his labours, and in constructing, under the orders of the Lords of the Admiralty, a variety of charts. In July, 1832, he was appointed Hydrographer of the Admiralty, and has successively received those honours he has so deservedly earned by his talents and unceasing labours.

The engraving is admirably executed by Mr. James Scott, from the life-size portrait painted by Mr. Stephen Pearce for Greenwich Hospital, at the desire of the subscribers to the Beaufort Testimonial

## "AT THE FOUNTAIN."—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

MR. TOPHAM, unlike most of our artists, is adventurous in his choice of subject. He was first known, we believe, for his Irish pictures, and then he gave us Spanish scenes. This was no great change, how ever, for our readers are aware of the strong resemblance there is between the Southern Hibernians and the Northern Iberians, resulting from the considerable infusion of Spanish blood in the inhabitants of the south of Ireland; the principal difference being that piquant style of beauty seen among the daughters of Erin, in which, while the hair is black, a deep-blue eye flashes from under black eyebrows and eyelashes. Mr. Topham subsequently made a tour among the mountains of Wales, and this year he has wandered to Brittany. Our Engraving proves, however, that the artist cannot forget the dusky beauties of Andalusia—the electric flash of their fine eyes and those sun-kissed cheeks in which the blood suddenly flushes and fades like Ambient flame. The picture is, indeed, one of Mr. Topham's happiest efforts with a similar theme. The figures glow with real sultry Spanish blood, and the suppressed burning passion of the muleteer must make the neighbourhood of the *agua fresca* of the fountain doubly pleasant and refreshing. The draught of the cool, grateful element is, indeed, the greatest luxury in such a climate. Many English artists succeed in representing Spanish character, but they cannot quite forget the cold raw atmosphere they leave behind. Their Spaniards, therefore, look like other bilious people in a cold climate, or when they get wet through. Here the air is hot, the baked and blistered plaster peels from the wall, the dry and prickly African aloe springs wild from the parched soil, and beyond the river (the Guadalquivir or Guadiana, whichever it may be) the sierra is quite bare.

We have not overheard, like the artist, the "soft-nothings" the young muleteer is whispering into, evidently, a no-unwilling ear. Probably they would be silly enough to all but themselves, and we cannot say whether he speaks the purest Castilian; but to our mind his sentiments are, at least for the time, giving him the air of a gentleman. We no doubt he feels as chivalrous as the swaggering "Caballero" of old *Romancero* or *Cancionero*. We are sure also from his honest face that his words are direct from the heart, and modulated with that *tremolo* of emotion which turns the simplest language into the highest eloquence. But we have the authority of Simonde, in his "Littérature du Midi," that the erect and high-spirited peasantry of Spain still preserve much of the ancient proud feeling, and that the higher we go in society the greater we find the modern degeneracy. The rascally muleteers in "Gil Blas" we will not believe were at that period all fair specimens of their class. That maiden, also, in the picture, is unquestionably a true lady; for we are prepared to believe anything Mr. Topham tells us so prettily. Look how unconsciously she rests her hand on the water-jar (whether filled or not most likely she does not know), and how modestly her head is averted to hide the gathering blush, and how those long purple-black fringes are let fall to conceal the pleasure which she knows would, despite herself, twinkle in her eye. By-the-by, we are quite ignorant of what eyelashes are in these latitudes, and all the beauty and mystery which they might be addnced from their cast shadows. Some persons have even been found so insensible to their charms that a recent *lady* traveller represented that all Spanish women squinted! In all parts of the world we find that the darker the complexion the more natural taste luxuriates in decided colours till we get the black rejoicing in positive yellow, scarlet, and white. And in the picture this is observed, for the gentleman muleteer is decorated after the manner of the country, with a scarf barred with bright colours; and the lady water-bearer is still more gay in figured chintz and coquettish *fupon* and neckerchief—not to mention the pleasant contrast of her black hair with the pendent opaline ear-rings and the gracefully-attached damask rose.

## THE MACKENZIE RIVER INDIANS AND THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

*(To the Editor of the* ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR, In the supplement to your Number of the 26th ult. you refer to a new work of Dr. Armstrong in proof of an oft-repeated calumny in his notice to the treatment of the Indians in the vicinity of the Mackenzie River by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Not having read the above work, I cannot gather from your editorial remarks the exact amount of proof afforded by the author of the fact that the Company have been in the habit of supplying the Indians with ardent spirits; but I should infer that, if the practice existed, more satisfactory authority might be adduced than the loose and unreliable testimony of Europeans and savages, whose evidence can scarcely be sufficient to establish against a company composed of high-minded English gentlemen a charge most unequivocally denied by them and their agents, and which proceeds simply from the invention of men whose disregard of truth engenders a suspicion that their pretended humanity towards the Indians is but the offspring of hostility to the Company.

The statement which seems to have afforded comfort in certain quarters is entirely at variance with the truth, and I am happy to be able to refute it.

From 1834 to 1849 I was intrusted with the superintendence of all the Company's stations on and in the vicinity of the Mackenzie, and I affirm that during all that period no rum or other intoxicating liquors were supplied to the Indians at any of the Company's posts; no spirits of any description were imported into the territory, except what were required for the use of the officers of the Company; and no part of this supply ever found its way to the Indians.

I therefore deny, in the most unqualified manner, the fact referred to and, in so doing, am actuated by no other motive than a regard for truth and justice; and I trust that, moved by the same high principle, you will not refuse a place to this refutation in your interesting and popular Journal.

KENNICOTT MCPHERSON.

Formerly Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and now of Norway House, Picton, in the province of Nova Scotia.

May 25, 1857.

AN INTREPID AND HARDY EXPRESS-MAN.—From the *New York Herald* we extract the following account of Mr. Thompson, the Carson Valley Express-Man:—"Mr. Thompson has crossed the Sierra Nevada thirty-one times during the winter months, generally on snow shoes; this trip, however, they were not necessary, the crust of the snow being strong enough to sustain him in his ordinary shoes. He never carries a blanket or other covering save a common suit of winter clothing. When night overtakes him, he kindles a fire by some dry stump or tree top, and lies down by its side. These extraordinary exposures never produce colds, but as soon as he reaches the settlements, and after breathing the confined atmosphere of light rooms, he at once becomes subject to these annoyances. The greatest difficulty he experiences in his travels is from the sun's reflection from the crystalised snows of the untimbered mountain summits. So intense is this light that it sometimes causes total blindness, and crisps and parches the skin of the face, like the heat from a furnace

"GIPSIES—TWILIGHT"—PAINTED BY G. DODGSON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

We know of no artist better qualified to realise the twilight effect of this picture than Mr. Dodgson. About his gayest and most sunny scenes there is not only an absence of all hardness and edginess seldom seen in water-colour drawings, but the representation is of that unlaboured, intangible, we might almost say dreamily, poetical character, that while it exactly suits the *far niente* of the figures, which are generally engaged with nothing requiring a greater display of energy than Watteau would have given them in precisely best adapted to give, with lowered tone, the solemn stillness and hush of ate evening, and the almost quivering indistinctness of objects, when

Twilight grey
Has in her sober livery all things clad.

And you see them, moreover, through the evening exhalations and the dewy mists of approaching night. And yet the first sight of another picture by Mr. Dodgson, hanging immediately above this on the screen where it is exhibited, which represents the playful chequer of sunlight, after struggling through trees, would scarcely lead us to imagine that there could be much in common between them. But it is thus very tremulousness, which is perceptible more or less in all Mr. Dodgson's pictures, that is best adapted to represent the peculiar effect before us. We know what we are looking at is perfectly true to some of our impressions of nature, and yet the eye is unable to separate detail, or assign form. This quality is nearly the same as that which rendered the drawing of David Cox, some few years since, so extremely fascinating to the eye and the imagination. The old ruin is introduced with nice feeling; and the contrast of the gipsy group, with the suggestion it gives of some projected predatory expedition during the peaceful hours, might tempt our pens also astray, and rob our readers of some of the quiet pleasure of their own fancies which might be awakened by the spell of such an hour and such a picture.

AT THE FOUNTAIN."—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—SEE TRELLISING, PAGE.

"WINTER-SHED FEEDING."—PAINED BY E. DUNCAN.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS, 53 NEW STREET

"WINTER—SHEEP FEEDING."—PAINTED BY E. DUNCAN.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

SIMPLICITY and completeness are the characteristics of Mr. Duncan's water-colour drawings. The evidence of these qualities lies in the fact that the artist is never obtrusive, and therefore his art is perfect, according to the old adage, because it is concealed. True, in the picture from which we have taken the Engraving before us, not only are the figures quietly and appropriately engaged, and the whole obviously so technically correct that it would satisfy a sheep-farmer; and the truthful painting of the sheep, perhaps, enables a shepherd to exercise his singular faculty of recognising each again separately; but (which is much rarer among artists than mere accuracy, and greatly increases the value of the work) the whole aspect and effect is perfectly remembered—for necessarily the picture must have been painted almost entirely from recollection. The snow looks like snow, and not like a blanket or skimmed milk; and the atmosphere is full of that raw mist exhaled before the sun's directer rays from the partly thawed snow; and now that the sidelong glance of the wandering, prodigal god of day is but dim, feeble, and bloodshot, the mist is turning into frosty wreaths which we know will ere morning bedeck with beautiful silvery rime every flake or paling, and every other object not already covered with the snow. The only thing which appears at first sight in the picture itself not quite true to natural effect is the positive colour of the sheep; but a moment's reflection will convince the spectator that this is peculiarly true, contrasted as they are with the snow, and catching the slant highly-coloured rays of the sun on their fleeces through the dense wintry atmosphere. Then what a descriptive little incident is that of the crows, emboldened by hunger, seeking food close to their human enemies, in the contracted fold in which the flock is penned and screened from the wintry wind!

We have always observed that the painting of sheep is Mr. Duncan's specialty. It is comparatively easy to group sheep tastefully when they are feeding, as here, artificially; but it is not so easy to compose them agreeably, and give variety and an appearance of accident to their arrangement and position, when they are quite naturally engaged—at least when feeding. Gilpin, in his "Western Tour," says:—"A feeding flock is seldom well grouped; they commonly separate; or, as the poet well expresses it, 'they are scattered by degrees and whiten all the land.' Nor are their attitudes varied, as they all usually move the same way, 'progressive, like a stream.'" We cannot refrain from adding the following pleasant passage from this delightful author on the same subject: "To see a flock of sheep in their most picturesque form we should see them reposing after their meal is over; and if they are in sunshine they are still the more beautiful. In reposing they are generally better grouped, and their forms are more varied. Some are commonly standing, and others lying on the ground, with their little ruminating heads in various forms. And if the light be strong it spreads over the whole one general mass; and is contrasted at the same time by a shadow equally strong which the flock throws on the ground. It may be observed also that the fleece itself is well disposed to receive a beautiful effect of light. It does not, indeed, like the smooth covering of hair, allow the eye to trace the muscular form of the animal. But it has a beauty of a different kind: the flakiness of the wool catches the light, and breaking it into many parts, yet without destroying the mass, gives it a peculiar richness." We must do Mr. Duncan the justice to say, that we never saw his sheep ill-arranged in all the various situations in which he has represented them.

## THE TURNER COLLECTION AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

THE full magnitude of Turner's bequest to his country may now be appreciated, in some degree commensurately with its importance, on the walls of Marlborough House all unworthy as they are for the adequate display of their priceless decoration. With two or three exceptions, the whole of Turner's oil-pictures have been carefully cleansed from the impurities they contracted through long neglect in the house in Queen Anne-street. They have been judiciously arranged in approximate chronological sequence, and hung as advantageously as the inappropriate nature of the rooms in which they are placed will admit, under the commendably painstaking and judicious direction of Mr. Wornum, assisted by Sir Charles Eastlake. The passport to immortality of the barber's son of Maiden-lane is now signed, sealed, and delivered. Upon the path trod so humbly, patiently, and perseveringly, by that most retiring and essentially unworldly man, we would find "*sic itur ad astra*" should have been inscribed. Those who have been the slowest to join in mere fashionable idol-worship, or to suffer themselves to be blinded by the glare of critical light to Turner's weaknesses and extravagances, must, nevertheless, in these rooms bow reverently to the incomparable vastness and variety of his genius. Those also who have lived contemporaneously with Turner, and only seen two or three works exhibited from year to year, will find that they have been entirely unable to form the estimate of the great painter which this collection will surprise them into making, and which posterity will unquestionably ratify. The productions of a mediocre man, however accumulated, make but a commonplace totality. Here all are parts of one stupendous whole; all, even the least important, serve to illustrate some particular phase of a most gigantic mind, which reflected the beautiful in nature in a myriad different forms, often adding its own prismatic light. These pictures compose a complete gallery of landscape art in themselves. And, besides the great number of works which are eminently original, we may safely assert that there is no strongly-marked development of style, in any way lying within his province of art, which Turner has not successfully rivalled, without servilely copying, or even imitating, but essentially and vitally reproduced. Thus we have examples successively of Wilson, Claude, the two Poussins, Salvator Rosa, the Vandevelde, Backhuysen, Cuyp, and the other Dutch and Flemish marine and landscape painters. His all-embracing sympathies, if not his self-relying ambition, sometimes, however, led him astray, as may be seen in a few almost ludicrous imitations of Wilkie and Reynolds, and in an early portrait of himself; for it must be confessed, once and for all, that although Turner's figures, when subsidiary to landscape, are occasionally highly effective, he failed entirely in painting the figure *per se*, or the "human face divine." We must not, however, allow ourselves to be seduced into attempting to indicate merely the diverse characteristics of Turner's mind or practice. Even the whole of our columns would not afford space to sketch them. One fact, however, is very apparent, after an examination of his works—namely, that although the finest imagination is evident in many of his earliest performances, and although his latest pictures, with their unrestrained daring and aspiration to effect the impossible—even to the representation of light itself—together show the fire that burned within (all the more intensely from its solitary habits), still he must have considered himself a student, not simply of Nature, but of the works of other masters, long beyond the period which ordinary painters think such condescension necessary. Between twenty and thirty years did he labour humbly and in an imitative spirit before he produced those glorious artistic emanations in which the subjective element—the painter's own imagination—is perhaps most conspicuous in subject, in colour, and in composition. A distinction, likewise, may broadly be drawn in respect to his colouring at the period when imagination commonly predominated. Up to this time his works are beautiful rather in gradation and contrast of tint and tone than in purity and variety of colour and hue. Beyond a certain point of imitation, however, his impetuous temperament would not permit him to go, and in an early stage of his career he appears to have given up the study of the figure. But, if his temperament were not the cause of his doing so it is questionable whether greater attention in this particular would have been compatible with other qualities, or at least whether it is possible for them to coexist equally in any human mind.

When we mention that there are some sixty-faced pictures added to the already hung, bringing the number altogether to more than one hundred, and that those now placed are generally as elaborate in character as the first instalments, it will be readily understood that, with the space at our command, we can no more attempt a description of the pictures individually than we can analyse their general characteristics. They fill the entire and numerous suite of rooms on the first floor lately occupied by the Bernal and Soulages Collections, and include works bearing dates as distant as 1798 and as recent at 1850. On a future occasion we may give a detailed description and critical notice; but at present we must limit ourselves to a bare enumeration of the principal works in something of the order of their importance. Before doing so, however, we will permit ourselves the observation, in all candour, viz., that much as we differ from Mr. Ruskin in some essentials, and in numberless particulars, it is but simple justice to acknowledge that the study of Turner was a theme worthy of all his enthusiasm and eloquence; and we would recommend our readers to adopt in the study of the painter's works at least the classification of them which Mr. Ruskin has made.

All Turner's pictures are interesting, and some that are unfinished are highly instructive. The following are chiefly completed works (a few, as for instance the first two pictures, are well known by engravings)—viz., "Crossing the Brook" (497), "Dido and Æneas leaving Carthage on the Morning of the Chase" (494), "Apulela in Search of Apuleius" (486), in all three of which Claude is surpassed; "The Field of Waterloo" (500), engraved; "The Death of Nelson" (480); "The Tenth Plague of Egypt" (470), in which we have the Poussins and Salvator Rosa united; "Spithead—Boat's Crew Recovering an Anchor" (481), "The Destruction of Sodom" (474), "Caligula's Palace and Bridge—Bay of Baiæ" (512); "Snowstorm, with Hannibal and his Army Crossing the Alps" (460); "The Deluge" (493), "Apollo Killing the Python" (488); "A Frosty Morning—Sunrise" (492), equal to Cuyp's representations of similar effects; "Rome from the Vatican—Raphael and the Fornarina in the Corridor of the Loggie" (503), "Carthage—Dido Directing the Equipment of the Fleet" (506), "The Loretto Necklace" (509), "The Parting of Hero and Leander" (521), "The Opening of the Whitehalls" (533), and "Fire at Sea" (558), a very grand unfinished work.

We may add that, in addition to the care Mr. Wornum has shown in superintending the preparation and arrangement of the pictures, he has compiled a trustworthy and excellent catalogue of the whole of the British school, which is authorised, and sold at a very moderate price.

## *LITERATURE.*

CEYLON: PAST AND PRESENT. By SIR GEORGE BARROW, Bart. Murray.

In a small compass this volume contains a varied account of interesting and instructive information, both of ancient and modern date, relating to the most beautiful island in the Indian Ocean. When it belonged to the Portuguese it was described to the King of Portugal by one of his officers "as an island whose surrounding seas are sown with pearls, whose woods are cinnamon, its mountains covered with rubies, its caverns full of crystal: in a word, the place which God chose for the terrestrial paradise." The traditions of the country record the popular belief that the Garden of Eden was placed in Ceylon; on Adam's Peak is the impress of the foot of our common parent, and Adam's Bridge perpetuates the memory of the spot from which he quitted Paradise, and passed over to the continent of India. This island was known to the Romans by the name of Taprobane, under which designation it is mentioned by Ovid; it was visited by an Embassy appointed by the Emperor Claudius; and a coin of Tiberius Cæsar, very well preserved, was dug out of the soil with many others only a few years since. The Portuguese formed establishments at Ceylon in 1506, but were driven out in 1656 by the Dutch on the invitation of the King of Kandy, who soon discovered that his new allies were as dangerous to him as the enemies they had expelled. At the Peace of Amiens the whole country was formally ceded to England, under whose sway it has ever since remained.

The opening chapters of this work contain an abridged account of the book of Robert Knox, who was detained in Ceylon during nearly twenty years, from 1659 to 1679, when he made his escape. He wrote an account of his detention in the island, with many curious remarks on its antiquities, agriculture, climate, and natural history; which was republished in 1817 by the Rev. W. Bisset, of Oxford, who assumed the editorial name of Philalethes. Knox was an accurate observer, and the truthfulness of his narrative is now established. Sir George Barrow has industriously compiled much valuable information from the volumes of more recent travellers, and from the official reports of the British Governors of the colony; and these, coupled with his own judicious comments, form a pleasant and instructive work.

In the time of Knox the country was well cultivated, and the rivers were skilfully utilised for the purposes of irrigation. There were several tanks, canals, and artificial lakes, and the ruins of ancient cities. One of these last is thus noticed by Sir William Colebrook:—

> The ruined city of Anuradapoora, where I passed two days, was built, according to the Singhalese annals, about 2300 years ago. Ptolemy mentions it by name, as I learn from Vincent, and it is at the same time a most curious monument of the former opulence and civilisation of this island. I saw here ornamented capitals and balustrades, and bas-reliefs of animals and foliage, that have nothing of the rudeness and grotesque forms conspicuous in the Singhalese architecture. I can not better express my opinion of their elegance than by saying that, had I seen them in a museum, I should, without hesitation, have pronounced them to be Grecian, or of Grecian descent. The semicircular stone slab, at the foot of a staircase, is carved in a pattern of foliage which I have repeatedly seen in works of Grecian and Roman origin. The flourishing state of art proves wealth and taste; and there are enormous conical buildings of brick, called Dagobas, whose Egyptian dimensions and durability show that they must have been built by a very numerous and laborious race. The immense tanks, of which I saw the ruins, and by which the country was irrigated, were the cause of its permanent fertility as long as they were kept in repair.

This city of Anuradapoora, on account of its stupendous ruins, has been styled the Palmyra of Ceylon. The piety of the people induced them to build temples worthy of the Gods; and one, called Lowa-maha-paaya, still exhibits 160 stone pillars, forming nearly a square of 40 on each side. They are eleven feet high, and ancient writings attest that these pillars originally formed the basement of a structure which rose to the height of nine stories. The hydraulic works were of corresponding magnitude; that of the Lake of Kandelly was nine miles in circumference. The bunds or embankments to secure the water were formed of hewn stones, "piled up twenty feet high, and from 150 to 200 feet thick at the base, and a mile and one-third long." A stone dyke was constructed across the Arippo river, to divert the current into a huge reservoir; and these colossal works are referred to a period three centuries prior to the Christian era. Tradition gives the honour of construction to giants forty feet in stature, which, Sir George Barrow happily remarks, "is an amusing form in which a confession of inferiority is couched."

It is stated, on very good authority, that many of these tanks, if not all, are capable of repair; and if so, it is the duty of our Government to execute so useful a work for the benefit of the inhabitants, who have not the means of accomplishing so important an undertaking. To neglect it is to condemn the soil to barrenness. Sir Henry Ward, the present Governor, who pronounces the tanks perfect in all their essential parts, makes this observation, pregnant with reflections to statesmen:—"For five consecutive days I rode through the most lovely country in the world; but in that country one thing was wanting—man." However, he declares that the natives are capable of steady and persevering exertions when they are aided and directed, but they cannot be expected to settle down in districts where the facilities of irrigation are not afforded.

In describing the natural history of the country, KNOX gives a curious account of the talipot-tree:—

> It is as big and tall as a ship's mast, and very straight, bearing only boughs, which are of great use and benefit to this people, one single leaf being so broad and large that it will cover fifteen or twenty men, and is tough and most wonderful made for men's convenience to carry along with them; for though this leaf be thus broad when it is open, yet it will fold close like a lady's fan, and then it is no bigger than a man's arm; it is wonderfully light; they cut them to pieces and carry them in their hands. He whole leaf spread is round, almost like a circle, but upon their heads as they travel, with the pecked end foremost, which is convenient to make their way through the boughs and thickets. When the sun is vehemently hot they use them to shade themselves from the heat. Soldiers all carry them; for, besides the benefit of keeping them dry in case it rain upon the march, these leaves make their tents to lie under in the night—a marvellous mercy which Almighty God hath bestowed upon this poor and naked people in this rainy country.

Knox also speaks of the cocoanut-tree a foot in diameter, rising to a height of from forty to sixty feet; and of the kettule, which yields a pleasant liquor, but not stronger than water. When boiled it resembles sugar in taste, and might be made, Sir G. Barrow thinks, as good as French beet-root sugar. Medicinal herbs grow wild in the woods, which Knox describes as their "apothecaries' shops." Ants are abundant, and their bite is as hot as "coal of fire." The natives catch and cook the honey-bee, which is deemed a luxury of the table; but the favourite fruit is the grub. The bodies of spiders are as big as a man's fist. There are no lions in the country, but elephants are numerous; and Mr. Sirr, in his work on Ceylon, says that "during the native dynasty it was the practice to train elephants to put criminals to death by trampling upon them—the creatures being taught to prolong the agony of the wretched sufferers by crushing the limbs, avoiding the vital parts."

In a commercial point of view alone Ceylon is a valuable appendage to the United Kingdom; and, were its capabilities fully developed, it would form a large market for the consumption of British manufactures. It has at this time 98 cinnamon estates, 356 for the culture of coffee, and 148 cocoanut plantations. It produces rice; and, while the value of the tobacco crop in 1838 only realised £2800, it had risen in 1854 to £55,000. There are nineteen sugar estates; and salt is largely exported to the East Indies. When the Dutch possessed the pearl-fishery at Cape Comorin and the Gulf of Mansar, six or seven hundred boats used to be engaged in it; and, from recent surveys of the banks, it is expected that they have now recovered, or by 1859 will recover, their productive powers. In 1855 the banks of Colombo yielded pearls to the value of £10,922; the expenses being £2632.

The revenue of Ceylon for the year 1855 amounted to £476,273; the expenditure to £468,659; giving an excess of revenue over expenditure of £70,664, and to this sum may be added £30,000 (making together £100,000) from the savings of preceding years, after paying off Treasury Notes to the extent of £87,500, and all other liabilities of the local Government. The value of imports into the island for 1854 according to their declared value, amounted to £2,597,345, but of this sum £1,37[illegible] was specie and bullion from India, of which £882,807 was re-exported. The value of exports of Ceylon produce amounted to £1,236,938; to which may be added £325,542 for imports re-exported, and £682,807 specie re-exported making together £2,245,288.

The following is the account of the shipping:—

> The number of vessels inwards at the several ports of the island, in 1854 was 2019; and their tonnage 325,665: the number outwards was 2016; tonnage, 326,310. The number of square rigged vessels belonging to the colony is 55; tonnage, 3219: number of dhonies, 432; tonnage, 19,399.

The population in round numbers may be put down at 800,000, o which only about 5500 are white, exclusive of the military. All the rest are coloured. There were 112 Government schools, with 4836 pupils on the list, maintained at a cost of £8036, in 1856, and this has been somewhat increased. The number of schools of all descriptions is 1577. Some thousand copies of the Gospel, in the Singhalese language, have been printed at the expense of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in England, and circulated among the natives, who are divided between the worship of Buddha and Brahma.

The extreme length of the island of Ceylon is about 270 miles, and the extreme breadth about 145; but the average breadth does not exceed 100 miles. In shape it nearly resembles a ham. The mariner scents the land from the sea, and Lord Valentia affirms that the fragrant odour was perceptible at a distance of nine leagues. Kandy was the ancient, Colombo is the modern, capital. The scenery in the interior is beautiful and grand. The loftiest mountain, called Adam's Peak, is 7379 feet above the level of the sea.

FROM BOMBAY TO BUSHIRE AND BUSSORA. By WILLIAM ASHTON SHEPHERD. Bentley.

The author of this volume has twice visited the Persian Gulf. He kept a journal of his travels, and the book he has given to the public is founded on personal observation. It contains some notes on the Persian coast, with remarks on the policy of Russia. Mr. Shepherd had an interview with the late Imaum of Muscat and his family. He describes the Prince as of a benign and fatherly aspect, and observes that in expression of countenance "there is so much of firmness, decision of purpose, kind feeling, and decision of character, combined with his general welcome and warm grasp, that your esteem is won at once." He also speaks in high terms of the interpreter, Mahmood Ben Comise, who was educated at Highgate, at the expense of the Imaum. Mahmood is a good linguist, and well informed on various topics. A African origin, being a native of Zanzebar. His library was well stored with works on history, biography, and science, in the English and French languages; and his active mind is far superior to the Asiatic level. The following is a sketch of the Bay of Muscat:—

> A rocky basin, a third of whose circle is formed on the seaboard by a lowering, dark, volcanic-looking land, some six hundred feet high, rough and rugged as rock alone can be separated from its bigger and rougher brother, the mainland, by a narrow chink, through which rolls coral-rock-hidden, and scarcely perceptible ones on each side of the harbour mouth; in front, behind, on the right, on the left, above, and on a level with us, are forts; but how built, you shall presently hear.
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> They are so built that huge masses of the materials tumble down whenever the heavy metal is discharged. The island of Khismis is the nearest and healthiest in the Persian Gulf. It was once famed for its vines, but is now barren, though many parts of it might be rendered productive if Arab sloth could be stimulated to industry. The town of Lingar, on the Persian main, is about fifteen miles from Bassador, and generally contains from 5000 to 6000 of the Shah's irregular troops. It is square, and walled in, each corner being protected by a tower. Bahren, on the Arabian coast, is celebrated for its pearl fishery. The island is thirty miles long, and but little elevated. It is a curious fact, mentioned by Mr. Shepherd, that fresh-water springs exist beneath the surface, often met with by the pearl-divers; and he was told "that the cruisers stationed here when in want of water procure it by sending down a man with a gun-barrel, which he fills and brings up." As to the value of the pearls and the fishery there is some interesting information, for which we must refer our readers to the volume. As we now have military occupation of Bushire, it may be well to extract a description of the town:—
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> It contains between 700 and 800 houses, built of white, soft sandstone, encrusted with shells. The streets, formed by the inhospitable, windowless walls of the two storied-houses, are not more than six or seven feet wide, and are everywhere infested with many dogs, and choked with filth and sand, the former thrown down from the houses, the latter derived from the crumbling sandstone of the walls, which add, under the influence of wind and rain, their liberal contributions to the sandy groundwork of the streets. The principal of these houses, those occupied by the wealthy, have wind-chimneys rising from 80 to a 100 feet in height, constructed so as to catch every breeze, and send a current of cold air into the apartment below. Besides these houses there are from 1000 to 1200 "cajan" huts. The cajan huts are built of the date palm leaf, and are occupied by the lower classes and soldiers. The town is about two miles in circumference protected as I have shown, on the land side, by a wall and various towers, and is wholly dependent for its supply of fresh water on a well about three miles distant.

Bushire is the only important sea-port in the Persian Gulf, and is the centre of the maritime commerce carried on between England, British India, and Persia. At Bussora Mr. Shepherd had the good fortune to come into personal communication with Mr. J. Taylor, British Vice-Consul, and agent to the East India Company, whose opinions on the resources of the country we have condensed. He considers the land between the Euphrates and Tigris as very fruitful. For hundreds of miles on the banks of both rivers the soil is alluvial, but, for want of enterprise, it is unproductive; though, with proper culture, it would yield abundant crops of rice, cotton, hemp, flax, and a variety of vegetables. The people are content to live on dates rather than submit to regular labour, and they hate their rulers, for the strongest antipathy exists between the Turk and the Arab. Mr. Taylor proposes to restore these once-flourishing countries by English skill and energy; and, among other expedients, he recommends the substitution of a small fleet of steam-boats for the flat-bottomed boats now in use. He says that immense quantities of corn are now de-

stroyed annually, to enhance the cost of what is preserved, and that the wool is allowed to fall off the backs of the sheep.

Bussora, as its name imports, is built on a thick stony soil. It is inhabited by about 60,000 souls a mixed population of Armenians, Jews, Turks, Arabs, and Persians. The land extending between Bussora and the sea—a distance of sixty-five miles—is held by the Arabs to be one of the most delightful spots in Asia, and one of the most beautiful gardens in the world. The city, unfortunately for its inhabitants for commerce, has often changed masters, and been alternately exposed to the irruptions of the Turks, the Arabs, and the Persians.

It is situated about midway between the island of Karak (ancient Oriental traditions place the Garden of Eden) and the Persian Gulf; or that part of it anciently called the Bay of Basrah. It stands on the west bank of that noble stream, the Shat-al-Arab, which is navigable for ships of large burden, and is surrounded by a high clay wall, said to be six miles in circumference, and mounting many cannon.

The style of this book is light and sketchy, interspersed with amusing incidents and gossiping anecdotes; and, though it does not pretend to historic gravity, on current events and collateral subjects it is an instructive performance

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THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR PETER CAREW, KT. (from the original Manuscript); with an Historical Introduction and Elucidatory Notes. By JOHN MACLEAN, Esq., F.S.A., &c. 8vo. Bell and Daldy.

This is one of those biographical sketches by contemporaries and friends of the men whose lives are recorded in them which stand next in interest to autobiographies. Sir Peter Carew was a remarkable man, belonging to a distinguished family in Devonshire, who, born in 1514, had an active part, after a turbulent youth, in the Continental wars. He was at the Battle of Pavia when young; afterwards became a favourite of Henry VIII., and lived through a part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when he distinguished himself in Ireland His life was written by John Vowell, alias Hooker, of Exeter, in the just ten years younger than himself, who was a great antiquary in his time, and was the uncle of the celebrated divine, Richard Hooker, the author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity."

The memoir of Sir Peter Carew, besides its historical importance, affords us a very curious picture of the manners and condition of the time. The author gives a very striking and very amusing description of the scenes of turbulence in which he was engaged even from childhood, and of his, in some cases, narrow escapes. Here, for instance, is a schoolboy anecdote of the days of bluff King Harry:—

This Peter, in his primer days, being very pert and forward, his father conceived a great hope of some good thing to come of him. And, having then other sons, he thought best to employ this his youngest so in the schools, and so, by means of learning, to bring him to some advancement; wherefore he brought him, being about the age of twelve years, to Exeter, to school, and lodged him with one Thomas Hunt, a draper and alderman of that city, and did put him to school to one Freers, then master of the Grammar School there; and whether it were that he was in fear of the said Freers, for he was counted to be a very hard and cruel master, or whether it were for that he had no affection to his learning, true it is he would never keep his school, but was a daily truant, and always ranging; whereof the schoolmaster misliking did oftentimes complain unto the foresaid Thomas Hunt, his host: upon which complaint, so made, the said Thomas would go, and send, abroad to seek out the said Peter. And, among many times thus seeking him, it happened that he found him about the walls of the said city, and, he running to take him, the boy climed up upon the top of one of the highest garrets of a turret of the said wall, and would not, for any request, come down, saying moreover to his host that, if he did press too fast upon him, he would surely cast himself down headlong over the wall: and then, said he, "I shall break my neck, and thou shalt be hanged, because thou makest me to leap down." His host, being afraid of the boy, departed, and left some to watch him, and so to take him, as soon as he came down. But forthwith he sent to Sir William Carew, and did advertise him of this, and of sundry other shrewd parts of his son Peter, who, at his next coming to take him to school, called his son before him, tied him in a line, and delivered him to one of his servants to be carried about the town, as one of his hounds, and they led him home to Mohun's ottery, like a dog. And after, when he shall be come to Mohun's ottery, he coupled him to one of his hounds, and so continued him for a time.

In the volume before us Vowell *alias* Hooker's "Life of Sir Peter Carew" is extremely well edited from the original manuscript by Mr. Maclean, with an abundance of historical illustration. Besides a mass of valuable notes to the text of the biography, Mr. Maclean has prefaced it by a very clear and well-written sketch of the history of the eventful period during which Carew lived, and he has added at the end of the volume a number of equally valuable historical documents not before printed. Altogether the volume is a treasure of historical matter relating to the sixteenth century, and ought to find a prominent place in every historical library.

JOHN CASSELL'S ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION. Part I. Kent and Co.

By the opening of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester there is presented to the public eye, under one roof, the most magnificent collection of works of art which was ever brought together in this or in any other country. The object of the publication, the first part of which is now before us, is to furnish a permanent memorial of this splendid event, and in such form as to excite among all classes of society a taste for fine art, and to give a just appreciation of what is beautiful. Here, in a form cheap beyond all precedent, high and low, rich and poor, are presented with highly-finished engravings from the chefs-d'œuvre of the great masters, placed for a season in this unique Exhibition. Beginning with the English School, this first part, containing five weekly numbers, giving engravings from the most celebrated of Sir David Wilkie's pictures, including the "Village Festival," "Blindman's Buff," "The Rent Day," "The Pedlar," "The Rabbit on the Wall," "The Blind Fiddler," "Sir Walter Scott and Family," "The Gentle Shepherd," "The Cut Finger," and several others. These are beautiful; but perhaps the gems of the present part are the highly-finished engravings from those popular masterpieces of Sir Edwin Landseer, "Dignity and Impudence," "The Two Dogs," "Laying Down the Law," "High Life" and "Low Life," and "The Stag in the Torrent." The literary portion of the work consists of a concise but graphic account of the construction and contents of the Art-Treasures Exhibition, and brief biographical notices of the artists and their productions. The object of the proprietor is so praiseworthy, the subjects are so well chosen, and the engravings so carefully executed, that the public can scarcely fail to testify their approval of the enterprise by that extensive patronage which can alone reimburse the proprietor for his great outlay.

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THE LADIES' TREASURY. No. 3. Ward and Lock.

The third number of this popular periodical will greatly enhance its well-merited reputation. The numerous illustrations are fine specimens of engraving on wood; at the same time that they are peculiarly adapted to the taste of the wives, mothers, and daughters of England. The continuous tales, "Lucy Blair, or the Belle of the Season," edited by the authoress of "Cousin Geoffrey;" and of "The Old Bachelor," translated from the German by Mary Howitt, will raise still higher the literary standard of the periodical. The Art-Treasures Exhibition, Manchester, is represented by an engraving from a painting by Tidemann; and as the object of the proprietors of this cheap and useful publication is to instruct as well as amuse, a series of lessons in French is carried on upon a plan which will render self-instruction an easy task. The number for June contains, moreover, much useful information on the subjects of the manufacture of silk, fancy-work, cookery, and pure water. The "Chronicle of the Month" is a lively and graphic *resumé* of those events which are most likely to interest ladies.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.—A beautiful stained-glass window has just been completed and placed in the basement of the tower of Montrose Church, at the expense of Mr. Joshua Reddish. The window has been constructed by Messrs Edmondson, of Manchester, and is divided into three compartments, the whole representing help to the hungry, thirsty, and the stranger (Matthew xxv. 35). The following inscription is along the bottom:—"Erected to the glory of God, in affectionate memory of John and Arminell Reddish, by Joshua, their son A.D. 1857."——A very beautiful memorial window has just been placed over the communion table in the church of St. Botolph, Aldgate, by the desire of Mr. Standring, an old and much-respected inhabitant of this parish, in affectionate remembrance of his late wife. Mr. Standring was not permitted to see the completion of this work, having died in February last; but his wishes in this respect have been most carefully carried out by his executors. The subject of the window is from Rubens's picture of "The Descent from the Cross," and has been executed by Clutterbuck, of Stratford, upon whom it reflects the highest credit.

## THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

THE numbers visiting the Art-Treasures Palace show a marked advance upon those of the first shilling day, having reached an average of upwards of 9000 daily, and with every prospect of increasing. Several large manufacturers in the first shilling week sent in their hands in a body, paying all expense—a liberal example, which has been followed to a considerable extent during the holidays. The large glass cases in the grand Central Hall, containing gems of virtù in gold, silver, porcelain, and other precious fabrics, the property of her Majesty, the Dukes of Portland and Devonshire, and other distinguished collectors, come in for their full share of attention (only imagine a cup and saucer of Sèvres china, belonging to the Duke of Portland, which cost 300 guineas!). So, also, do the long line of historical portraits which cover the two walls of the compartment; and the basket-work war-horses proudly prancing in ancient armour: and Mr. Hallé's band, which plays, by the way, a very miscellaneous selection of music, and not of the very best class; but still the chief attraction, we are glad to observe, is in the Galleries of Art-proper, ancient and modern, and if we were to count the numbers in each we should find them, we think, pretty evenly balanced. One very serious obstruction to the true enjoyment of these collections is in the incompleteness and too frequent inaccuracy of the Catalogue, and the confused order, or rather disorder, in the numbering of the pictures; but these grounds of complaint will to some extent now speedily be removed. The pictures are going through an entire new course of numbering, in blue upon a white ground, instead of in gold as heretofore, and a new, complete, and accurate Catalogue is promised us in a few days. With these preliminary remarks, we now proceed with our general survey of the works of the old masters in the South Gallery.

Masaccio, the pupil of Lorenzo Ghiberti, the sculptor of the immortal gates of the Baptistry of St. John at Florence, singled himself out above all the workers of his age by his masterly conceptions, the boldness of his outline and foreshortening, and the roundness of his figures, no less than for the remarkable realness of his treatment of flesh. All these admirable qualifications, or the most important of them, are illustrated in the almost speaking portrait of himself, the property of Lord Northwick, which, although very unfavourably hung, quite up in the corner, proudly asserts its claims to consideration, upon intellectual as well as artistic grounds, from the most ensual observer who hurries past. The simple *dégagé* attire, and the modest but solid and boldly-handled colouring, are evidence of how much may be done with the most simple materials in the hands of true genius.

Near at hand that other great Florentine, but of a different class, Angelico da Fiesole, arrests our attention with his "Last Judgment"—an extraordinary work (the property of Lord Ward), which was followed in many particulars by Michael Angelo in his great performance on the same subject. The figures of Christ and of the Virgin in the upper part of the picture are full of heavenly dignity; the hosts of angels, and of the blessed risen to life, on the right hand of the Saviour, present many charming episodes; but the other side of the picture, where the wicked are undergoing all the torments which the painter's imagination could suggest as most terrible, shows that he was less happy, less at home in themes of satanic malignity, than in those of seraphic love and devotion. Some of the figures, however, are marvellous for their energy and the correct study developed in them, which is the more singular, as this modest painter-monk had not participated to any extent in the new movement in design, which emphatically marked the progress of the revival. By Angelico, also, we observe a very beautifully-finished piece, "The Madonna Enthroned, with the Infant Christ," the property of Lord Ward, and the Lead of Christ crowned with thorns, the property of the Rev. Mr. Gillies, being the fragment of a fresco of "The Crucifixion," wonderful for expression and breadth.

And what shall we say to that singular conceit—a mixture of playful fancy and earnest devotional feeling—"The Adoration of the Shepherds," by Sandro Botticelli, formerly in the Ottley Collection, now the property of Mr. Maitland? Surely, a more original conception of the pencil never came before us; surely, never one to which the painter's whole soul, his every resource, were more lavishly and lovingly dedicated In the centre is the humble shed which the Holy Family have made their temporary refuge; and there, conducted by angels, the shepherds come to do honour to the Saviour, kneeling on either side. The blessed mother shares in the same feeling of reverential joy, and kneels, her hands meekly joined, in adoration of the divine Infant. Joseph, in an attitude of contemplation, completes the group. Above, kneeling on the thatched roof of the shed, are three angels; and higher still in the air are a host of angels dancing in a circle; below, in the foreground, angels and saints embracing; whilst Satan, at sight of the triumph of human salvation, steals away, crawling on his belly

Another large work, also from the Ottley Collection, and now the property of Mr. Maitland, being an altarpiece by Cosimo Roselli, is equally singular for the extravagance of its composition with the last, but of a less agreeable, less fascinating, influence. It represents "The Sacrifice of the Mass"—the Saviour, clothed in a heavy black ornamented dress, with a crown on his head, standing on the sacramental cup, his hands extended in the attitude of the Crucifixion; whilst saints kneel on either side, and angels, some of them scattering flowers, hover above. The faces are marked with great gravity and religious fervour; but the subject is one in which at the present day it is impossible to sympathise, though we may give full credit to the sentiment which inspired the artist in its treatment. Neither do we find our feelings much engaged in contemplating the elaborately ornamented compositions of Crivelli, an early Venetian painter, but little known in this country. In looking at them we see at once that we are in a different region of art, forming a connecting link between the Gothicism of the early German and the classicism of the Italian schools; but we cannot help observing, also, that the style is genuine, and that a real fervour pervades it. The severity remarkable in the heads in the large picture of "The Madonna and Child Enthroned" was always a characteristic of the Venetian school, in the midst of all its love of colour and ornamental treatment; and in the "Pieta" the articulation of the veins and muscles, and the angry-looking gaping wound in the hand, show a stern reality of purpose, which disdained to soften the most painful incidents out of consideration for mere esthetics. Both these pictures are the property of Lord Ward.

Giovanni Bellini is represented in a "Portrait of a Young Man," sketchily treated, the property of Mr. Holford; a "St. Francis in the Desert" receiving the stigmata, the property of Mr. Dingwall; and, more important than either, in a picture of "Christ on the Mount of Olives," the property of the Rev. Mr. Devonport Bromley. This last is painted with very full-bodied colours, and is remarkable for its treatment of the subject, which is almost identical with that of the same subject by Andrea Mantegna, which is close at hand. We refer not only to the bold but rather crude outline in the foreshortening of the figures, but to the general character of the two compositions, and of the scenes in which they are placed. This resemblance between them is explained when it is recollected that Mantegna was the brother-in-law of Bellini, and that they wrought much together, mutually instructing one another—Bellini in what related to colouring, Mantegna in design. By Mantegna, also, we have a very impressive "Pieta," the property of the Royal Liverpool Institution; a "Judith," the property of the Earl of Pembroke, so full of dignity and tenderness of character, and of such exquisite finish, that when in the collection of Charles I. it was attributed to Raphael; "The Triumph of Scipio," the property of Mr. Vivian; and "Christ Bearing the Cross," from Christchurch, Oxford. The last two are on a larger scale and of a different style of treatment to the other.

There are half a dozen pictures by Francia, contributed by her Majesty, Lord Ward, Lord Northwick, &c., amongst which we particularly remark, as perhaps most important, one of "The Baptism of Christ," the property of Mr. H. Labouchere, formerly belonging to Mr. Coningham. The figure of Christ is full of nobleness and dignity; that of the St. John beams with a becoming reverential sentiment. On one side are angels, who hold the robe of Our Lord; on the other two soldiers, in Oriental costume. The handling of every part is very careful and finished, the colour is of the most generous richness and warmth, and the whole feeling which breathes through the picture is of that pure religious sentiment which distinguished the early Bolognese school.

In close affinity with the Bolognese school were those of Umbria; and Pietro Perugino was the last of the long line of their patient pious labourers who prepared the way for the great Raphael. This elegant and charming painter, in his richest creative mood, is admirably illustrated by five predella pictures, the property of Mr. Alexander Barker, representing "The Nativity," "The Baptism," "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," "The Resurrection," and the "Noli me Tangere." Space will not allow us to go into the details of these remarkable productions, which will amply repay the most careful scrutiny. In all of them the simplicity of the design, the freedom from overcrowding, and from all intrusion of unnecessary accessories will be at once apparent, as well as the space and airiness which in consequence reign through the canvas. We cannot pass from these, however, without paying a special tribute to the beautiful fancy displayed in the group of the Holy Family in "The Nativity," Joseph kneeling on the one side of the Infant Christ, his hands raised in devout admiration; whilst on the other Mary kneels in prayer, her face beaming with mingled maternal pride and religious fervour. In "The Baptism," too, whilst the figure of the Saviour reminds one of that in Francia's picture, a still more refined devotional character prevails than Francia attained to; and the transparency of the water in which he stands is wonderfully realised.

With Fra Bartolomeo, the most earnest, eloquent, and noble of the early Florentine painters, and who exercised a direct and powerful influence upon Raphael himself, we close our inspection of the preparatory schools of art. Of his pencil we have two specimens, marked with all his peculiar dignity of character and mellowness of colouring—one, "The Madonna with Infant Christ and St. John the Baptist," the property of Earl Cowper; the other, "The Marriage of St. Catharine," belonging to Mr. A. Darby. Interesting also, for the association of two great names, we remark "The Legend of the Cintola," representing the ascension of the Virgin, who drops her girdle on St. Thomas—the joint production of Fra Bartolomeo and Raphael.

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## "WAITING FOR THE VERDICT."

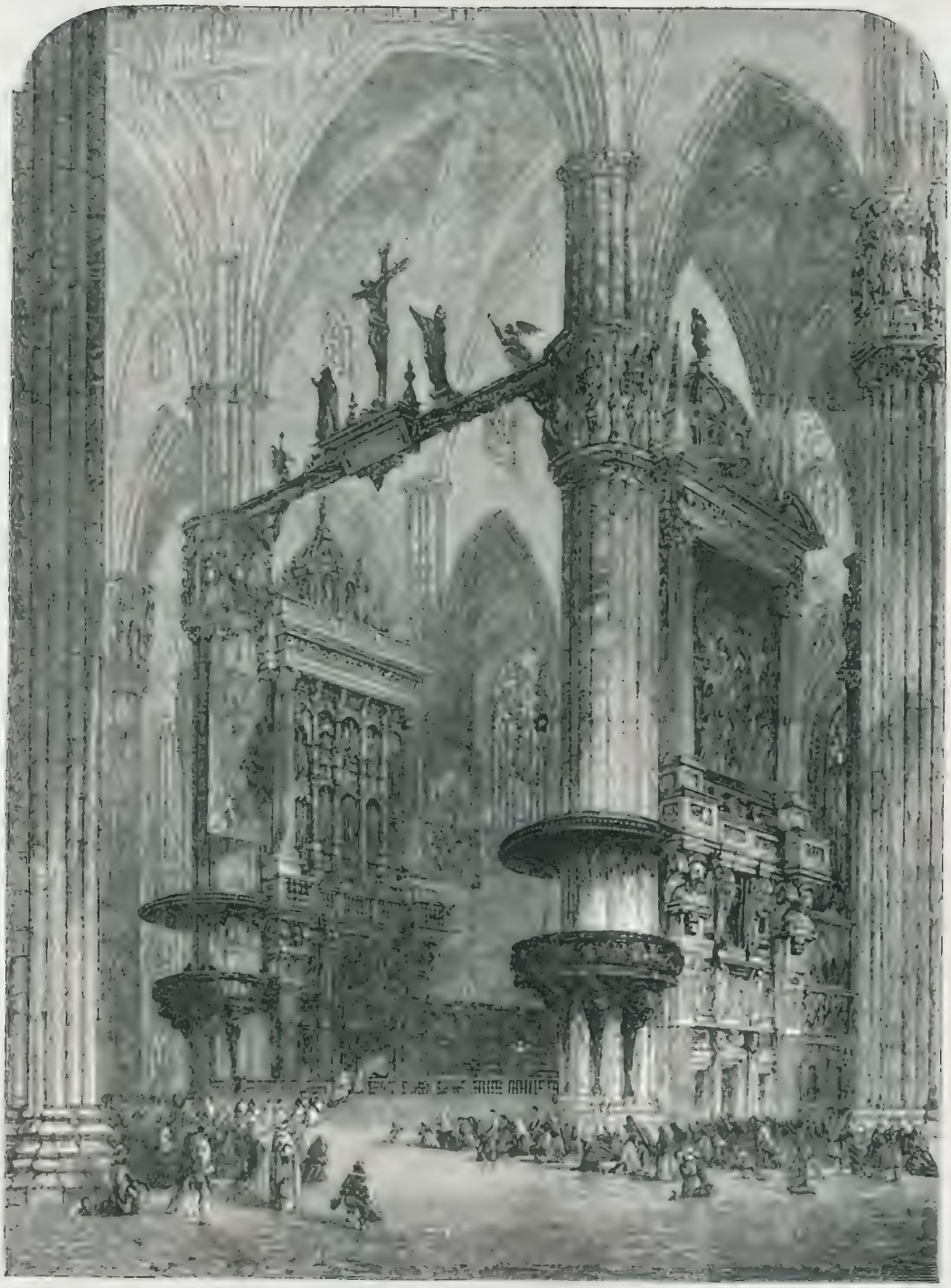
PAINTED BY A. SOLOMON

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Now that Mr. Solomon's picture is generally considered, if not the greatest, certainly one of the greatest works of the year, it would be supererogatory in us to repeat the praise we have already given it incidentally, or to again remark that we scarcely remember so sudden a change in an artist's subject and treatment, and an equally unexpected development of originality and power. Our Engraving, likewise, so fully displays Mr. Solomon's ability in telling a sad story, that any lengthened examination on our part would be quite unnecessary. We may, however, remark that an objection has been made that "there is no clue to guide us in judging whether there is guilt or not," and that "there may be unfounded suspicion." Now, this would deprive the picture of nearly all its moral value, and could not have been the artist's intention. It appears to us that his every line in every picture and expression, could scarcely show more plainly that they feel the overwhelming probability that the issue must be the worst. A crime has evidently been committed. The heedless and utter despair of the wife would seem, indeed, to intimate that she is cognisant of her husband's guilt, and conscious that a fearful doom perhaps death itself is impending over him. The old father's attitude is equally hopeless, as he buries his honest face in his toil-worn hands, to hide the shame and grief for his only son "which will "bring down his grey hairs with sorrow to the grave"—that son who, instead of being the support of the declining years of both his parents, leaves them, with his poor wife and children, to be mutual sources of anxiety, and—oh! greatest cruelty of all heaps upon them a load of infamy. That sister, too, whose beautiful profile might well suggest that she may require the protection of a brother could best afford. But can she be only his half sister? And has long ill-usage of the now thin and haggard wife so effaced all resemblance between them? Then, the frank, comely face of the prisoner's mother does not express anxiety, although it is brimful of the grief which trickles over from her eyes and is almost choking her, despite her efforts to cheer the rest, by that more than manly self-denying bravery which women show on such occasions; and despite also the mother's instinct which shines through her tears in a momentary smile at the crowing of her infant grandchild, which she so affectionately tends during the paroxysm of its mother's agony. The innocent babe joyfully recognises its mother, and holds out its little hands for the accustomed caress; but she hears and heeds it not, forgetting in her vacant misery even her own offspring. The only thing which appears to us capable of being construed in any way into uncertainty is the anxious look of the young sister at the half-opened door of the court, whence we may suppose the barrister is bringing the verdict. But is she not, from her years, less able to realise the fact of the crime having been committed, and from her inexperience less ready to believe its possibility? And, as if to remove even the faintest glimmer of hope, the man of law himself is giving a sidelong look of pity in the direction in which the prisoner must be placed; and we get a glimpse of the judge who will soon pronounce, in bodeful, solemn silence, the inevitable sentence.

But this very hopelessness, which we think gives the picture its great moral value and dramatic completeness, has actually been considered a defect: and still stranger objections have been made, namely, that the subject is too painful for representation: that the moral of misery should not be put into a pictorial form unless it have a happy end: that the work fails because, forsooth, it is not adapted for the drawing-room, dining-room, or boudoir. Now (passing by altogether Mr. Ruskin's paradox, that the subject is too painful to be invested with the charm of colour), we would ask Mr. Solomon's other critics why the function of the artist in particular should be thus circumscribed? We allow the author, the poet, the dramatist, even the musician, to choose painful themes, and teach us by terrible examples. In respect to the domestic drama (which affords the nearest parallel), much of it is extremely painful; but who will say that it is less exalting and purifying than the choicest specimens of heroic grief—the French classical tragedies? Why, we should have had no Hogarth, we should have lost some of Wilkie's best works, and a host of others, if such canons of criticism had been accepted. Finally, lest we lose patience altogether at the destination to which so fine an art are to be accommodated, and say something which Mr. Solomon himself might consider rude, seeing he has been hitherto a most elegant and successful painter for the drawing-room, we would ask, is painting to have no ethical or public influence whatever? The old masters did not consecrate their glowing and prayerful pencils to the decoration of private dwellings; and, now that the national importance of painting has been sufficiently limited by the withdrawal of the demand for religious subjects, let us not circumscribe it further. Why, we might, surely, instance our Engraving itself in support of our argument, for who shall say what good it may effect upon many whom words would not touch? We might also point out the extreme inconsistency of acknowledging that this is the best picture Mr. Solomon has painted, and yet recommend him to go back to his former subjects. But Mr. Solomon must be too well aware that it is his serious choice of subject which, by awakening new powers and concentrating all his energies, has obtained him this success: he will, therefore, never dream of taking such advice.

"WAITING FOR THE VERDICT." BY A. SOLOMON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



"MILAN CATHEDRAL."—PAINTED BY SAMUEL READ.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## "MILAN CATHEDRAL,"
### PAINTED BY S. READ.
FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

We can witness, with all who have been inside the noble Duomo of Milan, to Mr. Read's fidelity to its general effect of magnitude, and, at the same time, conscientious attention to its detail; together proving that the artist must have worked his drawing very nearly up to its present condition on the spot, and not contented himself, as is too often done, by bringing away a few rough sketches. This is precisely the quality which renders his work especially desirable for engraving, and proportionately precious to those who would preserve an unsophisticated impression of the grandeur and vastness of the stupendous cathedral. "In the pile itself there resides a solemnity which collects the soul and inspires devotion. How awful its distant obscurities! how expanding the vacuum of its high embowered roof! how reverend the shadowings of its painted light! how affecting the family groups kneeling at wide intervals in the vacant nave! what a picture this for Peter Neefs and his associates!" So said Forsyth fifty years ago, before any work like this could prove the capabilities of water colours for the representations of such subjects. But this classical traveller was perfectly right in respect to the solemnity which broods over the interior. Its exterior, in common with that of Strasburg, Cologne, Rouen, and many others, will vividly affect the mind with wonder and admiration; but we think no work of men's hands so fills and elevates the soul with infinite awe, and, so to express ourselves, sublime humility, as the interior of a fine cathedral, with its calm holy twilight, which veils its lofty vaultings and dims its distant vistas. And this applies especially to the subject of the picture which we have engraved, for from the extreme smallness of the clerestory windows the effect is more than usually gloomy.

Mr. Read has chosen one of the most picturesque points of view—that which looks diagonally across the space inclosed by the pillars that support the octagonal cupola, towards the steps leading to the high altar, and which includes a portion of the north transept and of the circuit wall of the choir. The east end or apsis, which is probably the most ancient or original portion of the structure, would afford the finest view were not its effect destroyed by the encumbrances which surround and form part of the high altar. A rich tone is diffused over the interior by it being entirely composed of a particular description of marble brought from above the Lago Maggiore, to which time gives a fine yellow tint; and the pavement is laid in a mosaic pattern of red, blue, and white marble, thus completing the finish of the structure. We might occupy columns in describing even the portion of the interior included in the picture, but we will confine ourselves to a few facts which may refresh the memory of our readers.

The great feature of the interior is its gigantic clustered pillars. There are four ranges, with nine intercommunications. No less than fifty-two pillars support the vaultings of the roof, which, springing directly from them, give an appearance of even greater loftiness than they would otherwise convey; although each pillar of the nave and chancel (including, of course, those in the picture) measures, capital and base inclusive, no less than 80 feet. The capitals were designed by Fillipino of Modena, and are beautiful in themselves, although it is the opinion of the best architects that the leading lines of the building are much interrupted by the shrines which are introduced, and the apparent solidity of the structure also injured. This shrine-work is perfectly unique, and there is nothing to parallel to it, either in the work itself, or in the manner it is here introduced. The lowest part of the capitals is formed by a wreath of foliage mixed with figures of children and animals; above is a circle of eight niches, corresponding to the intervals between the eight shafts of the clustered pillar, each containing a statue covered by a canopy. The bases and plans of the pillars are equally anomalous. The diameter of the four pillars which support the cupola (three of which are embraced in the view) is one-fifth greater than that of the others. Two of these immense pillars, between which the procession is entering the choir, are encircled by pulpits of bronze and silver, begun by the directions of the exemplary San Carlo, and completed by his nephew, Cardinal Frederigo Borromeo. These are covered by basso-relievos by Andrea Pellizone, and rest on colossal caryatides representing the symbols of the four Evangelists, and the four Doctors of the Church, St. Gregory, St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, and St. Augustine, modelled by Brambilla and cast by Busca. The circuit wall of the choir towards the aisles, a small portion only of which is shown in the picture, is covered with basso-relievos, representing the history of the Virgin in a grand style. The religuary pendant in the vaulting of the octagon over the altar is said to contain one of the nails of the cross, which annually, on the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, is exposed on the altar, and carried in procession through the city. The choir was finished by Pelligrini. Within are richly-carved stalls of walnut, with bas-reliefs representing the history of St. Augustine and St. Ambrose. The organ-cases are rich with gilded carving and paintings of Figini, Camillo, Procaccini, and Giuseppe Meda. It is a part of the Rito, or Catto Ambrogiano, which our readers are aware is the form of worship the whole of the ancient Archbishopric of Milan, that no instrument be permitted but the organ. The Ambrosian ritual is in the West almost the only national liturgy which has been spared by the Roman Church, and is probably much older than the Roman Liturgy. The building of the cathedral, though commenced towards the end of the fourteenth century, is yet unfinished, and the scaffolds have always been standing in some part of the edifice.

For general criticism on the building we cannot do better than again quote from Forsyth the following passage:—

The Cathedral of Milan has been wonderfully contrived to bury millions of money in ornaments which are never to be seen. Whole quarries of marble have been manufactured here into statues, relievos, niches, and notches; and high sculpture has been squandered on objects which vanish individually in the mass. Were two or three thousand of those statues removed the rest would regain their due importance, and the fabric itself become more intelligible. Those figures stand in rows, which cross and confound the vertical direction of the architecture: for here the eye naturally runs up the channeled pillars, the lofty windows and long mullions, the lateral, and the spiral ornaments, and never can keep in the horizontal line of the Greek entablature. Their rage for sculpture has encircled the very tops of the pillars with statues, which tend to conceal the groinings, just where they spring so finely into the vault, which interrupt the immeasurable plumb-line, and which lessen the apparent height and the exility admired in a Gothic pillar.

THE NEUFCHATEL TREATY.—The following are the principal clauses of this treaty: His Majesty the King of Prussia consents to renounce for ever, for himself, his heirs, and successors, all sovereign rights over the principality of Neufchâtel and the county of Valangin. The State of Neufchâtel, dependent henceforth upon itself, will continue to form part of the Swiss Confederation in the same manner as the other cantons. The Swiss Confederation will defray all the expenses resulting from the events of September, 1856. The canton of Neufchâtel cannot be called upon to contribute towards the payment except as in the same measure as any other canton, and in the *pro rata* of its money contingent. An entire and full amnesty will be granted for all political or military offences or misdeeds connected with late events, and in favour of all the Neufchâtelese, Swiss, or foreigners, and especially in favour of the militiamen, who by crossing into a foreign land escaped the obligation of taking arms.

COLOURATION OF POISONS.—We quote from the *Lancet* the following results which have been arrived at by Dr Moffatt, of Hawarden, in relation to carbo-azotic acid. This acid is recommended for the colouring of poisons for the following among other reasons:—Its colouring power is so great that one grain is sufficient to impart a distinct yellow colour to 70 000 grains, or one gallon of water. The taste is so intensely bitter that in the above proportions it imparts a very decided bitterness. Carbo-azotic acid also possesses the valuable property, which is peculiar to itself, of giving a yellow colour to the skin, when taken for three or four days in doses of one grain per diem, which colouration would be easily distinguished from jaundice by any medical man. A saturated solution of carbo-azotic acid in prussic acid does not appear to modify the therapeutic action of that potent remedy. The colour imparted by it to water is permanent. Carbo-azotic acid does not produce any deleterious effect upon the system.

UPTHILL'S PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND STRAWBERRIES.—We have just seen, at Mr. Cuthill's Nursery, Denmark-hill, Camberwell, a dish of this new and delicious variety of the strawberry. They are very early only a few days later than the Black Prince, and are much finer in flavour than last year. Many single plants have upon them the very large number of from 150 to near 200 fruit.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. DE R., PARIS.—A communication has been forwarded by post.

W. MACRAE.—By some mishap your first communication (March was anxiously looked for, never reached its destination; to the second a reply shall be dispatched by the very next mail.

W. A. S., Haddon.—The interest felt in Chess by the members of your Club can hardly be so fervent as you represent it, or they would surely contrive to obtain some relief from the game, and spare themselves the necessity of publicly asking such questions as "Which is the correct manner of Castling?" "Is it necessary to say Check to the Queen?" and "Can the King Castle out of Check?"

CATAIR.—He could neither Castle nor move his King in the way you describe after playing the Rook.

BOX, SEN., Manchester.—By whom was it composed, and what is the solution?

F. W. will perhaps be good enough to forward another Diagram. His first is almost entirely illegible, and the position of the pieces in it is reversed.

H. T. S.—The analysis seems accurate, and, though we demur to the conclusion, many of the variations are extremely clever.

SECRETARY.—1. The inventor of the very useful "In State Quo" Chess Envelopes is the manufacturer of the "Staunton" Chessmen, Messrs. Jaques, of Hatton garden. 2. The editors of the "Berlin Chess Magazine" are Messrs Andersen and Dufresne; and the London publishers Messrs Williams and Norgate.

ALPHA.—You will find some extremely beautiful Mate Problems in a selection just made by Herr Löwenthal from a number contributed to what is called a "Problem Tournament," by many of the first composers of the day. Herr Löwenthal's *brochure* is published by Bell, 186, Fleet-street, London.

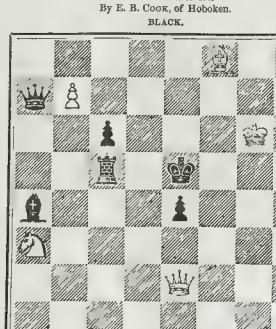
ROLFE.—There is no Problem at present.

R. F. S., Dublin.—You are right. Black would win a piece. The variation was taken from the German authorities but is evidently erroneous.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 691 by Little Dorrit, Philip Quarl, M. P., D. S. D., H. H., Gil Blas, F. S. Crampton, F. H. Compert, Rustic, Nedcowash, The Original Northern Girl, R. Fenton, Serpe Farnese, W. L. L. F. H. J. F. K. S., C. J. Isabel, Dennis, Iota, L. G. F. S., Reverend Colonel Benjamin Drax, T. T. W., J. P., W. M. T., Long, Mason Gravesend, Jack of Worcester, Thomas Hewitt, Miss Pauline Rowbotham, Gregory, E. P., Johannes Lie fool, Mercer, A. Beachcroft, C. P. J. of Lyford, B. D. Jack of Newsbury, J. J. of Hanworth Farm, Dresden, A. Judd are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 691 by Perseus W. W., D., T. G., Jack of Worcester, Max, Philo Chess, Crux, M. D., G. S., W., H. S., L. D. V., Iota, Alpha, S. P. W., G. T. M., F. H. Crampton, C. L. Baker, Alexander, Rustic, Rose, P. R. S., A Traveller, T. F. P., Delta, Medicus, A Clerk, Miranda, Flora, The Pert, W. S., W., M. P., One of the Old School, Antony, A Sailor, &c., F. L., Dennis, S. D., Peterkin, Box and Cox, Crab, O. H. R., J. Pleuix, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 696.
By E. B. COOK, of Hoboken.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in five moves.

### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

MR. STAUNTON plays against two of the best players in the St. George's Club.

(*Philidor's Defence.*)

| BLACK (The Allies). | WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (The Allies). | WHITE (Mr. S.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 22. R takes E | R takes R |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | P to Q 3rd | 23. R takes Kt (ch) | K to B 2nd |
| 3. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 24. R to K sq | B to K B 3rd |
| 4. K Kt takes P | K Kt to K B 3rd | 25. R to K R 3rd | |

(They premeditately leave the Q Kt Pawn as White's mercy, secure, if he take it, of gaining another Pawn in return by playing R to Q Kt sq.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. B to K 3rd | P to K 4th | 26. B to K 3rd | P to K Kt 4th |
| 6. Castles | P to Q B 4th | 27. P to Q 4th | P to Q R 3rd |
| 7. K Kt to Q Kt 5th (ch) | Q to Q 2nd | 28. R to Q sq | R to Q 4th |
| | | 29. P to Q R 3rd | K to K 3rd |
| 8. B takes B (ch) | Q takes B | 30. P to Q R 3rd | B takes Q Kt P |
| 9. K Kt to K B 4th | Castles | 31. R to Q Kt sq | B takes Q R P |
| 10. Q to K B 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 32. R takes Q Kt P | P to K R 4th |
| 11. Q to K Kt 3rd | R Kt to K 2nd | 33. R to K Kt 7th | P to K Kt 5th |
| 12. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | Q Kt to Q 5th | 34. R to K B sq | B to Q B 4th |
| 13. B takes Kt | P takes Kt | | |
| 14. Kt to Q 5th | Q R to Q B sq | | |
| 15. Q to her 3rd | B to Q sq | | |

(This Allies have very properly availed themselves of their adversary's unwelcome play at move 7 to obtain an attack which, if not dangerous, is troublesome.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16. B to K B 4th | P to K B 4th | 35. R to K 1st | R to Q R 8th (ch) |
| 17. Q takes Q P | P takes P | 36. R to K's 2nd | R to Q R 7th (ch) |
| | | 37. K to K 4th | P to Q R 6th (ch) |
| | | 38. R to K 4th | B takes B |
| | | 39. P takes B | R to Q K 7th |
| | | 40. R takes K R P | P to Q R 8th |
| | | 41. K to K B 4th | P to Q R 5th |

(If he had taken the Q B's Pawn, Black would have replied with Kt to K's 3rd.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18. Q takes K P | Q to K B 4th | | |

(This turns the scale in favour of White, who before laboured under some disadvantage from the confinement of his forces.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19. Q takes Q | K Kt takes Q | 42. R to Q R 6th | R to Q R 8th |
| 20. Q R to Q sq | Q R to Q B 4th | 43. P to K R 4th | P to Q R 7th |
| | | 44. P to K R 5th | K to K B 2nd |
| | | 45. R to K 4th (ch) | K to K Kt 3rd |
| | | 46. R to K 4th | R takes P (ch) |
| | | 47. K to B 4th | R to K B 2nd |
| | | 48. P to Q 8th | R to K R 5th (ch) |
| | | 49. K to K Kt 5th | R takes Q B P |
| | | 50. P to K R 6th | K to Kt sq |

(To avoid the subsequent loss of a Rook.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21. K R to K sq | Q R takes Kt | | |

(The whole combination, from the move of 18 Q to K B 4th, supposed on now paying K to B 3rd, and White, by moving Q by and omitting this present-looney step, throws away all the advantage he had in his hand.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 51. K takes P | P to Q R 6th | | |
| 52. R to Q R 6th | R to Q R 8th | | |
| 53. P to K R 6th | P to Q R 7th | | |
| 54. P to K R 5th | K to K B 2nd | | |
| 55. R to K Kt 6th | R to K Kt 8th | | |
| 56. R to K 6th | R takes P (ch) | | |
| 57. K to B 4th | R to K B 2nd | | |
| 58. P to Q R 8th | R to K R 5th (ch) | | |
| 59. K to K Kt 5th | R takes Q B P | | |
| 60. P to K R 6th | K to Kt sq | | |

(The game was prolonged for many moves, and finally terminated as a drawn battle.)

### ANOTHER GAME BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

(*Petroff's Defence to the Ke's Opening.*)

| WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (The Allies). | WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (The Allies). |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | 20. K to R sq | B to K B 4th |
| 2. K Kt to K B 3rd | P to K B 3rd | | |

(Because of this move, they had played P to Q Kt takes Q P.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. Kt takes K P | P to Q 3rd | 20 Q Kt takes Q P, the game would possibly have run thus:— | |
| 4. Kt to K B 3rd | Kt takes K P | | |
| 5. P to Q 4th | P takes P | 20. | Q Kt takes P |
| 6. B to Q 3rd | K Kt to Q 3rd | 21. B takes Kt | Q R takes B |
| 7. Castles | Castles | 22. R takes K Kt 4th | |
| 8. P to Q B 4th | P takes K B 3rd | And White has a winning advantage.) | |
| 9. Q B to K Kt 5th | P takes Q B P | 21. P to Q 6th | Q to Q B 3rd |
| 10. K B takes Q B P | P to K R 3rd | | |
| 11. B to K R 4th | P to K Kt 4th | (White must win something by this move, play as the Allies may. Their best resource might only was Kt. Q R takes Q P.) | |
| 12. B to K Kt 3rd | Q B to K Kt 5th | | |
| 13. Q to her 3rd | R to Kt 2nd | 21. | Q Kt to K kt sq |
| | | 22. R takes K Kt | Kt takes Kt |
| (To prevent the threatened check and consequent loss by 14 Q to K Kt 6th, &c.) | | 23. Kt takes K Kt P | R to K Kt 3rd |
| 14. Q Kt to Q 2nd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd | 24. Q to K 5th | Q takes Q P |
| 15. P to Q R 3rd | P to Q R 4th | 25. Q takes B (ch) | K to Kt 2nd |
| 16. K B P takes B | Q to her 3rd | 26. Q to Q 3rd | Q to Q B 3rd |
| 17. P to Q 5th | Q R to Q sq | (Had they taken the Rook, White would evidently have mated them in three moves.) | |
| 18. Q to Q B 3rd | P to K Kt 3rd | 27. | R takes R |
| 19. Q Kt to K 4th | Q to Q K 3rd (ch) | 28. Kt to K 6th (ch) | |

And Black resigned.

### MATCH BETWEEN THE HUDDERSFIELD AND LEEDS CHESS CLUBS.

—The match between these clubs, the first portion of which was played at Leeds, and the last under at Huddersfield, has just terminated. The Huddersfield players were Messrs. John Walkinson, D. Marsden, W. Scott, G. H. Taylor, J. R. Robinson, G. Brook, E. W. Tarn, T. Parratt, D. Robinson, M. Webb. Leeds was represented by Messrs. J. Rhodes, Millard, Cadman, Clarke, W. Mann, B. Simpson, J. Mann, Rennert, W. C. Myres, Andrews, and Gardiner. Each player fought three games, the total number played being 36, of which Huddersfield scored 17, Leeds, 13; and 6 were drawn.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

The long-pending lawsuit between the State (of France) and the Count de Chambord has been recently decided in favour of the latter. The Crown will, it is thought, appeal to the Court of Cassation.

The *Yarmouth Standard*, a cheap weekly Conservative paper, which came into existence a few weeks since, has come to a premature end, as the proprietors have found it to be "not sufficiently remunerative." The *Norwich Weekly Express*, one of the same class of journals, met with a similar fate after a few months' existence.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in our fisheries was held on Saturday last, at the Craven Hotel, Strand, for the purpose of forming an association having for its object the attainment of improved legislation on this subject.

The Sacred College at Rome has just concluded with Baron de Rothschild a new loan of 3,800,000 Roman crowns (about £360,000), intended to be employed in coining in the copper money.

On Saturday last a meeting of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools took place at Hatcham-grove House, New-cross—Lord John Russell in the chair—when there was an examination of the pupils in divinity, English history, geography, biography, English grammar and literature, Latin, and arithmetic. More than 800 ladies and gentlemen were present.

The cholera has broken out again with great violence in Essequibo, Wakenaam Island.

The inauguration of the Louvre, on the occasion of the fête of the Emperor of the French, in August, is to be marked by great pomp. The twofold distribution of recompenses to the artists who have cooperated in the construction of the great work now completed, and of the premiums awarded at the Exhibition of Living Artists, will, it is said, take place together on August 14, the day before the Emperor's fête.

Two hundred workmen were on Saturday last discharged from the carriage department in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; and about the same number from various departments have received notice to leave.

The sale of several of Paul Delaroche's pictures took place at Paris on Saturday last, and attracted a vast crowd of dealers and amateurs to the Auction Mart. The prices obtained were very high.

In the year 1856-57 the sum total of £202,467 was expended on national collections: £46,480 was appropriated to the British Museum establishment, £19,768 to the buildings, and £20,454 to purchases; £12,977 to the National Gallery; £881 to scientific works and experiments; £500 to the Royal Geographical Society; £85,986 to the Department of Science and Art; £2312 to the Museum of Practical Geology, and £1000 to the Royal Society. The total amount expended on the purchase and laying out of the Kensington Gore Estate from 1851 to 1856 inclusive is £277,305.

A court martial having been held on board the *Victory* guardship, to try the late Paymaster of her Majesty's ship *Childers*, on the respective charges of embezzlement, inebriety, and neglect of duty, the Court, after examining the several witnesses, sentenced the prisoner to be placed at the bottom of the list.

In the course of the proceedings at the Crystal Palace rehearsal on Saturday last, Messrs. Negretti and Zambra succeeded in taking some most effective photographic views of the orchestral and general arrangements.

A return has just been published of the ships belonging to English owners captured by Riff pirates off the coast of Morocco since Jan. 1, 1856. They are eight in number—four of them have been recaptured.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, it is stated, has just signed an ordinance which prescribes that two-thirds at least of the public offices of Hungary are to be confided to natives. The authorities are also enjoined to receive documents addressed to the government in the national language. It is in contemplation to grant a full amnesty to all military prisoners.

The Excise salary petition lately presented to Parliament by Mr Charles Cowan, M.P., has been returned to that gentleman as "informal," for having prayed the House to "grant an augmentation of salary compatible with their stations as officers of a most important revenue department" of being contrary to Parliamentary regulations to receive any petition "praying for public money."

The yellow fever still prevails in some of the West India Islands, chiefly amongst the shipping at St. Thomas and Martinique; the other parts of the West Indies appear to be free from it. All the persons belonging to the *Perseus*, the last homeward mail-steamer, who were struck with yellow fever, and left behind at St. Thomas, are dead.

In consequence of the opening of the Maçon and Culoz Railway section the journey from Paris to Turin can now be performed in thirty-one hours.

The prizes awarded by the examiners of the Society of Arts to the successful candidates at the June examination in London will be distributed on the morning of Tuesday next, at the society's house in the Adelphi. The society's annual dinner will take place at the Crystal Palace in the afternoon of the same day. Lord Stanley, M.P., will preside.

From all parts of the vine-growing countries in France the most satisfactory reports of the appearance of the plants are received. Accounts from the hop districts of that country are also very good; and the crops are stated to be in the most favourable condition.

The estates of James Sadleir, situated in the counties of Waterford, Tipperary, and Limerick, are advertised for sale on Tuesday, the 7th of July. The petitioner for the sale is the official manager for winding up the affairs of the Tipperary Bank.

The annual Caledonian grand fancy-dress ball will be given on Monday next. The ladies patronesses met on Monday afternoon to complete the preliminary arrangements.

According to the *Mercure d'Apt* (Vaucluse), the almond-trees, which are one of the sources of riches of that part of the country, are this year loaded with fruit, and all the kinds, particularly those used for the table and by confectioners, give promise of being exceedingly fine.

A requisition, numerously signed by several of the leading mercantile firms of the City, by Mr. Mechi (the present Sheriff), and influential members of the Court of Common Council, is about to be presented to Mr. Rupell, M.P. for Lambeth, requesting him to stand as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of London, the election for which will take place on the 24th inst

Some dromedaries recently sent by the Viceroy of Egypt as a present to the Emperor Napoleon III have attracted much curiosity at Marseilles, where they have been employed drawing a piece of artillery and its ammunition-waggon.

There are 31,630 persons in official departments paying income-tax whose incomes exceed £100 and are under £150; and there are 64 receiving £5000 a year and upwards.

The third annual meeting of the International Congress of Statistics is to be held at Vienna, on the 31st August next, and is to be attended by economists of all countries.

On Monday afternoon the annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the London Hospital for the past year took place in the new theatre of the institution. In the absence of Lord Blandford through indisposition Mr R. Hanbury presided, and was supported by the council, the governors, the professors, and their friends

Alcide Dorpland, the veteran naturalist, and friend and fellow-traveller of Alexander von Humboldt, has, notwithstanding his great age, just set out on a journey of botanical research in Paraguay.

The Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg has recently been enriched by a magnificent collection of coins and medals, purchased by command of the Emperor from the heirs of the late Count Perowsky. It contains many thousand specimens of extremely rare coins of different epochs, amongst which may be particularly mentioned the silver and bronze money of the time of the Sophora Kings.

On Monday Mr. Benjamin Samuel Phillips was unanimously chosen an Alderman for the Ward of Farringdon Within.

The new schoolhouse of the Philological School, New-road, was opened on Monday by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Government has granted a loan of £40,000 for the completion of the Limerick and Kanna Railway.

From the hop-growing districts—notwithstanding complaints of the prevalence of flies, fleas, aphides, and other vermin—the accounts are generally favourable.

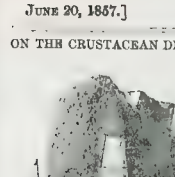
On the 29th of May the propeller *Inkermann* blew up at Toronto, and eleven persons were killed, several others being seriously injured.

Arrangements have been entered into by the Montreal Ocean Steam Navigation Company and the Provincial Government of Canada for a weekly line of steamers, instead of fortnightly, as at present, between Liverpool and Canada.

M. Victor Foncher, who drew up the first draught of the new Military Code, has been named by the Emperor of the French Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. The same rank has been conferred on General Allard, who drew up the Report from the Council of State.

The Kilkenny journals of Saturday last report several burglaries and robberies perpetrated in that county during the past week. No acts of violence to the persons were committed by the robbers.

## ON THE CRUSTACEAN DELICACIES OF THE TABLE.



MOST interesting is the exhibition presented at this season of the year by the fish-markets and shops of the leading metropolitan fishmongers—an exhibition well worthy of inspection. There, mighty salmon, with their silvery sides, lie at length on the cool slab; trout, their near relatives, attract the eye of the epicure; magnificent turbots, from the coasts of Durham or Yorkshire, from Heligoland, or from the sandbanks off the French coast, thick, firm, and round, demand the inspection of the connoisseur. Nor is the dory absent (the Zeus or Jupiter of the Romans; Il Janatore, the gatekeeper—in allusion to the finger-marks of St. Peter—of the Adriatic fishermen; *Zeus faber*, Linn.) The superlative merit of this fish, we may observe *en passant*, was first appreciated by the celebrated Mr. Quin, the prince of epicures. There, beautiful in roseate hues, the striped red mullet (*Mullus surmuletus*) attracts our eye, and by its side reposes the grey mullet (*Mugil capito*), each belonging to a very different group. There glistens the mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*), with its marbled stripes of green and blue, and its silvery sides; and there, as if by way of contrast, rests the "sapphirine gurnard" (*Trigla hirundo*), with its uncouth bony head and its winglike fins. The long slender-snouted garfish, or sea pike (*Belone vulgaris*), reminding us of an attenuated or rackstretched mackerel, extends itself along the slab, while on a bed of grass reposes its fierce fresh-water relative, the pike, or jack (*Esox lucius*) —the Esox or Lucis of heraldry and of Shakspeare. Perchance a vast sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*), mail clad, though more formidable in appearance than reality, allied as it is to the sharks, proves an object of attraction. In July, 1833, a sturgeon, measuring eight feet six inches in length, and weighing 205 pounds, was caught near Flushorn, in Scotland; and Pennant records an instance in which a fish of this species, taken in the Esk, weighed 460 pounds. This is the fish which produces caviar and isinglass; and in the Caspian Sea a most important fishery is conducted on a regulated system. Over the sturgeon hangs a grotesque little monster, known as the lump-fish, or lump-sucker, sometimes called the sea owl (*Cyclopterus lumpus*), a creature as ugly in form as it is beautiful in colour—purple, blue, rose pink, and rich orange passing into each other, or forming well-ordered contrasts. Of soles, and other ordinary flat fish, we say nothing. Nor of the eels, which, lingering in the little tank, are, perhaps, anticipating the fate of Marsyas. The conger eel (*Conger vulgaris*) is not unfrequently to be seen, though its flesh is little in request. Nor are lampreys (the lamprey, *Pteromyzon marinus*, and the lampern, or river lamprey, *Pteromyzon fluviatilis*) by any means uncommon. Perch, carp, and tench, the supply of the river, lake, or pond, give variety to the collection; and with these we must conclude our catalogue, merely observing that not a fish we have enumerated but is worthy of an express article.

We have detailed a fine assortment of fish, an assortment to which we might add the sea bream, the angler (*Lophius*), the wolf-fish (*Anarrhichas*), the wrasse (*Labrus maculatus*), and others, as accidental displays, were the enumeration of fish to be seen in the London shops or markets (as Hungerford for instance) our main purpose. Beautiful as is the tableau (not imaginary) thus exhibited, it is not complete: it wants relief, and this is afforded by the crustacea—creatures which, if we were not familiar with them, would excite surprise or admiration. Familiarity often leads us to overlook objects which upon closer scrutiny prove to be replete with interest; and such is the case with regard to the crustacea. We are in the habit of seeing them on the slabs or in the baskets of the fishmonger, and also at our own tables, where they are usually welcomed as delicacies; but how few who gladly partake of them ever give themselves the trouble to inquire into their history! Let us here endeavour to interest our readers in their behalf.

The term crustacea (anglicised, *Crustacens*) is too well understood to need explanation. It contains an extensive group of beings, most of which are aquatic, some few terrestrial, ranging from the crab or lobster to the woodlouse (*Oniscus murarius*) and the fossil trilobites, and including many parasitic forms. Of these crustacea, some are of large dimensions, but numbers are microscopic or nearly so. Teeming in countless myriads, they render the waves of the ocean, especially in the warmer latitudes, luminous at night; so that the prow of the vessel cuts through sparkling foam, while a gleaming expanse around hides and obscures all that is distance.

Of the thousands of crustacea with which naturalists are more or less intimately acquainted, several species are esteemed as articles of food, not only in Europe, but in other portions of the globe, as the violet crab, in the West Indies; and the robber crab, or *Birgus latro*, in the islands of the South Pacific. It is, however, to those species only with which we, in our island, are familiar as delicacies that we purpose here to invite attention.

We may enumerate them as follows, irrespective of systematic order:—

1. The Lobster (*Astacus marinus*); L'Ecrevisse Homard of the French.
2. The River Crayfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*); L'Ecrevisse commune.
3. The Sea Crayfish of the London fishmongers (*Palinurus vulgaris, vel quadricornis*); La Langouste.
4. The Crab (*Cancer pagurus*); Le Crabe Poupart ou Tourteau.
5. The Grubbin, or Crabbin (*Cancer pubor*); L'Etrille commune. In the London markets termed Shrid.
6. The Common Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*), Le Cardon, Le Crevette ou Chrevette.
7. The White, Pink, Gravseend, or Medway Shrimp; Shrimp-Prawn (*Palæmon squilla*); Le Salicque.
8. The Prawn (*Palæmon serratis*), Le Langoustin.

Among these crustaceans the lobster claims precedence, both from the estimation in which it is held and its commercial importance. This valued crustacean was not unknown to the ancients, and is the *Astacus* (Astacos) of Aristotle. It is abundant along the rocky parts of our coast, and of that of the adjacent continent; and everywhere a system of destruction is energetically carried on against it, traps and nets being employed for its capture. Millions are annually taken. Vast is the demand, and as profuse is the supply. Consider the consumption of London alone, including its environs, and to this add that of the cities and large or moderate towns throughout our island, and even then we shall scarcely be able to form an adequate estimate of the multitude consumed during the season from spring to autumn. Almost incalculable as is the annual destruction of this crustacean, still the loss is counterbalanced by an according increase. Were it not so, the species would long since have become, if not extinct, at least rare along our coasts. By a wisely-ordered law its fecundity fully secures it from apparent numerical diminution. More than 12,000 eggs were counted by Dr. Baster under the tail of one female lobster, besides the quantity of coral (so called because of its red colour after boiling), or undeveloped eggs, which still remained within the body, to be subsequently brought forth.

Although great quantities of lobsters are taken on different parts of our coast and that of Scotland, London at least draws its principal supply from Norway. The fishmongers distinguish them as the Channel lobsters, Scotch lobsters, and Norway lobsters. In the first the flesh, though very delicate, is apt to be watery, and is always less firm and rich than that of the Norway lobster; the shell, when boiled, is of a paler red, and marbled or spotted, as it is also, though to a less degree, in the Scotch. Hence, both for weight and firmness, as well as for flavour, the Norway lobster is preferred. A writer in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" says, speaking of the turbot, "a preference is given in the London market to those (turbots) caught by the Dutch, who are supposed to have drawn not less than £80,000 a year for the supply of this market alone; and the Danes (Norwegians) from £12,000 to £25,000 a year for sauce to this luxury of the table, extracted from one million of lobsters taken on the rocky shores of Norway—though our own shores are in many parts plentifully supplied with this marine insect equal in goodness to those of Norway.

On one day of June, in the year 1855, thirty thousand lobsters were delivered at Billingsgate Market. This, however, was an extraordinary influx, and chiefly consisted of exports from Norway and Scotland.

We may here observe that the lobsters are brought over from Norway in a living state, during the season, by vessels constantly plying between the Thames and Norway. On entering the river the lobsters are placed in large wooden cases, properly perforated, and deposited in a creek, called Hole Haven, on the Essex side of the Thames, near the upper part of the sea-reach, whence they are transmitted to Billingsgate according to the demand. The above observations apply in a general sense to the Scotch lobsters, which are all brought alive to Billingsgate.

We have said that the lobster-season commences in spring and continues till autumn. We here allude more particularly to those imported from Norway and northern Scotland; but, it may be added, this season is liable to variation—its commencement being sometimes retarded by the state of the weather. Along the more southern parts of our coast lobsters are taken at a much earlier period. Mr. Travis, of Scarborough, in a letter to Mr. Pennant, October, 1768, says—"We have vast numbers of fine lobsters on the rocks near our coast. The large ones are, in general, in their best season from the middle of October to the beginning of May. Many of the large ones, and some fewer of the larger sorts, are good all the summer. If they be four inches and a half long, or upwards, from the tip of the head to the end of the back shell, they are called sizeable lobsters; if only four inches, they are esteemed half-size; and when sold, two of them are reckoned for one of full size. If they be under four inches, they are called pawks, and are not saleable to the carriers, though, in reality, they are, in the summer months, superior to the large ones in goodness."

The following extract from the same letter bears upon what we have said respecting the fecundity of the lobster, and is otherwise very interesting:—"The female or hen lobster does not cast her shell the same year (query, at the same portion of the year) that she deposits her ova—or, in the common phrase, is in berry. When the ova first appear under her tail they are very small, and extremely black; but they become, in succession, almost as large as ripe elderberries before they are deposited, and turn of a dark brown colour, especially towards the end of her time of depositing them. They (the hen lobsters) continue full, and deposit the ova in constant succession as long as any of that black substance can be found in their body, which when boiled turns of a beautiful red colour, and is called their coral. Hen lobsters [he refers to those along the coast of Scarborough] are found in berry at all times of the year, but chiefly in winter. It is a common mistake that a berried hen is always in perfection for the table;—when her berries appear large and brownish she will always be found exhausted, watery, and poor. Though the ova are cast at all times of the year, they seem only to come to life during the warm summer months of July and August."

We agree with the writer of the above passage that, as a rule, the male lobster is firmer and better flavoured than the female; the male is easily distinguishable by the narrowness of the tail (exclusive of other marks), which on comparison cannot be overlooked; and we also subscribe to his opinion that the flesh of the claw is more delicate than that of the so-called tail.

The lobster (how will the epicure relish the statement?) is one of the scavengers of the sea: it is a carnivorous marauder, feasting alike upon dead or living animal matters, and is evidently endowed with a high sense of smell, by the exercise of which, vulture-like, it scents its prey at a distance. It prowls about in the deep water among submerged rocks, or darts with arrow-like velocity from its retreat when the waves carry to it the promise of a banquet. "Where the carcass is there will the eagles be gathered together;" for eagles we may read in the present instance lobsters, crabs, shrimps, and a host besides of marine predatory creatures, both great and small, all of which hasten to the feast.

The carnivorous voracity of the lobster (and also of the crab) leads to its destruction. Some animals, like the fox or the wolf, fear even the appearance of a trap, and refuse to take the bait; but the lobster is not wise, it has no cerebral development (the nervous system in the crustacea being ganglionic), and is merely guided by instinctive impulse. Hence baited traps or "pots" made of strong twigs, somewhat on the principle of a wire mouse-trap, lowered into the water and marked with a buoy, or a series of buoys, according to the number let down, are the most effectual and ordinary means employed in the capture of these epicurean crustaceans. In some parts of the coast, as at Scarborough, strong bag-nets are employed. These taps are baited with garbage attractive to the lobster, who unsuspiciously enters a prison from which he emerges only like a condemned malefactor, to suffer bonds, by which his claws are secured, and then transportation in a dark tank to a distant place of punishment, where the fate of being boiled alive (if he die not on the passage) most assuredly awaits him.

*(To be continued.)*

## TO MY DICTIONARY.

BY E. G. HOLLAND.

WHAT art thou, book? A mass of words
All lifeless as a stone?
The fossil sounds of bygone times
Transmitted to our own?
Thy space I measure with my hand,
Thy weight I scarcely feel,
And, though I read thee many times,
No spark shall light my zeal
"Words, words, words!" These, and only these,
In isolation stand,
An independent multitude
With no uniting band.

All cold and lifeless is thy page;
Thou ne'er hast known a tear,
Nor brought from out the joy-filled heart
One laugh of earnest cheer.
Yet there are books with magic fraught
O'er all life's finer springs,
That sway the hearts and lives of men
As winds sway lesser things.
Fly days and nights beneath their spell
As sprows through the air,
And men, as on angelic wings,
Regain "the mansions fair."

Though charmless thou, I hold thee dear;
And, as I gaze on thee,
I know thy words are moving fast
In thousands livingly.
They glow within the lover's speech
As burned the vestal flame;
And in the Poet's lofty strain,
That wakes the deathless fame;
In Sorrow's wail, in Want's lone prayer,
In penitence sincere,
In all that soul to soul reveals,
Thy words of life appear.

This hour, as 'neath the castle's wall
I hear the echoing winds,
Thy words in myriad uses serve
Ten thousand hearts and minds.
Ten thousand pens are using thee
In wisdom, letter, verse;
In happiness, in misery,
In better and in worse -
Heidelberg, Dec. 22, 1855.

In all that mortal natures feel
Of hope, of joy, of care,
When on the earth they reverent kneel.
Offering holy prayer,
Or when in musings dark within,
Unsaid to those about,
Thy words are living servants all
We ne'er could do without.

Thou art the book of human life,
The sum of all we know;
Ten thousand ages in thee meet,
And in thy meanings flow.
Man's many-sided nature has
Through many eras passed,
His knowledge and his history
In words are fully glassed;
Each word that stands upon thy page
Is record true of man,
Of that which in the world he found,
Or in his being ran;
Had Virtue ne'er been in the world,
Nor Beauty in the morn,
These words we ever prize so dear
Had ne'er themselves been born.*

As elements in Nature few
Compose the boundless whole,
And take their countless forms of life
In Order's nice control,
So Man thy words, in myriad ways,
Doth well in use combine,
And through the form each gives to thee
His *quality* doth shine.
The wise, the fool, the good, the base,
All use thee as they will;
But thou, in ways unknown to them,
Takest their likeness still.
Dull book! I view thee evermore
As monument of man,
To mark the progress he has made,
As Time his cycles ran;
Both Mind and Nature hold the laws
Which e'er all language sway;
These, must, throughout creation's range,
All human speech obey.

* It has for many years been a theory of the author that, as *realities* preceded the *ideas* and *words* relating to them, the existence of the words, in all languages, is owing to the reality of the things. Words of superstition are no objection to the view taken, as they name ideas falsely founded, or misapprehensions of reality. Hence the noblest words and the meanest are proofs of what has ever been in human consciousness and experience; the former carrying in their very import the approval of the human heart, and the latter its condemnation. There is not, and cannot be, anything truer, nobler, or holier in human language than has previously appeared in the inner life and general experience of man.

GIGANTIC PROJECT.—BRIDGE FROM NEW YORK TO BROOKLYN.—Mr. J. J. Rink, a German architect of New York, has designed a plan for a bridge across the east river, connecting Broad-street, with Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. The length is to be 8273 feet, width 300 feet. There are to be six arches, and the height of the bridge, above high-water mark, is to be 140 feet. The arches are to be constructed so that the intervening spaces can be used for storing military stores, while the south front of the bridge will serve for a river fortification. The two abutments are to be pierced for a number of large cannon. On the north front the piers are to be turned into storehouses or hotels. The vaults of the interior are to be used as swimming-baths, slaughter-houses, markets, &c. The foundations of the piers are to be constructed upon a new and simple plan, involving but little expense. The formation of the bridge are designed for a custom-house, armoury, and a dépôt of military stores, to be connected with Governor's Island, by a submarine passage.

THE exhibition of paintings was opened on Monday in the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris.

## "SCENE AT A GHAUT ON THE BANKS OF THE GANGES."—PAINTED BY M. CLAXTON.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE extreme strangeness, to European eyes, of many of the commonest scenes in India, which, though often poetical, awaken few sympathies or associations out of the country, or among minds unfamiliar with its manners and customs and its peculiar religious observances, is the sufficient reason why we seldom see a picture with such a subject as that we have engraved. Southey, in his best poetical work, "The Curse of Kehama," essayed in vain to interest us in the Hindoo mythology, which Sir Walter Scott justly terms "the most gigantic, cumbrous, and extravagant system of idolatry to which temples were ever erected." We think our readers, however, will feel with us that the incident Mr. Claxton has represented is touchingly beautiful and pathetic; and the accuracy of every detail may be relied on, for the artist has resided, we believe, many years in the country.

"Ghaut" is, properly, a chain of hills, or a pass among mountains; and, as the steps before us apparently lead up to a pagoda, it no doubt takes the name from its situation. We quote, however, the following "Extract from Journal" which Mr. Claxton gives in explanation of his work:—"I took a boat and went up the river again to the Ghaut. As we came up a number of natives hurried down the steps, carrying a woman. They put the bamboo couch into the river, and some women poured water over her face and head, and scattered flowers about her. The Hindoos believe they have secured the happiness of their friends if they put them into the Holy River before they die." The light tint of the complexion of the dying maiden compared to the attendants, or coolies, who bear her, or to the low-caste woman, with her silver armlets, on the right, and even to her sympathising relatives, proves her to be of high caste. Our readers are aware of the numerous superstitious practices connected with the bathing and deification of the Ganges, and which the Hindoo Brahminical aristocracy have found it to their interest to insist upon the observance of from the remotest antiquity. A large proportion of the swarming inhabitants of its fertile valley perform very frequent—if not morning and evening—ablutions in its waters; and bear away, as we see several of the figures in the picture prepared to do, a portion in earthen jars. Quantities, indeed, of the water are carried to all parts of India, and sworn by in courts of justice. The ceremony of the picture, besides the others we have mentioned, that of the Brahmuns and other Hindoos throwing lighted tapers towards sunset into the broad bright stream which "sweeps by them, guiltless of their impiety and unconscious of their homage," are all comparatively innocent, and some of the observances are highly beneficial to the inhabitants, as well as very graceful in fancy; but the people are to the last degree cruel and heathenish. Many, especially females, commit suicide by sinking themselves at the particularly-sacred spot where the streams of the Ganges and Jumna unite. Children were sacrificed by being thrown into the river, before the British Govvernment interfered. Many poor expiring creatures are not rescued, like the woman in our Engraving, but left with their bodies half in the water and half out, till the rising tide overwhelms them. Many are laid where the tide cannot reach them, and their case is more pitiable still. Beneath a burning sun they are left without food; and many of them who would very probably recover from their diseases, if proper attention were paid to them, are literally starved to death or devoured by jackals at night.

On the left, below the bungalow, there is another but more assured victim of Siva the Destroyer. And, as if to pay homage to their favourite deity, they have made the funereal pile an altar to complete the destruction which natural decay would soon effect in such a climate. Happily another life is not involved since the abolition of the horrible *suttee*. Lepers, being regarded as objects of Divine wrath, have been sometimes burned alive.

Mr. Claxton's picture is very effective and correct in composition, and rich, yet harmonious, in colour.

## "SKETCHING FROM NATURE."

PAINTED BY W. HEMSLEY.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

A VERY pleasant life is that of the wandering artist. We do not much care for the "artist at home," although Mr. Thackeray has given us, in "The Newcomes," such a charming sketch of him; and, making some pretensions to be one ourselves, a scene in an artist's studio, which to the public is like a peep behind the curtain, is to us merely a sniff of the shop. But "the artist abroad" is altogether a gloriously exceptional and heroic character. He is then true to his nature, for he is now quite fashionable to consider the "vagabond" instinct a part of the lazy artistic temperament. It is a great mistake to suppose that the English people generally have no Carnival, for, the moment a true Briton sets out for a tour, or even an excursion, he does nothing but masquerade. But what is this to the far greater privileges of an artist on a sketching expedition? That is, indeed, one uninterrupted Carnival. For who can masquerade like he; with velvet manteau, slouched Italian hat, and a thousand other disguises; not to mention the normal profusion of the hair of his head, and the hirsute appendages of his face, which he can arrange and wear in every conceivable fashion; whether originally adopted by Assyrian, antique (an artist knows nothing since Greeks and Romans), mediæval, or old master? Who, also, is so little amenable to public opinion, and yet so great an object of curiosity? And, above all, who is so free? He carries all his professional necessaries under his arm; and he has no rent or taxes to pay—not that he contributes a very large sum at any time to the Exchequer, even including Income-tax. Then, always having a sociable turn, and—notwithstanding his shaggy, ferocious looks—being by no means a savage animal, he generally makes friends wherever he goes. He never looks rich, so he finds favour with the humblest; but he needs not dot his wide-awake to the proudest. And—especially since the return of the Crimean heroes his wild looks do not (as we see in the picture we have engraved) frighten all the children, and set all the babies crying.

Let us not be misunderstood, however; we would not hint for a moment anything personal in respect to Mr. Hemsley—for we suppose that is the gentleman himself seated sketching before us. On the contrary, we freely admit that his trim is highly respectable, and we do not even suspect him to have slightly modified his actual appearance on the occasion represented, and to have given himself a slight polish, in order to be properly presentable to his anticipated patron—fair or otherwise. We may, indeed, assure Mr. Hemsley that we never saw him look so well (on the walls of the Academy); that his appearance is altogether satisfactory and, strange compliment, highly amusing.

Seriously, however—if we can be serious before such a droll face (we mean the boy's)—we have never seen a more perfect realisation

"A SCENE AT A GHAUT ON THE BANKS OF THE GANGES."—PAINTED BY MARSHAL CLAXTON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE DESCRIPTION, PAGE

of the expression intended than is caught in the whole figure the artist is "sketching" from. Extreme vanity and impudence are combined with awkward bashfulness as unmistakable even in this boy, as in many a legitimate portrait and in most photographs, especially those which amuse idle pedestrians at shop doors. The young urchin, who is mischievously trying to make the artist's cat just laugh [illegible] recommending him, behind his hand, above all things not to [illegible] or remarking that it is "a pity he does not paint [illegible] making some other equally irrelevant observation; the other boys overlook the artist's pert lie behind his back; and the many other amusing points of this excellently-painted picture, we leave to our readers' sense of the humorous.

"SKETCHING FROM NATURE."—PAINTED BY W. HEMSLEY.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"HIGHLAND SPORTS: DEER-STALKING SCENE."—PAINTED BY T. W. BOTTOMLEY.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE great amount of tact, knowledge, skill, and patience required to be a successful hunter of the red deer of Scotland may well excuse the stalwart Highlander in philibeg and bonnet in our Engraving contemplating with evident satisfaction his conquest of that noble hart. The sport must always rank among the very first of those not attended with imminent personal danger; and the man who can knock over a stag would, probably, generally have sufficient self control and courage to face, like Gordon Cumming, the more dangerous animals of chase. The gillies, also, are plainly securing the deer with hearty good will on the sturdy Shetland pony, and the great Highland greyhounds share the exultation of the triumph. From the antlers of the stag being thrown back we cannot very well

"BLACKBERRY DELL."—PAINTED BY H. JUTSUM.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL [illegible]

make out the number of points he reckons; and, though the beam is majestic, we do not see here, or in the hoof and other parts, the same disposition to idealise the red deer (the stags not the hinds), which often leads Sir Edwin Landseer almost too far from nature. This animal appears, however, to have the "brow," "bray," and "tray" antlers, but not a developed crown.

We regret that Mr. Bottomley s picture has not secured a more favourable position on the walls of the Academy, especially as he is undoubtedly a very promising artist. In our notice of the Exhibition of the British Institution we called attention to another excellent picture by Mr. Bottomley, where it can be fairly viewed; and we are confident that all who have seen that work will regret their inability to see that which we have engraved equally well. We are slow to attribute any blame to the Hanging Committee, for their task is to the last degree difficult, tedious, and thankless; but when will these injuries to defenceless, struggling men cease to be inflicted through the miserable inadequacy of the rooms for the fair exhibition of the enormously-increased and increasing number of contributions from all the artists of the nation, to say nothing of the hundreds of works rejected?

## "BLACKBERRY DELL."

PAINTED BY H. JUTSUM.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

It is a very trite observation that we often gain more when we stoop than when we soar—that we can pick up the gem or pluck the flower at our feet, though we may not reach the star; and the Hanging Committee at the Royal Academy seems to have, this year, determined to furnish an illustration of the remark in the collocation of the pictures. Artists themselves must prefer to be sunk to the very lowest depth below "the line" or plummet to being condemned to suffer the fate of Haman, or receive an apotheosis before death, and be lost to mortal ken above the clouds (of dust) of this restless, struggling, sight-seeing, nether world. A large number (we ascertained at occasional intervals permitted by the absence of crinoline) of excellent pictures, especially of landscapes, are certainly on the floor. Many of these are distinguished by their close study of nature in a kind of intense Tennysonian spirit, and some seem painted with that stark distinctness which fever lends the vision, and in rivalry with photography; these forming the "spasmodic" school of painting. We have, however, chosen a very different picture for our Engraving. We do not mean that this unpretending, modest little work is deficient in detail, for any one who is not too tall to stoop without loss of dignity at the Academy to what we believe carpenters call the "skirting" of the rooms will find, on comparing it with the others in a like situation, that it has very nearly the same amount of close imitation, but that there is no appearance of labour; and you contemplate it with precisely the quiet gratification which you would derive from the scene itself, if you sought shelter from the sun in such a dell or dingle some pensive summer's noon, and had Thomson as a companion. Our readers will not fail, of course, to appreciate its quiet feeling and manifest love of nature; and we need only remind them that the poet has described just such a sequestered spot, with its shady, cool, transparent brook flowing so gently from its secret runnel under the bushes, and between the boulders, where it makes a little plash and babble. The sentiment, too, is carried on so nicely in the composition—it is so natural and unstudied—with its rough growth of coltsfoot, rank grass, and ferns in the foreground; and the chequered path by the graceful stems of the birches, with the tangle of brambles at their feet, on the one side, balanced by the bank, or—to avoid words which might cause commercial recollections to intrude in such a rustic scene—supported by the slope, the young saplings, &c., on the other side of the little impenetrable vista.

## "OLD BRIDGE AT DOLWYDDELAN."

PAINTED BY J. J. JENKINS

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

MR. JENKINS has very considerably varied his choice of subject by painting the wild scene we have engraved. It does not possess the pathetic human interest of some of his more recent works; but that crazy old bridge, of such primitive construction, the stream chafing in its rugged bed, and the rocky barrage beyond, are well worth painting for their novelty, and give us, as a water-colour drawing, quite a new sensation. Not but that we feel some compassion for the poor Welsh family upon whom in another instant the approaching, rather than impending, shower will burst, and drench even the unfortunate David-ap-Llewellyn, despite his heroic great-coat, besides preventing the anxious young Thomas-ap-David-ap-Llewellyn getting the animals he has charge of to their destination in ease and comfort.

Fine scenes in North Wales, without being of mountainous character, are more rugged and wild than that stretch of moorland beyond the bridge. Dolwyddelan being also not far from Mount Shabod and the great chain which intersects Caernarvonshire, and includes Snowdon, Mr. Jenkins has very correctly represented the approaching cloud with the meteorological character of mountainous districts. The wreaths of mist and piles of rain-cloud, which form and collect in elevated regions, being forced downwards by sudden gusts of wind, sweep suddenly and unexpectedly over the more level land, but still preserve their edges perfectly defined, and often rise in their rapid course near from the ground like a gigantic wall capped with threatening battlements, whence "heaven's artillery" often flashes and thunders forth. The contents of the cloud in the picture will soon quicken the pace of the stream into a torrent, as it rushes on its tortuous way over the moor, and dashes through the bridge till it loses its energy in the volume of the Conway. Altogether this is such a peculiar and original scene to paint, that we should suspect the idea of representing it came into the artist's mind shortly after he had had a nap upon the neighbouring summit of Snowdon; for, according to the ancient Britons, who ever slept upon the sacred mountain, awoke inspired. The village of Dolwyddelan consists of only a few small cottages; and very trifling relics now serve to mark the site of the former strength and grandeur of the ancient Castle of Dolwyddelan. It was a fortress of very considerable importance to the Welsh; and recent investigations render it probable that this was the last stronghold in North Wales that held out against Edward I.

## "LOVE LIGHTENS LABOUR."

PAINTED BY J. H. MOLE.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

"LOVE Lightens Labour" must be a self-evident proposition to any but a hopelessly-confirmed and irreparably-dilapidated musty old bachelor, or an equally frowsy and irreclaimable old maid, who has finally given up in despair the manufacture of worked slippers. Mr. Mole need not, however, have given us a brawny Highlander and that robust lassie to illustrate the fact. Any kind of labour is lightened by such a blessed influence, and the sweat of the brain fanned away as well as the sweat of the brow. Indeed, the absence of love limits the exercise of the mind far more than the powers of the body; and, although Hercules would probably have got through his labours in half the unconscionable time he took, if he had had such a stimulus, we are certain that we should have been occupied four times as long in painfully producing these poor passages if we had not had—to whisper a confession, gentle reader some such incitement. We are on dangerous ground, however, and hasten back to the kilted man of thews and sinews. Now, such a basketful of wet peat is a monstrously heavy thing to carry, and would require rather more strength to lift into the cart than generally falls to the share of a *chevalier de la plume*. Still we think we should, under similar circumstances, have chivalrously attempted to do it. Upon the first impression we received, from the action and situation of the figures, we confess that we entertained some injurious suspicions of Johnny Scot being a thorough gentleman. We thought the artist intended that he should be understood to be a sly fellow, d'ye see, who merely lends a hand to one side of the basket for the purpose of enjoying a little chat and banter. We endeavoured, however, to invest the action with as much romance as possible, especially upon observing that he takes the considerable lower side, and that if they carry the burden between them to the cart their relative positions will remain the same, and Johnny consequently bear by far the greater portion of the weight. Still we felt some little reservation, which, upon reflection, we have no doubt was completely unjustifiable; for Mr. Mole, in all probability, knows the worthy Scot to be a model of knighthood, *sans peur et sans reproche*, and that he is about to swing the basket on to his own shoulders, and of course he—or rather the aforesaid "love" —will make light of it; and the highly-gratified smile of the bonnie lassie herself seems to intimate that she is no stranger to the illusion. The little "make-believe" peat fire is ignited, we suppose, to try its properties as fuel; for between the "love" and the "labour" this happy couple must surely be sufficiently warm.

Mr. Mole's picture is very full and complete in effect, and natural in colour. The Highlander, especially, is painted with great power; and, as is always observable in the works of this artist, the landscape accessories are equal to the figures.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### VISCOUNTESS GAGE.

THE RIGHT HON. ELIZABETH MARIA VISCOUNTESS GAGE died of apoplexy on the 13th inst. This lamented lady was the eldest daughter of the late Hon. Edward Foley, and the granddaughter of Thomas, first Lord Foley, and was born in 1793. Her Ladyship was married in the March, 1813, to Henry Hall, fourth and present Viscount Gage, by whom she leaves issue two sons, both married, and four daughters, of whom two are married—viz., the Hon. Mrs. Prendergast Vereker, and Mrs. Tomline.

### THE HON. MRS. DAWSON DAMER.

THIS lady, who died on the 12th inst., after a short illness, was Eliza, the daughter of Captain Edmund Joshua Moriarty, R.N., by his wife, the Lady Lucy Luttrell, daughter of Simon, first Earl of Carhampton. She was married the 20th May, 1813, to Captain the Hon. Henry Dawson Damer, by whom (who died the 27th May, 1841) she leaves one son, Henry John Reuben, third and present Earl of Portarlington, and three daughters—viz., Mrs. King, Mrs. De Luttrell-Saunderson, and Mrs. Knox.

### LIEUT.-GEN. SIR WILLIAM LEWIS HERRIES, C.B., K.C.H.

THIS distinguished officer, who devoted almost the whole of a long life to the military and civil service of his country, died on the 3rd inst. Sir William Lewis Herries was the second son of Colonel Herries, and the younger brother of the Right Hon. John Charles Herries. He was born at Amiens in 1785, and entered the British Army in 1801. In September, 1806, he accompanied the 9th Dragoons to South America. He acted as a Brigade-Major in the expedition against Buenos Ayres; and in 1809 he was in the Walcheren attempt, and at the Siege of Flushing. Herries was afterwards in the Peninsular War, and was present at the Battle of Vittoria, the Siege of San Sebastian, and the Passage of the Bidassoa. On the 14th of April, 1814, at the famous sortie from Bayonne, Herries, then on the general staff, was wounded by a ball in the knee, while endeavouring, with Major-General Moore, to free Sir John Hope from his horse, which had been shot under him. Herries, Moore, and Hope were all three taken prisoners, and Herries had his leg amputated the next morning. This event closed his active military career. He afterwards was successively Quartermaster-General in the Ionian Islands, Comptroller of Army Accounts, and Commissioner and Chairman of the Board of Audit. On his retirement from this last office, in 1854, he was appointed Colonel of the 68th Regiment. He was knighted and made a K.C.H. in 1826, and a C.B. in 1838. Sir William Herries married, the 4th December, 1828, Mary Frances, second daughter of Joshua Crompton, Esq., and sister of William Rooks Crompton Standsfield, Esq., of Esholt Hall, Yorkshire, by whom he has had two sons.

### LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS BEST JERVIS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS BEST JERVIS, of the Corps of Engineers, in the Bombay Presidency, and more recently the Founder and Director of the Topographical and Statistical Dépôt, was the second son of the Lieut.-Governor (Jervis) of Ceylon, and was the first cousin of the late Sir John Jervis, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was born at Jaffnapatam, in Ceylon, in 1796, and was educated at Addiscombe. He entered the East India Company's military service on the 6th of October, 1812, and ably and zealously fulfilled the duties of his profession until 1842, when he retired from India and returned to England, where he occupied himself continually in geographical researches, chiefly with a view to the furtherance of missionary labours, until the commencement of the recent war with Russia. Colonel Jervis, seeing at that time the great need in which the country stood of a Topographical and Statistical Dépôt, with which all the other European states were furnished, concentrated all his resources, and all the information he had amassed by many years of study, and energetically and successfully set about the establishment and organisation of the office, of which he was finally nominated director by the Duke of Newcastle in 1854. The fatigue and responsibility, however, proved too much for his enfeebled frame, and he terminated a career of unremitting usefulness and activity in the full discharge of his laborious duties as chief of his office, on the 3rd of April, 1857.

Lieut.-Col. Jervis's three brothers have also been in the East India Company's service—the elder two in the Corps of Engineers, and the younger in the Artillery; and they have severally received the highest testimonials of distinction from the Government and their immediate commanders.

Lieut.-Colonel Best Jervis wrote many papers on India, amongst which were a Report on the Weights and Measures of Southern India, and a work on Indian Meteorology; but his most remarkable production was his book entitled "Records of Ancient Science," in which he proved that all weights and measures were derived from one original standard, made known to Solomon at the building of the temple.

### REAR-ADMIRAL D. H. O'BRIEN.

REAR-ADMIRAL DONATUS HENCHY O'BRIEN died on the 13th ult. at his seat in Hertfordshire. The gallant officer had actively distinguished himself in the British Navy. He was Midshipman of the *Overyssel*, and commanded a flat-bottomed boat at the expedition to the Helder in 1799. He was made prisoner when wrecked in the *Hussar*, and, after undergoing many hardships, he succeeded in effecting his escape. He was a Lieutenant of the *Warrior*, at the taking of Zante, Cephalonia, and the other Ionian Islands, and he was afterwards in numerous actions of note during the whole French war. He had received the naval war medal and four clasps, and had also a pecuniary reward from the Patriotic Fund. He became Rear-Admiral the 8th of March, 1852.

### C. E. RUMBOLD, ESQ.

CHARLES EDMUND RUMBOLD, Esq., of Preston Candover, Hants, who dien on the 31st ult., Rumbold residence, 6, Percival-terrace, Brighton, was the son of Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart., Governor of Madras, M.P. for Shoreham, by his wife Johanna, daughter of Dr. Law, Bishop of Carlisle. Mr. Rumbold married Harriet, daughter of John Gardner, Esq., of Ashford, Kent, by whom he has left three sons: Charles Augustus, Thomas Henry, and Henry Edmund William. He was, with the exception of a few short intervals, M.P. for Yarmouth from 1818 till 1837, when, after the last Parliament, he retired on account of declining health. The Rumbold baronets spring from Mr. Rumbold's grandfather, Governor Rumbold, of Goa, who died second in Council at Tilliseberry, and who descended from a brother of William Rumbold, Esq., of Parson's-green, Fulham, Comptroller of the Great Wardrobe, and Surveyor-General of all the Customs of England, temp. Charles II. Another brother of this William Rumbold was the celebrated republican, Colonel Richard Rumbold of the historic Rye House, Herts, who claimed descent from a Rumbold, Chancellor, temp. Edward the Confessor.

### WILLIAM HAMMOND, ESQ.

THIS highly-respected gentleman, of Camden-road Villas and Scott's-yard, London, and Exning-grove, Suffolk, died at Hastings, on the 2nd inst., in his 63rd year. The deceased was one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and on the grand juries for the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge. He was for many years the head of a highly-respected London firm, connected with the India and China trade, and representing a business of upwards of seventy years' standing. Mr. Hammond was, on the maternal side, one of the last lineal descendants of Shakspeare.

### THE REV. MR HUNTLEY.

THE REV. RICHARD WEBSTER HUNTLEY, A.M., of Boxwell Court, Gloucestershire, was the head of the ancient family of Huntley of Boxwell and Standish, and the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Huntley, A.M., and was born on the 2nd of April, 1793. He succeeded to the possession of the Boxwell property upon the demise of his father, the 16th of October, 1831. He had been a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, had served the office of Proctor for that University in 1825, and was distinguished for his literary, antiquarian, and genealogical acquirements. He was, through his mother, the direct representative of the celebrated Bishop Warburton. His paternal family can be traced in England from the time of the Conqueror, under whom his ancestors held grants in the parish of Huntley, in Gloucestershire. The rev. gentleman was highly esteemed in Gloucestershire for his integrity and benevolence, and for his constant attention to his magisterial and clerical duties. He married, on the 8th of July, 1830, Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Lyster, Esq., and sister of Henry Lyster, Esq., of Wroughton Castle, Shropshire, and has had issue two sons and two daughters. The Rev. Mr. Huntley died on the 6th ult., and is succeeded by his elder son, Richard Freville Huntley, who was born on the 15th of December, 1833.

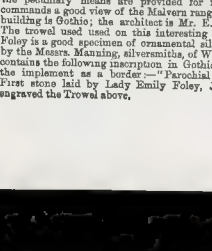
### THOMAS LEGH, ESQ.

THOMAS LEGH, Esq., of Lyme Park, in the county of Chester, and of Haydock Lodge and Golborne Park, in the county of Lancaster, who died on the 8th ult., at Milford Lodge, Lymington, Hants, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, was in early life well known as a distinguished traveller. Mr. Legh being left when very young the inheritor of the large estate of Lyme, no sooner finished his curriculum at Oxford than he went on a voyage to Greece and Albania, whence he extended his researches to Egypt and Nubia. Early in his travels Mr. Legh was at Zante to witness the arrival of the celebrated frieze discovered in the Temple of Apollo at Phigalia. In the excavation and removal of the beautiful sculptures composing that frieze, now one of the chief ornaments of the British Museum, Mr. Legh was largely instrumental both by his purse and his active personal exertions. A complete set of casts of these sculptures adorn the corridor of Mr. Legh's mansion at Lyme. Mr. Legh published an account of his subsequent journey in Egypt, and the country beyond the Cataracts. Mr. Legh, happening to be at Brussels on the eve of the Battle of Waterloo, offered himself as a volunteer, and served as an extra Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wallington during the whole of the memorable engagement. He travelled also much afterwards. From 1819 to 1831 Mr. Legh represented his own borough of Newton in Parliament. The various treasures of art and of antiquity that Mr. Legh collected in his travels he deposited, with some occasional additions, in the fine ancestral mansion at Lyme—one of the noblest edifices in England. Whether he were at home or otherwise, Mr. Legh allowed this house to be at all times visible. His park, interesting for its wild scenery, and its herds of wild cattle and of red and fallow deer, was also always open. Mr. Legh was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Lancaster and Chester, LL.D., and F.R.S. He married, first, Ellen, daughter of William Turner, Esq., of Shrigley Hall M.P. for Blackburn (the Miss Turner the innocent subject of the old trial), by whom, who died in 1831, he leaves an only daughter, Ellen Jane now Mrs Lowther. He married, secondly Maud Fourth daughter of G Lowther, Esq., of Hampten Hall, Somersetshire, who survives him. He is succeeded in his large estates by William Legh Esq., now of Lyme.

### MR. HENSLOWE.

EDWARD PRENTIS HENSLOWE, Esq., was the youngest child of the late Sir John Henslowe, Chief Surveyor of the Royal Navy, and was born in London on the 30th August, 1772. His life was one of singular vicissitude. He was educated at Chudleigh, in Devonshire, and sailed with Sir John Jervis, afterwards Lord St. Vincent, as a Midshipman. He soon after left the service of the Royal Dockyard, Chatham; but, on losing that appointment through the treachery of a false friend, who subsequently perished at sea, he, under the patronage of William Henry Duke of Gloucester and the Prime Minister, Mr. Pitt, obtained a commission as Paymaster and Captain in the 90th Regiment, with which he served in Ireland. Exchanging into the 15th Light Dragoons (King's Hussars), he shared in the hardships and fame of the Corunna campaign, under Sir John Moore; and he, in consequence, received the Peninsular war medal forty years later. At the close of the war, in 1815, he became successively Paymaster to the Invalid Dépôts at Canterbury, and at Fort Pitt, Chatham. After a temporary residence in France, he lived with his third son, the Rev. William Henry Henslowe, at his parsonage at Tilbury, in Essex; and, finally, at Tottenhill, in Norfolk. In 1852 he retired, with his wife and daughter, to the Northfleet College, in Kent, where he died on the 15th ult.

### NEW SCHOOLS AT MALVERN.




THE foundation-stone of these schools was laid on the 3rd inst., with Masonic ceremony. A general holiday was kept at Malvern, and the whole population seemed as if collected to witness the procession of the Freemasons from their lodge, which had been established for the day at the Abbey boarding-house. Obedient to the summons of the Right Worshipful H. C. Vernon, Grand Master Mason of the Province, nearly eighty members of the craft assembled to assist in the ceremonial, which, on this occasion, presented a curious and novel feature. The stone was laid not only by the Grand Master Mason, assisted by the proper grand officers of the craft, but also by Lady Emily Foley, instructed by the Grand Master; and, says the *Worcester Herald*, "the Grand Master had an apt pupil in his fair *élève*, who handled the trowel and applied the level, plumb, and line like an experienced craftswoman." Lady Foley, who is lady of the manor, presented a site for the buildings and sufficient ground for other purposes. The Vicar has collected £1789 for the great object, which, together with a liberal allowance of £1284, from the Government, and the free site from Lady Foley, enabled the work to be commenced with the certainty that the pecuniary means are provided for its completion. The site commands a good view of the Malvern range of hills. The style of the building is Gothic; the architect is Mr. E. W. Elmslie, of Malvern. The trowel used used on this interesting occasion by Lady Emily Foley is a good specimen of ornamental silver-work. it was supplied by the Messrs. Manning, silversmiths, of Worcester and Malvern. It contains the following inscription in Gothic characters, incised round the implement as a border:—"Parochial Schools, Great Malvern. First stone laid by Lady Emily Foley, June 3, 1857." We have engraved the Trowel above.

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hand all the new designs in the various manufactures of Carpets, Damasks, and Chintzes.
HOWITT and CO ; 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, High Holborn.

CABINET FURNITURE.—Our galleries and
show-rooms are now replete with every variety of furniture in Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany.
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SUPERIOR CARPETS.—C. HINDLEY
and SONS, established in Berners-street, in 1811, removed, in 1844, to 134, Oxford-street (between Hollies-street and Old Cavendish-street).

GERMAN, SWISS, and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS
The Largest and Cheapest Stock in London
is now on view at
HODGE AND LOWMAN'S,
356 to 360, Regent-street.

TO THE SPORTING WORLD.—Deer Stalking and Grouse Shooting.—The undersigned is at 54, Brewer-street, Regent-street (in a line with Glasshouse-street), until the 10th July, with all the necessary CLOTHING for DEER STALKING, GROUSE SHOOTING, and SALMON FISHING; and some new and beautiful Tweeds for town wear, &c. Plaids Tartans, Scarfs, Cloaks, Wrappers, &c. A large stock of the famous Highland Cloaks, for town and country use, and for deer stalking. The favourite Fleece Macdougal Cloaks, for ladies, in all the fashionable colours. Rose Spun Tweeds Two to Six o'clock, until 10th July, when Macdougall returns to Inverness. D. MACDOUGALL, Inverness. London, May, 1857.

ARE YOU GOING to the HIGHLANDS,
or to any country, famous for story and song?—If so, make a note to call at (when in the capital of the beautiful North) MACDOUGALL'S WAREHOUSE, High-street, Inverness. There only can the varied products of the Highlands, natural and industrial, be seen. In his extensive rooms Macdougall has gathered together all the best productions of the Highland looms in Tweeds, Tartans, Linseys, Plaids, Shawls, Dresses, the favourite Highland Cloak, Flora Macdonald ditto, &c., &c., with the best native Jewellery (Celtic gems, Pearls, &c.), the pretty products of the Skye, Lewis, and Galloway coasts and knitting needles, the home-made undyed Plaids of Ord, Sutherland, and Avoch, the Small-bones, Combs, Blankets of the valley, and many other things. Bills by able with this he has a good all the necessary clothing of every description for deer-stalking, grouse-shooting, and for tourists, &c. Visitors to his rooms can thus compare the varied products of the three kingdoms
by MACDOUGALL, Inverness.
Macdougall and his patterns of Tweeds, &c., can be seen at 54, Brewer-street, Regent-street, from two till six o'clock, until July 10, when he returns to Inverness.

LADIES' KID BOOTS made of the best
FRENCH CALF KID, and superior Workmanship, with Military Heels, 9s 6d per pair Satin and Kid shoes of the best quality that are procurable from Paris, 6s. 6d. per pair. Satin Shoes of fine quality, 3s 9d. per pair.
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FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES,
188, Strand.
Catalogues post-free.

FUSHER'S NEW DRESSING-BAG,
the best portable Dressing-case ever invented.
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EVERY LADY should send for a Packet of
richly-perforated TISSUE for FIRE PAPERS, to be made up in the Stanneed style. Eight stamps.—H PETERS, Tovil, Maidstone.

BIJOU NEEDLE CASE, containing 100 of
DEANE'S Drilled-eyed NEEDLES, for 1s. This neat, useful, and elegant Shopping bag is always kept ready-made will be forwarded post-free on receipt of 12 postage-stamps, addressed to DEANE, DRAY, and CO., London-bridge. E.C. Established A.D. 1700

THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Marking
Linen, Silk, Books, &c., with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE, prevents the ink spreading, and never washes out. Initial plate, 1s., name, 3s.; set of movable numbers, 5s., sent, 4s. With directions for use, post-free for stamps.—T CULLETON, Patentee, 2, Long-acre, (one door from St Martin's-lane)

RIMMELL'S HAIR DYE imparts instan-
taneously to the Hair. Whiskers, &c., a natural and permanent shade, without trouble or danger 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.—Rimmell, 39, Gerrard-street, Soho

FRANGIPANNI PERFUME.—G. JINGER
and CO., 295, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, respectfully inform their customers in the UNITED STATES that they are the Wholesale Agents for Piesse and Lubin's exquisite Perfumery.

WOOD VIOLET SCENT.—H. BREIDEN-
BACH recommends his Wood Violet as the finest natural perfume distilled. A single 2s. 6d. bottle will verify the fact. Ask for H. Breidenbach's Wood Violet.—107, New Bond-street, W.

JONES'S FLESH SOAP,
is per packet, allays irritation, and produces a soft and healthy skin. To be had through any Italian Warehouseman and Chemist.—Jones and Sons, near the Pantheon, Islington, London, N.

THE BEST HAIR PREPARATIONS,
1, Little Queen street, High Holborn —ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR DYE is applied with little trouble, producing a light brown, dark brown, or black. Sold at 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s.; sent for stamps free for 3 extra. Private rooms for its application. A. R.'s HAIR DESTROYER removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms, and hands, without injury to the skin. 3s. 6d.; 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle, sent free for stamps.—A. R.'s HAIR DYE and DESTROYER are a sure restorer of the hair. 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s 6d.; sent free for twelve extra stamps.—N B. The above article are sent in a bank wrapper the same day as ordered

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street High Holborn. ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID saves the trouble of putting the hair into papers, or the use of curling irons, for immediately it is applied to either ladies' or gentlemen's hair a beautiful and lasting curl is obtained. Sold at 3s 6d , sent free (under cover) for fifty-four stamps.

SUPERLUOUS HAIR REMOVED with-
out injury to the skin by Mrs. TERRY'S DEPILATORY, 6s. Price 3s. 6d per bottle, by post, 6d. extra. To be had of Mrs. Terry, at 30A, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic), London, W

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
Used in the Royal Laundry,
And pronounced by her Majesty's Laundress to be
The Finest Starch she ever used
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

BEN ZINE COLLAS
CLEANS
Gloves, Cloth,
Silks, Carpets, &c., &c.
In Bottles, 1s. 6d , of all Chemists and Perfumers; and at the Depôt, 114, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS, for more
than Thirty Years have been held in estimation and increasing public estimation as the purest farina of the oat, and as the best and most valuable preparation for making a pure and delicate Gruel, which forms a light and nutritious supper for the aged, is a popular recipe for colds and coughs, and is of great use in the sick chamber, and, alternately with the Patent Barley, is an excellent food for infants and children
Prepared only by the Patentees, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, & CO., Purveyors to the Queen, 64, Red-lion-street, Holborn, London.
Sold by all respectable Grocers, Druggists, and Oilmen in Town and Country, in Packets of 6d. and 1s.; and Family Canisters, at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.

PURE BREAD.—The PATENT FLOUR
MILL, which grinds and dresses at same time, is now in use in hundreds of families. Particulars sent on receipt of one stamp. Patent crusher, 3s.; cast handles, 2s. 6d.; mincing machine, 10s.; mangle, 40s.; knife cleaners, 16s. &c.—TWALLIN and CO., Manufacturers, 117, Shoreditch.

ICE CREAMS MADE IMMEDIATELY and
PERFECTLY, by PITTAR'S NEW and REGISTERED FREEZING APPARATUS. Price from £2.—Sold at 9, Coventry-st, 97, Morton-st., also by Wenham Lake Ice Co., 164A, Strand, London.

PORT, Sherry, Madeira, Bucellas, and Marsala,
all 20s. per dozen, really fine quality, purchase of Spanish and Portuguese Agents—CAPPS of DUDLEY, whence her Majesty's Government allows wines to be imported for half duty. Two samples for 12 stamps. BRANDY, excellent, 30s. per dozen.—W. and A. GILBEY, Wine Importers, 372, Oxford-street, W.

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SONS, and CO., Importers, 96, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London (established 1815), adhere to their undeviating principle of supplying Wines free from acidity. The Nuty Sherry, 36s. per doz. carriage-paid

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER
WATER possesses all the celebrated properties of the original Source Spring. Schweppe's soda, magnesia, potass waters, and lemonade, as usual. London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Derby

CORNS and BUNIONS.—YOUNG'S
WHITE FELT, the best ever invented. Observe name and address printed on the label, without which none are genuine. May be had of most chemists in town and country, in per box or 12 postage-stamps —Address H YOUNG, 1, Blackfriary-place, Aldersgate-street City, E C. Beware of Imitations.

A MINERAL TOOTH, the best that can be
made 5s.; a complete set, £5 5s.; at Mr. E. P ALBERT'S, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, 38, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square. Established 30 years. Daily from 7am to 8ix.

ELASTIC SILK STOCKINGS, Knee-Caps,
Ankle-Socks, &c., for Varicose and Enlarged Veins, and in all cases of Weakness of the Limbs requiring support. They are very light and porous, and drawn on the same as an ordinary stocking. Prices, from 7s. 6d. to 18s. A Descriptive Circular may be had on application to SPARKS and SON, Surgical Bandage Makers, 29, Conduit-street, W.

HAIR BRACELETS.—Ladies are informed
that Hair Bracelets are made without Gold for 5s., 7s., 8s., 10s., 12s., 15s., 18s., and 21s. Tastefully finished. Orders by post carefully attended to.—MILNE and CO., from Stockholm, 70, George-street, Edinburgh

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DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen resident in town or any part of the kingdom, that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts, in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c.; and forwards the same carefully packed in boxes, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street

BEFORE YOU HAVE YOUR LIKENESS
TAKEN send for DEWDNEY'S PATTERNS of BROOCHES, Brooches, Bracelets, &c., which are sent free on receipt of two postage-stamps. Registered Jewellery Brooches in Solid Gold, to show either Likeness or Hair at pleasure of wearer, from 45s. each. A Gold Plated Brooch or Locket sent free to any part of the kingdom for 10s.6d.—Dewdney, Manufacturing Goldsmith and Jeweller, 172, Fenchurch-street, City, London

A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING-RING and
Hall-marked KEEPER, sent in a morocco box, to any part of the Kingdom, on receipt of 21s., or a Post-Office-order.—GEORGE HAWLEY, Goldsmith and Jeweller, 177, Fenchurch-street, London.

LADIES' GOLD NECKCHAINS, all the new
designs, 25s. to 15 guineas; Gentlemen's Albert Chains, 1 to 10 guineas a rich and choice stock of jewellery, cross and ring of brooches, bracelets, rings, studs, lockets, &c Old gold, silver, diamonds and jewellery taken in exchange. FREE KING HAWLEY, Goldsmith, 120, Oxford-street, W. Jewellery sent free and safe per post, on receipt of post-office order. Cheques crossed Scott and Co.

SARL AND SONS'
OPENING OF THEIR
NEW AND COMMODIOUS PREMISES,
Nos. 17 and 18, CORNHILL,
(OPPOSITE THE ROYAL EXCHANGE),
SARL and SONS, Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers, Watch and Clock Manufacturers, beg to inform their friends and the public that their splendid and commanding premises situated as above will be shortly opened. They take this opportunity of stating the arrangement of the building, from which it will be seen that great facilities are offered for carrying on their very extensive business. No expense has been spared to secure the comfort of their numerous friends whilst making their purchases. The entire stock in every department is perfectly new, and never before exhibited. On the
GROUND FLOOR
is displayed, in great variety, the most elegant assortment of
FINE GOLD JEWELLERY,
embracing every article under this head The style perfectly novel, and most recherché, of exquisite taste and design. All London manufacture, and the quality of the gold warranted.
FINE GOLD CHAINS
of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen; manufactured within the last few weeks, and of the latest patterns The weight of gold in every chain will be given, and charged accordingly.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
manufactured on the premises, in great variety from the cheap and useful to the highly-finished and expensive—suitable for all classes. No Watch will be put into the purchaser's hand that cannot be warranted for correct performance. Twelve months' trial is allowed with each Watch.
Ascending by the grand staircase the visitor will enter
A MAGNIFICENT GALLERY,
wherein is displayed a rich and costly assemblage of
SILVER PLATE,
comprising Silver Spoons and Forks in every pattern, and charged at per oz. Magnificent Silver Ice an 4 Tea Services, Salvers, and Spanish Silver Dinner Services, Presentation Plate, with every article for the table and sideboard.
Proceeding up the staircase, the next department is the
SUPERB SHOW-ROOM
for Silver Plated and Argentine Silver Goods. Under this head the space is far too numerous to mention the articles separately. Suffice it to say that every requis ite for the Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Service, with Ornamental Plate for the sideboard, will be found here in endless variety and of the newest design, the quality is warranted to be the best sheffield Manufacture.
Still proceeding up the staircase the Purchaser will find the
SECOND SHOW ROOM,
expressly fitted up for the display of costlies and magnificent stock of
DRAWING AND DINING ROOM CLOCKS,
manufactured in splendid ormolu and sequisitely-modelled antique cases. The richest assort ment of first-class finish, striking the hours and half-hours Each clock warranted. The entire stock, complete and numerous in all its departments combined with the character and style of the building, will present an attraction for the admiration of the blind and deaf public sufficient to repay a visit of inspecti n giving the drawings and sizes of the leading articles, which will be found a useful guide to purchasers It is only necessary to say that SARL and SONS, the New Building, Nos. 17 and 18, CORNHILL (opposite the Royal Exchange).

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,
Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, submit for selection a stock of first-class PATENT DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves, can be recommended for accuracy and durability. A warranty is given.

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

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| Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements in the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power to counteract going while being wound | ... | ... | £4 14 0 |
| Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped | ... | ... | 5 5 0 |
| Ditto, the finest quality, with the improved regulator, jewelled in six holes, usually in gold cases | ... | ... | 6 6 0 |
| Either of the Silver Watches in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra. | | | |

GOLD WATCHES—FREE FOR LADIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Lever Watch, with ornamented gold dial, the movement with the last improvements, i.e. the detached escapement, maintaining power, and jewelled | ... | ... | 11 11 0 |
| Ditto, with richly-engraved case | ... | ... | 12 12 0 |
| Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes | ... | ... | 14 14 0 |

GOLD WATCHES—FREE FOR GENTLEMEN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Patent Lever Watch, with the latest improvements, i.e. the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power | ... | ... | 10 10 0 |
| Ditto, in stronger case, improved regulator, and capped | ... | ... | 12 12 0 |
| Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance | ... | ... | 15 15 0 |
| Either of the Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra. | | | |

Any Watch selected from the list will be safely packed and sent free to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, upon receipt of a remittance of the amount.

SILVER PLATE, New and Secondhand.—
A Pamphlet of Prices, with Engravings, may be had gratis; or will be sent, post-free, on application by letter. A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

MAPPIN'S CUTLERY and ELECTRO-
SILVER PLATE.—Messrs. MAPPIN (BROTHERS), Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield Makers who supply the consumers direct in London. Their Cutlery Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, London-bridge, contain by far the largest Stock of CUTLERY and ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Electro-Silver Spoons and Forks, Ivory Table Knives, Full Size Fiddle Pattern, full size

| | For Dox. | | For Dox. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Table Spoons ... | 36s. 0d. | Table Knives ... | 22s. 0d. |
| Table Forks ... | 36 0 | Dessert Knives ... | 16 0 |
| Dessert Spoons ... | 27 0 | Carvers (per pair) ... | 7 0 |
| Dessert Forks ... | 27 0 | All above, with Sterling Silver Bolsters. | |
| Tea Spoons ... | 16 0 | Fiddle Pattern. | |
| Gravy Spoons ... | 30s. 0d. | Table Knives ... | 31 0 |
| Mustard ... | 14 0 | Dessert Knives ... | 23 0 |
| Salt Spoons (per pair) ... | 0 | Carvers (per pair) ... | 8 0 |

Messrs. Mappin (Brothers) respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unconsumed display, which for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their illustrated Catalogue, which is continually receiving additions of new designs, forwarded post-free on application.
Mappin (Brothers), 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

DINNER, DESSERT, and TEA SERVICES.
A large variety of new and good Patterns. Best quality, superior taste, and at prices unusually low. Also every description of Cut Table Glass, equally moderate.
THOMAS PEARCE and SON, 23, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

ORNAMENTS for the MANTELPIECES, &c.
—Statuettes, Groups, Vases, &c., in Parian, decorated Biscuit and other Porcelains, Clocks (gilt, Buhl, and bronze), Alabaster, Bohemian Glass, first-class Brunettes, Candelabras, and numerous other art manufactures, both useful and ornamental, at very moderate prices
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—At CHOSEN, 72, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, the Public and the Trade are supplied with the largest and cheapest Stock in London, commencing at twenty yards for Sixpence.—N.B. Estimates given for House Painting, Decorating, &c.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the recent im-
provements; Strong Fireproof Safes, Cash and Deed Boxes. Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application. CHUBB and SON, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28 Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley-fields, Wolverhampton.

LAMBERT'S PATENT VALVE COCKS,
for sustaining continuous high pressure, are unequalled, are cheaper, more durable, and less liable to leak than others.
T. LAMBERT and SON, Short-street, New-cut, Lambeth, S.

"LOVE LIGHTENS LABOUR."—PAINTED BY J. H. MOLE.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—(SEE PAGE 620.)

"THE OLD BRIDGE AT DOLWYDDELAN."—PAINTED BY J. J. JENKINS.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.—(SEE PAGE 620.)

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1857.

# VICTORIA CROSS

## THE NEW ORDER OF VALOUR

FOR THE NAVY.

J[illegible] (BOATSWAIN'S MATE,) DELIBERATELY PLACING A FLAG, UNDER A HEAVY FIRE, APRIL 10, 1855.

JOH[illegible] SEIZING THE [illegible]

[illegible] A HEAVY FIRE, THE CREW [illegible]

[illegible]

JOSEPH KELLAWAY (BOATSWAIN) MADE PRISONER BY THE RUSSIANS WHILE ATTEMPTING TO BRING IN MR. ODEVAINE.

W. N. W. HEWETT (LIEUT.) REFUSING TO SPIKE THE GUN IN THE LANCASTER BATTERY.

HONOUR TO THE BRAVE

SUPPLEMENT

## THE VICTORIA CROSS.

[illegible] when the most en-
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of an
former, in the enemy's camp at Inkermann, and one of
rounded by Russian cavalry, by his gallant conduct in rallying up to
the rescue and cutting off the head of one Russian, disabling and dis-
persing the others.

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Private Samuel Parkes: In the charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade at Balaclava Trumpet-Major Crawford's horse fell, and dismounted him, and he lost his sword; he was attacked by two Cossacks, when Private Samuel Parkes (whose horse had been shot) saved his life by placing himself between them and the Trumpet-Major, and cut them away by his sword. In attempting to follow the Light Brigade, he was attacked and retreated therefrom by six Russians, whom Parkes kept at bay, and retired slowly, fighting, and defending the [illegible] Major for some time until deprived of his sword by a shot.

[illegible] Lieutenant Alexander Robert Dun-
[illegible] ry charge on the 25th of Oct., 1854, saved
[illegible] 11th Hussars, by cutting down two or
[illegible] who were attacking him from the rear, and after-
wards cutting down a Russian hussar, who was attacking Private Levett, 11th Hussars.

7TH LANCERS. Troop Sergeant-Major John Berryman: Served with the regiment the whole of the war, was present at the battle of Alma, [illegible] engaged in the pursuit at Mackenzie's Farm, where he succeeded [illegible] Russians prisoners, when they were within reach of [illegible]. He was present and charged at the battle of Balaclava, [illegible] horse being shot under him, he stopped on the field with a wounded officer (Captain Webb), and a strong body of shot and shell, although repeatedly told by that officer to consult his own safety, and [illegible]; but he refused to do so, and on Sergeant John Farrall coming [illegible] on his charger to Captain Webb out of the range of the [illegible] for Inkermann.

[illegible] CORPS (LATE 97TH OR THE ROYAL ARTILLERY).—
[illegible] ary For defending the guns of his battery against
[illegible] of the enemy at the battle of Inkermann, on which occasion
[illegible] he had received twelve bayonet wounds. He was at-
tached to the Separate Brigade at Varna, Second Division.

ROYAL ENGINEERS. Brevet Lieut.-Col Matthew Charles Dixon: On the 17th April, 1855, about two p.m., when the battery he commanded was blown up by a shell from the enemy, which burst in the magazine, destroyed the platform on which he commanded ten men, disabled two guns and covered a sixth with earth, for most gallantly reopening fire with the remaining gun before the enemy had ceased cheering from their parapets on which they had mounted, and fighting it single-handed and covered a sixth with earth, for most gallantly reopening fire with the remaining gun before the enemy had ceased cheering from their parapets on which they had mounted, and fighting it single-handed and the heavy concentrated fire of the enemy's batteries, and the ruined state of his own.—Gunner and Driver Thomas Arcuer: When in charge of [illegible] one of the left advanced batteries of the right attack, on [illegible] and 6 Quarries were taken, he of his own accord carried [illegible] ition for the 5th Fusiliers several times during the [illegible] evening across the open ground for and formed one of the spiking party of Artillery at the assault on the Redan on June 18, 1855.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Lieut. Gerald Graham: Determined gallantry at the head of a ladder party, at the assault of the Redan on June 18, 1855. On cool heroism in rallying out of the trenches on numerous occasions, and bringing in wounded officers and men.—Lieut. D. Lennox: Cool and gallant conduct in establishing a lodgment in Tryon's Rifle-pit, and [illegible] Russians so [illegible]. Handkerchief [illegible] Also distinguished conduct on July 24, 1855, in connecting the fourth parallel right attack with the Russian rifle-pit in front. Extremely [illegible] conduct on August 23, 1855, in favor of the advance from the fourth parallel right attack on the Redan, in placing and filling twenty five gabions under a heavy fire, while annoyed by the presence of light bodies. Intrepid and devoted conduct in creeping to the Redan in the night of September 8, 1855, and reporting its evacuation, on which its occupation by the English took place.—Lieut. Reginald Lendrim: Intrepidity in getting on the top of a magazine and extinguishing sandbags which were burning, and making good the breach under fire, on the 11th of April, 1855. For courage and presence of mind in repulsing 150 French Chasseurs, on the 14th of February, 1855, in building No. 9 battery, Left Attack, and replacing the whole of the sandbags on the embrasures under a heavy fire. Was [illegible] ceding the sailors with [illegible] ming of the Redan, on the 18th of June, 1855: [illegible] that day. Displayed conduct in the trenches: Intrepidity [illegible] though he himself had just previously [illegible].

[illegible] Major Peel, Bart:
[illegible] sentinels from [illegible]
[illegible] Sergeant Norman, Privates Anthony Palmer and
[illegible] volunteered the first. Distinguished conduct
[illegible] Present when the charge was made in defence
[illegible] upon the enemy, as witnessed by
[illegible] and Sir C. Russell's Life.—Sergeant
[illegible] seized a shell which fell in
the centre of a number of ammunition cases and powder, and threw it outside the trench, it burst as it touched the ground.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—Brevet Major Gerald Littlehales Goodlake: [illegible] e in command of the sharpshooters fur-
[illegible] on Quarries, on the
[illegible] Division," when he held the Windmill [illegible] ense, against a much larger force of the enemy. The party of sharpshooters then under his command killed thirty-eight, one an officer, and took three prisoners of the enemy of the latter one an officer. Major Goodlake being the sole officer in command. Also for distinguished gallantry on the occasion of the surprise of a picket of the enemy, in November, at the bottom of the Windmill Ravine, by the sharpshooters, under his zeal in leading and command, when the sharpshooters of the enemy's party fell into his hands.—Lieut. William Stanlock: For having volunteered, when employed as one of the sharpshooters, in October, 1854, for reconnoitring purposes, to crawl up within 150 yards of a Russian rifle-pit, and having actually reached when command to effect a surprise.—Private George Strong: For having, when on duty in the trenches in the month of September, 1855, removed a live shell from the place where it had fallen.

SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.—Brevet Major Robert James Lindsay: When the formation of the line of the regiment was disordered at Alma, Captain Lindsay stood firm with the colours, and by his example greatly tended to restore order. At Inkerman, at a most trying moment, he, with a few men, charged a party of Russians, driving them back, and rescuing one [illegible] his body.—Sergeant Alexander Reddine and Private William Reynolds: When the colour of the regiment was disordered at Alma, for having behaved gallantly and rallied the men round the colours.

2ND BATTALION 1ST REGIMENT.—Private John Prosser: On the 16th of June, 1855, when on duty on the trenches before Sebastopol, for parrying and [illegible] Russian coming across to two cross fires a soldier in the act of deserting to the enemy. On the 11th of August 1855, before Sebastopol, for having the most advanced trench under a heavy fire, and assisting to carry in a soldier of the 95th Regiment, who lay severely wounded.

3RD REGIMENT. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Francis Maude: For most distinguished bravery on the night 8, 9th, when in command of the covering [illegible] of the Second Division on the assault of the Redan, to which he gallantly [illegible] his men. Having entered the Redan, he, with only nine or ten men, made a personal reconnaissance, and finding the enemy in full force, and no hope of support was at an end, himself dangerously wounded.—Private John Connors: Distinguished himself most conspicuously at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th of September, 1855, on several occasions, rescued an officer of the 30th Regiment, who was surrounded by Russians, by shooting one and bayoneting another; and was observed inside the Redan in command of a party of the Regiment for some time. Was selected by his company for the French War Medal.

7TH REGIMENT. Private Mathew Hughes: On June 7, 1855, at the [illegible] quarries, when ordered to carry ammunition, under a heavy fire, across the open ground, he also went to the front, and brought in Private John Hannon who was [illegible] severely wounded; and on June 18 1855, he volunteered to [illegible] Lieutenant Holden, 7th Royal Fusiliers, who was lying severely wounded, and in doing so was severely wounded himself.—Private Will am Norman: On the night of the 19th of December, 1854, he was placed on single sentry [illegible] distance in front of the advanced sentries of an outlying picket in the White Horse Ravine, in front of much danger, and requiring great vigilance. The Russian picket was posted about 300 yards in his front, three Russian soldiers advanced, under cover of the brushwood, for the purpose of reconnoitring. Private Will am Norman, single handed, took two of them prisoners without alarming the Russian picket.

8TH REGIMENT (LATE OF THE 90TH REGIMENT).—Ensign Andrew Moynihan: When sergeant, 90th Light Infantry, at the assault of the Redan, September 8, 1855: he personally encountered and killed five Russians. Assaulted from the rear the Redan wounded and severely.

17TH REGIMENT.—Corporal (Lance Sergeant) Philip Smith: For repeatedly going out in the front of the advanced trenches against the Great Redan, on June 18, 1855, under a very heavy fire, after the column had retired from the assault, and bringing in wounded comrades.

19TH REGIMENT.—Private John Lyons: For, on June 10, 1855, taking up a [illegible] which fell among the guard of the trenches, and throwing it over the parapet.

21ST REGIMENT.—Brevet Lieut.-Col Edward W. D. Bell: Recommended for his gallantry, more particularly at the battle of Alma, where he was the first to seize upon and capture one of the enemy's guns, which was timbered and being carried off. Also, moreover, he command of that gallant regiment, which he brought out his senior officers having been killed or wounded.—Lieut. O'Connor: Was one of the centre sergeants at the battle [illegible] anced between the officers carrying the colours. [illegible] ight, Lieutenant Anstruther, who was carrying a [illegible] wounded, and was shot in the breast at the same [illegible] recovering himself, snatched up the colour from the ground, and continued to carry it until the end of the action, although [illegible] by Captain Greville to relinquish it, and go to the rear, on account of his wound; was recommended for and received his commission for his services at Alma. Also behaved with great gallantry at the assault on the Redan, September 8, 1855, when he was shot through both thighs.

Corporal Robert Shields: For volunteering, on September 8, 1855, to go out to the front from the 5th parallel, after the attack on the Redan, to bring in Lieutenant Dyneley, who was wounded.

34TH REGIMENT.—Private William Coffey: For having, on March 29, 1855, thrown a lighted shell that fell into the trench over the parapet.—Private John J. Sims: For having, on June 18, 1855, after the regiment had retired into the trenches from the assault on the Redan, come out into the open ground, under a heavy fire, in broad daylight, and brought in wounded soldiers out side the trenches.

41ST REGIMENT.—Private Daniel Rowlands: For rescuing Colonel Haly, of the 47th Regiment, from R[illegible] soldiers. Colonel Haly having been wounded and surrounded by them, and for gallant exertions in holding the ground occupied by his advanced picket against the enemy at the commencement of the battle of Inkerman.—Sergeant-Major Ambrose Madden: For having headed a party of men of the 41st Regiment, and having cut off and taken prisoners one Russian officer and 14 privates, three of whom he himself captured.

47TH REGIMENT. Sergeant William M'Wheeney: Volunteered as sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege, and was in charge of the party of the 47th Regiment; was always vigilant and active, and signalised himself on October 20, 1854, when one of his party, Private John Keane, 47th Regiment, was dangerously wounded in the Woronzoff road. At the time the ambulance-carriers were repulsed from the Quarries by overwhelming numbers. Sergeant M'Wheeney, on his return, took the wounded man on his back and brought him to a place of safety under a very heavy fire. He was also the means of saving the life of Corporal Courtney. This man was severely wounded in the Quarries, December 4, 1854. Sergeant M'Wheeney went to him from under fire and dug up a shrub cover with his bayonet, where the two remained until dark, when they retired. Sergeant M'Weeney volunteered for the advanced guard of General Eyre's brigade, at the Cemetery, June 18, 1855; and was never absent from duty during the war.

47TH REGIMENT.—Private John M'Dermond: For savin the life of Colonel Daly, on the 5th of May, 1854, by his strong exertions in rushing up to his rescue when lying on the ground disabled and surrounded by a party of Russians, and killing the man who had disabled him.

49TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant George Walters: Highly distinguished himself at the battle of Inkerman. Having rescued Brigadier Colonel Adams, C.B., when surrounded by Russians, one of whom he bayonetted—[illegible] greatly distinguished himself. On [illegible] 1854 [illegible] counter with the Russians, and nobly assisted [illegible] Conolly, Coldstream Guards.

50TH REGIMENT.—Private Thomas Beach: For conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Inkerman, Nov. 5, 1854, when on picket in attacking several Russians who were plundering Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, 41st Regiment, who was lying wounded on the ground. He killed two of the Russians, and protected Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter until the arrival of some men of the 41st Regiment.—Brevet Major Frederick C. Elton: For distinguished conduct on the night of Aug. 4, 1855, when in command of a working party in the advanced trenches in front of the Quarries, in encouraging and inciting his men by his example, to work under a dreadful fire; and when there was some hesitation shown on some occasions of the party of men, he rushed into the open and working with pick and shovel. In March, 1855, Major Elton volunteered, with a small party of men, to drive off a body of Russians who were destroying the new trenches during the night, and succeeded in doing so, taking prisoner one of the enemy with his own hands. On the night of June 7, 1855, Major Elton was the first of his party to leave our trenches leading his men, when in the Quarries he several times rallied his men around him.

57TH REGIMENT. Private Charles M'Corrie: On the night of the 23rd June, 1855 he threw over the parapet a live shell which had been thrown from the enemy's battery.

68TH REGIMENT.—Captain T. De Courcy Hamilton: For having, on the night of the 11th May, 1855, during a most determined sortie, boldly charged, and dispersed the enemy with a small force (thirty men), by which he had obtained possession in great numbers, thereby saving the works from falling into the hands of the enemy. Private John Byrne: At the battle of Inkerman, when the regiment was ordered to retire, [illegible] John Byrne went back towards the enemy, and, at risk of his life brought in a wounded soldier under fire. On May 11, 1855, he bravely engaged in a hand to hand contest with one of the enemy on the point of the work he was defending, preventing the entrance of the enemy, killed his antagonist, and captured his arms.

77TH REGIMENT. Sergeant John Peck: For conspicuous bravery at the battles of Alma and Inkerman. Highly distinguished himself at the taking of the Russian Rifle Pits on the night of the 19th April, 1855. He was severely wounded. Remarked for determined resolution on both attacks on the Redan.—Private Alexander Wright: For conspicuous bravery through the whole of the Crimean war. Highly distinguished on the night of 22nd March, 1855, in repulsing a sortie. He [illegible] of the guard at the taking of the Russian Rifle Pits, on the night of 19th April, 1855; remarked for the great encouragement he gave the men while holding the pits under a terrific fire. He was wounded. Highly distinguished on 30th Aug., 1855 when [illegible].

90TH REGIMENT.—Private John Alexander: After the attack on the Redan, 18th June, 1855, went out of the trenches under a very heavy fire, and brought in several wounded men. Also, when with a working party in the most advanced trench, 6th Sept., 1855, went out in front of the trenches, under a very heavy fire, and assisted in bring in Captain Barkley, Scots Fusilier Guards, lying dangerously wounded.

97TH REGIMENT. Brevet Major Charles Henry Lumley: For having distinguished himself highly by his bravery at the assault on the Redan, Sept 8, 1855 by engaging the first inside the work, where he was immediately engaged with five Russian gunners defending a gun, one of whom attacked him. He shot two of them with his revolver when he was knocked down by a stone, which stunned him for a moment, but on recovery he drew his sword, and, seeing the remaining three in the act of [illegible] he received a ball in his mouth, which wounded him most severely.—Sergeant John Coleman: Conspicuous for great coolness and bravery on the night of August 30th, 1855, when the enemy attacked the 7 pits and drove the working party in. He remained in the open, perfectly exposed to the enemy's rifle pits until all around him had been killed or wounded. He finally carried one of his officers, mortally wounded, to the rear.

1ST BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.—Brevet Major Hon. Henry H Clifford: For conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Inkerman, in leading a charge, and killing one of the enemy, disabling another, and saving the life of a soldier.—Captain William James Cuninghame and Brevet Major Claude Thomas Boutcher: Highly distinguished at the capture of the Rifle Pits, Nov. 26, 1854. Their gallant conduct recorded in the French General Orders.—Private F. Wheatley: For throwing a live shell over the parapet of the Redan.

2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.—Lieut. John Knox: When serving as a sergeant in the Fusilier Guards. Lieutenant Knox was conspicuous for his exertions in re-forming the ranks of the Guards at the battle of Alma. Subsequently, when in the Rifle Brigade, he volunteered for the ladder party in the attack on the Redan on June 18, remaining on the field until twice wounded.—Private R. M'Gregor: For courageous conduct when employed as a sharpshooter in the advanced trenches in the month of July, 1855. A rifle pit was occupied by two Russians, who annoyed our troops by their fire. Private M'Gregor crossed the open space under fire, and, having come under a rock, disabled them, and occupied the pit.—Private Robert Hampston, and Private Joseph Bradshaw: Carried on daylight, April 22, 1855, a Russian rifle-pit, situated among the rocks overhanging the Woronzoff road, and occupied by the Russians at that attack and the quarries at that period in possession of the enemy. Private Hampston received a gratuity of £5, and was promoted. Private Bradshaw has since received the French War Medal.

ROYAL NAVY.—Commanders Cecil William Buckley, John Talbot Burgoyne, Gunner John Roberts: Landed in presence of a superior force and set fire to the Russian stores at Genitchi.—Lieutenant Cecil W. Buckley, also with Boatswain Henry Cooper, repeatedly landed in presence of a large force and fired the different stores and Government buildings at Fanagoria.—Lieut. Edward Hewett: Cut the hawser of the floating bridge in the Straits of Genitchi under a heavy fire of musketry, on which occasion he was wounded.—Boatswain Joseph Holloway: While boatswain of the *Pylades* in the Sea of Azoff, was taken prisoner after a stout resistance, while endeavouring to rescue Mr Odevaine, Mate.—Commander George Flott Day: With great enterprise and gallantry took a gunboat and crew, and effected a reconnaissance, within the enemy's lines at Genitchi, with the assistance of a pocket compass. After traversing four or five miles of low swampy ground, occasionally up to his knees in water.—Commander John Edmund Commerell, Quartermaster William Rickard: Crossed the Isthmus of Arabat, and, after fording two rivers, destroyed large quantities of forage on the Crimean shore of the Sivash, the rapid blazing of which alarmed a guard in the vicinity, who pursued them to the shore with a heavy fire of musketry, and very nearly succeeded in taking them prisoners.—Captain of the Mast George Ingouville: On July 12, 1855, while the boats of the *Arrogant* were engaged with the enemy's gun-boats and batteries off Viborg, her second cutter was swamped by a shell blowing up of her magazine, and drifted under a battery. Notwithstanding that he was wounded in the arm, and that the boat was under a very heavy fire, Ingouville, without any order to do so, jumped overboard, caught hold of her painter, and saved her.—Commander John Bythesea: Stoker William Johnstone: On Aug. 9, 1854, having ascertained that an Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor of Russia had landed on the island of Wardo, [illegible] a man and despatches for the Russian General, Commander Bythesea [illegible] armed permission for himself and William Johnstone [illegible] proceed on shore with the view to intercept them. Being supplied [illegible] with armed clothes concealed themselves in the night of the 12th, when the mail bags were landed close to the spot where they lay secreted in the bushes. The mails were accompanied by a military escort, which passed close to them, and which, as soon as it was ascertained the road was clear, took its departure. Commander Bythesea and the stoker then attacked the five men in charge of the mail, took three of them prisoners, and brought them in their own boat on board the *Arrogant*. The despatches were carried to General Baraguay d'Hilliers, who expressed himself in the highest terms of approval.—Charles D. Lucas, Lieutenant: This officer was promoted to his present rank on June 21, 1854, for his gallantry in throwing overboard a live shell at the first attack on the batteries of Bomarsund.

ROYAL MARINE BRIGADE (EMPLOYED ON SHORE).—Captain William Peel: [illegible] 18th of Oct., 1854, at the greatest possible risk, took up a live [illegible], the fuse still burning, from among several powder-cases out- [illegible] the trenches, and threw it over the parapet; the shell [illegible] (the words underlined, thereby saving the magazine and the lives [illegible] immediately round it. On Nov 6, 1854, at the battle of Inkerman, for joining the officers of the Grenadier Guards, and assisting in defending the colours of that regiment, when hard pressed by the enemy, at the Sandbag Battery. On the 18th of June, 1855, for volunteering to lead the ladder party at the assault on the Redan, and carrying the first ladder until wounded.—Midshipman Edward St. John Daniels: Answering a call for volunteers to bring in powder to the battery from a waggon in a very exposed position, under a destructive fire, a shot having disabled the horses. Accompanying Captain Peel, at the battle of Inkerman, as aide de camp. Devotion to his leader, Captain Peel, on June 18, 1855, in tying a tourniquet on his arm on the right of the Redan, while exposed to a very heavy fire.—Lieutenant William Nathan Wright Hewett: On the occasion of a sortie of Russ ans by Sir De Lacy Evans's division on the 26th of October, 1854, Mr. Hewett, then Acting Mate of her Majesty's ship *Beagle*, was in charge of the right Lancaster battery before Sebastopol. The advance of the Russians placed the gun in great jeopardy, and, some [illegible] the Allied [illegible] Mr. Hewett, [illegible] the guns [illegible] retreat, but Mr. Hewett, taking [illegible] the Lancaster Battery was attacked these three seamen mounted the banquette, and, under a heavy fire, made use of the disabled soldiers' muskets, which were loaded for them by others under the parapet.—Commander James Raby, Captain of the Forecastle John Taylor, and Boatswain's Mate Henry Curtis: On June 18, 1855, immediately after the assault on Sebastopol, commander Raby and the two seamen, climbing over the breast-work of the advanced sap, proceeded upwards of seventy yards across the open space towards the salient angle of the Redan, and, under the heavy fire which was then [illegible] continuing, succeeded in carrying a wounded soldier of the 57th Regiment to a place of safety.

ROYAL MARINES. Lieutenant George Dare Dowell, Royal Marine Artillery: On the explosion having occurred on one of the rocket boats of the *Arrogant*, during the attack on some forts near Viborg, Lieutenant Dowell (who was on board the *Ruby* gun-boat, while his own boat was receiving a supply of rockets) was the first to jump into the quarter-boat of the *Ruby*, and with three volunteers, himself pulling the stroke oar, proceeded instantly, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, and succeeded in taking up three of the boat's crew, and placing them on board the *Ruby*; and was mainly instrumental in bringing off the sinking cutter.—Corporal John Prettyjohn: Reported for gallantry in the battle of Inkerman, having served himself in an advanced post on [illegible] noticed as having shot four Russians.—Bombardier Thomas Wilkinson, Royal Marine Artillery: Specially recommended for gallant conduct in the advanced batteries, June 7, 1855, in placing sandbags to repair the work under a galling fire.

## THE LEGION OF HONOUR.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree making the following nominations in the Legion of Honour among Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates in the English Army]

COMMANDER.

Brigadier-General John Edward Dupuis, R.A.

OFFICERS.

[illegible] C. Thesiger, [illegible] D. [illegible]
Captain and Colonel Frederick William Hamilton, 1st Regiment of the Guards

Lieutenant Colonels Edward Cooper Hodge, 4th Dragoon Guards, C.B; William O'Grady Haly, 47th Regiment; James Pattoun Sparks, C.B; Henry Frederick Lockyer, C.B. K.H., 97th Regiment; William S. Norcott, C.B; Robert Newdigate, Coldstream Guards; Colonel Thomas Eaton, R.A; John Clornton Grant, 49th Regiment; Henry Smyth, 6th Regiment.

KNIGHTS.

Lieutenant-Colonels R. Wardlaw, 1st Dragoons; G. A. F. Sullivan, 2nd Dragoons; H. D. White, C.B, 6th Dragoons; John Douglas, C.B., 11th Hussars; George Buller, R.A; Richard Nicol Thomas Eaton, R.E; Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph, R.A; Edward Thomas Lloyd, R.E; Lord Burghersh, C.B., Hon Percy Feilding, J. Hallet, C. Haring, Coldstream Guards, George Bell, 34th Regiment; Hon. C. D. Roberts, R. W. Hay, 1st Royals; Alexander Sebastian Leith Hay, 3rd Regiment; Sir Thomas St. Vincent Hope Cochrane Troubridge, C.B.; Arthur Borton, C.B., 9th Regiment; C. Elmhirst, 14th Regiment; Charles Barnes, 14th Regiment; Philip M'Pherson, William Gordon, 17th Regiment; — Clement, C.B., 11th Regiment; Henry Edward M'Gee, late 19th Regiment; George Lysons, 20th Regiment; Hon. Colonel Augustus Jocelyn Agar, 21st Regiment; E. A. Whitmore, 30th Regiment, the Hon. Leicester Curzon, Miles; George Newport, 31st Regiment, Richard Denis Reily, 34th Regiment; Robert Newport, 39th Regiment; Richard Nicolls Reilo, 42nd Regiment; Andrew Browne, 44th Regiment; Colin Frederick Campbell, 46th Regiment; Benjamin Riky, 48th Regiment; William Inglis, 57th Regiment; William Linklow Ingall, C.B., 62nd Regiment; Herbert Blount, 68th Regiment; Robert Jocelyn Stratton, C.B.; George Dixon, C.B., 77th Regiment; Augustus Halifax Terryman, C.B., 85th Regiment; Robert Parker Gould, 90th Regiment

Majors W. E. Evans, Waggon Train; E. A. Cooke, 11th Hussars; G. J. Brown, 4th Light Dragoons; Charles Brisbane Ewart, R.E.; A. Fitzroy, 1st Regiment Guards; Hon. C. J. Gordon Lennox, Grenadier Guards, G. F. F. Shuttleworth, Edward Neville, Scots Fusilier Guards; Godfrey Wyvill, [illegible] late 19th Regiment; Henry D Oyley Torrens 23rd Regiment; Paget Bayly, late 46th Regiment; F. W. Hunt, Frederick Hunter, 47th Regiment; William Frederick Carter, 63rd Regiment; Richard Francis Waldo Sibthorp, 97th Regiment; Frederick Robert Burroughs, Edward Newdigate, Coldstream Guards; Henry Bingham, the Hon Somerset John Gough Calthorpe, Thomas Henry Clifton, James Gubbins, Charles Carew de Morel.

Surgeons Joseph Dr. Arthur Anderson, M.D; Dr John Ramsay Brush, M.D; John Wyatt, Coldstream Guards; John Ashton Bostock, M.D., Scots Fusilier Guards; R. F. Valpy De Lisle, 4th Regiment; A. P. Lockwood, late 8th Regiment, Thomas Longmore, 19th Regiment; D. R. Mackinnon, 2nd Regiment; B. G. Marlow, M.D, 28th Regiment; W. M. Muir, M.D., 33rd Regiment; John Fraser, M.D., Rifles; J. B. St. Croix Crosse, 11th Hussars.

Veterinary Surgeon J. W. Glaag late 11th Hussars

Captains George Henry Lamb 49th Regiment; Henry Reyno da Wergo, 55th Regiment, William George Margesson, 56th Regiment, Hon Henry Walter Campbell.

Lieutenant George Fosseland, 33rd Regiment.

Colour-Sergeant Joseph Bennett, 19th Regiment; D. R. Sergeants John Devine, Royal Artillery; Joseph Campbell, 20th Regt. Privates Thomas Regan 50th Regiment, John M'Gowan 63rd Regiment.

Another decree makes similar nominations among Officers, Warrant Officers, and Seamen in the Royal Navy:—

GRAND CROSS.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Whitley Deans Dundas.

GRAND OFFICER.

Rear-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart.

COMMANDERS.

Rear-Admirals the Hon Sir Montague Stopford, Sir Stephen Lushington; Captain the Hon. Henry Keppel.

OFFICERS.

Rear-Admirals Henry Francis Greville, Lord George Paulet, Lord Edward Russell; Captains Sidney Colpoys Dacres, George St. Vincent

King, Hon. James Robert Drummond; Chief Surgeon of the Fleet David Dens.

KNIGHTS

Captains Edward Tatham; Charles Joseph Frederick Ewart; Octavius Cumberland; George Le Geyt Bowyer; George Drummond Watts; Joseph Grant Bickford; William Everard Alphonse Gordon; Samuel H. Derriman; Francis Pender Portens; Charles Thomas Dench; Charles Murray Aynsley; William Kynaston Jolliffe; John Francis Ross; Henry Wadesford Comber.

Lieutenants William Henry Pym; Charles Fairholme; Sackville William Hendrikus Thompson; Joseph Samuel Hudson; John Guy Courtenay Evered; Edward Hendeworn Starr; Henry Hewett; Henry Bradley Roberts; Charles Jolliffe; Francis Worgan Festing; William Pitman; Joseph Rowland Brenton; Thomas Thelwall Bullock; William Melancthon Smissary; James Edward Hozier.

Surgeons James Carmichael, M.D.; Richard Denton Mason, M.D.

Masters Matthew Reeves, Henry Cooper.

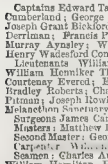
Second Master: George Rowe.

Captain: William Rasson

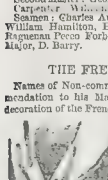
Seamen: Charles Augustus Hayward, Ahmutz Irwin, Edward Thorne, William Hamilton, Henry Paul, George Henry Kerr, Bower, Charles Ragueneau Peeco Forbes; William Vernon Eliakim Reynolds, William Major, D. Barry.

## THE FRENCH MILITARY WAR MEDAL.

Names of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers selected for recommendation to his Majesty the Emperor of the French to receive the decoration of the French Military War Medal.



4TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Sergeant-Major Joseph Drake: Exemplary conduct in living in the same tents with, and unremittingly attending to the wants of, numerous men when ill and dying of cholera in the Crimea in 1854 and 1855; exhibited the most constant attention to his duties at all times, and to the care of the sick and wounded. Regimental Sergeant-Major William Jones. Sergeant Richard Cooke, and Private Patrick Hogan: Exemplary and uniform good conduct during the campaign of 1854 and 1855.



5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major J. Rossell: Served during the whole Eastern campaign, and was never absent from his duty. Present at the battle of Balaclava, on which occasion he had his horse killed under him, but procured for himself a second horse, and immediately rejoined the regiment. He was wounded on the 18th June, and during the whole war exerted himself in every possible way for the good of his regiment.—Troop Sergeant-Major Thomas Sergeant-Major S. Griffith: Served throughout the whole Eastern campaign from May, 1854, while the regiment was in Bulgaria, and cholera raging to a fearful extent, he was most indefatigable in attending to the wants of the sick, and in exerting himself to the utmost night and day to rescue his comrades from that malady. He was present at the battles of Balaclava and Inkerman, and never absent from duty during the whole period of the war, incessantly doing his best for the good of the men of his regiment.—Troop Sergeant-Major William Stewart. Served in the Eastern campaign from May, 1854, until the end of the war. Was present at the battle of Balaclava, on which occasion he had two horses killed under him, but still continued to act, procuring a third horse and remaining in action with his regiment. Was present at Inkerman, and never absent from his duty a single day throughout the war, during the whole of which trying time he never relaxed in his exertions to benefit the men and horses of the regiment.—Sergeant Davidson served throughout the whole of the Eastern campaign; was present at Inkerman, Balaclava, and the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, and has always been distinguished for his zeal and activity and irreproachable character.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Regimental Sergeant Major William Lyons: Length of service.——Private Thomas Edwards: Length of service.

1ST DRAGOONS.—Troop Sergeant-Major John Norris: Served as troop sergeant-major during the whole of the Eastern campaign. W[illegible] at the action of Balaclava, where he distinguished himself by de[illegible] himself almost four Russian lancers, one of whom he killed, and w[illegible] horse he captured.—Troop Sergeant-Major Matthew Bailey: Served as a sergeant during the whole of the Eastern campaign. Distinguished himself on patrol duty when his patrol was attacked by some Cossacks. Never missed a day's duty, and was always a valuable man on pickets.——Private John Savage. Served during the whole of the Eastern campaign. Distinguished himself on patrol duty when his patrol was attacked by some Cossacks. Lost his horse during the severe winter. Never missed a tour of duty from sickness or any other cause.

2ND DRAGOONS.—Regimental Sergeant-Major John Greene. Troop Sergeant-Major George Disley, and Private Andrew Wilson: Gallantry in the field at the battle of Balaclava on the 25th of October, 1854, and exemplary good conduct during the whole of the campaign.——James Sergeant James Borthwick: Gallantry at the battle of Balaclava, and good conduct during the period he served in the Crimea.

6TH D[illegible] [illegible] Sergeant-Major Andrew Morrison, Trumpeter Thomas Monkes: Gallantry in the field at the battle of Balaclava on 25th of October, 1854, and a steady and well-uniform good conduct during the whole of the campaign.——Private Hunnington: Gallantry at the battle of Balaclava on the 25th of October, 1854, and good conduct during the period he served in the Crimea: has clasps for Balaclava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, and distinguished himself much in the former action.

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Regimental Sergeant-Major James W. Kelly, Sergeant John Andrews, Private Thomas Guthrie and George M'Gregor: Gallant and distinguished conduct in the charge of Light Cavalry Brigade on the 25th of October, 1854. Served during the whole campaign of 1854-55. Were present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, T[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

8TH HUSSARS.—Troop Sergeant-Major John Pickworth, Sergeant Charles Stanley, Corporal James Dorrington, and Private John Martin: These men charged with the Light Brigade at Balaclava; were also present in the ranks at Alma and Inkerman, and served with the regiment throughout the war.

10TH HUSSARS. Troop Sergeant-Major William Finch: This non-commissioned officer was present with [illegible] troop, which was engaged with the enemy near Kertch on the 22nd of September, 1855, and by his example and personal bravery was a great support to the officer in charge of the [illegible] which, owing to the superior force of the enemy, was compelled to re[illegible]

11TH HUSSARS. Troop Sergeant-Major Rour[illegible] [illegible] affair of Boulbank, and battles of Alma, Ba[illegible] and Inkerman. [illegible] throughout the campaign from 1854 [illegible] Sergeant Seth Bond: Present at the affair of Boulbank, and battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman. At the action of Balaclava [illegible] entry were noticed. Served in the whole of the campaign from 1854 to 1856.——Lance-Corporal Thomas Harrison: Present at the affair of Boulbank, in battles of Alma and Balaclava, where he behaved very gallantly in galloping to the rescue of several comrades who were fighting against overwhelming odds. Also present at the battle of Inkerman, and served during the whole of the campaign.——Private Cornelius Teehan: Present at the affair of Boulbank and battles of Alma and Balaclava, where he behaved gallantly. Also at the battle of Inkerman, and served during the whole of the campaign from 1854 to 1856.——Regimental Sergeant Major G. L. Smith: Present during the campaign in 1854 until the 26th of January, 1855, and at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman. His horse was shot under him at Balaclava, where he behaved gallantly.

12TH LANCERS.—Corporal J. W. Cannings: Served as orderly to the commanding officer in the action of Tchorgoun and Tchernaya, and the whole of the operations round Eupatoria, under General D'Allonville.——Trumpeter John Farson: Served as field trumpeter to the commanding officer in the actions of Tchorgoun and Tchernaya, and the whole of the operations round Eupatoria, under General D'Allonville.

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS. Regimental Sergeant Major Thomas G. Johnson: Served the Eastern campaign, including the reconnaissance up the Danube under Lord Cardigan, battles of Balaclava and Inkerman, siege of Sebastopol, and expedition to Eupatoria.——Sergeant Richard Davis, Privates George Dearlove and John Fenton: Served the Eastern campaign, including the affairs of Bulganak and M'Kenzie's Farm, battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol and expedition to Eupatoria.

17TH LANCERS. Regimental Sergeant-Major Charles Wooden, Sergeant John Shearingham, Sergeant James Nunnery, and Private Charles Wilson: Were at Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and were never absent from their duties.

[illegible] ARTILLERY. Sergeant William Rempton: Present in every skirmish and action in which his troop was engaged, including the Balaclava, Alma, M'Kenzie's Farm, Balaclava, Inkerman &c. Went with the Light Brigade Cavalry to Eupatoria.——Sergeant William Scott. Present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol.——Driver Robert Sneaton: Present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol. On Sept 25, 1854, gallantry jumped into the river Bobec, and succeeded in saving the life of a French soldier.——Gunner and Driver Henry Wood: Served in five bombardments with zeal and gallantry, and exerted himself in bringing in a wounded Cossack under a heavy fire in September bombardment.——Gunner and Driver Robert Benfield: Five bombardments; one of a spiking party on Sept. 8, 1855, as a volunteer.——Acting Bombardier George Gibson: Skirmish with Russian advanced posts. At battles of Alma and Balaclava; repulse of sortie from Sebastopol, 26th Oct., 1854; taking Balaclava; also served in the Oct., 1854, April and June, 1855, bombardments.——Acting Bombardier William J. Burrows: Skirmish with Russian advanced posts. At battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, taking of Balaclava, repulse of sortie from Sebastopol, Oct. 26, 1854; also served in the Oct., 1854, April and June, 1855, bombardments. Sergeant Frederick Sims: Present at Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and throughout the siege. Gunner and Driver John Douglas: Served in the trenches till the fall of the city, and took part in every bombardment.——Bombardier William Bennett: Present at the battle of Inkerman, and 5th Shell Fire 26th October, 1854; six bombardments and taking of the Quarries. Wounded in the head, 18th June, 1855.——Gunner and Driver James Cooke: Distinguished himself during six bombardments.——Gunner and Driver John M'Ardle: Volunteered for the spiking parties on 18th June and Sept. [illegible] Volunteered for the [illegible] of the Redan, he crept out of the trenches on his hands and knees, and brought Gunner Glass, who was badly wounded, into the trenches.——Gunner and Driver John Hay: Served throughout the whole of the campaign. Was Wheel Driver of No 6 gun from the battle of Inkerman, and 5th Shell Fire 26th October, 1854; six bombardments and taking of the Quarries. Wounded in the head, 18th June, 1855.——Gunner and Driver James Cooke: Distinguished himself during six bombardments.——Gunner and Driver John M'Ardle: Volunteered for the spiking parties on 18th June and Sept. [illegible] Volunteered for the spiking parties [illegible] of the Redan, he crept out of the trenches on his hands and knees, and brought Gunner Glass, who was badly wounded, into the trenches.——Gunner and Driver John Hay: Served throughout the whole of the campaign. Was Wheel Driver of No 6 gun from the battle of Inkerman, and 5th Shell Fire 26th October, 1854; six bombardments and taking of the Quarries. Wounded in the head, 18th June, 1855.——Gunner and Driver John Powell: Distinguished himself in Sandbag Battery. When ammunition had caught fire, and caught the tent and tackle and extinguished the flame under a very heavy fire. Served trench duty from Dec., 1854, to 8th Sept., 1855, in each bombardment.——Sergeant Charles Firestone: Served in the trenches from 9th March, 1855, to the reduction of the fortress. Present at four bombardments. Directed the fire of the Eight-Gun Battery under the command of Captain Hall Reserved during the French column attacking the Mamelon. Commanded the Mortar Battery (No. 19) on three occasions as a subaltern officer. Armed the Quarries after they were captured by the troops.——Gunner and Driver [illegible] in trenches from Dec., 1854, until the fall of Sebastopol, including intermediate bombardments.——Sergeant John Ackland: Present at the third and fourth bombardments. Wounded in August, 1855.——Gunner and Driver Corporal James Hamilton: Present at five bombardments. On 8th Sept., 1855, was one of the spiking party in the attack of the Redan. He also carried a wounded captain of the 34th from the ditch of the Redan to the advance trench; for this act he has been recommended for a distinguished medal. Corporal Joseph Milligan: Present at the battle of Alma, and served in the trenches, and was present at the bombardments.——Bombardier John Bower: One of the spiking party on the 8th Sept., 1855, for which duty he volunteered, and then greatly exerted himself in bringing in wounded men until wounded himself. Present at the first bombardment during five bombardments.——Gunner and Driver Michael O'Donohue: Served in five bombardments with great. One of the spiking party on 18th June as a volunteer.——Gunner and Driver Charles Henderson: Volunteered for the assault on 8th Sept., 1855; present at five bombardments.——Acting Bombardier David [illegible] Cannon's Hill 24th Oct., 1854; remained in the work after the Turks had given [illegible] and, although the Russians were advancing rapidly up the hill, did not quit the place until he had spiked every gun. Lord King mentioned his name in a despatch, and by her Majesty's command he received a medal. Jenkins and three others were forwarded to the Horse Guards, but no further notice was taken of the affair.——Sergeant James M'Garry: Present during the whole campaign.——Present at the battle of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and third and fourth bombardments. Took powder to the trenches on the 17th October, 1854, under a heavy fire.——Corporal Patrick Conway: At the battle of Inkerman mentioned for very gallant conduct by Major Boothby, R.A., and Captain Henry, L.T. Corps, the latter of whom he assisted in rescuing from the enemy when severely wounded.——Gunner and Driver Thomas Lamb: Present at the battle of Inkerman, and 4th bombardments. [illegible] mentioned by Capt[illegible] R.A. for his conduct on 6th Sep.——Gunner and Driver [illegible] Smith: Served twelve days in the trenches [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# ACTS OF BRAVERY DURING THE LATE WAR.

GERALD G[illegible] [illegible] GALLANTLY BRINGING IN WOUNDED MEN.

MACGREGOR (PRIVATE) HAVING [illegible] [illegible] IN ROAD LAYLIGH[illegible], DISLODGED TWO RUSSIANS FROM THE RIFLE [illegible]TS

A[illegible] [illegible] (PRIVATE) GALLANTLY REPELLING A SORTIE MARCH 22, 1855.

[illegible] (CORPORAL) INTREPIDLY ASCERTAINING THE EVACUATION OF THE REDAN.

M[illegible] [illegible] SERGEANT [illegible] WITH HIS BAYONET A LOADED FOR HIS WOUNDED [illegible] MEADE, CORPORAL COURTNEY.

[illegible] GOODLAD (BREVET MAJOR) SURPRISING THE ENEMY'S PICKET AT WINDMILL LANE.

# VICTORIA CROSS
## THE NEW ORDER OF VALOUR
### FOR THE ARMY.

SERG. MAJOR ) REFUSING TO

W. NORMAN, (PRIVATE,) BRINGING IN SINGLE-HANDED TWO RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

THE LIFE OF AN OFFICER AT

C. H LUMLEY, BREVET MA

RUSSIAN GUNNERS.

ELTON (MAJOR

HONOUR TO THE BRAVE

party during attack on Cemetery, 18th of June, 1855, and generally in the trenches during siege.—Sergeant Andrew Reilly: Served with conspicuous zeal in the trenches throughout the siege, and distinguished himself during the attack on the Cemetery on the 18th of June, 1855.—Corporal Michael Monaghan: Rendered valuable service on the 18th of June by conveying a letter to the Brigadier-General under most perilous fire, by which he was wounded on his return. Ag in wounded in the trenches on the 8th of July, 1855. This man's gallantry was always conspicuous.

13TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant James Godwin: Senior Sergeant with regimental trenches during the whole siege. Present at the 8th Sept. In command of party in Rifle Pit near 2nd Boyna right attack, where he did good service.—Private Valentine Corry: Good conduct in trenches and good service in Rifle Pits, 2nd Boyna, during the night of the 8th Sept. 1855.—Corporal Edward Tallman: Severely wounded in advanced parallel, right attack, 7th Sept.—Sergeant Thomas Coopen: Good conduct when in charge of detached party in Rifle Pits on the night of 8th Sept., 1855, during bombardment.—Private Frederick Stokes: Was severely wounded

14TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant Thomas Cooper: Volunteered with 20 men to storm the Redan on the 17th June, and on the 18th June, 1855.—Sergeant John Macdonald: Carried off under fire, from the open ground in front of the trenches, a wounded man of the 38th Regiment.—Private Robert Hartley: Zealous and constant attention to his duty in the trenches.—Private Thomas Caby: Volunteered to go out under a heavy fire, to bring into the trenches a wounded man of the 1st Royal Regiment.—Private Patrick Canty: A clean and well-conducted soldier in camp and in the trenches, where he was wounded.—Sergeant Thomas Brown: Served in the Crimea from January, 1855, to January, 1856. Constant and zealous duty in the trenches. Severely wounded on the 18th of June.

15TH REGIMENT.—Corporal Philip Smith: Distinguished himself by gallant conduct in sorties of the Great Redan several times on the 18th of June, 1855.—Private Benjamin Vaughan: Distinguished himself by gallant conduct in the sortie on the 18th of June, 1855, when ordered by the commanding officer, for cool courage and steadiness. Forearm broken in his hands by a shell.—Sergeant Charles Collings: Highly gallant conduct on the 23rd of March, 1855, in volunteering and remaining out with the advance sentries on the Woronzoff road for two [illegible] made by the Russians, always ready for any extra trench duty.

16TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant Edward Dynne: Constant and good services in the trenches.—Sergeant John Harvey: Approved conduct and performance of duty in the trenches.—Corporal Neil O'Donnell: Service in the trenches, and remarked for his gallantry at the assault 18th June, 1855.—Private John Cox: Great bravery in the field and in the trenches, and always encouraging others by a peculiarly cheerful manner of performing his duty.—Sergeant John Gleeson: Gallantry on 18th June 1855, and noted for his unwearied zeal in the trenches.—Private Edward Langton: Gallantry on 18th June, 1855.—Private John Byrne: Great bravery in removing wounded from the front, and under very heavy fire, wounded men, on the 1st and 18th June, 1855: and zeal in the trenches.

19TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant William John Britt: Present with his regiment during the whole of the campaign. Distinguished himself in repulsing the sortie made by the enemy on the night of 22nd March.—Sergeant William Murphy: Present with his regiment during the whole campaign. Wounded severely in the attack on the Redan on 8th Sept. 1855, when he distinguished himself.—Sergeant Thomas Murphy: Did duty with his regiment without intermission throughout the whole of the campaign.—Sergeant William Smith: Did duty with his regiment without intermission throughout the whole campaign. Wounded slightly on the 8th Sept., 1855.—Sergeant Henry Strick: Did duty with his regiment without intermission through the whole campaign. Lost the forefinger of the left hand at the attack on the Redan, 8th Sept. 1855.—Private Hugh R. Hegans: Did duty with his regiment during the whole of the campaign.—Private James Duffy: Present with his regiment during the whole of the campaign. Volunteered and was employed as sharpshooter for three weeks. Wounded at the final assault of the Redan, 8th Sept., 1855.—Sergeant George Rollins: For distinguished conduct when corporal in the Eight-Gun Battery, before Sebastopol, during a sortie made by the enemy on the night of the [illegible] of March, 1855. [illegible] for voluntarily entering an embrasure, and assisting the Sappers to [illegible] against it, under a heavy fire from the enemy, on the 13th of April, 1855, before Sebastopol. Honorably mentioned in division orders, and received a gratuity of £5 by order of Lord Raglan.

20TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant Joseph Moss: Present at the three actions brought prominently to notice at the battle of Inkerman. Was through the whole of the siege operations.—Sergeants George Boxal, and John Brown: Present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and in the siege operations; and were active and zealous non-commissioned officers in the trenches.—Private Joseph Brown: Present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations. Received wound at the sortie on 22nd March, 1855, and also the attack on the Redan on 18th June.—Private George Kirkham: Present at all the actions. Brought himself to notice at the battle of Inkerman in regard to a certain order, and at the advance trench. Through the whole siege operations.—Private William Hennessy: Present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations. Behaved with great coolness in the trenches when he was felled amongst his party, believing one of his comrades of his presence of mind, who remained after Hing near it until Private Hennessy rushed out and brought the man under cover.—Private Henry Gray: Present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations; and performed his duty in the trenches in a most soldierlike manner.—Private Patrick Callaghan: Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol, for which he received a medal and four clasps. Was also present as a party who, under a heavy fire, brought the body of the late General Cathcart from the field.—Private John Love: Was present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, [illegible] the whole time of the siege. Never absent from duty. [illegible] medal and four clasps.

21ST REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant John Higdon: Distinguished conduct at the battle of Inkerman, and uniform good conduct during the campaign.—Sergeant James Sim: Gallant conduct throughout the siege, and on 18th June with the bidding party.—Private Timothy Driscoll: Served without interruption in the trenches during the whole siege.—Sergeant Patrick Kelly: Served without interruption during the whole siege, and very good character.—Private Thomas Dillon: Gallantly distinguished conduct during the sortie of 22nd March, 1855, and general gallant conduct throughout the siege.—Sergeant John Russell: Gallant conduct at the battle of Inkerman, and uniform good conduct performed on duty throughout the siege.—Private Peter Crowley: Distinguished conduct in having rescued an officer of another regiment from a Russian soldier, whom he also took prisoner, at the battle of Inkerman, and uniform good conduct throughout the siege.—Colour-Sergeant Richard Ellis: Present at Alma, Inkerman, and Balaclava.—Sergeant Edward Marshman: Served throughout the campaign in the Crimea.—Private Joseph Scanlon: Recommissioned officer. Volunteered on the morning of the 23rd of March, 1855, when in the advanced trench, to go with a party against a Russian sortie, and to outflank them, for which service he was promoted to corporal, and afterwards to sergeant.

21ST REGIMENT.—Major William Handley: General good service during the war. Showed great gallantry at the battle of Alma, and in the trenches; and especially on the night of the 8th or 9th September.—Sergeant James Collins: General good service, and great gallantry throughout the various actions, including the attack of the Quarries and the final assault of the Redan. Particularly distinguished himself on one occasion by repossing a line of sentries in front of the Five-Gun Battery, the first line of sentries having been driven in. Present at Alma and Inkerman.—Sergeant Charles Godden: General good service at Alma and Inkerman, and throughout the whole period, including the final attack on the Redan. Particularly distinguished himself on 21st Dec., 1854, by remaining at his post after the rest of the party had been driven in from the advanced trenches by the Russians.—Sergeant Robert Andrews: General good conduct throughout the war, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the whole period he was employed in the trenches. Distinguished himself particularly in the final attack on the Redan.—Colour-Sergeant James Boyce: General, good service, and very distinguished conduct in the attack on the Redan, on 8th Sept., 1855, on which day he showed great coolness in endeavouring to keep up a fire on the enemy's embrasures from the right of our attack. Present at Alma and Inkerman.—Private John Brown: General good service and gallantry in the various actions, including Alma and Inkerman, and particularly in the attack on the Redan, 8th Sept., 1855.—Colour-Sergeant Charles Coviton: General good service at Alma and Inkerman, and throughout the whole siege, particularly on 8th Sept., 1855.—Colour-Sergeant James O'Neil: Served gallantly at the battle of the Alma, at Inkerman, and was zealous in his duties in the trenches throughout the siege; also at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th of September, 1855, where he was severely wounded.—Sergeant Wm Parkinson: Served gallantly at Alma, and was zealous in his duties throughout the siege in the trenches. Was wounded at the final assault on the Redan on the 8th of September 1855.—Private Thomas Gernaghty: Was active and useful during the whole campaign. He behaved well at the battle of the Alma, and was wounded at the final assault on the Redan.

23RD REGIMENT.—Sergeant W. Cook: Present at battles of Alma and Inkerman. Performed excellent duty in the trenches the whole period, and gave general satisfaction to all officers employed with him. Was on Dumbrig in the Crimea very early in June.—Sergeant John Dunnery: Present during the whole siege. Did excellent service, as testified by all officers whom he served under. Behaved most gallantly in the affair in the Cemetery, on 18th June. Was at Alma and Inkerman.—Private James Carson: Present at Alma and Inkerman. Volunteered as sharpshooter. Employed in [illegible] bombards, cut till end of December. Present during the whole siege, and gave universal satisfaction to the officer.—Private Michael Connell: Present at Alma and Inkerman, and on all the siege operations. Behaved gallantly, volunteering for the advanced party of sharpshooters in the Cemetery, 18th June, when he was severely wounded. Private William Dunn: Present at Alma and Inkerman. Engaged in the siege operations the whole period. At all times active and zealous in discharge of his duty. Volunteered for the advanced party of sharpshooters on 18th June, in Cemetery, when he was severely wounded. Private John Blake: Present at Alma and Inkerman. Present throughout the whole siege, and was most active, forward, and energetic on all occasions in the trenches. Private John Toal: Present at Alma and Inkerman. Volunteered as sharpshooter from the first bombardment to end of Dec., 1854. Present during the whole siege, and did excellent service. Was in the affair of the Cemetery, 18th June.—Private Jonathan Hill: Present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and performed gallant service in the trenches during the whole winter of 1854, up to the 18th of June, on which day he was with the regiment in the Cemetery, and was severely wounded. A good soldier.—Private Patrick Hurley: Was at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and performed good service in the trenches the whole winter of 1854, until March, 1855, when he was sent back to Scutari. Volunteered his services as sharpshooter in the most advanced works of the Left Attack during the winter of 1854. A good soldier.

30TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant John Richardson: Was at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and at the sortie of 26th Oct., 1854. Particularly in the trenches throughout the siege, and especially recommended by the officers for his gallantry and coolness on all occasions. Received orders after the battle of Alma, for his distinguished conduct. Present at the assault on the Redan.—Sergeant Owen Brennan: Present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and at the sortie of 26th Oct., 1854. Served in the trenches throughout the siege, and was present at both assaults on the Redan, 18th June and 8th September.—Sergeant Donogh Present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the sortie of [illegible] Oct., 1854, and at both assaults on the Redan, and throughout the siege. His conduct before the enemy was always that of a gallant soldier.—Sergeant 5th Serjt Lance-Corporal. Michael [illegible]: Present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the sortie of 26th Oct., 1854. Served in the trenches throughout the siege, and present at the two assaults on the Redan. Was slightly wounded at the battle of Inkerman.—Private William Nicoll: At the battles of Alma and Inkerman, at the sortie of 26th October, 1854. Served in the trenches during the whole siege, and present at the two assaults on the Redan. His gallantry was very distinguished. Mentioned in orders for gallant conduct after the battle of Alma.—Private Thomas Wood: At Alma, slightly at Inkerman, slightly on 26th Oct., 1854, and severely at the assault on the Redan, on 8th Sept., 1855.—Private Charles Quigley: Present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the sortie of 26th October, 1854, and in the trenches throughout the siege, and present at the two assaults on the Redan. Has a medal for distinguished service in the field, for his conduct at Alma and Inkerman.—Private John Smith: Present at the battle of Alma and the [illegible] Oct., 1854, where he was wounded. Served in the trenches from May, 5, till the close of the siege, and present at both the assaults on the Redan, at the latter of which his gallant conduct was especially remarked by Lieut.-Colonel Mawlerer, C.B., and other officers. Obtained a medal for distinguished service in the field, for his conduct on the 26th Oct., 1854.—Colour-Sergeant Hubert M'Allister: Distinguished greatly at the storming of the Redan on the 8th Sept 1855, on which occasion he was wounded in five places.—Private Florian M'Donald: Present at the battle of Alma, the sortie on the 26th Oct., 1854, and the battle of Inkerman, where he distinguished himself very much, and was severely wounded.

31ST REGIMENT.—Colour Sergeant James Foley: Cool and soldierbearing on the morning of 18th June, and was very active and zealous in supplied the trenches for the first time, thus setting a good example to young soldiers.—Private Richard Stapleton and James Reilly: Engaged in taking the Rifle Pits, in the advanced trench, on the night of 8th Sept., 1855. Their conduct particularly mentioned for great coolness and bravery in keeping possession of one of the pits for half an hour after the rest had retired.—Private Lacey Ryan: Engaged with Lieut. Lesson, 31st Regiment, in taking the Rifle Pits, in the advance of the right sap, advance trench, on the night of 4th Sept., 1855, and particularly noticed for his gallantry on that occasion.—Private Joseph Spelman: This man was one of a party engaged in taking possession of the Rifle Pits in the advance of the right sap advance trench on the night of 4th Sept., 1855, on which occasion he was noticed and recommended for their coolness and bravery by Capt. Rowlands, of the 31st Regiment, in keeping possession of the pits for half an hour, till ordered to retire. Was wounded on that occasion.

33RD REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major William Barwell: Distinguished himself very much in the attack on the Redan on 18th June, and on several nearly the whole campaign.—Sergeant Patrick Whelan: Served through the whole campaign. Always a first-rate soldier in the battle-field and in the trenches.—One of the first men of the regiment in the Redan on 8th September.—Colour-Sergeant James Bacon: Noticed by Sir W. Codrington at the battle of Alma. Wounded at the attack on the Redan 18th June. Served through the whole campaign. Private Andrew Mc Francis Crotty: Served through the whole campaign. Distinguished himself on 18th June, 1855. Private Patrick Hanlon: Volunteered and served as a sharpshooter during the first bombardments of Sebastopol. Was in none other men, charged a [illegible] and made them retire at [illegible]. Also at Inkerman. [illegible] Regt. [illegible] Wounded severely, [illegible] 8th Sept., 1855.—Colour-Sergeant Wm. Menaing: Served through the whole campaign, and was a first-rate soldier on all occasions.—Colour-Sergeant Philip Read: Served throughout the whole campaign. Volunteered to go with the regiment on the 8th of September at the attack on the Redan when warned for that duty. Was severely wounded on that occasion. Was always a first-rate soldier in the field.—Private Patrick M'Guire: Volunteered as sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege of Sebastopol. Was taken prisoner on the [illegible] of October, 1854, when employed on that duty. Was a party of the Russians fell on the two men who had him in charge, and released the [illegible]. Was present during the whole campaign. Is a good soldier.

34TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant Wm. Quirk: Gallant conduct on 7th June, 1855, during the attack on the Quarries.—Private Timothy Hayon: Present at the battle of Alma. [illegible] 1854.—Sergeant John Hayon: General gallant conduct in the trenches, especially on 19th April, 1855, at the taking of Egerton's Rifle Pit.—Sergeant William Carney and Private John Regan: Present at the attack on the Redan, on 8th Sept., 1855, under a heavy fire.—Private Wm. Coffer: Threw a live shell out of a trench on 29th March, 1855.—Private Wm Gill: Recommended for promotion in the 34th Regiment, for handing up his arm, when wounded, on 18th June, 1855, under [illegible].

Colour-Sergeant William Smith: Gallant conduct at the attack on the Redan on 18th of June. Was severely wounded on that occasion. Was also present at the repulse of the Russians [illegible] Severely wounded in the trenches on the 31st of [illegible].

41ST REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major Patrick M'Fadden: Served throughout the war. Did his duty well in the trenches. Particularly distinguished in his conduct on 18th June, 1855, in the attack on the Cemetery.—Private John Wallace: Served throughout the war. Engaged in repulsing a sortie on 26th Dec., 1854, when the conduct of his company was commended in division orders. In advance on 18th June 1855.—Private Robert Hamilton: Served throughout the war. Engaged in well in the trenches.—Volunteered for the advanced guard on 18th June 1855.—Corporal Thos. Brennan: Served throughout the war. Engaged in the repulse of the sortie of 26th Dec., 1854. Distinguished particularly on 18th June.—Sergeant Andrew Cal[illegible]: Served throughout the war. Distinguished on 18th June, 1855.—Wounded. Always a good soldier in the field.—Private Benjamin Sharpley: Served throughout the war. Distinguished himself in the repulse of the sortie of 26th Dec., 1854. In advance during the whole day of 18th June, 1855.—Private Benjamin Woodall: Served throughout the war. Always a sharpshooter in the beginning of the siege. Present and wounded in the Cemetery on 18th June, 1855.—Private William Moore: Distinguished himself highly on 18th of June, 1855. Private Moore was on that day, from one of which he lost his arm from the socket.—Private Andrew Blackmore: Particularly distinguished himself on the night of the 25th of Dec., 1854, in the repulse of a sortie, and proved himself a good soldier.

39TH REGIMENT.—Private Michael Boyle: On the 26th of April, 1855, volunteered to bring in a soldier of another regiment who was lying wounded outside one of the embrasures of the Redan, under a heavy fire. Was also one of the party on the Woronzoff road on the 2nd of August, 1855, when a sortie of the Russians, reported to consist of 2000 men, attacked the working party of the 39th Regiment and others.—Colour-Sergeant James Garrett: Gallantry, coolness, and intrepidity on all occasions while on duty in the trenches. While under medical treatment he joined his regiment on the 18th of June, knowing that an important attack was assigned to the brigade to which he belonged, and was obliged to go into hospital immediately on his return.—Private Lawrence Lind: On the evening of the 18th of June, with Lieutenant Smyth, Martin Lyons, and M'Cluskey of the light company, brought in a wounded sergeant of the 38th Regiment, under a heavy fire, who had been lying for fifteen hours at some distance from the Cemetery in advance. Volunteered his services to go out in advance of the ordinary sentries, under trying circumstances.—Sergeant George Pegram: A remarkably brave, willing, and forward non-commissioned officer in the trenches. In former years, in 1843, his conduct attracted attention at Maharajpore, where the Regiment suffered so severely, and he had previously obtained the character of being a brave soldier under Sir De Lacy Evans in Spain.—Private Michael Ryan: On the 29th March, when a part of the guard went, before it was clear, towards the Woronzoff road, Ryan is reported to have been one of four men who behaved remarkably well. On the 25th of April he was on sentry on the chevaux de-frise on the Woronzoff road when the enemy opened a cannonade, and remained at his post steadily, and attracted attention by his good conduct. On the 2nd of August, on the occasion of the large sorties referred to in Michael Boyle's case, Ryan was employed

well during the siege. Present at Alma.—Private Daniel Flanagan: Recommended for volunteering under a very heavy fire to place sandbags in the embrasures of 21 Gun Battery, 8th April, 1855. Assisted in working a gun, and in every possible way distinguished himself on that [illegible] Private John Dancer: Distinguished himself at the capture of the Quarries, and served gallantly on all other occasions Sergeant Robert Court: Present at the battle of Alma [illegible]

47TH REGIMENT. Acting Sergeant-Major S. Francis. When on duty in the trenches, on the night of June 4, 1855, when an alarm was given that the enemy were [illegible] he immediately turned out the men under his command, and by the steadiness and coolness he displayed in the discharge of their duty, by a new line of sentries, which he formed out of a number of volunteers who offered themselves, [illegible] the further advance of the Russians. This took place [illegible] he conveyed a message to the General of his regiment, [illegible] movement of some troops, on June 8, 1855, [illegible] a heavy fire. —Corporal I. Kelly: Assisted in working a gun, voluntarily, in the battery in which he was on duty, on the night of Sept. 7, 1855, on which occasion he received a severe wound.—Corporal T. Gooney and Private J. Downey: Assisted the adjutant of the 48th Regiment, early on the morning of June [illegible] [illegible] being swept by a heavy cross [illegible]

49TH REGIMENT. [illegible] At battle of Alma [illegible] At battle of Inkerman [illegible] At battle of Inkerman. —Always at the Repulse of sortie, Oct. 26, 1854. At battle of Inkerman. Always at the [illegible] [illegible] Sept. 8, 1855 Employed during the latter part of the siege as an assistant sapper in strengthening the advance trenches.—Sergeant Michael Rooney: At battle of Alma Repulse of sortie, Oct. 26, 1854. At battle of Inkerman. Attack and capture of the Quarries on June 7, At battle of Inkerman [illegible] Robert McKenna: A battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie on Oct. 26, 1 At battle of Inkerman. Attack and capture of the Quarries on June 7, 55. Both of [illegible] was on the Redan on June 18 and Sept. 8, 1855. Gallantry in [illegible] Rifle Pit on April 29, 1855. Colour-Sergeant Charles Barn[illegible] nent at the battle of Alma; at the repulse of the [illegible] [illegible] Corporal Robert Foley: Served through the whole of the Crimean campaign, and most zealous in supporting the discipline of his regiment.—Private Lawrence Ward: At the battle of Alma [illegible] [illegible] Private John Brennan: Served through the whole campaign, and distinguished in the trenches on the occasion of a sortie in Dec., 1854.—Private William Cooney: Gallant conduct in the trenches on occasion of a sortie in Dec., 1854.—Colour-Sergeant William Turner: Served through the whole campaign Sergeant Rich. W. Newember: Served through the whole campaign [illegible] charge of the sharpshooters of his regiment employed in front of the left attack

55TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant Henry Hend[illegible]. At the battles of Alma and Inkerman; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, Oct. 26; and served in the trenches to the fall of Sebastopol. At the taking of the Quarries, June 7, 1855; attacks on the Redan, June 18 and Sept. 8, 1855, [illegible] Wounded. William Spencer: At the battle of Alma; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, Oct. 26; battle of Inkerman; served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Particularly distinguished at the storming of the Quarries, June 7, 1855, by his gallantry and promptitude in carrying cartridges, and getting up extra ammunition, under a heavy fire. At the attacks on the Redan, June 18 and Sept. 8, 1855.—Lance-Corporal Wm. M'Laughlan: At the sortie at Inkerman, Oct. 26; battle of Inkerman; served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Distinguished by his gallant conduct at the storming of the Quarries, June 7, 1855; and in volunteering to fetch a wounded comrade out of the enemy's advanced work, under a heavy fire. At the attacks on the Redan, June 18 and Sept. 8, [illegible] [illegible] Gallantly distinguished himself at the storming of the Redan, on September, where he lost his arm.

58TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant William Dibbs: Fearless and steady [illegible] Fearless and steady conduct in the trenches on Aug 29 and Sept. 5, 1855. —Private James Butler: Severely wounded while in the trenches on the 4th of September, 1855. Right arm amputated. [illegible] Lance-Corporal Lewis Hogan: [illegible] the battles of Alma and Inkerman; assault on the Redan [illegible] severely wounded. [illegible] In the trenches, twice wounded during the siege.—Private John Murray: At the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman; assault on the Redan severely wounded, on 18th June, 1855; in the trenches three wounded during the siege.—Colour-Sergeant John Jones: For gallant conduct at the battle of Inkerman, where he was severely wounded.—Lance-Corporal Thomas Anderson: Gallant conduct, during the siege of Sebastopol.

62ND REGIMENT.—Sergeant James Warren: Captured a French soldier who was deserting and going to the enemy. The above was performed under a heavy fire from the enemy's advanced post, on the 22nd of February, 1855 Sergeant [illegible] of Sebastopol, 1854-5 Was present at the attack on the Quarries, on the 7th of June, and the assaults on the [illegible] on the 18th of June and the 8th of September.—Private John M'Sorry: Was on the right at the [illegible] and lost one finger of the left hand on the 8th [illegible] 1855 at the assault on the Redan.—Sergeant William Reilly, Privates Michael Brophy and James M'Kee: Served in the trenches till the fall of Sebastopol. Present on all occasions of the regiment being engaged against the enemy.—Private Thomas Carney: Served in the trenches till the fall of Sebastopol. Present on all occasions of the regiment being engaged against the enemy. Volunteered to bring in wounded men from the front on the 8th of Sep[illegible] [illegible] severely wounded on the afternoon of the [illegible] on the 8th of S[illegible] Drummer Thomas Finnigan: Present at the attack on the Quarries 7th of June, 1855, the attack on the Redan, 18th of June, and 8th of September, 1855, upon which latter occasion his conduct was most conspicuous.

[illegible] severely wounded, [illegible] and fell [illegible] Sergeant Arthur Roberts: At the battle of Inkerman, carrying one of the colours, the Ensign having been severely wounded, he received a wound, which caused him to fall. He got up quickly, and, refusing to leave the field, continued to carry the colours until incapacitated by a second wound.—Sergeant Major Robert Hig[illegible] [illegible] the trenches before Sebastopol, 3rd of October, 1855, being with a party of the [illegible] to cover a working-party and [illegible] on one of the regiment having been brought from the camp by a company left to guard them, and afterwards ordered out, he took one of the sentries and posted it under a heavy fire. He was wounded at Inkerman, but, notwithstanding, was very instrumental in defending an officer of the regiment who had been severely wounded. He continued with his company the whole war.—Colour-Sergeant James Ward: When in the [illegible] [illegible] Sergeant Wm. [illegible] [illegible] Corporal Patrick Finns: Particularly distinguished himself on [illegible] two musket balls through the jaw; never went into hospital; and did his duty in the trenches throughout the siege.—Private James Sims: On 22nd Nov., 1854, in broad daylight, volunteered, under a heavy fire, to bring in a wounded rifleman from the Pits.—Private Wm. Ferris: On 11th May, 1855, during a sortie.—Sergeant Thos. Watson: 11th May, 1855 during a sortie.—Private Charles Ross: On 11th [illegible] Private [illegible] Private Wm. Hughes: Private Wm. [illegible] Don, Regt Mounted [illegible] Private John Cousins: Present in the ranks from the 22nd of December, 1854, to the 21st of March, 1856.—Private James Laughlan: Present in the ranks from the 22nd of December, 1854, to the 17th of May, 1856.

92ND REGIMENT.—Corporal Archibald Duncan: Gallant conduct in the unfinished portions of the fifth parallel, on the night of 18th Aug., 1855. Was [illegible] and activity at all times, as a non-commissioned officer. Selected [illegible] when engaged with the enemy, on the night of 18th Aug., 1855, in the Karabelnaia ravine.—Private Gordon Hargus: Gallantry when on outlying sentry on the nights of 22nd July and 12th August, 1855; likewise in assisting to bring in the wounded on 8th Sept., under heavy fire, in front of the Redan.—Private Samuel M'Cuish: Gallantry when on outlying sentry, detached from the outlying picket, under heavy fire, on 16th July, 1855, above the Woronzoff Ravine

77TH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant James Tooley: Served through the whole war with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of 19th April, 1855, at the capture of the Russian Rifle Pits, when he was one of the first in the pits, and took a Russian bugler prisoner.—Private Alexander Wilson: Served through the whole war with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of 19th April, 1855, at the capture of the Russian Rifle Pits, where he was severely wounded.—Private Murdoch Clarkston: Served through the whole war with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions. Noticed for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Inkerman, and at the attack on the Redan, on 8th Sept., 1855, when though severely wounded he refused to quit the ranks, or fall to [illegible] was lying mortally [illegible] Maurice Canty: Volunteered to form one of the attacking party ordered against "Egerton's Pit" on 19th April, 1855, as also on several other occasions. Did duty during the whole campaign.—Private Michael Byrne: Distinguished himself on 8th Sept., 1855, in bringing in his [illegible] [illegible] Private Bernard M'Quaid: At the very outset [illegible] was a sharpshooter at the beginning of the siege, and recommended for a medal for distinguished service, in Dec., 1854, but did not receive it, as he was invalided to Scutari.—Private Thomas Handley: Distinguished himself about the night of 14th August, 1855, when some young sentries [illegible] [illegible] Private [illegible] Russian officer prisoner Oct. 22, 1855 Volunteered on each occasion Darby Lenaghan: Performed zealous and constant service in the trenches from 18th Dec., 1854, to 9th Sept., 1855.—Private William Heffernan: Ditto. Also volunteered to go to the Cemetery in the daytime, under a heavy fire, to bring in a wounded man, in Aug., 1855.

97TH REGIMENT. Colour-Sergeant Charles Sanderson: Re-went back Captain Ensley after the Round Was [illegible] Distinguished himself generally during the assault and during the siege.—Private John Hennessy: Present at the assault on the Redan. Never missed a trench duty At capture of Egerton's Pits on 8th June, and on 18th June in Quarries. On 8th Sept., 1855, brought back Captain Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, when mortally wounded September 8th, 1855, was one of the last men in the Redan. Generally distinguished.—Bugler Edward Bateman: Never missed a trench. June 18th, 1855, rescued several wounded men in front of the Quarries under a heavy fire September 8th, 1855, volunteered for the assault in [illegible] [illegible] 90TH. Generally gallant behaviour.—Private John Lawless: Never missed a trench duty. Present, 18th April, 1855, assault on [illegible] Rifle Pits. On 18th June, 1855, present. Recommended by Captain Preston for general good conduct when a working party were [illegible] [illegible] Private [illegible] [illegible] Private [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# ACTS OF BRAVERY DURING THE LATE WAR.

THE [illegible] SCHOLEFIELD, REPELLING AN [illegible] THE [illegible]ED SOLDIERS AT INKERMAN

[illegible] (BREVET MAJOR) AT THE BATTLE OF THE [illegible]

[illegible] SAND BAGS TO REPAIR DAMAGE [illegible] A CALLING FIRE.

LUKE CONNOR, (LIEUT.,) WHEN SERGEANT, TAKING THE COLORS FROM LIEUT. ANSTRUTHER, AND THOUGH SEVERELY WOUNDED, CARRYING THEM, TO THE END OF THE DAY AT ALMA.

WILLIAM PEEL, (CAPTAIN,) THROWING A LIVE SHELL OVER THE PARAPET.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

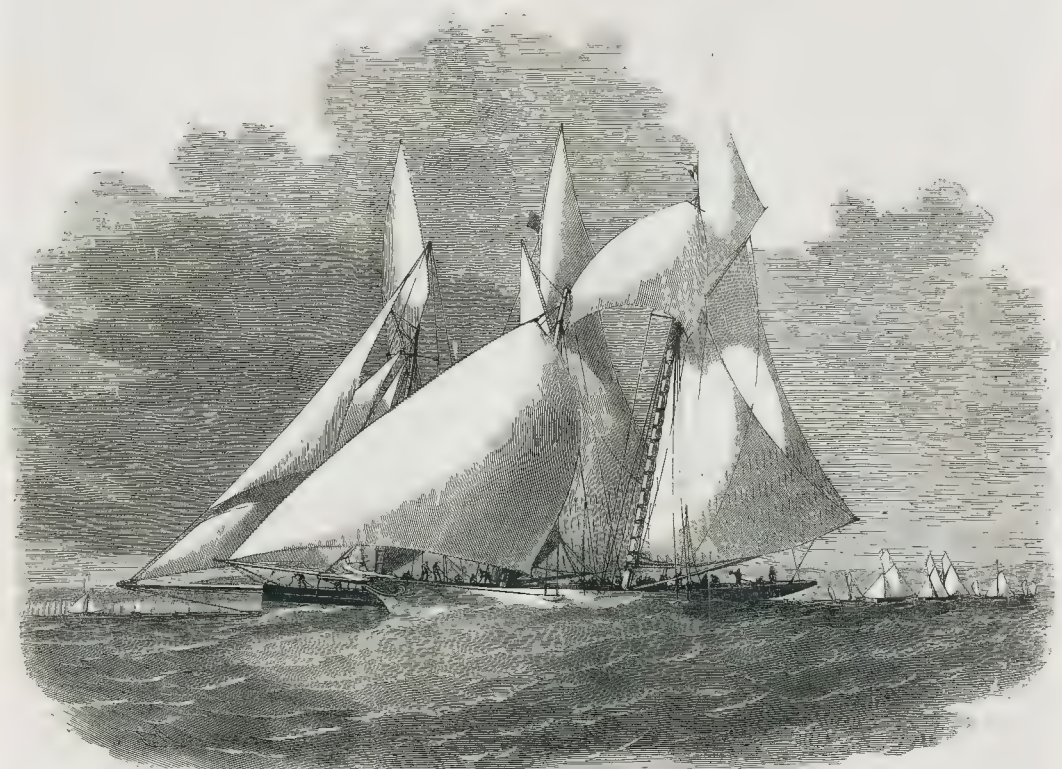
No. 866.—VOL. XXX.] SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1857. [TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE.


## THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

IN an age when, if great principles are sometimes debated, they are seldom carried out to their legitimate conclusions, and when to patch, to temporise, to tide over difficulties, and to take what is called steps in the right direction, are the highest efforts of statesmanship, it is not to be expected that so large a question as that of the Education of the People will make the progress which those most ardently desire who have most thoroughly studied it. Nevertheless, as a means of educating the public on the subject of Public Education, we anticipate that much good will result from the Conference which assembled at Willis's Rooms on Monday last, under the high presidency of the Prince Consort, and continued its deliberation during the week. The more the facts are debated, which show the deficiencies of education in the British Isles, as compared with education in such countries as Germany and the United States of America, where National Systems, conveying instruction to the lowest strata of Society, have been established, and reduced to successful practice, the sooner will the day come when this great nation shall imitate the good example, and rescue from utter ignorance the children of the poor.

The speech of the Prince in inaugurating the proceedings of the Conference was admirable as a summary of the question; and both in what it said, and in what it hinted but left unsaid, was statesmanlike and judicious. The main facts, as stated by his Royal Highness, and as known, with more or less precision, to all the advanced minds who have studied the question, are as simple as they are deplorable. Notwithstanding all the voluntary efforts, all the benevolence, all the liberality, of Churchmen and of Dissenters, of Corporations, and of individuals, there are in England and Wales, out of nearly five millions of children between the ages of three and fifteen years, little more than two millions who attend any school whatever, leaving 2,861,848—nearly three millions—who are not in receipt of school instruction. Yet the schools are in existence in every part of the country, rural as well as urban, which could provide for the instruction of the greater proportion of these neglected children. The well of clear water stands upon one side of the way and the wild horse stands upon the other; but there is no agency in existence which can bring the two together. The horse cannot see the water, or, seeing it, dreads that the benevolent hand which attempts to lead it to the spring will throw a bridle round its neck and carry it away into slavery. Nor is even this state of things—bad as it is—the worst part of the case. Of the two millions of children who attend existing schools, we are informed by the Prince that only 600,000—less than one-third—are above the age of nine. In other words, more than half of the poor children of England receive no school instruction at all; and two-thirds of the remainder are taken away from school at an age so early that it is quite impossible for them to have received any enduring benefit from school teaching. The result is, if these figures are correct, that only about one child out of every eight in this rich, civilised, and Christian country remains at school after its ninth year. Well may the Prince Consort exclaim that these are startling facts. But where is the remedy? Neither his Royal Highness, nor any other of the speakers, has ventured to divulge it in plain terms; though both he and they have indicated the direction which the remedy ought to take.

His Royal Highness stated, in eloquent and comprehensive terms, the political and religious difficulties which beset the question. "Some," he said, "have sought the aid of Government, others that of the Church to which they belong. Some have declared it to be the duty of the State to provide elementary instruction for the people at large; others have seen in State interference a check to the spontaneous exertions of the people themselves, and an interference with self-government. Some, again, have advocated a plan of compulsory education based upon local self-government, and others the voluntary system in its widest development. While these have been some of the political subjects of difference, those in the religious field have not been less marked and potent. We find,



ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB SCHOONER MATCH: THE "WILDFIRE" AND "VESTAL" IN THE LOWER HOPE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

on the one hand, the wish to see secular and religious instruction separated, and the former recognised as an innate and inherent right, to which each member of society has a claim, and which ought not to be denied to him if he refuses to take along with it the inculcation of a particular dogma to which he objects as unsound; while we see, on the other hand, the doctrine asserted that no education can be sound which does not rest on religious instruction, and that religious truth is too sacred to be modified and tampered with, even in its minutest deductions, for the sake of procuring a general agreement."

Nothing could be better than this. On the social aspect and the social difficulties of the question his Royal Highness was equally clear in fact, equally sound in philosophy, and equally candid in avowal of the almost insuperable difficulties that surround the subject as with a belt of fire. "It will probably happen that, in this instance as in many others, the cause which produces the evil will be more easily detected than its remedy, and yet a just appreciation of the former must ever be the first and essential condition for the discovery of the latter. You will probably trace the cause of our social condition to a state of ignorance and lethargic indifference on the subject among the parents generally; but the root of the evil will, I suspect, also be found to extend into that field on which the political economist exercises his activity—I mean the labour market—demand and supply. To dissipate that ignorance and rouse from that lethargy may be difficult, but with the united and earnest efforts of all who are the friends of the working classes it ought, after all, to be only a question of time. What measures can be brought to bear upon the other root of the evil is a more delicate question, and will require the nicest care in handling, for there you cut into the very quick of the working man's condition. His children are not only his offspring, to be reared for a future independent position, but they constitute part of his productive power and work with him for the staff of life; the daughters especially are the handmaids of the house, the assistants of the mother, the nurses of the younger children, the aged, and the sick. To deprive the labouring family of their help would be almost to paralyse its domestic existence."

Where, again, we ask, is the remedy? The Bishop of Oxford almost stumbled upon it—but did not see it. He believed that the indifference of parents was one great cause of the evil they lamented, and that it was one only to be removed by awakening the minds of the working classes to the responsibility which lay upon them in this matter. He urged that the friends of education should exert themselves to show to the vast body of parents that the use of the schools was a positive and certain gain to their children, and recommended that for this purpose they should be united among themselves, and end their disputes and differences as to the value of the boon to be given. We wish we could see any hope that the recommendations of the Bishop would be successful. To expect religious men, the members of hostile sects, who war against each other with a bitterness in inverse proportion to the smallness and insignificance of the doctrinal differences between them, is to expect too much from English human nature. If we wait until that day dawns, not even the great-grandchildren of the three millions of infants from three to fifteen years of age now non-attendant at schools in England will be in a better position as regards education than their remote progenitors.

The question still remains—how are we to act upon the parents? and how shall we awaken in them that sense of responsibility towards their chi'dren and towards society of which they are now ignorant? The present system is evidently wrong. Education is given to the poor as a favour—as an act of condescension on the part of the rich. The begging-box is sent round for educational purposes. A great stir is made about schools, and the Rector, Vicar, or Curate of the parish competes with the Dissenting preacher for the prize of the child, as if there were something to be gained to the one party or the other from the child's attendance at school—a gain which the parent cannot always see; but which, if he can see, he imagines to belong, not to the child, but to the Church or the Chapel which struggles to gain possession of it. Now, it is one of the best characteristics of the English working population that they do not like favours from their superiors in society; and that, when not in absolute poverty and misery, they look with suspicion on a too ostentatious and too clamorous benevolence. If the Legislature of this great nation affirmed it to be the sacred, the inalienable, right of every British child to receive education, we think, as we have taken many an occasion to express in this Journal, that nine-tenths of the difficulties which now surround this question would melt away, like mists before the sun. The English people neither require nor approve of favours from the Government or the upper classes. The aged, the impotent, and the destitute are not maintained by the Poor Law as a favour, but as a right. Why should not the young children have as much right to their education as to their mere subsistence? And, if such a noble principle were established, would not the parents be the jealous, as well as the natural, guardians of the right, and insist, for their children, upon all the advantages to be derived from it? We are not sanguine enough to expect such a step in advance as this would be; but we are confident that, until that principle be acted upon, the national progress in Education will continue to be what it has hitherto been—slow and unsatisfactory, though not utterly worthless.

## ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB SCHOONER MATCH.

THIS is generally the most interesting match of the season, inasmuch as it presents the most scope for the display of smart seamanship, and to the mere spectator affords a very delightful excursion. The weather was beautiful in the extreme on Friday week, although, from the circumstance of the wind being right ahead the whole of the "down" race, that portion of the trip was rendered a little tedious. The *Prince of Wales* (Margate) steamer was chartered for the accommodation of the club, and started from Adelaide-wharf punctually at ten o'clock. The deck of this fine steamer was crowded by a goodly company, the *élite* including the Commodore of the Yacht Club, Lord Alfred Paget, who joined the vessel at Blackwall; Count Batthyani; Mr. Bramley-Moore, M.P.; Mr. John Walter, M.P.; Sir John Cathcart, and a number of naval gentlemen, amateur and professional. There was also a large assemblage of ladies. The two prizes—the first a splendid silver-gilt soup tureen, and the second an elegant frosted silver ewer—were displayed in the saloon for the inspection of the visitors.

Gravesend was attained soon after twelve o'clock, and from that port the following yachts duly started, a sixth, the *Pet* (160 tons), of Plymouth, owned by Mr. Alfred Tooth, having been withdrawn at the last moment:—

FIRST CLASS, EXCEEDING 75 TONS.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Ports. | Owners. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Zouave .. | 99 .. | Southampton .. | Mr. R Arabin. |
| May Fly .. | 113 .. | Cowes .. | Mr. G. P. Bidder. |

SECOND CLASS, UNDER 75 TONS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aquiline .. | 66 .. | Harwich .. .. | Mr Cardinall. |
| Wildfire .. | 60 .. | Cowes .. | Mr. Turner Turner. |
| Vestal .. | 74 .. | Southampton .. | Mr. F. O. Marshall. |

Quarter-minute time per ton for difference of tonnage in each class. The distance to be sailed was from Gravesend, round the Mouse Light, and back to Greenhithe a distance of nearly forty miles. The start took place at 6h. 30m. 47s.; it was an excellent one for all; but the *Wildfire*, hampered by a moored vessel in her path, was the last off.

The *Aquiline* led slightly, but soon their positions were altered the *Vestal* shooting by her to second, the *Zouave* being third, and the *Wildfire* fourth. Soon the last named began to mend, and off the Chapman, by dint of the most capital sailing, their positions were altered to *Vestal* first, *Wildfire* second, *Zouave* third, and next the *Aquiline*, the first named leading by a quarter of a mile. From this moment the great contest lay between the *Vestal* and the *Wildfire*, which were qualified by their speed for the first instead of the second prize. It certainly was one of the prettiest matches on record; and they arrived at the Mouse Light in the following order:—

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wildfire .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 28 | 20 |
| Vestal .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 32 | 20 |
| Zouave .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 42 | 20 |
| Aquiline .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 43 | 20 |
| | 4 | 46 | 20 |

Immediately after turning, the *Vestal* began to draw upon the *Wildfire*, and off Holehaven became level with her, and the most exciting race followed. They drew one another again and again to Lower Hope Point, where the *Vestal* gradually drew away, and, although she carried away her gaff topsail yard towards the close of the match, they finished at Greenhithe as follows:—

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vestal .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | 15 | 45 |
| Wildfire .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | 20 | 15 |
| Zouave .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | 24 | 39 |
| Aquiline .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | 46 | 0 |

The *Vestal* allowing a quarter of a minute per ton, and the difference being 14 tons, gave her the victory by the time we have described, and, beating the *Zouave*, she took the first prize.

The prizes were afterwards presented by Lord Alfred Paget to the respective owners of the *Vestal* and *Zouave*, the first prize in value to the *Vestal*.

The band of the Coldstreams played during the day; and the luncheon was provided by Mr. Watts, in that excellent and superior style which makes the *Prince of Wales* the most eligible of all the river steamers for these occasions

The *Vestal* was built by Inman, of Lymington, and in beauty is not excelled, if equalled, by any schooner afloat. She was sailed on this occasion by Pittock, of the *Thought* cutter, in his usual excellent style.

In our notice last week of the Royal London Yacht Club match, an error occurred in the names of the two last vessels and their owners, which should have been the *Mystery*, 18 tons, J. P. Dormay, Esq.; and the *Kitten*, 13 tons, R. Leach, Esq.

## *FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.*

### FRANCE.

Count Paul de Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, went on Saturday to St. Cloud, to deliver to the Empress, on the part of his Sovereign, the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Catherine.

The subject of the elections still continues predominant in Paris. At four o'clock on Monday afternoon, the voting, which commenced on Sunday morning, terminated throughout France. So far as Paris is concerned, the elections have excited a movement far greater than were generally anticipated. It was not so much felt on Sunday; but the whole of Monday, and particularly the early part of it, the people was up and stirring. The right of taking out voting tickets continued up to the moment of closing the ballot-boxes, so that, between the crowds who flocked to take out their ballotins, and those anxious to deposit them, the mairies and the other voting-places were crowded to the utmost. The recommendation that had been given to the working classes to proceed *en masse* on Monday rather than on Sunday was pretty generally attended to. This recommendation arose from a suspicion entertained that, between the hours of closing on Sunday evening and of recommencing on Monday morning, the too-zealous agents of the Government might take upon themselves to remove the seals with which are affixed to the ballot-boxes before being transferred to the respective mairies, abstracting the tickets that were unfavourable to the Government candidate, and substituting others of a contrary description. This feeling had acquired such consistency among the working class, ever suspicious of the good faith of those in power, that in the Banlieue the National Guard requested to be allowed to take the place of the regular soldiers, to whose care the ballot-boxes were intrusted during the night. The Government at once acceded to the request.

The results of the Paris elections are as follow:—Of the ten circumscriptions into which Paris is divided Government candidates have been returned in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th districts; in the 3rd, 5th, and 6th districts, Cavaignac, Carnot, and Goudchaux (Republican candidates) have been respectively returned. The 3rd district (where Cavaignac was returned) and the 4th and 7th districts (in both of which Government candidates were returned) have, however, ended without result—the absolute majorities of the whole numbers of registered electors in those places, as required by law, not having been obtained; and a second election for those circumscriptions will, therefore, take place, commencing on Sunday, July 5.

The success of the electoral demonstration in Paris against the Government of Louis Napoleon has far surpassed the most sanguine expectations that the Republicans had allowed themselves to entertain. Two of the Opposition candidates, MM. Carnot and Goudchaux, have been elected by enormous majorities. Cavaignac is at the head of the poll; and, although his election is not definitive, owing to his not having obtained an absolute majority of the registered electors, there can be no doubt of his being elected at the second trial on Sunday, July 5. In the fourth circumscription, the rival opposition candidates, E. Olivier and Garnier Pagès, obtained between them within 143 votes of the score of the Government candidate, M. Varin. In the seventh, M. Lanquetin, the Government candidate, had but 2,000 votes more than those given to MM. Darimon and Jules Bastide. In both these latter circumscriptions the bare majority of the Government candidates is insufficient and these must be new elections. It cannot be doubted that MM Garnier Pagès and Bastide will retire, and then there will be every prospect of the election of MM. Olivier and Darimon. Should these hopes be realised, out of the ten seats for Paris five will have been gained by the Opposition; and it is to be observed besides that in the second circumscription M. Bethmont ran M. Devinck very hard, being beaten by only 10 472 against 9070.

Several interesting facts are proved by the returns of the Paris elections. Thus, in 1852, at the first election under the Empire, Government obtained a majority of 44,000 votes in the capital; that majority is now only 14,000. In the first elections only three Opposition candidates were returned in all France. Paris has now alone elected two Opposition members, and has, *de facto*, elected three.

In the departments, however, the elections have been most favourable to the Government; indeed, if all the Opposition candidates had been elected, they would have formed an exceedingly small minority.

The total success of the Opposition appears to be—five Republicans and six Independent members. The latter comprise gentlemen of more or less liberal opinions, who have triumphed over Government candidates.

### AUSTRIA.

Vienna was gay the latter part of last week with the centenary festival of the Austrian military Order of Maria Theresa, the coveted honour of all gallant soldiers in the Austrian army. If an officer has displayed extraordinary self-devotion and contempt of danger, he, "at the recommendation of his comrades," obtains the Knight's Cross of the Order; if a superior officer acts on his own responsibility, without orders from his chief, and by so doing turns the tide of war in favour of the flag under which he serves, he, "on the strength of evidence given by his fellows," receives the Commander's Cross. The Grand Cross is given only to those commanders who have fought and won a pitched battle, or have taken the initiative in critical moments, and by so doing have saved their country from some great danger. The only Grand Crosses are the Archduke John (1809), Marshal Count Radetzky (1848), and Marshal Prince Windischgratz (1850). The ten Commanders are the King of Wurtemberg; Marshal Count Nugent (1813), who is an Irishman by birth; Count Jellachich, Baron Hess, Count Thurn, the Archduke Albrecht, Count Wimpffen, Count Schlick, the Neapolitan General Filangieri, and the Russian General Ladics (1849). There are seventy-nine Austrian and some twenty-two foreign Knights. The only foreign Knights who were present at the festival were Prince Charles of Bavaria, Sir F. Moresby, Lord Seaton, General Sachosanet, and General Panlutine.

### TURKEY.

According to the *Times* correspondent, a spirit of discontent is breaking out in Bulgaria, requiring a modification of the relations of Church and State. A number of petitions from Bulgarian communities have been presented to the Porte, complaining against the higher clergy sent there from Constantinople, and against their endeavours to substitute for Slavonic the Literary and to introduce the Greek language instead. We are reminded that the immense majority of the Christians of the Oriental Church in European Turkey are not Greeks by race or language. Indeed, out of the 10 000,000 belonging to that religion in Europe and Turkey, only 1,000,000 are Greeks; of the rest 5,000,000 are [illegible] in Wallachia and Moldavia, less than 1,500,000 Armenians, and the rest are either Slavs by race, or have become Slavonians in process of time. In this number the Bulgarians are rather more than 3,500,000. With the exception of the Armenians and 1,000,000 Servians, who constituted themselves as early as the fourteenth century into a national Church, all the Christians of the Oriental Church are under the spiritual rule of the Greek Patriarch and his Synod at Constantinople.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The present Session of the Cape Parliament was opened on the 7th of April by his Excellency Sir George Grey, who had just returned from the frontier. His Excellency expressed his satisfaction at the conduct and appearance of the German Legion, and gave a favourable account of the state of the frontiers, and of the general condition of the colony. The speech was received with great satisfaction by the two Houses and the country. All the Government bills with reference to the frontier policy of his Excellency have either been unanimously agreed to by the two Houses or carried by large majorities. The Colonial Government on the 27th April sustained a severe defeat in the House of Assembly. A bill had been introduced for a system of public education. The bill intended to overthrow the first-class schools which are at present maintained solely by the Government, and to grant aid to schools only on condition of local contribution, and also proposed to abolish the office of Superintendent-General of Education, and to place the Colonial Secretary, *ex officio*, at the head of that department. It was thrown out on the second reading by a majority of 25 to 9.

Accounts from the Kaffir frontier state that all the disputes and [illegible] were commended that it be proceeded with

The Kaffirs were quiet, but in great distress, and many of them were entering the colony to seek for employment.

### UNITED STATES

It is stated that General Cass has written to [illegible] positively declining to reopen negotiations for the present on the Central American affairs, and that America will not do so until England recedes from her unwarrantable assumptions in regard to those States. Mr. Buchanan refuses to recognise Costa Rica in the matter of the Nicaragua transit route.

According to present indications the late collision between the Federal and State authorities in Ohio will not terminate without some further trouble.

Reliable intelligence from Kansas indicates the certainty of that being made a free State, as the settlers are overwhelming in favour of freedom.

The President is moving in a decided manner with reference to Utah affairs 2500 troops are now on the march for the territory, and several hundred others will soon follow. Colonel Cumming has received the appointment of Governor of Utah. At the latest dates from that territory all was perfectly quiet.

### AUSTRALIA.

The chief event in the New South Wales papers is the prorogation of Parliament after the most stormy session incidental to the first workings of a responsible Government

The Hunter River Railway, from Newcastle to Maitland, has been formally opened, and will in future be known as the Great Northern Railway. Its length is the same as the Sydney and Paramatta line, about sixteen miles, and its cost nearly £170,000

It is in contemplation to effect some changes in the colonial tariff, if possible, to assimilate those of the province of Victoria and South Australia.

A Select Committee appointed to inquire into the feasibility of establishing a telegraphic communication between Sydney and London via India has reported in favour of the scheme. The recommendation is, however, accompanied by the suggestion that the cost must probably be met by the withdrawal of the subsidy to the steam mail-packets.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### VISCOUNTESS EVERSLEY.

The lamented death of the Right Hon. Emma Laura, Viscountess Eversley, took place unexpectedly, after a few days' illness, on the 24th instant, at her new family residence in Eaton-place. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of the celebrated Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M.P., by his wife, the Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles, first Earl Grey, and was married, the 24th June, 1817, to the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, the recent Speaker of the House of Commons, who was raised to the Peerage as Viscount Eversley on the 2nd of March last. By this marriage her Ladyship leaves issue three daughters, the second of whom, Helena, was married, the 26th February, 1851, to Sir Henry B. P. St. John Mildmay, Bart.

### LORD ALVANLEY.

THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD PEPPER ARDEN, third Baron Alvanley, of Alvanley, in the county of Chester, died on the 24th inst., from an attack of gout in the stomach, at his house, 12, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square. His Lordship was the younger son of the great lawyer, Richard Pepper Arden, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and first Lord Alvanley, and was born the 8th Dec., 1782. He for some time in his earlier life served in the British army, and rose to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He married, the 26th April, 1841, the Lady Arabella Vane, third daughter of William Henry, first Duke of Cleveland, and sister of Henry, the present Duke, but has had no issue. He succeeded to the family honours on the death of his elder brother, William, the second Baron, the 24th Nov., 1849. By his own demise the title becomes extinct, as two sisters only survive him, one of whom is the present Lady Warrender.

### D. A. SAUNDERS DAVIES, ESQ.

DAVID ARTHUR SAUNDERS DAVIES, Esq., M.P. for Carmarthenshire, who died suddenly at the University Club, on the 22nd ult., was the only son of David Davies, Esq., by his wife, Susanna, the only surviving daughter of Erasmus Saunders, Esq., of Pentre, in the county of Pembroke, through whom he is lineally descended from the Gwynns of Moel-Ifor, Cardiganshire—an estate now held by his son and successor. He was born in 1792; was educated at Harrow, and at Christ Church, Oxford; and was called to the bar of Lincoln's Inn. He was elected Chairman to the Cardiganshire Quarter Sessions, 1826, and continued to hold that office till his death. He first offered himself on the invitation of the constituency for the representation in Parliament of the county of Carmarthen, in 1841, and was then, as at every sub-equent election, including the recent general election, returned without opposition. Mr. Saunders Davies at the time of his decease held the office of Deputy-Lieutenant for the county. He married, in 1826, Elizabeth Maria, only daughter of Colonel Philipps, of Williamston, county of Pembroke, first cousin to Sir Richard Philipps, Bart., M.P. for Haverfordwest, by whom, who died in 1851, he has had issue three sons and two daughters—viz., Arthur Henry Saunders, born the April 21, 1827, who succeeds him, and Owen Gwyn Saunders, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who fell at the Redan, June 18, 1855. Henry Saunders, the second son, and Susanna Maria Anne, who was married in 1851 to James John, second son of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, Cardiganshire, Mr. Saunders Davies was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan. The family of Mr. Saunders Davies returned a member to Parliament for Cardigan as far back as 1553 and 1572

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

PERHAPS the chief feature in the doings of our Legislature during the last few days has been a broad hint or two given to Lord Palmerston that he is not omnipotent in Parliament. Great conquerors have often fallen in the very flush of victory by very small agencies; and Palmerston received his first defeat in his own Parliament from Sir Denham Norreys.

The occasion was suggestive. It afforded a curious proof that when Job meets job then comes the tug of war. The question was whether the landlords of Scotland were to get their estates surveyed, down to the marking of the very acres of every one of their farms, at the cost of the purchase of an Ordnance map for a pound, with the advantage of twenty-four inches to the mile over English proprietors, while Irish country gentlemen had only obtained a benefit over the Saxons to the extent of five inches. The combat between the Celtic elements raged with various fortune for many a long hour; the insertion of a word or two—meek and sarcastic respectively—by Sir William Jolliffe and Mr. Henley, from the Saxon point of view, being utterly lost in the dialectic and idiomatic storm of words raised by the members for the sister kingdoms. The Government unwisely suffered its Scottish representative at the Treasury to pledge it to the Caledonian requirements in the matter; and, spite of an appeal truly pathetic from the Premier not to embarrass him with the figure-compelling Mr. Wilson by touching his Estimates, a majority of the House decided that, although they could not now prevent Ireland from having six inches, Scotland should not have an ell, while England had only an inch. The interview between Lord Duncan, the present member of the Government, who had led them into this minority, with Mr. Hayter, must have been affecting; and, doubtless, Duncan was driven by the whips and scorns of the Secretary to the Treasury into a fitful fever, after which he did not sleep well. As for Sir Denham Norreys, his mild and gentle aspect was so changed next day, his port was so grand and swelling, that, having a motion on the paper for altering the mode of voting on the Estimates, Lord Palmerston was fain to beg him, as he had found he had a giant's strength, not to use it like a giant, and to spare the Government another defeat. The worthy member, having been just the day before, was generous then, and gave way; and when he brought on a third motion, relating to the fiscal arrangements of Irish counties, he did seem a little conscious of the fact that he had become famous as the Parliamentary personage of the week: all who are mere mortals will sympathise with and excuse him. Indeed, in considering the effect on his mind of such a feat as he had achieved, one could not but look to other consequences which flowed from that circumstance coupled, perhaps, with the narrow majority (gained only by proxies) in the Lords by which Government carried the second reading of the Ministers' Money Bill. For the first time since the meeting of the new Parliament Mr. Disraeli assailed the Ministry in something of his old trenchant style—very much diluted, certainly, in the style; but as haughty—not to say insolent as ever in the manner. To be sure the occasion was tempting, for Lord Palmerston had shrunk from asserting the great principle he laid down in the famous "Civis Romanus sum" speech, and did not protect the British subject or the British flag outraged at Greytown by the strong arm of the United States. Perhaps the First Minister was not sorry that, having already spoken, the rules of the House prevented his making an attempt to justify his falling away (even according to the idea of a leader of Opposition) from a doctrine so essentially Palmerstonian.

In these days the civilised world is deprived of the satisfaction—we will not say pleasure—of seeing the effect on a person of his being placed in the pillory; but a lively notion of the aspect of a culprit in the stocks may be presented to the imagination by witnessing the such a guise may be presented to the imagination by witnessing the scene which attends the examination of a man at the bar of the House of Commons. The prisoner (for he is even in such a character for the nonce) is surrounded by officers of the House, headed by the Serjeant-at-Arms, holding the mace apparently in a convenient position for using it after the manner of Walworth when he arranged the little difference between the King and Wat Tyler; and he is carefully docked out of the House by an actual brass rod, which slides after the manner of a telescope into positive vision, over the space which is technically and abstractedly the "bar," is the same way that there is a Holborn bar and a Smithfield bar. There he stands, pale and frightened, while the Speaker shakes his powdery locks (of his wig) at him, and interrogates him, with all the terror which surrounds a Parliamentary Rhadamanthus. It was on an unusually dull Friday evening, when the spasmodic speech-making and questioning with which members always think it necessary to wind up the week's work had been quite infinitesimal, and the House was about to subside into business, when the dreadful rod was announced that some corruption, flagrant and palpable, had been found out (that was the rub) in connection with the Rochdale election petition. The House was roused in a moment, just as the lounging tranquillity of a meet at cover is changed into excited bustle at the sound of the huntsman's view-halloo. Man must hunt something, and the House of Commons loves a man-hunt, and is not particular whether the hue and cry is after one of their own members or any one else. On this occasion, technically speaking, the chase was a legitimate one, and when the first witness came to the bar there was a famous meet of members to "assist at the death." Positively, the Speaker is a nervous man. Nothing could be more hesitating and inefficient than his mode of interrogating the witnesses. Lord Palmerston interposed with only so much success as accompanied his natural and acquired ease of manner; but the real leader in the Attorney-General for Ireland, whose old Nisi Prius instincts were instantly aroused, and who went in for the luxury of cross-examination with a sense of enjoyment which only lawyers know. On the face of it the business was a bad business; but it was not long ere it seemed that, notwithstanding the vigour of the House the main offender would slip through its fingers, and this not the less from the anxious desire of members to give publicity to the affair. Cannot one just conceive that the anger of honourable members when excluded from the deliberations of the Committee may have been caused, not so much by a simple virtuous indignation at their not being allowed to express their detestation of corruption by mobbing the decoy of Rochdale, as by a desire to see how it happened that the thing was discovered? But let us be charitable.

A remarkable feature in this Session is the tendency to work shown by the Lords. They have given up their chartered sittings from five to seven, and hang bravely on, night after night, till nine or ten. Even the Bishops, who are accustomed to enter a standing protest against fashionable extravagance in the matter of time by dining punctually at half-past six, and who usually leave the Episcopal benches quaint at a quarter past that hour, have remained in a serried phalanx, variegated by white lawn and black silk, till most unclerical hours. But, indeed, the whole tendency of Parliament this year is to treat the Session as a period in which a number of disinterested gentlemen are to work eighteen hours a day for their country's good, and to enable Parliament to adjourn before September. The sittings in both Houses are long and late, while the work at Committees in the mornings is of a nature to excite the surprise of the most stalwart gold-diggers. There is a symptom that energetic and conscientious memberdom will have its reward by a prorogation, at least in the middle of August; for the first Government bill of the Session has been withdrawn, on the ground that there will be no time to pass it this year

## COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.—Most extensive preparations have been and are still being made in Manchester for the reception of her Majesty on Tuesday next. We annex a few details from the official programme of the ceremonial. Her Majesty, attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, his Royal Highness the Prince Alfred, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, and his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, will leave Worsley Hall, the seat of the Right Hon the Earl of Ellesmere, at nine o'clock, in the Royal carriages. The procession will be escorted by the Lancashire Yeomanry. Her Majesty will arrive at the Exhibition building at eleven o'clock precisely, and will be received by a guard of honour and a Royal salute. Her Majesty and the Royal party, entering the reception-room, will be thence conducted by the president, the chairman, and the members of the Executive Committee, along the central hall to the dais in the transept; and, having taken their places on the dais, the orchestra will perform the National Anthem; upon the conclusion of which an address will be presented to her Majesty by the chairman, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, to which her Majesty will graciously reply. The address from the Mayor and Corporation of Manchester will then be read, to which also her Majesty will reply. The orchestra of 605 performers will then perform the Coronation Anthem (Handel), during the performance of which her Majesty and the Royal visitors will proceed to examine the picture-galleries, which will be exclusively reserved for the Royal party until their departure from the Exhibition. The Royal visitors will then return to the Transept, and will be conducted along the central hall to the reception-room

WEST-STREET, D'URBAN, NATAL.

## THE ZULUS OF NATAL.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

IN the present stormy state of South African politics the annexed Portrait (from a photograph by Tunny, of Edinburgh) may interest our readers. It is that of Sifilé, a genuine Zulu boy, who, about fifteen months ago, accompanied his master, Mr. S., from Port Natal to Edinburgh, where he resided till a few days ago, when he left for Port Natal. He is about seventeen years of age, son of a Kaffir witch-doctor (uanusi or inzanga), follower of Mawe (aunt of Panda, present King of the Zulus), who fled from Zululand to Natal about the time of Sifilé's birth, and his name, signifying nearly dead, is said to have been given from the hardships endured by his mother during her

ZULU YOUTH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

flight. Before leaving Africa he had been about five years in Mr. S.'s employment, most of the time being spent in the Zulu country, where Sifilé, though a mere child, was often left in sole charge of a waggon and a large quantity of property, to which he invariably proved a bold and faithful protector. While in Britain he readily adopted European habits, learned to read and write, and evinced great anxiety and capability for information and improvement.

Sifilé wears the dress of the Zulus, the goatskin girdle (umutya), and holds the usual Zulu weapons—viz., an assegai (umkouto, or ikwa), of which, on an expedition, they carry three smaller for throwing; that in his hand (ikwa), being kept till the last for close quarters, their favourite mode of fighting. The loss of the ikwa was punished by impalement on return from an expedition, unless the soldier brought the weapon of a dead enemy. Besides the assegai, he holds two clubs (twisa, literally knocker-down), of which the oval-headed one was a present to Sifilé's master from Tyongwin, a popular son of Panda, and probably he who had his hands cut off in the late disturbances; the other club and the assegai were taken for insolence from a Zulu of the Umlwan regiment, the principal actors in the recent massacre, and of which Ciwaya Umbulas, the leader of the insurrection, who was flayed alive, and several more of Panda's sons were captains. Round his neck is a buffalo-horn box for snuff, of which all Kaffirs are immederately fond, and use till the tears run down their cheeks.

The Zulus proper are a comparatively small tribe, who, by the genius of Panda's elder brother, Tyaka, about thirty years ago, became the most powerful tribe in South Africa, subduing all around for hundreds of miles, and incorporating the conquered tribes (except those who fled and are known in the Cape as Fingoes) into one vast nation, called by the white men indiscriminately Zulus, but by themselves still retaining their tribal names.

Tyaka's armies twice swept Kaffirland to the borders of the Cape territory, and were probably prevented entering the colony only by the murder of Tyaka by his brother Dingaan, in 1828. Dingaan reigned for a comparatively quiet period of ten years, extending his protection to the few English settlers at Port Natal, and allowing missions to be established; but about the end of that time the Dutch emigrants from the Cape arrived in Natal, and, after some hard fighting and much suffering, succeeded in weakening the Zulu power, killing Dingaan and placing Panda on the throne of a territory bounded at the south by the Tukela river, the north-east limit of Natal. On the British taking final possession of Natal, and routing the Dutch in 1843, Panda at once declared for us, and has ever since been friendly, possibly more from fear of the Dutch than love for us. He is a very stout good-looking man of say fifty years of age, of a humane disposition for a Kaffir, never killing more of his subjects than, as he says, is absolutely necessary to make them remember he is their King. But notwithstanding this leniency, his subjects have always shown a predilection for British rule, and thousands have yearly crossed the boundary and settled in Natal, where they pay a hut-tax of some £10,000 a year most regularly and cheerfully, and where they form a splendid source of labour, if governed with only common discretion. There are in Natal about 120,000 of these refugees; but not more than 3000 of them are Zulus proper, who stick well by their King. The rest are members of vanquished tribes, many of them the original inhabitants of Natal.

The Zulus are a tall, athletic, handsome race, with a bold military carriage—honest and hospitable among themselves. Every man becomes a soldier and joins a regiment when he is about sixteen, and to this regiment he belongs for the remainder of his life, and must be ready to start at a moment's warning for the military kraal of his regiment, where he spends six months of each year. There may be some twenty of these regiments, each distinguished by the colour of the shield (isihlangu), and some by a head-dress. These regiments are divided into married (amododa) and unmarried (insiywa) soldiers. A whole regiment marries at once, by the King's order; but after they have once got permission they may take any number of wives.

They have never been at war with the British, and from their very courage and predilection for close quarters, and fighting in open country, were never to be dreaded like the skulking Amaxosa, our usual enemy, though superior to them in everything but the possession of fire-arms. And now their power seems broken for ever, and the only trouble we shall have will be in finding capital to supply work for them as refugees in Natal.

The Zulu country is in most parts superior to Port Natal, both as an agricultural and a grazing county; there is very fine timber in some parts, it is well watered, and more than one of the rivers might be made, not navigable, but into good harbours for small craft. A more beautiful country does not exist, and with these advantages it seems a pity to let a race of white barbarians, like the Dutch Boers, get possession of it, even if it did not vitally concern Natal, that no foreign Power should have possession of a port to supply the Transvaal Republic, Orange-tree State, and other places in the interior, with merchandise. But we hope the British Government will see to this, and, at least, keep possession of the coast, and prevent the slavery and massacre of the Zulus sure to follow the occupation of this land by the Dutch.

## FISH TAKEN OFF ST. THOMAS'S.

*(From a Correspondent.)*

May 14, on board *La Plata*, off St. Thomas's.

THIS fish, of which I send you the drawing, was caught about 1500 miles N.E. of St. Thomas's, amongst the Gulf weed. Imagine an ugly bloated sort of perch, with a slimy, offensive skin somewhat allied to the frog, inasmuch as it had lungs. Its fins resemble hands; the tail is unfishlike, coming to a point. This creature has no means of defence, but it is marked so like the weed it lives in that it would be most difficult to find. The extremities are so soft and flubby that they look just like seaweed floating about. It lives on shrimps and small crabs, which frequent the Gulf of Florida: it has no teeth, but its gums are hard; six or seven small crabs were found whole in its stomach. The Sketch, which I am enabled to send you through the kindness of my friend Lieut. Archer, of the 3rd West India Regiment, is four-fifth the size of this remarkable creature, which was thrown on board by the wheel of the steamer.

FISH TAKEN IN THE GULF WEED OFF ST. THOMAS'S

## THE LATE MR. ROBERT HALL, M.P.

THE death of this highly-respected member for the borough of Leeds took place at Folkestone on the 26th ult. At the recent general election he was returned after a close and severe struggle, the labour and excitement of which told seriously upon his system. He is also stated to have received injury from sitting in the House of Commons near one of the openings for the admission of air. Influenza came on, and added to the depression of his system. He retired to Folkestone for relaxation: here he grew worse, and expired in a few days. We abridge the following memoir of his career from the *Leeds Intelligencer*:—

Mr. Hall was born at Leeds, in 1801, and was the only child of the venerable Henry Hall, Esq., of Bank Lodge, who survives him, the representative of one of the oldest and most respected families in Leeds. On attaining his boyhood he was sent to the Grammar School at Heath, near Halifax, where he remained three years, and was then removed to the Leeds Grammar School. After a most successful school career he went to Oxford, and entered as a commoner at Christ Church: he took the degree of B.A. in 1823, being placed in the 1st class in classics, and in the second class in mathematics, and of M.A. 1826. In 1826 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, and from that time up to his death he was a distinguished member of the Northern Circuit, enjoying an extensive and increasing practice in the Nisi Prius Courts. He left Leeds in the year 1845, and went to reside in the Middle Temple, London. In his profession he was not prominent as a practitioner in the courts, but was esteemed one of the best chamber counsel at the bar. He was deeply read in law, and possessed a sound and cautious judgment, which seldom led him astray in giving his opinion on the questions submitted to him; and in this branch of his profession he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until a serious railway accident in 1855 compelled him to limit his labours. In 1842 he was appointed Deputy Recorder of Leeds, and in 1845 Recorder of Doncaster, both of which appointments he held at the time of his death. In

THE LATE MR. ROBERT HALL, M.P. FOR LEEDS.

1848 he was appointed Lecturer on Common Law at the Inner Temple, and held the appointment up to 1852. The duties which these appointments devolved upon him were ever discharged with singular ability and impartiality.

His high professional position, though it absorbed most of his time, did not preclude him from devoting his attention to important social and political question. He was known as a warm and attached supporter of local charities, and of the Church of England. During his residence in Leeds he was elected a patron of the parish church, and also one of the Committee of Pious Uses. He originated and personally superintended a Sunday School at Richmond-road, Bank; and to the time of his death was the teacher of the first class in the Sunday Schools of St. John's, Westminster. Of later years his studies had been directed more especially to the important question of the treatment of juvenile criminals, to which his mind was turned by the experiences his judicial duties too frequently afforded. During the long vacations he usually visited the Continent, and inspected the principal reformatories in France and Germany, and during these tours secured the friendship of M. de Metz, one of the founders of Mettray. Subsequently he published two lectures, one on "Mettray," and the other "Visits to Continental Reformatories," in

CURIOUS OAK HALL CHAIR AND FOOTSTOOL.

which he gave expression to his own views on the great social problem of his day. It was to forward this great object, which had become to him one of intense and absorbing interest, that Mr. Hall more especially was desirous of a seat in Parliament: and, had his life been spared, he would have in all probability distinguished himself as a legislator in all matters pertaining to social reform. Amongst the minor studies to which he devoted himself was that of natural history, and more especially the department of geology, of which his knowledge was very extensive. He was an active supporter of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, before the members of which he read many valuable papers.

Mr. Hall inherited the political sentiments of his father, and was a consistent Conservative, anxious to extend electoral reform within what he believed to be the limits of the Constitution, but earnestly and determinately opposed to extreme measures, tending to revolutionise the Constitution and to swamp the representation of property in that of mere numbers. Trained in political life by the example of his father, he took an active part in political questions, and was one of the most energetic supporters of Mr Michael Thomas Sadler at the general election in 1832. At the election of 1834, on Mr. Macaulay becoming a member of council in India, he acted as chairman of Sir John Beckett's committee. He occupied the same post at the general election in 1835, and contributed to Sir John Beckett's return on that occasion by the sound judgment and untiring energy which he displayed. The increasing professional claims upon his attention after this compelled him to withdraw for the time from active political life; and it was not until the general election of 1852, when he was nominated by the Conservatives of this borough at the eleventh hour, that he reappeared in the arena of politics. On that occasion he was unsuccessful, but he was returned, as already stated, for Leeds, at the general election in March last.

Mr. Hall's remains were interred on the 29th ult. in the family vault at Whitkirk Church. In the funeral cortège was a numerous attendance of the magistracy and gentry of Leeds; and the funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Martineau and the Rev. Dr. Hook, the latter reading impressively the lesson and the concluding portion of the service at the graveside.

The accompanying Portrait of Mr. Hall has been engraved from a painting in the possession of the family.

MANTCHOURI CRANES IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

## DISTIN'S MONSTER DRUM AT THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

A PROMINENT feature in the orchestra at the late Handel Festival was the monster bass drum manufactured by Mr. Distin, the well-known musical instrument maker of Cranbourn-street, of which the above is an Engraving. The important aid which it lent to the instrumentation must have been appreciated by all who heard it. The diameter of the instrument is nearly seven feet. The tympanum was made from the largest buffalo-hide ever imported into England, reduced by machinery from a thickness of a quarter of an inch to the substance required. It was found impossible, by the usual steam process, to bend the woodwork of the frame, which had therefore to be composed of about 300 pieces nicely dovetailed together. The arrangements for tuning and strengthening are alike unique, and the tone is wonderfully rich, full, and resounding.

A large Engraving of the impressive scene of the Orchestra in the Crystal Palace, and the conclusion of our report of the performance, will be found elsewhere in the present Number.

## CURIOUS PIECE OF CABINET-WORK.

A WORKING man, of the name of William Wollatt, who is engaged in the railway wood-key making business at Derby, struck by the beautiful form and colour of some of the natural excrescences of English trees, has occupied his leisure time for the last seven years in constructing the large hall-chair and footstool which we engrave. The chair is about eight feet high the strong framework of oak is covered by about ten thousand of these gnarly pieces of wood (some of which are remarkably appropriate; for instance, the knots forming the feet resemble lions' claws); the whole have been judiciously selected and neatly united together, and, though necessarily heavy, the chair moves with facility on its castors.

## MANTCHOURI CRANES,

PRESENTED TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY BY HER MAJESTY.

THE well-known interest evinced by her Majesty and the Royal family in favour of the Zoological Society, of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is the president, has been made manifest by a continuous succession of presents of the rarest and most important additions to the collection of living animals.

The last of these gifts, which we have selected for our present Illustration, consisted of a pair of Mantchouri Cranes, obtained for her Majesty by Sir John Bowring from the north of China. These noble birds have a height of nearly five feet, and are by far the most striking and elegant species of the crane hitherto discovered.

Some ten years since the Zoological Society had scarcely a specimen of this widely-spread family of birds in their possession. They are now exceedingly rich in them, and there is not a more engaging spot in the gardens than the Crane Inclosure. In its quieter moods there is nothing more stately than a crane—we had almost said more graceful. In the exhilarated state—which appears to be superinduced by certain atmospheric conditions, such as the approach of stormy weather—the cranes one and all begin to dance and gesticulate in the most grotesque manner imaginable, and their performance in this way only yields in drollery to the lively sallies of the monkey tribe.

On Whit-Monday, when we last visited the gardens, the jackos were in great force, and held their admirers together with unflagging pertinacity. On that day, however, everything was popular. With 23,000 visitors and upwards, no nook of the establishment, much less a living thing in it, escaped notice; and, if public attention has any charms at all, every beast, bird, reptile, and fish in the menagerie must have been satisfied. It was a most gratifying spectacle to witness the orderly way in which this vast multitude conducted themselves in the enjoyment of their holiday; and it must certainly be a subject of the warmest congratulation to the society themselves that the liberal policy which they have recently adopted towards the public is so thoroughly appreciated by the working classes, of whom the visitors on Whit-Monday almost exclusively consisted.

The gardens are in the most beautiful state of order, and the collection unparalleled in interest and extent, with the prospect, as we are informed, of some very important additions now on their way from India. As upwards of 30,000 persons visited the gardens in the three first days of Whitsun week, there is every probability that the current year will be as eminently successful, in a financial point of view, as the establishment deserves. Looking upon it in the light of a purely national undertaking, although managed by private means, we intend to continue our Illustrations of successive novelties as they arrive throughout the summer. The Mantchouri Cranes have an aptitude for reproduction in Europe, and

DISTIN'S MONSTER DRUM AT THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

a pair of them, which were taken to Paris by M. Montigny, about the time at which the present birds were sent to her Majesty by Sir John Bowring, have already made their nest, and hatched there, in the Garden of Plants, in two successive seasons. The Mantchouri crane is at once distinguished from all the others by its superior stature and the brilliant contrast of its plumage.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 28.—3rd Sunday after Trinity. Q. Victoria crowned, 1838.
MONDAY, 29.—St. Peter.
TUESDAY, 30.—Earl of Argyll beheaded, 1685.
WEDNESDAY, July 1.—Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Battle of the Nile, 1798.
THURSDAY, 2. Hungerford Market opened, 1833.
FRIDAY, 3.—J. J. Rousseau died, 1778. Quebec founded, 1608.
SATURDAY, 4. Trans. St. Martin.

### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 4, 1857.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday | Friday | Saturday. |
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| M 57 7 | A 20 7 | A 45 8 | M 10 8 | M 35 9 | M 59 9 | M 23 10 |
| A 19 7 | M 43 7 | M 10 8 | A 35 8 | A 59 9 | A 23 10 | A 46 10 |
| M 43 7 | A 7 8 | A 35 8 | M 59 8 | M 23 10 | M 46 10 | M 11 11 |
| A 7 8 | M 31 8 | M 59 8 | A 23 9 | A 46 10 | A 11 11 | A 37 11 |
| M 31 8 | A 55 8 | A 23 9 | M 46 9 | M 11 11 | M 37 11 | M 4 A |
| A 55 8 | M 19 9 | M 46 9 | A 11 10 | A 37 11 | A 4 A | A 31 A |
| M 19 9 | A 43 9 | A 11 10 | M 37 10 | M 4 A | M 31 A | M 58 A |
| A 43 9 | M 7 10 | M 37 10 | A 4 11 | A 31 A | A 58 A | A 25 M |
| M 7 10 | A 31 10 | A 4 11 | M 31 11 | M 58 A | M 25 M | M 52 M |
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| M 55 10 | A 19 11 | A 58 11 | M 25 M | M 52 M | M 19 1 | M 46 1 |
| A 19 11 | M 43 11 | M 25 M | A 52 M | A 19 1 | A 46 1 | A 13 2 |
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| A 31 2 | M 55 2 | M 1 1 | A 28 1 | A 55 1 | A 22 2 | A 49 2 |
| M 55 2 | A 19 3 | A 28 1 | M 55 1 | M 22 2 | M 49 2 | M 16 3 |
| A 19 3 | M 43 3 | M 55 1 | A 22 2 | A 49 2 | A 16 3 | A 43 3 |
| M 43 3 | A 7 4 | A 22 2 | M 49 2 | M 16 3 | M 43 3 | M 10 4 |
| A 7 4 | M 31 4 | M 49 2 | A 16 3 | A 43 3 | A 10 4 | A 37 4 |
| M 31 4 | A 55 4 | A 16 3 | M 43 3 | M 10 4 | M 37 4 | M 4 5 |
| A 55 4 | M 19 5 | M 43 3 | A 10 4 | A 37 4 | A 4 5 | A 31 5 |
| M 19 5 | A 43 5 | A 10 4 | M 37 4 | M 4 5 | M 31 5 | M 58 5 |
| A 43 5 | M 7 6 | M 37 4 | A 4 5 | A 31 5 | A 58 5 | A 25 6 |
| M 7 6 | A 31 6 | A 4 5 | M 31 5 | M 58 5 | M 25 6 | M 52 6 |
| A 31 6 | M 55 6 | M 31 5 | A 58 5 | A 25 6 | A 52 6 | A 19 7 |
| M 55 6 | A 19 7 | A 58 5 | M 25 6 | M 52 6 | M 19 7 | M 46 7 |
| A 19 7 | M 43 7 | M 25 6 | A 52 6 | A 19 7 | A 46 7 | A 13 8 |
| M 43 7 | A 7 8 | A 52 6 | M 19 7 | M 46 7 | M 13 8 | M 40 8 |
| A 7 8 | M 31 8 | M 19 7 | A 46 7 | A 13 8 | A 40 8 | A 7 9 |
| M 31 8 | A 55 8 | A 46 7 | M 13 8 | M 40 8 | M 7 9 | M 34 9 |
| A 55 8 | M 19 9 | M 13 8 | A 40 8 | A 7 9 | A 34 9 | A 1 10 |
| M 19 9 | A 43 9 | A 40 8 | M 7 9 | M 34 9 | M 1 10 | M 28 10 |
| A 43 9 | M 7 10 | M 7 9 | A 34 9 | A 1 10 | A 28 10 | A 55 10 |
| M 7 10 | A 31 10 | A 34 9 | M 1 10 | M 28 10 | M 55 10 | M 22 11 |
| A 31 10 | M 55 10 | M 1 10 | A 28 10 | A 55 10 | A 22 11 | A 49 11 |
| M 55 10 | A 19 11 | A 28 10 | M 55 10 | M 22 11 | M 49 11 | M 16 M |
| A 19 11 | M 43 11 | M 55 10 | A 22 11 | A 49 11 | A 16 M | A 43 M |
| M 43 11 | A 7 M | A 22 11 | M 49 11 | M 16 M | M 43 M | M 10 1 |
| A 7 M | M 31 M | M 49 11 | A 16 M | A 43 M | A 10 1 | A 37 1 |
| M 31 M | A 55 M | A 16 M | M 43 M | M 10 1 | M 37 1 | M 4 2 |
| A 55 M | M 19 1 | M 43 M | A 10 1 | A 37 1 | A 4 2 | A 31 2 |
| M 19 1 | A 43 1 | A 10 1 | M 37 1 | M 4 2 | M 31 2 | M 58 2 |
| A 43 1 | M 7 2 | M 37 1 | A 4 2 | A 31 2 | A 58 2 | A 25 3 |
| M 7 2 | A 31 2 | A 4 2 | M 31 2 | M 58 2 | M 25 3 | M 52 3 |
| A 31 2 | M 55 2 | M 31 2 | A 58 2 | A 25 3 | A 52 3 | A 19 4 |
| M 55 2 | A 19 3 | A 58 2 | M 25 3 | M 52 3 | M 19 4 | M 46 4 |
| A 19 3 | M 43 3 | M 25 3 | A 52 3 | A 19 4 | A 46 4 | A 13 5 |
| M 43 3 | A 7 4 | A 52 3 | M 19 4 | M 46 4 | M 13 5 | M 40 5 |
| A 7 4 | M 31 4 | M 19 4 | A 46 4 | A 13 5 | A 40 5 | A 7 6 |
| M 31 4 | A 55 4 | A 46 4 | M 13 5 | M 40 5 | M 7 6 | M 34 6 |
| A 55 4 | M 19 5 | M 13 5 | A 40 5 | A 7 6 | A 34 6 | A 1 7 |
| M 19 5 | A 43 5 | A 40 5 | M 7 6 | M 34 6 | M 1 7 | M 28 7 |
| A 43 5 | M 7 6 | M 7 6 | A 34 6 | A 1 7 | A 28 7 | A 55 7 |
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| A 31 6 | M 55 6 | M 1 7 | A 28 7 | A 55 7 | A 22 8 | A 49 8 |
| M 55 6 | A 19 7 | A 28 7 | M 55 7 | M 22 8 | M 49 8 | M 16 9 |
| A 19 7 | M 43 7 | M 55 7 | A 22 8 | A 49 8 | A 16 9 | A 43 9 |
| M 43 7 | A 7 8 | A 22 8 | M 49 8 | M 16 9 | M 43 9 | M 10 10 |
| A 7 8 | M 31 8 | M 49 8 | A 16 9 | A 43 9 | A 10 10 | A 37 10 |
| M 31 8 | A 55 8 | A 16 9 | M 43 9 | M 10 10 | M 37 10 | M 4 11 |
| A 55 8 | M 19 9 | M 43 9 | A 10 10 | A 37 10 | A 4 11 | A 31 11 |
| M 19 9 | A 43 9 | A 10 10 | M 37 10 | M 4 11 | M 31 11 | M 58 11 |
| A 43 9 | M 7 10 | M 37 10 | A 4 11 | A 31 11 | A 58 11 | A 25 M |
| M 7 10 | A 31 10 | A 4 11 | M 31 11 | M 58 11 | M 25 M | M 52 M |
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| M 55 10 | A 19 11 | A 58 11 | M 25 M | M 52 M | M 19 1 | M 46 1 |
| A 19 11 | M 43 11 | M 25 M | A 52 M | A 19 1 | A 46 1 | A 13 2 |
| M 43 11 | A 7 M | A 52 M | M 19 1 | M 46 1 | M 13 2 | M 40 2 |
| A 7 M | M 31 M | M 19 1 | A 46 1 | A 13 2 | A 40 2 | A 7 3 |
| M 31 M | A 55 M | A 46 1 | M 13 2 | M 40 2 | M 7 3 | M 34 3 |
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| A 43 1 | M 7 2 | M 7 3 | A 34 3 | A 1 4 | A 28 4 | A 55 4 |
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| A 19 3 | M 43 3 | M 55 4 | A 22 5 | A 49 5 | A 16 6 | A 43 6 |
| M 43 3 | A 7 4 | A 22 5 | M 49 5 | M 16 6 | M 43 6 | M 10 7 |
| A 7 4 | M 31 4 | M 49 5 | A 16 6 | A 43 6 | A 10 7 | A 37 7 |
| M 31 4 | A 55 4 | A 16 6 | M 43 6 | M 10 7 | M 37 7 | M 4 8 |
| A 55 4 | M 19 5 | M 43 6 | A 10 7 | A 37 7 | A 4 8 | A 31 8 |
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| A 43 5 | M 7 6 | M 37 7 | A 4 8 | A 31 8 | A 58 8 | A 25 9 |
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| A 55 8 | M 19 9 | M 13 11 | A 40 11 | A 7 M | A 34 M | A 1 1 |
| M 19 9 | A 43 9 | A 40 11 | M 7 M | M 34 M | M 1 1 | M 28 1 |
| A 43 9 | M 7 10 | M 7 M | A 34 M | A 1 1 | A 28 1 | A 55 1 |
| M 7 10 | A 31 10 | A 34 M | M 1 1 | M 28 1 | M 55 1 | M 22 2 |
| A 31 10 | M 55 10 | M 1 1 | A 28 1 | A 55 1 | A 22 2 | A 49 2 |
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| A 19 11 | M 43 11 | M 55 1 | A 22 2 | A 49 2 | A 16 3 | A 43 3 |
| M 43 11 | A 7 M | A 22 2 | M 49 2 | M 16 3 | M 43 3 | M 10 4 |
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| A 7 8 | M 31 8 | M 49 11 | A 16 M | A 43 M | A 10 1 | A 37 1 |
| M 31 8 | A 55 8 | A 16 M | M 43 M | M 10 1 | M 37 1 | M 4 2 |
| A 55 8 | M 19 9 | M 43

## THE COURT.

The most remarkable and gratifying feature in Court life during the past few days has been the extraordinary attendance at her Majesty's Levee, briefly noticed in our last impression. This reception was more numerously attended than any former Court at St. James's since her Majesty's fully attended than any former Court at St. James's since her Majesty's accession, with the exception of the first Levee held by the Queen on coming to the throne. Her Majesty commenced the reception at two o'clock, and the gentlemen attending continued passing uninterruptedly for the space of two hours and three-quarters. The presentations on this occasion exceeded 400.

On Monday the Queen drove out with the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William, honoured the Princess's Theatre with her presence.

On Tuesday the Queen gave a State Ball at Buckingham Palace.

On Thursday the Queen held a Privy Council at Buckingham Palace.

On Friday the Queen distributed the "Order of Valour," in Hyde-park, in the presence of many thousands of spectators. There were only sixty-two recipients present.

### THE DRAWINGROOM

The Queen held a Drawingroom in St. James's Palace on Tuesday afternoon. The ladies, upon their arrival, were conducted up the staircase to seats in Queen Anne's Room, which was divided, and afforded seats for fifty in each division. The two adjoining state-rooms were filled, each containing seats for fifty. The grand chamber to the east of the top of the staircase was filled; and the remainder of the company were ushered to seats in the Banquet-room, the most capacious saloon of the Palace. The company having the privilege of the *entrée* passed, as usual, into the Portrait Gallery and the Drawingroom.

Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of Cambridge, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, their Royal Highnesses Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen presently entered, with their attendants in waiting. Their Serene Highnesses Prince Frederick of Holstein and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar also attended the Drawingroom.

The Ambassadors and Ministers were first introduced, and then the general circle.

The Queen wore a train of black silk, trimmed with ruches of crape and bunches of black flowers, made in feathers; the body ornamented with diamonds. The petticoat is of black silk; with a tunic of black crape, and bunches of black flowers in feathers. A diadem of diamonds and opals, with black feathers, formed her Majesty's head-dress.

The Princess Royal wore a train of white glacé silk, trimmed with crape and bugles. Petticoat of the same material, and trimmed to correspond. Ornaments, pearls. A wreath of white flowers formed her Royal Highness's head-dress.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a train of bleeh glacé silk, trimmed with crape, bugles, and bunches of flowers, and bleeh glacé grass. The body ornamented to match. The petticoat, two skirts of black crape, the upper one trimmed with bouillonnes of crape and black ribbon; the upper skirt richly trimmed with bugles. Pearl neck ace and earrings. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was composed of black feathers, a black tulle veil with jet, and a diamond tiara.

### THE STATE BALL.

The Queen gave a State Ball on Wednesday evening, to which were invited the Royal family, illustrious foreign visitors, the whole of the diplomatic corps, the Cabinet Ministers, and the principals of the public departments, with their wives and daughters; the ladies and gentlemen in waiting on the Queen, the Prince, and the members of the Royal family, and a very numerous party of the nobility and gentry; the total invitations amounting to above 1000.

For the occasion the suite of State rooms at Buckingham Palace were opened, comprising the ball and concert room, the promenade-gallery, the approach-gallery, the state dinner-room, the old ball-room, the small one, the white drawing-room, and the picture-gallery. Beautiful and rare shrubs and plants in flower, in great variety, were tastefully arranged in the dinner room and the other apartments, and the large recesses at the ends of the grand staircase were also entirely filled with flowering plants of great beauty.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied to the ball and concert room by her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, their Royal Highnesses the Duchess and Princess Mary of Cambridge, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen.

The Queen wore a dress of white silk covered with crape, and three tunics of crape trimmed with white fringe and white flowers, with silver-frosted leaves, ornamented with pearls. Her Majesty's head-dress was composed of pearls and white flowers.

The Princess Royal wore a white crape dress over a rich white glacé silk, looped up with bunches of roses. The body and sleeves ornamented with pearls. The head-dress, a wreath of white roses.

The Duchess of Cambridge wore a black crape dress, trimmed with rubies, studded with diamonds. Pearl necklace and earrings. Head-dress, a tiara of pearls and black feathers.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a double skirt of white crape over a rich glacé petticoat. The under skirt was trimmed with bouillonnes and white ribbon; the upper skirt was trimmed with rows of small pearl, silk and crape, and bunches of white acacia; body trimmed with pearls; a stomacher of pearls and diamonds. Head-dress, bunches of white acacia and diamond pins.

Weippert's quadrille band of forty-five performers was stationed in the ball and concert room, and played a selection of quadrilles, waltzes, and galops.

Refreshments were served to the company in the green drawing-room during the evening.

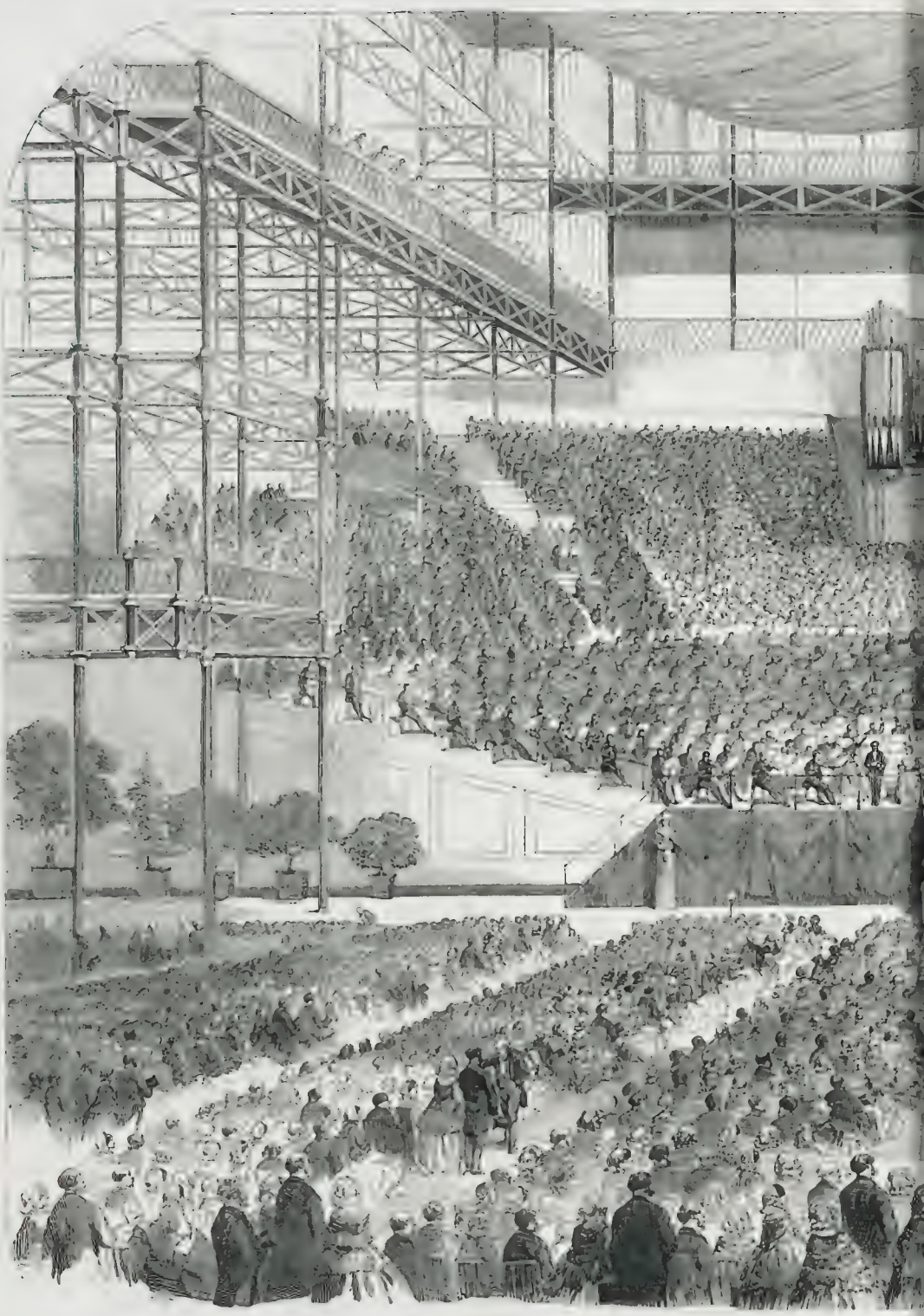
His Imperial Highness the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, attended by Count Zichy, Baron Hadik, Captain Wissiack, Dr. Trogher, and Lord Charles Fitzroy, went on Wednesday morning to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. His Imperial Highness returned to Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock in the afternoon, and afterwards paid visits to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the other members of the Royal family, at their residences, and took leave of their Royal Highnesses, on his departure for the Continent.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia honoured the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff with his presence on Thursday evening, at Prussia House. A brilliant circle of the *haut ton* were invited to meet his Royal Hig ness.

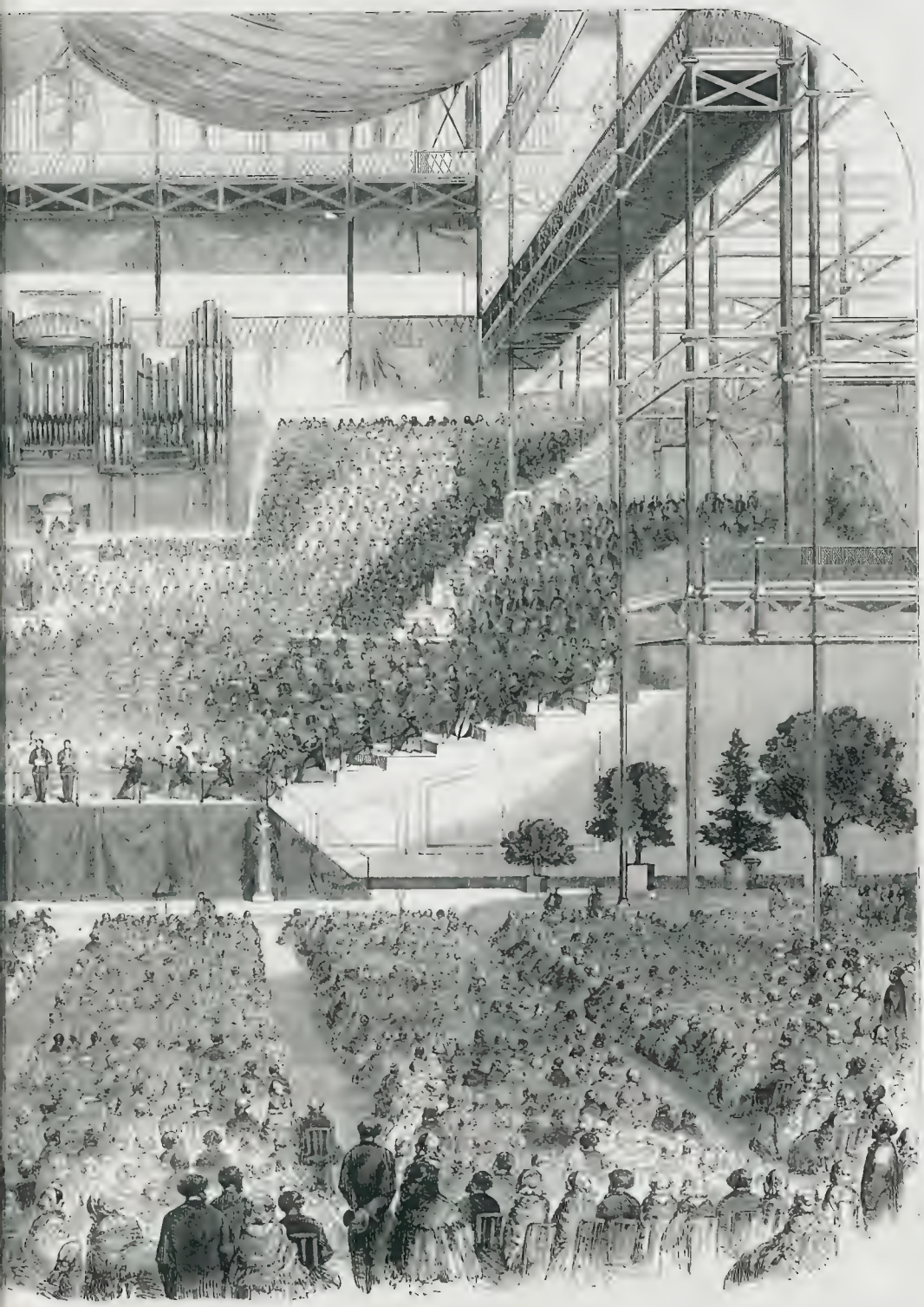
The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry left town on Wednesday morning for the Continent.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Archdeaconry:* The Rev. S. Gibson to Montreal. *Diocese to be Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of that diocese.—Honorary Canonry:* Worshipful Charles J. Burton, at the diocese of Carlisle, to the Cathedral Church of that diocese. *Livings:* Rev. C. Phipps Eardley to Sedgeberrow, Worcester; Rev. W. Adey to Rudbaxton, Pembrokeshire; Rev. W. T. H. Eales to Yealmpton, Devon; Rev. F. C. Halsted, to Biddenham, Somerset; Rev. W. D. Hampson to Scopwick, Lincolnshire.—*Vicarages:* Rev. J. D. Addison to Fordington, Dorset; Rev. W. B. Doverton to Spreyton, Devon; Rev. E. J. Eastcott



THE GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL AT THE CRYSTAL PALA



OM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA.—(SEE PAGE 640)

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

More Royal visitors. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier (whose names remind Europe of a stroke of what was called policy on the part of King Louis Philippe—policy which conducted its contriver to no better success than is, finally, thanks to the justice of Providence, allotted to most wicked contrivances) have arrived among us. Her Majesty continues to hold public receptions, and in every way to endeavour to make the season as useful as possible to those classes of her subjects who expected to suffer by the Parliamentary interregnum. The most graceful ceremonial of the year, the distribution of the Order of Merit, on Friday, has naturally excited the utmost interest in all classes; and the new Chevaliers de Bronze are envied by their less fortunate, because less adventurous, brethren in arms. The ceremony has commanded the respectful attention of every party, the spiteful peacemongers excepted.

The Lords have passed the Divorce Bill; several attempts to make it less valuable than it is having been defeated by large majorities, and the Bishop of Oxford's final protest against the third reading having produced no effect. It should be observed, however, that, no matter what may be thought of the arguments with which various noblemen, lay and spiritual, have met the measure, it has been discussed fully, gravely, and fairly, and with a due sense of its importance. The manipulation which it has undergone at the hands of the first lawyers in the kingdom will probably compel its respectful treatment at the hands of the "rising barristers" in the Commons; and, the question of principle having been considered in that House in previous Sessions, there seems no reason for any great delay in passing the bill. Government was less fortunate in the debate on the second reading of the Ministers' Money Bill in the Lords; the Earl of Derby (with a pleasing forgetfulness that he was an uncompromising Church reformer a few years ago) having attacked the measure with all his might, and having a majority of Peers with him. He was repulsed by the aid of proxies, but only by five, and the majority was so small that some people incline to think the Conservative Lords had no intention of beating the Government, or they could have brought up at least five additional votes known to be at hand. The same night the Government was actually outnumbered in the Commons on the question of the National Survey, and the map so coveted by landed proprietors, especially in Scotland—being constructed on the twenty-six inch scale, was prohibited by the House. Government had intended to ask for £50,000 to help the inhabitants of the Finsbury district to a park, much needed by the dwellers in that crowded, and in parts very unhealthy, locality; but the metropolitan representatives of districts that have got their parks organised an opposition, of which Mr. Williams, of Lambeth (the most narrow-minded man in the House), was the mouthpiece, and the cuckoo cry against general taxation for metropolitan improvement prevailed. Mr. Williams had previously added to his notoriety by resisting a demand for money to keep Hampton Court—the delight of millions of the humbler classes—in repair. A constituency that twice returns such a representative has really established no bad claim to a place in Schedule A of the Reform Bill of 1868.

The Oaths Bill has been made somewhat more palatable to the House of Lords by the introduction, with Government sanction, of clauses interdicting Jews from holding the office of guardians or justices of the United Kingdom, or Regents, or Chancellor, or Keeper, or Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or any office in an Ecclesiastical Court. The logic of such clauses is not very transparent. It is possible to comprehend the argument of those who are willing to permit the Hebrew to execute the law, but refuse to intrust him with the making it; but why the Commons, inviting the Jew to aid in law-making, should forbid him to act as the creature and mere executant of law, is one of those puzzles which meet one at every turn in the history of the Hebrew emancipation. Those who affect to be well informed upon the subject allege that the Lords do not intend to be pacified with this bit of exclusion; and that the division on Ministers' Money indicates what, when a dearer and safer bit of bigotry is to be tried, the Conservative Peerage can do. As Lord Palmerston will not resign should the bill be rejected, Lord Derby, in defeating it, will not be exposed to his one dreaded danger—the chance of having to make a Ministry out of Malmesburys, Disraelis, Henleys, and Newdegates. A man who has to make bricks with such straw should have more sympathy for the descendants of those who had, perhaps, the easier task of making bricks without any straw at all.

Prince Albert's admirable speech at the opening of the Educational Conference will be read with real gratification. Is is indeed a new era when a Prince Consort, husband of the first Sovereign in the world, attends a public meeting to enunciate sentiments like those delivered by his Royal Highness on Monday. He rightly and simply pointed out that the one course for all of us, whatever be our separate views on education, is to do our utmost to create an irresistible public feeling in favour of education itself, the necessity for which is languidly admitted, rather than earnestly felt, by thousands, before whose eyes, nevertheless, come, day after day, the most overwhelming proofs of the deficiency of our social system in this one grand essential and element of healthy life.

Various trials have shown vice its own image in various mirrors. In a gambling case, or rather one in which a young man had been the victim of swindling, the jury gave him a verdict for £0530, which we shall be exceedingly happy to hear he has received. The Prince of Wales was present during the trial. Nearly the last, we hope, of the disgusting actions in which a hundred sues for money in recompense for the loss of his wife's affections and character has also been tried. The case was not one calling for strong language in reference to the defendant, but it had one remarkable feature—by consent of counsel written evidence was taken, and the name of "a distinguished personage" was suppressed. H.R.H. the Duke in question was in no way implicated, and his character and manliness set him far above the necessity of any such management, which one may suppose was a lawyer's device. The law, as expounded by five Judges, has decided that a woman who exposes her child does not commit an assault upon it, and the conviction of a woman who took this method of getting rid of her infant has been solemnly quashed. The existence of an east-end colony of Chinese, who beg all day and debauch all night, has been established, and ladies who are so exceedingly fond of dropping papers of half-pence into the hands of the copper coloured rascals who infest our thoroughfares should know that the indolently-conferred money—no charity is spent in vice of which they would shudder to hear—a remark which applies to the majority of promiscuous almsgiving, now that mendicity has become one of the best London trades.

The Woolwich Artisans.—A large body of emigrants, composed of artisans formerly employed at Woolwich and thereabouts, left Paddington by the 10 o'clock train on Friday morning last, en route for Liverpool, where they were to embark on board the steamship *Henry Cooke*, which had been chartered for the purpose. The total number of emigrants was 370, all of whom are provided with railway tickets, which will enable them to travel to Toronto, where work will be provided for them.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Lord Londesborough's sale of yearlings may be set down as successful, as the seven averaged 120 gs., and the five West Australians of the lot 153 gs. Ticket of Leave, a stout chesnut colt by the latter horse, and a daughter of Stockwell and Rataplan, whom, in some points, he considerably resembles, went for 350 gs. into William Oates's stable. The Epaulette filly, after some strong competition with Mr. Saxon, fell to the Marquis Conyngham for 245 gs; the Ennui filly, which was rather light-timbered, but far the most blood-like of the lot, was bought by Boyce of Epsom for 60 gs.; and a very promising colt, Tasso, by Oiaudo, went for only 27 gs., owing perhaps, to his engagements, the half-forfeits for which, after all, did not reach £100. Such are the uncertainties of horse-flesh. The stock of "the West" are well grown and handsome, but rather disposed to be leggy, and weak in that point as well. General Peel's Messenger, who seems likely to race no more, fetched 115 gs.. and his Pyrrhus the First yearling, Precursor, 210 gs. It was rumoured, we know not how correctly, that Mr Sutton had resold the latter.

The Carlisle Meeting comes off on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the Cumberland Plate has 24 acceptances. The Chelmsford also stands for the same days; and Worcester—which is now under the able management of Mr. Webb, of "Wrestler, Wicked Eye, and War Eagle" celebrity—for Thursday and Friday. Mr. Jackson's Buckthorn colt was much fitter at Newcastle than at Newton, and he and Saunterer were both the easiest of winners. The latter seems likely, now that he is kept in regular work, to eat down nearly everything in the north, as his speed and staying powers for two miles are both undeniable. Honeystick, the first of that odd-looking animal Honeywood's stock, won the Tyro cleverly; but the Ascot Cup winner just failed by a head to give the 14lb. to Underhand in the Northumberland Plate, and the two were a couple of lengths in advance of everything else. It is said that Skirmisher is believed by the stable, who are rarely wrong, to be 10 lb. worse than Ignoramus, which ought to be a good enough form for the latter to win the St. Leger with. Blink Bonny is no great Doncaster favourite at present, and it is rumoured that she is in foal. There are forty-five acceptances for the Goodwood Stakes, and some inquiries at 10 to 1 after the American horses for the Cup, for which Fazzoletto, if the ground is pretty soft, bids fair to be the principal English heavy-weight champion.

Mr. Lowndes's negotiation for the Cottesmore country has, we hear, gone off, and thus the Tilton and Oweston Wood fixtures are still in prospective security, and thirty surplus couples of Mr. Lowndes's present Atherstone pack in the market. Charles Barwick, who was first whip to Mr. Lowndes with the Atherstone last season, is to be huntsman to Mr Arkwright with the Essex; and Humphrey Neale goes to the Cambridgeshire from the Ledbury, which the master (Mr. Tinckwell) will probably hunt himself.

On Monday the All England eleven play twenty-two of Loughborough, and sixteen of the University of Oxford the United All England eleven, at Lord's; while on Thursday the Marylebone Club and ground meet Hailebury (with one player), at the same spot. On the latter day the Gentlemen of England are matched against the Players, at the Oval; and on Thursday and Friday the Gentlemen of Hampshire v. the Gentlemen of Sussex issue is to be tried, at Brighton.

The City, Temple, and Strand Regatta is fixed for Monday; the London Model Yacht Club First class Sailing Match (from Greenwich to Oven's Buoy and back to Erith), the Leander Club Oars Match (from Westminster to Putney), and the Royal Hurwich Yacht Club Regatta for Tuesday; the Royal Thames Yacht Club Regatta for Tuesday and Wednesday, the Kingston-on-Thames Royal Regatta for Wednesday and Thursday, and the Royal London Yacht Club Sailing Match for Third-class Yachts (from Erith to Coal House Point and back to Greenwich) for Thursday.

### NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE RACES.—Tuesday.

Trial Stakes.—Anne Page colt, 1. Satinstone, 2.
North Derby.—Newton, 1. Commoner, 2.
Members' Plate Handicap. Courtenay, 1. Alma, 2.
Selling Stakes Thornhill, 1. Ondine, 2.
Tyro Stakes.—Honeystock, 1. The Cheery Chap, 2.

### WEDNESDAY

Visitors' Stakes.—Plausible, 1. Cock Robin, 2.
Her Majesty's Plate.—General Williams, 1 Sneeze, 2.
Northumberland Plate.—Underhand, 1. Skirmisher, 2.
Free Handicap Impervious, 1 Minnie, 2.
Stand Stakes.—Saunterer, 1 Meta, 2.

### THURSDAY

Gateshead Stakes.—Saunterer was keel over.
Corporation Plate Vandal, 1. General Williams, 2.
Tyne Handicap.—Courtenay, 1. La Victime, 2.
Speculation Stakes. Caliph, 1. Ondine, 2.

### BIBURY CLUB RACES.—Wednesday

Match.—The Flying Englishman, 1. Kibride, 2
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each.—Prince of Wales, 1. King of the Forest, 2.
Bibury Stakes Turk, 1. Rialto, 2
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Lady Conyngham, 1. Schoolfellow, 2.
Andover Stakes Akenbe, 1. Lyrebird, 2.
Champagne Stakes.—My Niece, 1. Haymaker, 2
Sweepstakes of 3 sovs. Mangosteen filly, 1. Affghan, 2.

### STOCKBRIDGE RACES.—Thursday.

Seventh Triennial Stakes.—Aleppo, 1. Rogerthorpe, 2.
Stockbridge Derby.—Ignoramus, 1. Anton, 2.
Ninth Triennial Stakes.—Star of the East, 1. Cymba colt, 2.
Stewards' Plate.—Fisherman, 1. Polestar, 2.

Cricket.—The match of the Marylebone Club and Ground v. University of Oxford was played on Thursday and Friday last week, on the Magdalen Ground, Oxford. Both sides exhibited some fine play, and good scores were made, but the match was ultimately drawn, the score standing as follows: M.C.C. and Ground, first innings, 211; second, 148 total, 349 Oxford, first innings, 212.—The match of the Etonians v. the Marylebone was played on Saturday last, in the Shooting-fields, Eton College, and ended in the Etonians gaining an easy victory. The following is the score: Marylebone, first innings, 75; second, 72: total, 147. Etonians, first innings, 187.—On Monday and Tuesday Lord's Ground was crowded with visitors, including many of rank and fashion, to witness a match played on both sides in first-rate style between sixteen gentlemen of the University of Cambridge and the United All England eleven The "United" were the victors, with two wickets to go down the score running thus: The Cambridge, first innings, 128; second, 46 total, 174. The United," first innings, 92; second, 85: total, 177.—After three days' contest on the Broughton Ground, Manchester, the match of All England eleven v. twenty-two of Broughton was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last, in favour of the eleven, they winning in one innings, with 45 runs over. The following is the score:—All England, first innings, 241; Broughton, first innings, 101; second, 95.

The members of the Junior United Service Club were honoured by the company of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, on Monday evening, at a splendid banquet, on the inauguration of their palatial clubhouse, in Charles-street, Waterloo-place. Covers were laid for 130 persons.

Microscopic Soirée to the Poor.—On Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., a number of microscopes were exhibited to the children attending the St. Botolph, Aldersgate, Sunday and Day Schools, at the Schoolhouse in Charterhouse-square, by a number of members of a Microscopic Society, who, with a liberality and kindness of the highest commendation thus afforded their poorer neighbours an intellectual treat of a description never before given them. The entertainment was very successfully attended and all amounting to nearly 800, including visitors, were highly gratified. The entertainment was initiated by Mr Walliford, surgeon, Aldersgate-street.

Wesleyan Methodism. The present position of the Wesleyan Society, with the exception of the North Wales district, from which no return has been received, is as follows:—There are in society 381,731 members; and 17,415 are on trial. Deducting the decrease in some places, 6,8—from the increase in others—3325—there appears to have been a gain by the cause of 6314 new members.

The office for the sale of tickets for the forthcoming performances in remembrance of the late Mr Jerrold was opened on Tuesday. The applications for tickets were most numerous, and during the day upwards of £130 was received.

The University of Heidelberg has just lost by death a student who passed for being the senior university student in Europe. He was 71 years of age, had lived celibate, and could never be induced to quit the university—to him a true *alma mater*.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS BY HER MAJESTY, IN HYDE PARK.

### OFFICIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Horse Guards, June 23, 1857.

Infantry parade to be formed at nine o'clock on Friday: cavalry and artillery at a quarter past nine o'clock; in line of contiguous columns, right in front, and at quarter distance, in the following order 1. Rifle Artillery. 2 Life Guards 3 Dragoons. 4. Royal Engineers 5 Foot Guards. 6. Royal Marines. 7. 79th Highlanders. 8. Rifle Brigade. 9 Artillery. 10 Military Train

The boys of the Royal Military Asylum and the Pensioners will form on the left of the line and in front of the Military Train

Officers and men to receive the Victoria Cross will form in line near the Centre Pavilion

On the Queen entering at Hyde Park-corner gate a Royal salute to be fired by the batteries on the left of the line

When the Queen has taken post in the centre the recipients to pass individually, each presenting his card to the Adjutant-General, who will name them to her Majesty. After passing, they will resume their original position.

After the distribution of the Crosses the troops will march past in succession, the Rifle Artillery in quick time, the infantry in slow time at open order, the Rifle distance between troops and companies, and 1-5 of a pace at a trot; infantry in quick time officers in command of companies and Brigade-majors will salute the Queen as they pass. The officers and infantry will then resume their original position.

The Artillery and Horse Artillery, after passing in review distance, will countermarch by troops, and repass the Queen at a canter when they front to rear, when at a given signal to their respective original positions, and re-forming at open order on their original ground.

The staff and general officers composing the Queen's cortège will form in front of, and facing, her Majesty, those preceding her Majesty on the proper left, and those following on the right, at the distance of the front of the columns, taking care to be well clear of the flanks

Horse Guards, June 25, 1857.

The officers who are to receive the Victoria Cross from her Majesty will assemble in Hyde Park opposite Grosvenor-gate, at nine o'clock on Friday, the 26th inst., and place themselves under the orders of Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell

The privates who are to receive the same distinguished honour will assemble at Portman street Barracks, and march thence at half-past eight o'clock, under the command of Lieutenant John Knox, Rifle Brigade, himself the only Victoria Cross officer who has lost a limb through his gallantry.

### ADDITIONAL RECIPIENTS

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers, non-commissioned officer, and men of her Majesty's army, who have been recommended to her Majesty for that decoration.—

Private Thomas Grady, 4th Regiment For having, on the 18th October, 1854, volunteered to repair the embrasures of the Sailors' battery on the Left Attack, and effected the same, with the assistance of one other volunteer, under a very heavy fire from a line of batteries For distinguished conduct on the 22nd November, 1854, in the repulse of the Russian attack on the advanced trench of the Left Attack, when, on being severely wounded, he refused to quit the front; encouraging, by such determined bearing, the weak force engaged with the enemy to maintain its position.

Private Samuel Evans, 19th Regiment—For volunteering to go into an embrasure, thereby rendering very great assistance in repairing damage, under a very heavy fire from the enemy. 13th April, 1855.

Colonel Collingwood Dickson, C.B., Royal Artillery For having, on the 17th of October, 1854, when the batteries of the Right Attack had run short of powder, displayed the greatest coolness and contempt of danger, in directing the unloading of several waggons of the Field Battery, which were brought up to the trenches to supply the want; and having personally assisted in carrying the powder-barrels under a severe fire from the enemy

Captain Gronow Davis, Royal Artillery—For great coolness and gallantry in the attack on the Redan, 8th September. 1855 on which occasion he commanded the spiking party; and after which he saved the life of Lieutenant Sanders, 30th Regiment, by jumping over the parapet of a ditch, and proceeding twice some distance across the open, under a "murderous" fire to assist in conveying that officer, whose leg was broken, and who was otherwise severely wounded, under cover; and repeated this act in the conveyance of other wounded soldiers from the same exposed position.

Sergeant Daniel Cambridge, Royal Artillery For having volunteered for the spiking party at the assault on the Redan, 8th September, 1855, and continuing therewith after being severely wounded; and for having, in the after part of the same day, gone out in front of the advanced trench, under a heavy fire, to bring in a wounded man; in performing which service he was himself severely wounded a second time.

We have reason to believe that her Majesty and the Prince took great interest in the design of this new Order of Valour, and the Cross was adopted upon their entire approval. It is made of gun-metal, from cannon taken at Sebastopol, which was sent from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich to Mr Hancock, of Bruton-street, by whom the Cross was designed and executed.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A general parade of the officers and troops belonging to the Provisional Battalion at Chatham garrison took place on the Lines on Monday afternoon, when the entire battalion was drawn up, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. N. Phillips, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of a silver medal, with a gratuity of £5, which had been awarded by the Duke of Cambridge to Private John Prendergrast, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, for long service and meritorious conduct while serving with his regiment in India, whence he has recently returned. The order was from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief having been read to the assembled troops, Private Prendergrast was called to the front, when the Colonel presented him with the medal in an appropriate speech.

Some interesting trials of much importance to the naval service took place last week at Woolwich Dockyard with Dr. Brown's patent masthead and paddlebox lamps. On Friday evening at 9.30, one of the lamps was hoisted on the mainmast of the flags-hip *Pigmy*, displaying a red and blue light, which was easily visible many miles round A service lamp was likewise raised on the *Pigmy's* mizen-mast at the same time to enable a comparison to be made, and the newly-invented light was pronounced infinitely superior. On Saturday one of the paddlebox lamps was tested in the cellars of the Dockyard smithery. A favourable report has been transmitted to the Admiralty of the Admiralty setting forth the advantages of the newly-invented lamp

The annual inspection of the Plymouth Division of the Royal Marine Light Infantry took place on Monday last before the Major-General commanding the south-western district, and Colonel Wesley, Deputy Adjutant-General of the corps. The division numbers upwards of 1100 of all ranks. All the evolutions (principally light infantry were performed in an extraordinary manner, and elicited well-deserved commendation. During the day a close inspection was made of the barrack-rooms, infirmary, schools, divisional books, &c., with the whole of which the Major-General and the Deputy Adjutant-General expressed themselves much pleased

The 88th Regiment left Aldershott on Thursday morning for Portsmouth, to await transports to convey them to Calcutta. They will embark about the 8th of July; and, previously to their embarkation, will be presented with new colours. The old colours, which accompanied the regiment throughout the Crimea, are to be placed in Gawsworth Church, so that the principal town of Connaught may contain a memorial of the achievements of the famous regiment whose gallant career forms one of the proudest associations of the province with which it is identified.

Regimental Schools.—A general order, calling the attention of officers to the condition of their regimental schools has just been issued by his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, in which it is stated that it is scarcely less essential to the soldier to be able to read and write, and keep his own accounts, than to be acquainted with his drill, as without these elementary acquirements no soldier is capable of profiting by the instruction given him in the use of the rifled musket his promotion is rendered comparatively hopeless, and he is deprived of the interest and improvement derivable from the excellent libraries now formed within his reach. For the future every soldier, after being dismissed from drill, is to attend school for reading and writing, until he is reported upon as sufficiently advanced in reading, writing and arithmetic. No fees are to be required for this attendance at school. The men are to have, if possible, at least four hours' attendance each week. No man is to be considered eligible for promotion to corporal, unless in the field, who has not been dismissed the above class for promotion to the rank of sergeant higher qualifications are expected. Pains are to be taken to point out to all the attention of common drill officers is particularly called to the importance of carrying the education of non-commissioned officers to a higher point than the mere acquisition of the arts of reading and writing. Those men who avail themselves most intelligently of the means of improvement within their reach are to be generally preferred for promotion, where, in respect to conduct and soldierlike bearing they are eligible for it; and neglect so to do is to be regarded as a disqualification.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Garrison at Portsmouth, Major-General Breton, has received the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Mauritius. The pay attached to the office is £6000 per annum.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

"WHEN found, make a note of." Lord Chief Justice Campbell and Alderman Sir Peter Laurie both love facts—both are Scotchmen—both were in the habit of meeting an illustrious painter, now no more. *Plain* John Campbell knew Wilkie—at and away from Cults; plain Peter Laurie knew Wilkie at Kensington, at his own and at Wilkie's table. It seems impossible to suppose that Lord Campbell could be misinformed about any public fact of moment in the life of Wilkie's friend. But Lord Campbell can write at times in utter ignorance of facts, and

Lend a lie the confidence of truth.

To what extent of error his Lordship will occasionally run, take this passage (pretty public, we believe, though not hitherto in print) from his Lordship's recently-published "Lie of Lord Chief Justice Tenterden :"—

Tenterden was courteous in company, but rather stiff and formal in his manners, as if afraid of familiarity and requiring the protection of dignified station which probably arose from the recollection of his origin and of his boyish days. He would voluntarily refer to these among very intimate friends, but he became exceedingly uneasy when he apprehended any allusion to them in public. Once, however, he was complimented upon his rise under circumstances so extravagantly ludicrous that he joined in the general shout of laughter which the orator called forth. Sir Peter Laurie, the saddler, when Lord Mayor of London, gave a dinner at the Mansion House to the Judges, and, in proposing their health, observed, in impassioned accents, "What a country is this we live in! In other parts of the world there is no chance, except for men of high birth and aristocratic connections; but here genius and industry are sure to be rewarded. See before you the examples of myself, the Chief Magistrate of the metropolis of this great empire, and the Chief Justice of England sitting at my right hand—both now in the highest offices in the State, and both sprung from the very dregs of the people!"

Weigh every word well—mark the impassioned accents—and the circumstances so extravagantly ludicrous; then reflect, passing by for a moment, as it were, that his Lordship was once a reporter, and then be prepared to learn that the whole story is not even what Dryden calls a sophisticated truth with an alloy of lie in it—that the speech said to have been spoken never was spoken—that the parallel said to have been drawn never was drawn—and then receive this one fact, that when Alderman Sir Peter Laurie was Lord Mayor of London Lord Chief Justice Tenterden—was in his grave.

Lives by great men misinform us. Surely Lord Campbell and Mrs. Gaskell might be heard in court one against the other—certainly in the same cause. But Lord Campbell has done the handsome thing by Sir Peter. The Lord Chief Justice owns he is wrong, and he apologises. Tenterden would not have made a mistake of this kind. But for Lord Campbell's errors in life-writing ask Mr. Foss, ask Mr. Spedding—excellent authorities not to be omitted "properly" when passing judgment on lives by Hale's successor.

Are we to have a life of Mr. Jerrold? Two or three Richards are in the field, it is said, claiming a monopoly of life-writing on their deceased friend. Who is to write it? We remember hearing Mr. Moore (Tom Moore) urging a monopoly in the life-writing of Sydney Smith. We remember, on the same occasion, Mr. Rogers (Sam Rogers) knocking down "Erin's bard," and *proving* that Moore was unfit (as unfit he was) to render justice to the great Sydney. We have not much confidence in the fitness of any one person to write Mr. Jerrold's life. Why, when the beautiful burial service for the dead is still in its last accents in our ears, and still moistening our eyes, should we be troubled with a three-volume life? It is easy to note that men who live too near to, or too distant from, their heroes are likely to fall into fearful errors. Ask Lord Campbell.

We are glad to observe that Lord Methuen still possesses the famous Cerabam pictures. The belief prevalent in artistic circles was that his Lordship had parted with them, and in this belief Dr. Waagen cancelled his account of them from the last edition of "Art-Treasures in England." The Vandyke full-length of the Duke of Richmond with a dog is a picture of which any collection might be proud; but the so-called Mabuse of "The Three Children of Henry VII." is inferior to the Hampton Court and Wilton pictures of the same children, at the same ages, and in the same attitudes. We have seen all three within the last ten days, and are of opinion that the Hampton Court picture is the original.

Mr. Wornum has just put forth, price sixpence, a capital catalogue, descriptive and historical of the "Examples of the British School of Art in the National Gallery." The collection consists of some three hundred and nine pictures, of which three hundred are bequests or donations, and the odd nine purchases. Will it be believed that since the foundation of the National Gallery in 1824, when nine English pictures were acquired with the Angerstein collection, the nation has not bought a single specimen of the English school? And when such donations we still grudge a National Gallery. Is that true, my Lord Broughton?

Some of our contemporaries assure us that Mr. Croker is restored to health. We wish, indeed, that we could confirm their statement. He who writes this had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. Croker only a few days ago. His mind was bright and clear; his sarcastic eyes nearly as fine as we remember them many years ago; and his recollection of bygone times perfectly marvellous.

From a protest of Sir Charles Barry against the decision of the Treasury on his claims for remuneration as architect of the new Houses of Parliament, we learn that the building has been in progress nearly twenty years, covers more than eight acres of ground, and contains above 1180 rooms, 10 halls, 136 staircases, and more than two miles of corridors, passages, &c.

It is stated in the *Edinburgh Witness* that Government has been pleased to mark its sense of the services rendered to literature and science by the late Hugh Miller by bestowing upon his widow an annuity of £70.

BAPTISM OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.—It may be interesting to record that the water employed in this christening, on Tuesday week, was brought from the river Jordan, and presented to her Majesty for the occasion. It appears that Captain Geoffrey Nightingale, Hyderabad Cavalry, when travelling some time since in the Holy Land, visited the river Jordan, and had some of the water put into bottles, which, being hermetically sealed, the Captain brought to England; and, upon the birth of the Princess Beatrice, he placed at the disposal of the Queen a quantity of the water sufficient for the baptismal ceremony. Captain Nightingale's offer was accepted by her Majesty, and the Jordan water was accordingly placed in the Royal font, and used in the ceremony.

BAYONET MACHINERY.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on his recent visit to Birmingham, inspected the arms-works of Mr. Charles Reeves, Charlotte street, where he spent a considerable time in witnessing the different processes of manufacture of swords, bayonets, military ornaments, and buttons. His Royal Highness heard with great apparent interest the explanations given to him by the principal, and asked many questions relative to these branches of manufacture. This establishment having turned out during the war the largest number of bayonets of any works in the kingdom, the patent machinery for making the blades so quickly elicited the approbation of his Royal Highness, and in his presence ten blades were made in five minutes.

PRIZE GLEES.—The Abbey Glee Club prizes for the three best glees were on Monday last awarded to Messrs. Smith, Coward and Martin. The last-named gentleman, it will be recollected, has succeeded on several successive occasions in carrying off the Glee Club prize of twenty guineas.

VAN LERUS's great original picture of "Adam and Eve," exhibited last year in Pall-mall is now to be seen at 60, St. Paul's Churchyard.

## *MUSIC.*

THE company of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE has received a valuable addition in the person of M. Belart, a tenor, who made his first appearance on Tuesday evening in the character of *Elcino* in the "Sonnambula," with complete success. His voice is of the true Spanish quality, and holds the first situation of principal tenor at the Royal Opera, Madrid. He is a young man, scarcely of the heroic stature, but well made, with handsome, intelligent features, and his action is animated and easy. His voice is excellent, and his style of singing bespeaks the accomplished artist. He was warmly applauded throughout the piece, and his principal air, "Ah, perchè non posso odiarti," was loudly encored. Alboni was the *Amina*. She certainly does not look the part of the young rustic maiden; but she acts with feeling, and, in her singing of the music, leaves every competitor far behind. Her 'Ah, non giunge," was a marvellous display of brilliant execution, chastened by the purest taste, and finely in keeping with the rapturous joy expressed by the song. Alboni is the very *beau ideal* of a finished, perfect, Italian singer.

AT the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, Mdlle. Victoire Balfe was to have appeared on Thursday in her second character, *Lucia*, but it was considered expedient to give her a little further time for more complete preparation, and she will perform the above part, we believe, on Thursday next. In the meantime she repeated *Amina*, the part in which she has gained her earliest laurels.

AN excellent concert was given at the Hanover-square Rooms on Monday morning, by the eminent composer and violinist, Herr Jansa. The programme was full of interesting matter. A quartet for two violins, viola, and violoncello, composed by Herr Jansa, was performed by him, along with Messrs. Carrodus, Schrarus, and Piatti—a masterly and beautiful work, which delighted the large and highly-musical audience. Another piece of his own—a concert-stück for two violins, viola, and violoncello, with orchestral accompaniments—likewise received the warmest applause. Among other instrumental pieces of a classical character was Beethoven's sonata for the pianoforte and violin, Op. 47 (commonly called the "Kreutzer Sonata"), played in perfection by Herr Pauer and Herr Jansa. A fine motetto, "Ave Mpria," composed by Herr Jansa for the Imperial Chapel at Vienna, was performed by the full band and chorus. His was assisted by Madame Rudersdorff, Herr von der Osten, M. Billet, Herr Engel, and Signor Regondi; and the concert was as successful as it was admirable. Herr Jansa was long the Kapelmeister of the Austrian Emperor's chapel at Vienna; but, having, when on a visit to London a few years ago, committed the crime of getting up a concert for the Hungarian refugees, he was deprived of his office at Vienna, and forced to remain in exile. Happily, however, the English public have discovered and appreciated his distinguished talents.

THE VOCAL UNION, a society formed last year for the performance of English glees and madrigals, began their second season (somewhat tardily) by a concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Wednesday morning. The members are Miss Marian Moss, Mr. Foster, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Winn, and Mr. Thomas—all eminent in their profession, and distinguished as excellent glee singers. The concert consisted of glees and madrigals selected from the works of Elliot, Battishill, Goss, Horsley, and other composers. The room was crowded, and the audience listened with great delight to those fine specimens of our English vocal harmony, which is not surpassed in any country in the world.

MR. BENEDICT'S second concert at Her Majesty's Theatre took place on Wednesday morning. It was on the same grand scale as the last, the whole vocal and instrumental strength of the establishment being put in requisition. There was a selection from the celebrated "Orfeo" of Gluck, including several of the choruses, and the air "Che farò senza Euridice," most exquisitely sung by Alboni. The finale to the first act of "Don Giovanni" was performed, with scenery, costumes, and dramatic action. Among the miscellaneous pieces was Balfe's air, "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls," sung by Mdlle. Piccolomini, in English, and with a purity of elocution and beauty of voice and execution which delighted the audience.

ON Wednesday evening Mr. HULLAH terminated, for the season, his series of concerts at St. Martin's Hall. As at all the previous concerts, the hall was crowded; and an interesting concert of sacred and secular music was received with great applause.

WE perceive that Madame Bassano is to give a Herr Kuhe's annual morning concert is to be given on Monday next, at the Hanover-square Rooms. The programme contains the names of Mme. Clara Novello, Mdlle. de Wexterehoud (the new Swedish nightingale), Lefort, Reichardt, Sims Reeves, and a host of other celebrities.

## *THE THEATRES, &c.*

PRINCESS'.—On Monday Mr. Charles Kean took his annual benefit at this theatre, the tragedy of "Richard II." being performed before a fashionable and numerous audience. The next great Shakspearean revival promised is "The Tempest," which will be performed next Wednesday.

LYCEUM.—On Wednesday an interesting experiment was made on these boards by Madame Ristori and the Italian company—an Italian translation of an English tragedy was successfully performed. The drama selected for this distinguished honour was Dr. Milman's "Fazio," the translator being Signor F. Dall' Ongaro, who, though he had not been able to render all the phrases of the original, has produced an effective version, and has even added a point or two remarkably telling for the actress also. Considerable curiosity prevailed, of course, to see how the great Italian tragédienne would succeed in this character, after Miss O'Neill, Miss Cushman, and Miss Glyn, all of whom have won laurels by its impersonation. "Fazio" is not generally regarded as a good acting play, and the manner in which it is commonly treated on the English stage is not at all commendable. Poor *Fazio* himself, and the guilty *Aldabella* in particular (with the exception of her first representative, Mrs. Faucit), are too often rendered carelessly and grudgingly, as parts of which their representatives are ashamed—seldom and not embrace. Very different was the case with these Italian performers. Signor Vitaliani really made an interesting part of *Fazio*, which he supported with wonderful elaboration and detail; and Mdlle. Ferroni threw considerable energy, dignity, and earnestness into the part of the perplexed, into the *Marchesa*. But, of course, the great feature was Ristori herself. The acting qualities of the first act are greatly improved by its reduction to one scene, which is managed by the interpolation of a soliloquy added to the part of *Bianca*, during the absence of *Fazio* while disposing of old *Bartolo's* body and property. In the discovery of *Fazio* having met with *Aldabella*, in the second act, Madame Ristori made the usual point; and it is not until the third act that any marked difference comes in her style of portraying the character. Here she rose at once into force and fervour, and the tide of passion and emotion set in, to know no ebb, until after the final fall of the curtain. The prison scenes were, in particular, pathetically interpreted; and the whole of the business regarding her final parting with the husband whom in her jealousy she had accused and brought to execution, may be pronounced to be decidedly new and exceedingly beautiful. The cataleptic fit is undergone in a reclining posture; and, when her husband has taken leave of the almost prostrate and unconscious form, her slow recovery and exit afford new phases of performance of the most astonishing. They should be seen, to comprehend the triumphant performance of this tragedy in a foreign tongue is a grateful vindication of English genius; and none could have retired from the performance of "Fazio" on Wednesday without feeling that he had formed a higher estimate of the drama than he had previously entertained. The appointments of the piece are very satisfactory: the banquet scene that concludes it is indeed most elegantly contrived. Some measures, however, should be taken to prevent the immoderate intervals that produce so much weariness between the acts.

ADELPHI.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have reappeared at this theatre, during Mr. Webster's absence in the provinces, and have performed their favourite parts in "Ireland as It Is" with their usual success.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LIVERPOOL.—On Monday night Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Wright, and Mr. Paul Bedford appeared at this theatre together for the first time, we believe, in Liverpool. The house was well filled, and each of the principal performers received an enthusiastic greeting. The performance for the night was "Janet Pride." About a year since "Janet Pride" was produced in Liverpool, with Mr. Webster as the leading character; but, on the present occasion, the appearance of Mr. Paul Bedford as *Black Jack*, and Mr. Wright as *Dicked Trotter*, formed a most valuable addition. Mr. Webster's true natural acting painfully life-like in every look gesture, and word—was warmly appreciated throughout. Mr. Bedford as the honest Cockney apprentice. Miss Page played *Janet* very cleverly, Mr. Wright and Mr. Bedford afterwards appeared in a "screaming" Lyre called "The Terrible Tragedy in Seven Dials,"

DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Webb, coloured natives of Philadelphia, appeared on Wednesday afternoon in a new entertainment, entitled "The Linfor Studio." The room was frequented by a fashionable audience, who seemed to appreciate highly the various characters which Mrs. Webb impersonated. Among these were *le Prophète, Othello*, and *Rolla, en costume*. These were decidedly well done, and gave to the first part peculiar importance. The second is more miscellaneous and original, and designed for the exhibition of humour and singing, in which the burden is borne by Mrs. Webb, who must be reported as having sustained her claim for the possession of more than ordinary talent. The entertainment merits encouragement.

## THE WEATHER.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24, 1857.

| Day. | The number at 9 A.M. of the class of cloud most prevalent during the day. | Highest Temperature. | Lowest Temperature. | Mean Temperature. | Dry Bulb at 9 A.M. | Wet Bulb at 9 A.M. | Dry Bulb at 3 P.M. | Wet Bulb at 3 P.M. | Direction of Wind | Amt. of Cloud (0–10) | Rain in Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | ° | | | |
| June 18 | 30 222 | 66.5 | 43.3 | 53.2 | 55.0 | 52.4 | 62.4 | 56.0 | NE. | 5 | 0·000 |
| ,, 19 | 30 132 | 77.0 | 44.1 | 63.9 | 67.4 | 61.7 | 76.5 | 66.6 | NE. | 3 | 0·000 |
| ,, 20 | 29 987 | 78.4 | 56.4 | 68.9 | 67.2 | 64.8 | 77.7 | 73.4 | NE. | 10 | 0·432 |
| ,, 21 | 29 933 | 73.8 | 58.3 | 62.8 | 65.0 | 62.5 | 70.0 | 64.7 | NW. N. | 2 | 0·000 |
| ,, 22 | 29 850 | 72.2 | 51.4 | 54.9 | 57.7 | 54.2 | 65.6 | 54.7 | NW. N. | 1 | 0·000 |
| ,, 23 | 29 721 | 82.7 | 52.0 | 64.9 | 70.5 | 61.2 | 81.4 | 70.8 | NE. E. | 0 | 0·000 |
| ,, 24 | 30 208 | 81.1 | 49.3 | 61.7 | 70.4 | 61.6 | 79.8 | 65.1 | NE. SE. | 0 | 0·000 |
| Means | 30 119 | 76.0 | 50.8 | 63.0 | 64.5 | 60.8 | 73.8 | 65.2 | | | 0·432 |

The range of temperature during the week was 39·4 deg.

Sheet lightning was seen on the night of the 19th, shortly after midnight, and a heavy storm occurred on the following morning between 1h. and 3h., when the lightning was accompanied with loud thunder, and rain was falling heavily. It was again raining heavily on the night of the 20th. A splendid meteor was perceived in the N.N.W. at 9h. 40m. p.m. of the 23rd, which was visible for a few seconds, and burst into fragments as it approached the horizon. A dense mist suddenly came over on the early morning of the 18th.

The sky was much overcast during the nights between June 18 and 21, but has since continued very clear.

J. BREEN.

### RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF | | | | THERMOMETER. | | WIND | | RAIN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Barometer Corrected | Relative Humidity (Saturation = 10) | Dew Point | Relative Humidity | Maximum at 10 P.M. | Minimum at 10 P.M. | General Direction | Movement in Miles | Rain in Inches. Read at 10 A.M. |
| | Inches | ° | ° | 0–10 | ° | ° | | Miles | Inches |
| June 17 | 30·062 | 69·6 | 48·8 | 6·9 | 51·9 | 69·7 | NNE. | 407 | ·005 |
| ,, 18 | 30·147 | 68·1 | 47·7 | 7·0 | 4 | 47·3 | 69·8 | NE. | 430 | ·000 |
| ,, 19 | 29·998 | 69·4 | 55·9 | 7·1 | 7 | 50·3 | 74·3 | ENE. | 482 | ·000 |
| ,, 20 | 29·844 | 67·2 | 60·1 | 7·9 | 7 | 57·8 | 73·6 | SSW. | 176 | — |
| ,, 21 | 29·775 | 67·8 | 59·2 | 8·5 | 7 | 53·8 | 74·8 | WSW | 159 | — |
| ,, 22 | 30·135 | 69·3 | 58·5 | 8·8 | 6 | 54·5 | 73·3 | NW. E. | 111 | — |
| ,, 23 | 30·203 | 67·5 | 60·6 | 9·1 | 3 | 54·3 | 74·0 | NW. E. | 164 | — |

June 2nd.—Rain-Gauge out of order.

ERRATUM.—June 15. Barometer. For 29·035, read 29·935.

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h., 6h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr Glaisher The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Table of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

## CHESTERFIELD NEW MARKET HALL.

MOST travellers who have journeyed northwards by the line of railway branching from the London and North-western system at Rugby, in the direction of the Yorkshire district, will doubtlessly readily call to mind the quaint old crooked spire of Chesterfield, seen as they have passed along the valley on the eastern side of the town, which is situated in the middle of an important mineral district, becoming daily more so, as the vast resources of both coal and ironstone find more extensive development from the employment of capital for which there is a wide and, if judiciously managed, a remunerative field. Within the last few years the increase of population in and around the town has been marked and rapid—Duy Cross, Staveley, Whittington, and other places having sprung up into thrifty existence, where some thousands of workmen and miners are employed, and in the various coal, iron, and steel works now in full operation. In consequence of this rapid development, Chesterfield has become a sort of local metropolis, if the term may be used, at which the workmen's wants of the common necessaries of life are supplied, and its weekly market within the last few years has become a busy mart, at which the agriculturists for many miles round have disposed of their produce.

From times of a very early date the market has been held in the large quadrangular square, which had few, if any, equals in the kingdom, its extent being upwards of three acres, situated in the centre of the town, and which has served as cattle, corn, and provision market, each having a locality in this space.

The exposure to all weathers of those attending it has long been felt as exceedingly inconvenient, and several attempts at different times have been made to remedy the evil by the erection of a market-house; but, owing to the fierce opposition, almost unaccountable, met with from landowners and many of the surrounding farmers, all endeavours to form a market company proved abortive till the Session of Parliament in 1854, when, after a sharp and expensive opposition, an act of incorporation was obtained authorising the erection of the building just completed, the works of which were commenced on the 24th February, 1856—a delay of more than a year having taken place, caused by unforeseen legal and other difficulties beyond the company's control.

The building represented by the accompanying Engraving stands nearly in the centre of the present market-square, as above stated, of upwards of three acres in extent; the space inclosed and covered by the edifice being 55 yards Long and 30 wide; in which are included a Corn Exchange, 67 feet long 44 feet wide, and 17 feet high at the western end, and a covered Market in the centre, 94 feet long, 67 feet wide, and 24 feet high, surrounded by shops on the north, south, and east sides, with rooms for private offices above them on the south side, and public rooms and sessions court on the north and east. The principal entrance to the market and to the rooms on the first floor is at the east end of the building; in addition to which two other entrances have been provided, one on the north and one on the south side, as well as a doorway from the Corn Exchange. The Corn Exchange is entered by two doorways, situated on the west and north-west sides of the building. There is also a private staircase on the north-west sides of the hall to the public rooms and private offices. The edifice is constructed of local brick, faced with pressed brick of good colour and quality, blue-ash mortar, with local stone from the Alton and North Edge quarries, in the

FASHIONS FOR JULY.—(SEE PAGE 640.)

parish of Ashover, for the cornices, quoins, window dressings, string-courses, faces, &c. The east front is ornamented with a tower, in which provision is made for a clock and bell, about to be raised by a local subscription.

The funds at the disposal of the committee being limited, in consequence of the increased expense of obtaining Parliamentary powers for the establishment of the company, the interior of the building is finished in a plain but substantial manner, at a cost, including the tower, of a little more than £3000. The tower and the whole of the stone dressings were added to the contract after the works had been commenced. The Exchange and General Market are lighted with glass roofs; and ventilation has been provided for both the markets and public rooms, by the use of ventilators patented by Mr. Watson, of Halifax.

On the ground plan of the building are comprised, besides the General and Corn Markets just described, twenty-one shops, varying in length from four to sixteen feet, and ten feet wide, seventeen of which are furnished with a separate cellar, and many of them having mezzanine store-rooms over them for the stowage of goods, refreshment-rooms with kitchen and cellars below, retiring-room for ladies, and a house for the market-keeper, with a weighing-machine office. The first floor provides three rooms for the Mechanics' Institute, viz., a library, reading and committee room; a public news-room, and seven private offices; a magistrates' room, 20 ft. 9 in. square and 14 ft. high; an ante-room; a large room for a sessions court, 70 ft. long, 32 ft. wide, and 27 ft. high, with a retiring-room for ladies. It is proposed to use the large room for balls, concerts, and public entertainments, with which view the ceiling is coved on all sides with a coving of 5 ft. radius, and groined at the our angles of intersection. The tables, benches, and fittings for sessional and magisterial business are all made so as to admit of their being readily moved. The appearance of this room is light and elegant, and, when lit up with the sun-burners fixed in the ceiling, the effect is striking and agreeable. The second floor provides a news-room for the Mechanics' Institute, 21½ feet square and 12 feet high; eight rooms for private offices, a billiard-room, and a small room. Retiring-places are plentifully provided for at different convenient places on the building. The style of the structure is the Roman Italian. Mr. G. Thomson, of Darby, to whom the construction of the building has been confided, has executed the work in a very superior manner.

Messrs. Davies and Son, of Chesterfield, are the architects, whose designs were adopted from a number sent in to the committee in reply to a public advertisement for competition plans.

The General Market was opened for business on the 2nd May, which was commemorated by an inaugural dinner in the large concert-hall on Wednesday last, at which the Hon G. H. Cavendish, M.P. (in the chair), Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., W. P. Thornhill, Esq., M.P., W. H. De Rodes, Esq., High Sheriff of the county, and most of the leading local gentry and farmers, attended, followed by a ball on Thursday night, which was patronised by a brilliant company, and which passed off with the greatest *éclat*.

## BOMBAY ARTILLERY PLATE.

THE superb Piece of Plate, which is represented, is now on its way to Bombay for presentation to the officers of the Bombay Artillery, from Major-General Frederick Schuler, on his retirement after nearly forty-seven years' service.

General Schuler is an officer of high standing in the Bombay army, and is now holding the second command in that Presidency. The plate is four feet in height, and there are three larger groups upon the plinths, representing the horse, foot, and native artillery, being the three divisions of the regiment. On the column are ribbons (entwined with laurel leaves) bearing the names of all the actions in which the regiment has been engaged. The pillar is surmounted by a figure of Britannia and the Lion. Upon the base are alto-relievos of the citadel of Ghuznee and a troop of horse artillery in action, and the following simple inscription:—

A Memento of Friendship from Major-General Frederick Schuler, Colonel Bombay Artillery, to the Regiment. Presented 1857.

The plate has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. Smith and Nicholson, under the superintendence of some of the officers of the regiment now in England. It is one of the most characteristic groups of plate we remember to have illustrated in our pages.

NEW MARKET-HALL, CHESTERFIELD.

PLATE PRESENTED TO THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY BY MAJOR-GENERAL FREDERICK SCHULER.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM: GENERAL VIEW — SEE NEXT PAGE

## THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

THE opening of this new "Department of Science and Art," and the sittings of the Educational Conference, are events of kindred interest in the records of the past week. The latter meeting, exclusive reference to aiding the general education of the poor, was the object of the former is to aid in the diffusion, among the of the community, of those principles of Science and Art which are calculated to advance the industrial interests of the country. In other words, this new department may be regarded as the exponent of the consideration in which Art education at present held by the Government of this country. The Museum was visited by her Majesty and Prince Albert on Saturday evening, when the entire suite of buildings was lighted for the occasion, it being a reconnaissance of

## AMUSEMENTS, &c.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM ... open to the PUBLIC DAILY from Ten to Six ... and on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from Seven till Ten. Admission on Wednesdays and Fridays, 6d. each; on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 1s. each. By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.
JOSEPH BURTT, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East, above the Subscription Rooms. Admission, 1s. Catalogues, 6d. each. Open from 9 till 7.
P. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

MDLLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S Great Picture of ... is NOW EXHIBITING ... above picture is now ON VIEW from Nine ... at the BRITISH GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, for a ... Admission 1s.

GENERAL WILLIAMS and his STAFF ... LEAVING KARS, and the ARMED GENERALS BEFORE ERZ-ROUM. Painted by Thomas Barker, Esq. These grand historical Pictures of the late War are now being EXHIBITED by Messrs. LLOYD BROTHERS and CO., at the Ancient Mart, City, from Ten to Five. Admission 1s. each.

PHOTOGALVANOGRAPHY, or Nature Engraving.—PRIVATE VIEW Messrs. COLNAGHI and CO. beg to announce that they have arranged with the Photographic Company to Carry out for the EXHIBITION of their NATURE ENGRAVINGS, peculiar to Her Prench's Invention, which recently has so much engaged the attention of the artistic and scientific world. Mr. Roger Fenton's Photographic Views of the Pic-ta of London, and has obtained Photographs of 30 from Albert Seats ... will also be exhibited. Cards to view ... 5 St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co., 14 and 15, Pall-mall East. Photographic Company, 35, Bedford-street, Strand. Mr. Fenton's Pictures will be exhibited at and Messrs. Colnaghi by examples.
W. H. RUSSELL, General Manager.

69, REGENT GALLERY, QUADRANT. ... THE NONDESCRIPT has ARRIVED, and will SHORTLY APPEAR.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE'S HOME and ... DISSOLUTION LYRICS, ... songs, characters, and costumes ... Tuesday, July 7, at 3. Stalls, 5s.; unreserved seats, 3s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open half an hour before the commencement.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will ... their ... entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, ... Whitehead, Esq., Hanover.

MUSICAL UNION.—DIRECTOR'S ... GRAND MATINEE MUSICALE will commence at Three o'Clock, ... Madame ANNA THILLON ... MONDAY, JUNE 29.—Artistes: Madame Clara ... Sweden MADAME ... Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Gardoni, Herr Formes, Herr Howell ... Mr. Frank ... Herr Harold Thomas, and Mr. Charles Santley. Violin ... Mr. Sainton. Violoncello ... Signor Piatti. Pianoforte ... Mr. Benedict. Conductor ... Mr. Alfred Mellon. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, £1 1s.; Tickets, 7s. each.

MESSRS. R. BLAGROVE and HAROLD ... THOMAS'S third and last MATINEE MUSICALE, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, SUNDAY, July 12, at Three o'Clock. Artistes: Madame ... Mr. Reeves, and the eminent Solo Pianist Mr. Charles Hallé. Violin, Mr. Blagrove; Violoncello, Signor Piatti; Pianoforte, Mr. Harold Thomas. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s.; Admission, £1 1s.; Tickets, 7s. each.

MISS ELLEN DAY begs to announce that her MATINEE MUSICALE will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, SUNDAY, JULY 5, under the patronage of the Duchess of Bedford, the Marchioness of Ancaster, the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess of Durham, Lady Charles Barlington, Lord Charles Paget, and the Rev. the Hon. F. A. Gresley. Her Vocalists will be Madame Anna Thillon, Mrs. Weiss, Miss F. Labbett, Mr. Reeves, Signor Gardoni, Mr. F. Chilpo, Vogel, Gamble, Pratten, and Signor Belletti. To commence at half-past Two o'clock precisely. Unreserved seats, 5s. each; or a Stall, to be had at Cramer, Beale, and Chappell's, Regent-street, and of Miss Ellen Day, 99, Cambridge-street, Hyde-lane-square, S.W.

HERR WILHELM GANZ respectfully announces that his GRAND MATINÉE MUSICALE will take place (by the kind permission of Lord Ward) at the DUDLEY GALLERY, Hall, Piccadilly, on SATURDAY, JULY 4, to commence at Half past Two o'Clock, under the immediate patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, who has kindly consented to honour the following eminent artistes: Mdlle. Jenny Bauer, Miss Messent, Mdlle. Antonia, Mr. Harry, and Herr Wilhelm Ganz. Violin, Signor Giuglielmi. Violoncello, Signor Bazzini. Pianoforte, Mr. Benedict. Tickets, One Guinea each, at Mitchell's, Regent-street; and Herr Wilhelm Ganz, 72, Collingham-place, Old Brompton. Herr Wilhelm Ganz will perform his New Fantasia from "La Traviata," his "Serenade by Watch," and, with Signor Bazzini and M. Paque, Mendelssohn's Trio in D Minor.

HARROW SCHOOL.—The Anniversary FESTIVAL will be held at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, on WEDNESDAY the 8th JULY next, Lord Viscount PALMERSTON, M.P., in the Chair.

FRENCH CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, 21, King William-street, Strand. Under the patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the EMPRESS of the FRENCH.
THE FIRST ANNUAL FESTIVAL of this Charity will be celebrated at the LONDON TAVERN, Bishopsgate-street, on WEDNESDAY, 8th JULY, at 7.
His Excellency the AMBASSADOR of FRANCE in the Chair
STEWARDS.
His Excellency the Comte de Persigny, Right Hon. William Gladstone, Esq. M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.
Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Esq.
Henry Thomas Hope, Esq.
Sir William Knighton, Bart.
Sir John Shelley, Bart.
John Masterman, Esq.
Stephen Lucas, Esq.
J. D. Powles, Esq.
Marcel Lefebvre, Esq.
Matthew Uzielli, Esq.
Thos. M. Weguelin, Esq., M.P.
The Committee will meet at the Office, 21, King William-street, Strand, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock precisely. Tickets, a guinea each to be had of the Stewards, at the London Tavern; and of the Secretary,
A. F. BOUARD, Hon. Secretary.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT LOAN FUND and DEPOSIT BANK, 10, Essex-street, Strand, London Bridge, without sureties. Loans from £5 to £200 without sureties. Loans from £5 to £200 without sureties. Bills discounted, money advanced on bale of goods, &c.
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LADIES' HORSES are ridden professionally by Miss GILBERT, who renders them quiet and pleasant to the hand in all of a lady. Ladies' horses sent on liberal terms. Beginners a stables, in the Regent's-road, whose name will be a guarantee that they will be properly trained. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Hetherington; or address Miss Gilbert, at Mr. Hetherington's, 15, Connaught-terrace, Edgware-road.

JUPON à RESSORTS DEPOSÉ.—For the Court, the Ball-room, Promenade, or Travelling: these PATENT SPRING PETTICOATS are protection, they never crease or get out of order, and, particularly recommended to Ladies. Packed in a small box, and sent any distance upon receipt of a Post-office order for 10s. 6d. Address, Mrs. HOBERTHAW, 100, Oxford-street.

SOWERBY, TATTON, and CO., have several ... and Shawl Antique Silk Robes at 7½ 6d. the Robe. ... and three Flounced Silk Robes at 12s. 6d. ... Bonnets, Silk Bonnets at 2s. 6d. ... Ribbons, Silk Ribbons at 2s. 6d. ... Lace Collars, Check Glazed Silks, at ... Jupons, Jupons at ... Silk Skirts at reduced prices. ... French Flounced Silk Robes at ... Muslins and Barèges, selling off at a great reduction.
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VERY PRETTY FRENCH NIGHT-CAPS, ... properly made of mull muslin, with pink ribbons and trebles lace borders. 3s. 6d. each; three for 9s., or stamps.—Mrs. HUSCOCK, 84, Regent-street, Quadrant.

WHITE MUSLIN MORNING ROBES, ... trimmed with guipure work, coloured runners, ribbon bows, and silk girdle. Elegant Robes Richard Dresses, all sizes, very thin and cool, trimmed with braid, and girdle 21s. Muslins and Jaconets, 10s. 6d. Mrs. HUSCOCK, Ladies' Outfitter, &c., 84, Regent-street, Quadrant. Samples of material free.

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BAREGE ROBES, New and Beautiful.—The very best quality, enriched with plenty of Satin at the ... The Full Dress, all Dresses of 20 yards positively the same as charged 21s. An endless variety in Spots, Figures, and Stripes. HARVEY and CO., LAMBETH HOUSE, near the Railway-arch, Westminster-road.

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## NEW MUSIC, &c.

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THE "INFLEXIBLE" IN A CYCLONE IN THE SOUTHERN INDIAN OCEAN.

## THE WAR WITH CHINA.

### MEMORABLE OCEAN STEAM VOYAGE.

AMONG the remarkable incidents of the progress of the war with China will hereafter be chronicled the voyage of her Majesty's steam sloop-of-war, *Inflexible*, 6 guns (Commander J. Corbett), and her Majesty's gun-boat *Starling* (Lieutenant and Commander A. Villiers), on their passage out from England to Hong-Kong.

We have been favoured with the accompanying Sketches by an officer on board the former of these vessels, which left England in company on the 23rd of October last, and arrived together at Hong-Kong on the 25th of March last, the *Inflexible* having had the *Starling* actually in tow over 10,000 miles of their course, a greater distance than any one vessel has ever previously towed another across the ocean.

The first Illustration shows the *Inflexible* in a cyclone in the Southern Indian Ocean, January 31; and the companion Engraving shows the *Inflexible* and the *Starling*, on March 13, in a N.E. monsoon in the China Sea, with the Island of Palo Supata in the distance.

THE EXPENSES OF THE CHINESE WAR.—Copies of correspondence with Sir John Bowring on the subject of his application for a vote from Parliament to defray the expenses of measures of precaution and defence at Hong-Kong, required by the state of affairs in China, have been published. It appears that two despatches, respectively dated 28th January, 1857, and 12th March, 1857, were addressed by Sir John Bowring to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, requesting two separate grants of £10,000 for the above purposes. In reply, Mr. Labouchere states that the Government will ask Parliament for a vote of credit for £10,000 for Hong-Kong, but that the second application cannot be complied with without a more satisfactory explanation of the precise objects towards which the aid is to be applied.

ENORMOUS EXPORT OF SILVER.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Pera*, Captain Joy, left Southampton on Saturday last with the heavy portion of the fortnightly India and China mail. The mail was a very heavy one. The *Pera* took out 74 passengers, and specie, chiefly silver, to the amount of nearly a million and a quarter sterling. The bulk of this was taken to Southampton from London by a special train of 17 waggons, and the whole of the specie weighed upwards of eighty tons. Precious metals to so large an amount were never, perhaps, on board a single ship at one time. The export of enormous quantities of silver is exciting the greatest interest, not only on account of the important commercial and political circumstances with which it is connected, but also because of the fortunes which are being made by all those who are merely concerned in its transit, and because of the vast extent of British commerce which it reveals. Nearly 3000 bales of silk arrive in England every fortnight with the overland India and China mail, each bale being worth £[illegible] besides the silk that reaches England in sailing vessels by the long sea route. As much profit as 25 per cent is made by the sale of silver for the East.

THE "INFLEXIBLE" TOWING THE "STARLING" GUNBOAT.

## THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.

LAST week we gave an account of the progress of this great celebration at the Crystal Palace down to the end of the second day's performances on Wednesday, the 17th inst. On the Friday following the festival terminated with one of Handel's greatest works, "Israel in Egypt," which was given in a style of unparalleled grandeur, and with even greater success than the oratorios of the preceding days. The influx of visitors was immense. While the attendance on the Monday and Wednesday did not exceed twenty-five thousand persons on each day, on Friday the assemblage numbered above seventeen thousand. The congregation of this immense multitude within the area of the Central Transept of the building and in the surrounding galleries, all within sight of the orchestra and within hearing of the music, afforded a spectacle hitherto unequalled in this country.

"Israel in Egypt" is better fitted than either "The Messiah" or "Judas Maccabæus" for performance on so enormous a scale and in so vast a locality. It consists almost wholly of double choruses—choruses, that is to say, for two choirs distinct from and responsive to each other; while the airs and other pieces for solo voices are few and short.

There is no record of the circumstances which attended the composition of "Israel in Egypt," or of the reason which induced Handel to adopt the very peculiar construction of this oratorio. But it is certain that its construction had a most injurious influence on its success during the author's lifetime, and indeed almost down to the present day. It was first produced in 1738; and during the subsequent twenty years that Handel lived it was performed only *six times*, and, in order to tempt the public to come and hear it, he was reduced to the expedient of getting his Italian singers to interlard it with fashionable opera songs which had nothing to do with its subject. This fact is vouched by Handel's own memoranda on the manuscript score of the oratorio, which is preserved in the Queen's library. It was not printed, moreover, while Handel lived, nor for many years after he died; the first edition having appeared in 1770; and we may add that, though there seem to have been some imperfect performances at provincial music meetings, it was not performed in London from the time of Handel's death to the Westminster Abbey Festival in 1834. On that occasion a number of airs were interpolated, taken from other works of Handel, to which new words, suited to the subject, were adapted; and the same thing (though to a smaller extent) was done by the Sacred Harmonic Society when they performed this oratorio at Exeter Hall not more than ten years ago. This practice of "cooking" a work of Handel, to make it palatable to the taste of the million, is at length abandoned. We have the oratorio as the great master left it, without addition or mutilation. It is now, in its integrity, one of the stock pieces at Exeter Hall; and no other piece attracts greater or more enthusiastic audiences.

The performance at the Crystal Palace was altogether the best that took place during the festival. If the few and unimportant airs and duets were indistinctly heard, the grandeur of the general effect, produced by the almost unbroken succession of stupendous choruses, was not greatly impaired; and the solo-singers, moreover, having become more accustomed to the locality, were better able than before to measure their voices against the expanse they had to fill, and thus avoided the mishap into which they had previously fallen, of being, sometimes, totally inaudible. We could now hear, however faintly, all the notes they sang; but it was seldom that we could catch the words they uttered. The chorus-singing was prodigiously improved; the choristers having not only got accustomed to the place, but to each other; each individual having begun to learn how to calculate the strength necessary to be given to his own voice, as a unit, in the mighty sum of which it made a part. Still, however, even the great number of voices, trained and experienced as they were, did not succeed in sufficiently filling the ear of the listener. The sounds were partially dissipated and lost in the vast space; and the music sound. d as if the assemblage, performers and audience, were all singing and listening in the open air. It is under this qualification that the following remarks on two or three of the principal pieces are to be understood.

The first chorus, "And the children of Israel sighed," one of the most pathetic of Handel's choral pieces, was beautifully sung; its long wailing notes, taken up in succession by the different parts, and then blending in one great mass of mournful harmony, being impressive in the highest degree. The air, "Their land brought forth frogs," was well sung by Miss Dolby, but she failed to give it effect. The air is trivial, and the imitation of the orchestra of the skipping frogs is one of the puerilities belonging to the taste of the day, of which even Handel could not entirely divest himself. In the next chorus, descriptive of the plague of flies and lice, there is a similar piece of ignoble mimicry represented by the instruments, and the chorus itself is not remarkable for power. It passed over, accordingly, with little notice; but the case was very different with the famous "Hailstone Chorus," a specimen of true musical description, in which the most vivid images are called up by the simplest means. We almost see the "fire mingled with hail," which "ran along the ground;" and we hear the cries and shrieks of the affrighted multitude, mingled with the howling of the storm. These effects were admirably given, and peals of applause from every corner bore testimony to the power of this wonderful musical picture. There is another picture of not less power in the chorus, "He rebuked the Red Sea," which describes the miraculous passage of the Israelites, and the destruction of the pursuing host, overwhelmed by the waters. This, too, by the help of most admirable singing, was awfully grand and imposing. The second part of the oratorio expresses the rejoicing and thanksgiving of the Israelites for this en ouious interposition of Heaven in their behalf. It consists of a magnificent series of choruses mixed with three or four airs and duets. Only two of the airs ever produce any effect. The one, "The enemy said," was sung by Mr. Sims Reeves; the other, "Thou didst blow," by Miss Dolby; and were much applauded. There is one effective duet, "The Lord is a man of war." Its plain and popular style catches the general ear, and, vigorously sung by Formes and Weiss, whose powerful voices were well heard throughout the place, it seemed to give great satisfaction to the audience. The great vocal display was Clara Novello's rendering of the celebrated solo, "Sing unto the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously, the horse and his rider he hath cast into the sea." The power and execution of the fair singer threw into this piece its very indescribable; her magnificent voice rang through the whole building with the clearness of a bell, and every word she uttered was distinctly heard. It was to be regretted, however, that she impaired the sublimity of the effect by the introduction of an ambitious ornament at variance with the grand simplicity of Handel's text.

Thus terminated this great and wonderful festival, which will give a fresh impulse throughout the whole nation to the study and cultivation of the music of Handel. As a musical experiment it has especially a great point, that more than two thousand voices and instruments may be brought into combination without confusion. But it has also shown that no adequate arena for the assemblage of so great a host has yet been found. The object, therefore, to find a locality sufficiently spacious for the development of the sounds of two thousand performers, and at the same time so constructed as to enable the sounds of a single performer to be completely heard. This problem, it is generally admitted, has not been solved. The transept of the Crystal Palace, it has been found, is little better for musical purposes than the middle of an open field; and it is a matter of necessity that some acoustical means be taken to give the place the compactness, vibration, and resonance which are the essential requisites of a great music-hall.

THE GRAND CALEDONIAN FANCY DRESS BALL.—This annual ball, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty and members of the Royal family, for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital, was given at Willis's Rooms on Monday. As customary at this annual reunion, all the gentlemen attending appeared in uniform, Highland garb, or Court dress. The boys and girls clothed and educated at the institution were mustered in the lower room, headed by the juvenile band and corps of pipers. His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen, and his Highness the Rajah Dhuleep Singh, were among the elite of the visitors.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—On the 1st July next and thenceforwards the uniform stamped rate of postage will be extended to letters transmitted between the United Kingdom and the following British colonies.—Falkland Islands, Gambia, by packet or private ship. Labuan, Vancouver's Island, Jonian Islands, by private ship. Natal, by packet, vid the Cape of Good Hope, or private ship direct. For a letter above half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, the postage will be 1s. When above one ounce, and not exceeding two ounces, 2s., and so on, increasing 1s. for every additional ounce or fraction of an ounce. The postage of letters to the above-mentioned colonies must, in all cases, be paid in advance.

MR. CHARLES KEAN has been elected a member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B.—Mr. Jaenisch has already shown, in his admirable analyses of the King's Bishop's Gambit, that Petroff's attack affords the first player the power, if not of winning, at least drawing the game.

DELTA.—The game was received too late to reasons specified, with many thanks.

J. S. I.—Your Problems are with thanks; but the one with Knight's move is the counterpart of one we have.

DR. R., Paris.—Your Problem is received. As to the copies of the paper mentioned, they are probably in the vaults of the Post-office; but now rain, they have never reached us.

B.—The ingenious variety in the game, by transposing the Bishops and Knights which was suggested by a correspondent a few weeks ago, is deserving more attention than it appears to have received in this country. The Americans, who show more activity in testing the merits of positions than we do, have already been trying the new variation in their principal clubs, and it is said to be much approved.

A SUBSCRIBER.—You will no doubt be a loser by not buying any or all of the works on the game enumerated of C. Skeet, publisher, King William-street, Charing-cross, who keeps the largest assortment of Chess books of any bookseller in London. 2. The best blank Chess diagrams and the cheapest are those printed by Messrs. Ashbee and Jaggard, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

DAMIA.—We are in daily expectation of receiving a budget of games contested by the chief of the Russian players, Messrs Petroff, Jaenisch, Schumoff, and the two Princes Dolgorouki and Sergius Ourousoff, but of our old friends of India, Mr. Cochrane and the Messrs. Boscawen, we have had no tidings for many months.

G. T. M.—The "Terrapin" Chess board is a clever contrivance, as having a neat box or frame round it, which shuts up, and so forms a most elegant pattern of a Chess-board over-mast. Some of these boards are made to slide in grooves of wood, with massive carved oak frames; some of enamelled glass, with an elevated border of rosewood. One of these boards and a set of Jaques's Staunton Chessmen (large size), in ivory form the most splendid accompaniment that a Chess-player can possibly desire.

D. L. Foote.—If Bertin has long played the Muzio Gambit, he is a rare player of Chess, we believe. In the latter department of the game he was, perhaps unequalled, certainly never surpassed. His last compositions—masterpieces of strategy, which he dedicated to my humble self—were published in this Journal a few years since.

M. A., Cambridge.—The author of the work mentioned, "The History of Civilisation in England," is the Mr. Buckle so long distinguished as one of the finest Chess-players England has ever produced.

LES OFFICIERS DE L'ARCOLE.—A list of the successful solvers shall be appended to our Chess notices next week.

LILE DELL.—Next, but rather too easy.

C. LOWESTHORPE.—It shall find a place in our Belgrun corner.

J. B. of Bridport.—The Problem is not so evident in the last diagram rece-ved as usual.

L. P.—All too simple, or too ill-constructed, for publication.

*** Communications which require consideration shall be replied to next week.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 684.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. B to K 4th | P to Q B 4th | 4. K to Q B 6th | K to Q Kt 6th |
| 2. B to Q Kt sq | K to Q 4th | 5. K takes P | K to Q R 5th |
| 3. K to Q 7th | K takes Kt | 6 B to Q B 2nd—Mate. | |

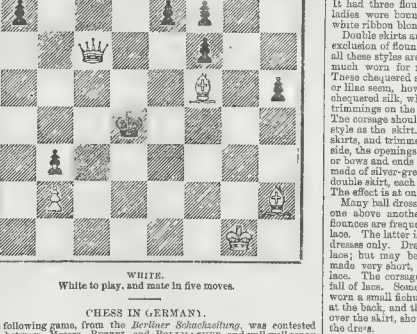
### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 685.

| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Kt to Q Kt 5th | Kt to K B 4th | 2. Kt to Q 4th | Kt tks Kt (best) |
| (a) 1. | (a) | 3. B to K 4th | Mate. |
| | K takes R | | |
| 2. B to K 8th (ch) | K to Q 4th | 3. Kt to Q B 7th—Mate. | |

### PROBLEM NO. 687.

By E. B. COOK, of Hoboken.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

### CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following game, from the *Berliner Schachzeitung*, was contested lately between Messrs. BUZZENG and POLEMACHER, and will well repay perusal.

(*French Opening.*)

| WHITE (Mr. P.) | BLACK (Mr. B.) | WHITE (Mr. P.) | BLACK (Mr. B) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P to K 4th | P to K 3rd | 25. Q takes Q (ch) | Q R takes Q |
| 2 P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th | 26. B to Q 3rd | K R to K 8th (ch) |
| 3 P takes P | P takes P | 27. K to K 2nd | R takes R |
| 4 K B to Q 3rd | K Kt to K B 3rd | 28. Kt takes R | R to Q 2nd |
| 5 Kt to K B 3rd | K B to Q 3rd | | |
| 6 Castles | Castles | From this move to the end Mr. Buzzeng exhibits a combination of [illegible] | |
| 7. P to Q B 4th | P takes P | [illegible] seen in players of the present day. | |
| 8 K B takes P | Q B to K Kt 5th | 29. K to Kt sq | R takes Q P |
| 9 P to K R 3rd | Q B takes Kt | 30. Kt to Q Kt 2nd | P to Q Kt 3rd |
| 10 Q takes B | P to Q B 3rd | 31. K to B 2nd | K to K 2nd |
| 11 Q B to K Kt 5th | Q Kt to Q 2nd | 32. K to K 3rd | R to Q sq |
| 12 Kt to Q B 3rd | P to K R 3rd | 33. Kt to Q B 4th | K to B 3rd |
| 13. Q B to K R 4th | K R to K sq | 34. P to K Kt 4th | P to Q R 4th |
| 14. Q R to Q sq | Q to Q B 2nd | 35. P takes P | P takes P |
| 15. P to Q R 3rd | K B to K 2nd | 36. P to Q R 4th | K to K 3rd |
| 16. P to Q Kt 4th | Q Kt to K sq | 37. P to Q R 5th | K to K 4th |
| White's last two moves are rare less of time, and his next not much better. It is surprising so good a player should be guilty of so patent an error. | | 38. P to Q R 6th | K to Q 4th |
| | | 39. Kt to Q 4th | R to Q Kt 5th |
| | | 40. K to Q Kt 7th | K to Q 5th |
| | | 41. B to Q B 2nd | R to Q R 6th (ch) |
| 17. K to R sq | P to K Kt 4th | 42. K to K 2nd | K takes Q R P |
| He ought to have taken the Kt with his Bishop | | 43. K to K 3rd | K to Q 5th |
| | | 44. K to Q 2nd | P to Q B 6th |
| 18. Q B to K Kt 3rd | B takes B | 45. B to K B 6th | R to Q R 7th (ch), |
| 19. P takes B | Q R to K 6th | 46. B to Q B 2nd | P to Q B 6th (ch) |
| 20. Q to K B 5th | | 47. K to Q B sq | R to Q R 8th (ch) |
| A saving clause, for if Black venture to take the Kt he will lose the game | | 48. B to Q Kt sq | K to K 4th |
| | | 49. B to Q B 6th | K to K B 7th |
| 20. | K to B sq | 50. Kt to Q 4th | K takes P |
| K to Kt 2nd was the correct move | | 51. Kt to K B 6th | K takes P |
| | | 52. Kt takes K P | P to K Kt 4th |
| 21. Q to K R 7th | K to K 2nd | 53. Kt to K B 6th | P to K R 5th |
| Very cleverly played. If Black take the Queen he will mate in five. | | 54. Kt to Q 4th | P to K R 6th |
| | | 55. Kt to K B 6th | P to K Kt 7th |
| 22. K R takes Kt | Kt takes R | 56. Kt to Q 4th | P to K Kt 8th |
| 23. Q tks K B P (ch) | K to Q sq | 57. K to Q 3rd | P to Q R 5th |
| 24. Q takes Kt (ch) | Q to K 2nd | 58. Kt to K B 6th | P to Q R 6th |
| | | 59. Kt to K B 6th (ch) | K to K R 7th |
| | | 60. B to Q 7th | R to K 6th |

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1636.—By M. M., Lieutenant of *Parcole*

*White*: K at 8th, Kts at Q R 6th and Q 6th, B at K B 8th; Ps at Q R 2nd, Q B 2nd, and K 3rd.

*Black*: K at Q B 5th; Ps at Q R 2nd and Q B 6th.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 1637 By G. DE BORE.

*White*: K at K E 6th, R at Q R 8th, B at K B 3rd, Ps at K 7th and K 2nd, Kts at Q R 6th and K Kt 4th; Ps at Q Kt 2nd and 3rd, Q B 2nd, and K Kt 5th.

*Black*: K at Q 8th, B at Q Kt 6th, Kts at Q B 8th and K 6th; Ps at Q Kt 4th, Q B 2nd and 3rd, Q 4th, K B 5th, K Kt 6th, and K R 4th.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

No. 1638.—By ALPHONSE BECK.

*White*. K at his 3rd, R at Q 4th, B at K R 6th, Kt at K 5th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K B 4th, Q P 3rd, and Q Kt 4th.

*Black*: K at his 5th, B at Q R 8th, Kt at K B 3rd; Ps at Q B 3rd, Q Kt 4th, and Q R 2nd.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 1639 By Signor ASPA, of Leamington.

*White* K at K Kt 4th, Q at Q Kt sq, R at Q B 3rd, B at Q 7th, Kt at K B 3rd, Ps at Q2nd and Q Kt 3rd

*Black*: K at Q 4th, B at Q 3rd, Kts at K 7th and Q Kt 6th; Ps at K B 3rd and 5th, and Q Kt 3rd.

White to play and mate in three moves.

## FASHIONS FOR JULY.

THE Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace—the recent floral fêtes at the Chiswick and Regent-park Gardens, together with other gay amusements, *al fresco*—have drawn together numerous assemblages of fashionable company, and given occasion for an unusual amount display of out-door costume. At the flower shows, indeed, the best of the ladies have rivalled with many almost say outvied—the most brilliant hues of the *parterre*.

The warm weather has called forth robes of barège, muslin, and other transparent textures; but dresses of rich silk nevertheless maintain their pre-eminence. At some of the fashionable morning fêtes many ladies have worn dresses of pink or blue moiré antique, others have worn glacé of light gay hues, shaded with white, the flounces being figured in various fanciful designs and in every variegated colour admits of being brought into juxtaposition. Even at morning fêtes some ladies have appeared in dresses of white tulle.

Among the most admired bonnets we may mention those of French chip, or of crape, or tulle, puffed, bouilloné, or soufflé. Bonnets of very fine leghorn have also been worn. Shawls of black or white lace, and mantelets of silk of various forms, have been very numerous. We have observed several basquines made up of coloured silk, the silk serving merely as a lining for the innumerable rows of lace with which these basquines were covered. Here and there has been seen a costly shawl of China crape, richly embroidered. Mantelets of white worked muslin have been very numerous, some lined with coloured silk, others without any lining.

We will here briefly describe a few of the most elegant out-door costumes worn at the Crystal Palace and other places of fashionable resort.

One consisted of a robe of organdie, figured in a Mosaic design in bright hues on a white ground. The skirt had five flounces edged with satin stripes in brilliant shades of pink. The corsage had a trimming forming bretelles descending in a point at the waist in front and at the back. The mantelet was of white Maltese lace. The bonnet was a mixture of white tulle and very fine fancy straw. With it was worn a demi-veil of white tulle, rounded at the corners, and edged with a very narrow ruche. The bonnet was trimmed, both on the outside and under the brim, with white and red rose.

Another greatly-admired dress was of mallow-coloured silk. Mallow is a hue at present highly fashionable. The dress had a double skirt, the upper one embroidered at the edge and up each side with silk of the same colour as the dress. The corsage and sleeves were embroidered to correspond. With this dress was worn a half-shawl of rich black lace. The bonnet was of French chip, with white marabout feathers, tipped with mallow. A white parasol, with very broad fringe, completed this costume.

The dresses worn by two young ladies (sisters) were extremely becoming, and greatly admired. Both wore basquines of black tulle, almost entirely covered with narrow black velvet ribbon disposed in various ways: as straight rows, lozenges, zig-zags, &c. The basque was edged with a row of very broad black lace, set on rather full. One of the young ladies wore a dress of that bright fresh hue called Celadon green, with side trimmings formed of ruches disposed in the lozenge form, and graduating in size from the bottom upward. The dress of the other lady was of glacé silk, of a beautiful tint of pearl grey. It had three flounces edged with white and figured satin. These ladies were bonnets of sewed white chip, tastefully trimmed with white ribbon blonde and flowers.

Double skirts are more worn than ever; though certainly not to the exclusion of flounces or skirts with side trimmings. For silk dresses all these styles are fashionable. Silk in small chequered patterns is much worn for morning robes, and are also for plain walking dresses. These chequered silks may be had in various colours; brown, green, or lilac seem, however, to be most general. A dress of this sort of chequered silk, when intended for plain walking costume may have side trimmings on the skirt made of the silk itself, combined with velvet. The corsage should be high, and with a basque trimmed in the same style as the skirt. Dresses of poplin are usually made with double skirts, and trimmed with velvet. The upper skirt may be open at each side, the openings being confined at intervals by ornaments of velvet or bows and ends of velvet ribbon. A very tasteful dress has just been made of silver-grey poplin, and trimmings of maroon velvet. It has a double skirt, each being edged with a triple row of maroon velvet. The effect is at once novel and elegant.

Many ball dresses are made with bouilloné flounces placed closely one above another, fastened at intervals by ribbon. The bouilloné flounces are frequently covered with other flounces of white or black lace. The latter is highly fashionable; but it is employed for evening dresses only. Dresses of white crape should have flounces of white lace; but may be trimmed with coloured ribbon. The corsages are made short, and are covered with bouillonés, or with [illegible] of lace. The corsages may be draped, and trimmed at the top with a deep fall of lace. Sometimes the corsage is made quite plain, and over it is worn a small fichu of white tulle, shaped to the top of the corsage at the back, and then crossed in front. The long ends, flowing loosely over the skirt, should be trimmed in accordance with the style adopted for the dress.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Barège dress with double skirt. The upper skirt is in the tunic style, and is trimmed at each side with ruches of ribbon. The corsage is trimmed in corresponding style, and round the waist is a ceinture tied at one side. The sleeves are in the style of those seen in the portraits of Marguerite de Valois; that is to say, the puffs are separated one from the other by bands. Collar of worked muslin. Bonnet of white tulle, trimmed with flowers and blonde guipure. Mantelet of black silk, trimmed with lace.

Fig. 2. Robe of mallow-coloured glacé, with side trimmings representing large leaves formed of ruches of mallow-coloured ribbon, edged with narrow black lace. The corsage, which has a basque, is tastefully closed up the front with bows of ribbon. The sleeves have three falls falling one over the other. The collar is of a new shape, called the Rustori, being copied from one worn by the celebrated actress of that name. It is made of rows of lace insertion. Under-sleeves of the same. The head-dress is formed of two short barbes of [illegible] lace and ends of satin.

Fig. 3. Dress of silver-grey glacé, having the skirt ornamented with side trimmings of pink glacé. The corsage has a [illegible] with three frills of pink silk. Sleeves formed of two [illegible] and two frills, edged with pink. Collar and under sleeves of Irish point, and the collar fixed in front of the neck by a bow of pink ribbon. Head-dress of pink and white flowers.

THE FRENCH IMPERIAL GUARD.—The following are the prominent points of a letter from the Emperor to Marshal Vaillant, relative to admission into and promotion in the Imperial Guard:—"Marshal, After the conferences which I have held with you and with the other marshals, you have adopted the following decree concerning the organisation of the Imperial Guard. The guard ought to be considered as a powerful reserve on the field of battle, and as a choice corps, offering to the army a new means of reward for all who have distinguished themselves by services or brilliant deeds. . . . The Guard should be to the troops of the line what, in the infantry, are the select companies to the ordinary ones—namely, an object of emulation and not of jealousy. In our state of military subordination, the upper grades inspire no jealousy, because they are open to all, and because promotion is only to be obtained by obeying fixed rules. It is the same for the select companies, which are generally commanded by the most experienced and most meritorious officers. They are likewise in major portion formed of the best and oldest non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The same rules must apply to the recruitment of the Guard. Admission into this *corps d'elite* must be submitted to fixed rules always open to the whole army. . . . Besides, for brilliant actions, it will be necessary, in order to gain admission into the Guard—for soldiers, good conduct during at least two years' service; for non-commissioned officers, one year's rank; for officers, from lieutenants to generals of division, two years' rank; for sub-lieutenants, only one year's rank, since, were a long service exacted, many sub-lieutenants on entering the Guard would lose their chances of promotion. * * * All vacancies in the Guard will be filled up by officers from the Line. As for the non-commissioned officers, they will be admitted in a given proportion. The Guard will enjoy certain advantages; but will possess no privilege otherwise than that of guarding their Sovereign. It will be submitted to the same regulations as the Line, and should always offer an example of devotedness, discipline, and instruction. * * * The observance of these rules will result in the advantage of exciting in the army a noble emulation without injuring individual rights, of consecrating the memory of the fields of battle where the Guard has recruited its most glorious soldiers, and of endowing the country and the army with a new element of strength and power. Whereupon I pray God to have you in his holy keeping. "NAPOLEON."

A hundred electric clocks are about to be established in Brussels. The municipal authorities have acquainted the inhabitants of some of the streets that the wires will run along the tops of their houses, and call upon them to allow the workmen to make the necessary arrangements.

## THE TURNER COLLECTION AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

We announced last week the Exhibition of the remaining oil pictures bequeathed by Turner to the nation, numbering some two-thirds more than those placed last winter in Marlborough House. At the same time we made a few observations respecting the broad features of Turner's mind and practice, to which we refer our readers, having no space to enter again upon extensive generalities with so much collateral interest. We shall now attempt an examination of the new pictures in detail, commencing with those painted before the year 1820, for three reasons. First, because Turner went to Rome in 1819; secondly, because he began to cease imitating other painters about this date; and, thirdly, because colour afterwards became far more conspicuous. Turner never repeated himself, and his wonderful variousness may be seen even in the titles of the following pictures. In that, during this period, he imitated so many preceding and even contemporary painters, he only followed the advice of Sir Joshua Reynolds in his Discourses, but that he did so during more than twenty years, with his impatient temperament and daring imagination, is only one of many enigmas connected with his name.

The works bearing the earliest dates (1798) are Nos. 460 and 461. They were painted when Turner was twenty-four years old, and indicate much which was characteristic of him throughout his career. The first, "Buttermere Lake, with part of Cromack Water, Cumberland A Shower," is too black; but its aerial effects, the various depths of mountain mist and rain-cloud, are truthful, and the rainbow, though the whole picture is negative in hue, may be taken as suggesting a natural love of colour. The second, "Morning on the Coniston Fells, Cumberland," has the same qualities; with its rolling mist retiring before the morning sun, and the patch of light falling on the acclivity which brings out the solidly-painted moss-grown rocks, the rugged bed of the stream, and the flocks seeking their rough pasturage.

The next picture in the catalogue, "Landscape, with Cattle in Water" (462), although bearing no date, would prove him in his rich glow and perfect realisation of some of the most favourite effects of the Dutch painters a very considerable interval, if Turner were to be judged as other painters. But the bringing together all objects upon a given plane by atmospheric gradation, and the toning of a picture, which are the last qualities obtained by artists in general, we find Turner actually set out with. The cattle in this picture are really well drawn, and note the admirable liquidity of the still water, and the nicely-observed reflections from it under the animals.

"Æneas with the Sibyl, Lake Avernus" (463), is a marvellously close imitation of Wilson, though with scarcely so much air as that painter would have given. The lines from the "Æneid" which accompany the title describe two separate and successive incidents, which Turner has, with the license of the old painters, represented going forward simultaneously in the picture. The classical allusions are further explained in the catalogue.

"Rizpah Watching the Bodies of her Sons" (464) illustrates, with several other works, the morbid tendency in Turner's mind to the terrible, and even the grotesque a tendency the more singular from its coexistence with the most intense love of the beautiful. The picture can scarcely be seen at all in its present position; but, as it is the first to display a remarkable peculiarity in the artist's mind, and as we have taken more trouble to ascertain its contents than our readers will probably afford, they may thank us for a description The subject is taken from the second book of Samuel, where it is related that the Israelites were visited with famine three years, through the murderous persecution by Saul of the Gibeonites, with whom the Jews had sworn peace and amity. To satisfy the justice of the Almighty, David was obliged to give up seven of the sons of Saul to the vengeance of the Gibeonites—the two sons of Rizpah being of the number. The wretched mother would not allow their bodies to be buried, "but took sackcloth and spread it for her upon a rock from the beginning of harvest, until water dropped upon them out of heaven, and suffered neither the birds of the air to rest on them by day, nor the beasts of the field by night" (xxi 10). She thus broke one of the laws of the Jews, which strictly enjoined that he which is hanged, being "accursed of God," should be buried on the day of execution, that "his body might not defile the land." Mr. Ruskin, in speaking incidentally of this picture, justly remarks that it connects the English landscape-painter with the German interpreters of fantastic or pathetic superstition. Rizpah is sitting, with an old weird attendant, in a murky night—a black indistinguishable mass lying by her side, which must be the bodies of her sons, for the sackcloth is gory beneath them. The rest of the picture is not left for representation, but may be supposed to be the ghastly apparitions and fantastic shapes evoked by the terror-stricken imagination of Rizpah. She buries her face in her hand, to shut out, on the one side, several spectral forms, revealed by an ignis fatuus gleam, who are about to slaughter an infant, while the figure stands by in statue-like fateful rigidity. On the other side, and before the miserable woman, a goblin sports with a scorpion and a monstrous dragon-fly; toads gape, snakes glide and writhe, and from under the slimy growth of weeds fringing the margin of the inky pool, which seems to be sleeping like a type of death, a serpent has fixed upon and holds fast in its fangs another unimaginable winged creature.

The little picture, "A Mountain Scene" (465), is noteworthy among the early pictures for its freshness of colour, with its pure and tender blue sky, and the charming contrast of the white clouds against the warm colour of the tower catching the morning light.

"The Tenth Plague of Egypt" (470) is the first work of surpassing grandeur; and we doubt if, in completeness and impressive massive sublimity, it is surpassed by any picture in the collection. It is a palpable imitation of both Nicholas and Gaspar Poussin, including the anachronism of the machiolated architecture and the characters on the obelisk or slanting side of a building on the left; whilst foliage is swayed and boughs snapped with the savage fury of Salvator Rosa. The whole scene but more particularly the finely-composed lines and terraces of buildings on the right—is illuminated by a vivid flash of storm-lightning, which darts and pulsates from the heaving, rolling, portentous masses of thunder-cloud, which obscure the sky. The Angel of the Lord has already done his work, and the first-born of Egypt have been smitten in the death-stillness of midnight. But the Egyptians have taken the alarm, and rush frantically about in the distance with their glaring torches in vain to find the invisible destroyer. In the foreground mothers are seen mourning over their stricken offspring; and one in particular—a noble figure, sitting in a fine classical attitude—has resigned herself to absolute despair.

"The Holy Family" (473) was probably painted in rivalry with Reynolds; but the powerful effect of the background and the Titianesque depth of tone are even more "old masterish" than Sir Joshua. The face of the Virgin is not altogether uninteresting, and the attitude of the Child is well conceived; but the vulgar type of Joseph's overgrown head, the want of expression, the absence of drawing, either of form or proportion, and the ridiculous failure of almost every attempt at foreshortening—as, for instance, in the inflated sack which stands for Joseph's body—being all found in a work in which Turner must have striven to do his best, we are little surprised at his subsequent frequent inability to introduce figures with success. Allowance must be made for his want of practice at the early period when this picture was painted (1803); but its excellence in other respects argues a want of perception of the refinements of human form, which is borne out by most of Turner's later works. Precisely the same remarks apply to the interesting portrait of Turner by himself (468), which was, however, painted before the last pictures. Many passages of its flesh-tints are fine, the handling is firm, and the general effect deep and solid; but the drawing is extremely feeble, and it conveys no impression of nature or vitality.

"The Destruction of Sodom—Lot and his Family leaving the City" (473) has the characteristics of the "Tenth Plague of Egypt," except that here we are in the midst of the deafening roar and crash of actual ruin, while there we only felt the chill, brooding horror of silent destruction. Here the lightning—blue against the fire—no longer merely illuminates, but cleaves the solid masonry, and hurls over the toppling tower. Of illumination we get indeed more than enough from the great central vortex of white whirling flame, and its yellow and crimson reflection. The air is too hot for smoke; but thin, sulphureous vapour partly veils the ghastly scene where the figures are convulsed in the last agony, and the trains of lambent flame lap up the runlets of blood, or the dead are pounded into dust by the falling rocks. From the darkest part of all this terror and confusion Lot and his family, except the spectral heap behind, are seen emerging as if enveloped in an atmosphere of pale, innocent light.

"The Blacksmith's Shop" (478) is said to have been painted in consequence of the great praise awarded to Wilkie's "Village Politicians" the year before. The general effect, we need not say, is excellent; and the relative distance of the three compartments of the shop is graduated with an aerial truth for which Wilkie would have substituted glazed and bituminous depth. But beyond this the picture contains much excellent painting of detail, and its precision of touch Turner has not equalled in any other work. The poultry, the vice, the pots, pans, and kettles on the left, and the old brick wall with the plaster peeled off, are really capital. The pony is rather a queer animal, but the man stoops well to shoe him; and the two gossips are admirably idle and listless in their disputation. "Harvest Home" (502), an elaborately-planned but unfinished picture, also shows, in the Scotchman taking snuff, the woman's cap, &c., a palpable intention of rivalling Wilkie.

"The Death of Nelson" (480) is a terrific realisation of that most awful form of human strife a sea fight, and a magnificent commemoration of, to our mind, the most touching and heroic incident in modern warfare. The spectator is placed on the mizen starboard shrouds of the *Victory*, and thus obtains, as well as may be through the smoke, a half "bird's-eye" view of the whole slippery bloody deck, with the sailors struggling at the gun carriages, the group surrounding the wounded Nelson, and some brawny fellows hauling on board the flag of the enemy's ship, which has struck on the larboard. one of whom is calling the dying hero's attention to their prize. Over the sides of the ship, from which the guns under our feet flash in fierce unanimity, the *Redoubtable* is seen, from "the tops" of which that shot was fired which pierced a nation's heart. Beyond these foremost ships, through wreaths of smoke and piles of battle fog, the hulls of the great ships loom with their apparent elevation and gigantic bulk, greatly increased from the peculiar point of view chosen. Overhead the splintered masts, the torn and flapping sails, and the cloven cordage, form a mass of inextricable confusion, which completes an effect of terror—of life or death pertinacity—of thunderous uproar and din and of horrible carnage, such as we never before saw realised on canvas, and which entitles this picture to rank as the grandest representation of such a scene.

There is another picture of the "Battle of Trafalgar" (556), in many respects remarkable, though only entitled "A Sketch."

(*To be continued.*)

### DIFFERENCES.

I.

The King can drink the best of wine—
So can I;
And has enough when he would dine—
So have I;
And cannot order Rain or Shine—
Nor can I.
Then where's the difference—let me see—
Betwixt my Lord the King and me?

II.

Do trusty friends surround his throne
Night and day?
Or make his interest their own?
No, not they.
Mine love me for myself alone—
Bless'd be they!
And that's one difference which I see
Betwixt my lord the King and me.

III.

Do knaves around me lie in wait
To deceive,
Or fawn and flatter when they hate,
And would grieve?
Or cruel pomps oppress my state,—
By my leave?
No! Heaven be thanked! And here you see
More difference 'twixt the King and me!

IV.

He has his fools, with jests and quips,
When he'd play;
He has his armies and his ships—
Great are they;
But not a child to kiss his lips,
Well-a-day!
And that's a difference sad to see
Betwixt my lord the King and me.

V.

I wear the cap and he the crown—
What of that?
I sleep on straw and he on down—
What of that?
And he's the King and I'm the clown—
What of that?
If happy I, and wretched he,
Perhaps the King would change with me!

CHARLES MACKAY.

THE TOLL NUISANCE.—At the last weekly meeting of the Representative Council of St. Pancras, on a proposition being brought forward by Mr. G. A. Young, as chairman of the committee of works, to raise £80,000 as a first instalment of the sum of £160,000 for paying off the Hampstead-road, New-road, and Grey's-inn road which the power lately granted to a vote for £200,000 the following amendment was carried on the motion of Mr. Brettingham:—"That looking at the present high rate of interest, and the probability of having the turnpike roads thrown upon the parish, it is not expedient to borrow more than £8000 for the repaving of the New-road with granite." An important point was mentioned by Mr. Young in the course of his speech, viz.,—"there could be no doubt that the present evasion of the public toll tended greatly to the injury of that parish, as it not only cut up the parochial roads, but was a source of great inconvenience and nuisance to the inhabitants of residential streets. He hoped the day was not far distant when the tolls would be abolished."

HIGHWAYS AND TURNPIKES.—Mr. Massey's new bill has just been printed. It gives power to the intended new highway boards to select and resolve that turnpike roads out of debt shall be converted into highways; and, on the Secretary of State approving, all turnpike gates and bars in such selected districts are to be abolished; but, by clause 4, the metropolis and all the parishes in the area of the Metropolitan Board of Works are specially excepted from the Act. Government has already removed the toll-gates in Dublin, has a bill in Parliament to clear all Ireland from them, and now, when the English measure is produced, the metropolis is excepted. Is London to be the only spot with these obstructions?

A colossal block has been placed in the studio of Mr. John Steell, for the statue of Allan Ramsay, the poet, about to be erected on the terrace of Ramsay-gardens. The block is from Binny-quarry, and is considered a very fine specimen. Its weight is about sixteen tons.

## CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.

IT is probable that, had the Crystal Palace been, from the first, a highly remunerative speculation, we should not have seen its management with untiring energy catering for the instruction and amusement of visitors by every branch of nature and art that can be conveniently displayed in this building. The dividends of the capitalists have not answered their expectations. But we must say the public would be indeed insatiable if it was not sensible of the extraordinary exertions that have been made to provide fare of a solid description, which goes far to make up for the cardinal error, *ab initio*, of making any place of exhibition so far out of town, and involving the consumption of so much time going and coming. When at length we do get there, it must be admitted that the entertainments are not at all of a claptrap description; and, from the monster Handel Festival to the gigantic pine of California, we find ourselves amidst efforts to present real superiority.

The Picture Gallery, being an after-thought, and having to deal with special rivals, made last year a rather unpromising debût. It is, however, only justice to Mr. Mogford, the director, to say that this is a growing institution, and that in time we look forward to its being a most attractive portion of the Palace, inasmuch as it introduces us to a greater variety of schools than we find elsewhere. We proceed to notice what appear to us to be the best of the new pictures of the season.

A landscape by Zimmermann, of Munich, representing a dark-wooded and rocky dell, the vast trunks of trees showing firm handling, and the water and aquatic vegetation to correspond. The feeling of the sombre loneliness of the depths of a forest, where primeval trees have for centuries known nothing of the woodman's axe, is given with the most signal ability. But there appears to us to be an inconsistency between the size of the stag and the trees: either the stag is much too small, or the trees are, to take the stag as a metre, much too gigantic for Europe in general, and reminding us of the growths of America.

Of an opposite description, and to us a preferable picture, is Gartlit's "Coast of Naples," representing an open expanse of coast, evidently in winter, but with admirable sunlight, moderately warming every part of the picture: it is not the fierce heat and intense azure of summer, but a fine winter sunset, on the Campanian coast: the high-walled villa garden, the cypress, the sea, the red gold mountain slopes, recall the land of citron bloom with great effect. As a vivid reminiscence of the most picturesque part of Italy this picture appears to us to be unexceptionable. The outline is firm, as it ought to be, and the subject comprises with felicity the chief characteristics of this description of scenery.

"The Intercepted Letter," by Baron Jolly, a Belgian General. This picture represents a château of the seventeenth century, in which a young lady is caught in correspondence. It is weak in expression, but the still life is every bit as good as that of Netscher, and other men who imitated satins and velvets, marble and wood, with such perfection. But why not give us actual modern Belgian life? Netscher painted the life and manners of his own day, not those of Charles the Bold. The historical painter may go back, but *genre* ought to be the glass of fashion the mirror of actual life: it thus becomes historical to posterity

There are other pictures of Netherlands painters that please us extremely—Pieron's view of a white house in the environs of Antwerp, and Roelof's "Spring." The former has a touch and a glaze of verdant earth and clod that reminds us of Wynants and there is an unassuming strength of tone that shows the landscape-painter of genuine power. The finish is everywhere earnest, but quite subordinate to breadth of effect. The other picture, Roelof's "Spring," is a perfect little piece of local nature, with just that sparkling relief of general green which the wild flowers give at the opening of the year.

We go hastily over some other pictures, foremost among which is a very good portrait of the Empress of the French, by Rouget, in the most silvery tone.

Landscapes with Moslem figures are now more common than they were some years ago. We have M. Fladin's view of the great Mosque of Ispahan. This gentleman, along with M. Pascal Coste, accompanied the mission of M. de Sercey, seven years ago, to Persia, and the result was a rich addition to our archæological illustrations of that country. The subject of this picture is one of the most striking to be met with in the East. Another picture, a view in Algeria, by Grolig, of Versailles, gives us the winter fog and stunted vegetation of a part of this French possession, treated in the modern German landscape manner. Couturier's fowls show great study of the nature and aspects of poultry; and a "Cattle Piece," by Troyon, illustrative of bovine affections, has that truth of observation and breadth without coarseness of handling which he is known to possess. A replica of Biard's most amusing "Custom-house Examination of Baggage" has renewed our acquaintance with a well-known and popular picture. Leys, in "A Woman Pleading," shows fine chiaroscuro, but a farcical outline that spoils all.

## *FINE ARTS.*

GALVANO-PHOTOGRAPHY. PHOTOGRAPHIC ART-TREASURES.
Part IV.

WE have already noticed this ingenious and beautiful invention of Herr Pretsch, director of the Imperial Printing Press of Vienna, by which galvanism engraves on plates the pictures obtained by sunlight, or, in the agents of this company say, by which "nature and art are illustrated by art and nature." The publications of the Patent Photo-galvano-graphic Company come so fully up to whatever expectations were formed of this process that we anticipate for Herr Pretsch a place in the future history of the development of this departure in science scarcely, if at all, inferior to that of Mr. Daguerre. It is only necessary to look at this publication and be convinced that the ordinary draughtsman and lithographic engraver can no more ultimately stand his ground against this invention than the handloom weaver could resist the combination of the steam-engine of Watt and the spinning-jenny of Arkwright. Here is a delicacy, a verisimilitude, and a minuteness which must be the despair of hundreds of deserving artists who have, by long years of painful effort, attained a point which might be denominated "labour in vain." Take, for instance, the view in this number of "Richmond-on-Thames," photographed by R. F. Barnes. The time is winter, the leaves are off the trees, and the snow is on the roofs. Yet, wholly unaided by colour, we feel such a perfect concordance of the gradations and sharp contrasts of tint that we are at once impressed with an exhilarating feeling of a select type of truth. We are persuaded that the effect would be greatly heightened by a broad border of absolute jet black. The gist of the effect is in the highest lights to which the broad white rim is too powerful a rival. In "A Brace of Birds," photographed by Mr. Lake Price, where the ground is black the converse holds good; there the white border brings out the obscure. As for the details of the feathers, they are so perfect that memory is compelled at once to suggest the colour of each part, and complete the picture to the mind's eye. Higher praise we cannot give. The variety of subjects is one of the charms of this publication. How different from the birds, with their black ground, is the finely luminous horizon of Sidney Cooper's "Cattle"! How it *trembles* on that lazy river!

This invention is a terrible blow to the ordinary draughtsman and engraver; but, as Campanella says, "Society is built of ruins; the ruins are men, but the edifice is humanity."

THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.—The committee of this charity announce in their ninety-ninth annual report the proposed celebration of its centenary. The committee have recommended, and the governors of the charity have agreed, that the most suitable mode of commemorating the centenary will be so to enlarge the present building, which is admirably adapted for the purpose, as to provide accommodation for 400 orphan children instead of 240, for which it was originally intended. To do this, and to provide for their maintenance, clothing, and education, a sum of at least £25,000 will be required. During the last ten years 310 children have been admitted to the benefits of the charity, but the candidates are at least four times as many as those that succeed. Already several donations varying from one guinea to 100 guineas have been received, and a considerable amount is promised.

# SKETCHES IN BORNEO.

RAPANG, A VILLAGE OF THE STUNG TRIBE OF DYAKS.

## BRUNI.

In the year 1521 Magellan first saw Borneo. No other European had previously seen it. Three hundred years, or rather more, elapsed before any innovation was made. The English were then necessitated to interfere in certain differences at Sarawak, and to demand of the Sultan of Bruni that respect should be shown to the British flag. Some years since this town was visited by Rajah Brooke. On his arrival he found it a "Venice of hovels," as it has been called. It is the capital of Borneo Proper, situated up a river, ten miles from the sea. Most of the houses are built on piles, the remainder being erected on the ground. At the back of these tenements the hills gradually rise, with the nipas and other trees growing on them, as delineated in the Engraving. At a distance the locality is miserable to behold; but on a near approach the lively and busy aspect which usually pervades the town produces a very different impression. There being no shops in Bruni, bargaining in many sorts of articles is pursued in the little craft which lie off the town. Several Chinese junks navigate the river. Indeed, there is more commercial intercourse with China than with Europe. There are two streets in the town, intersecting each other, forming an irregular cross, and dividing it into four sections. The palace is large, but as incommodious as the houses. Iron is so scarce as to be sufficiently valuable to be used as money. The lower orders of people wear a conical straw hat, with a very wide brim; and others are but slenderly clothed. The population (whose number is uncertain) chiefly consist of Malays, who indicate their citizenship by calling themselves Brunese. The Dyaks nearer the centre of the island are more barbarous than those residing on the coast, upon whom civilisation has produced its ameliorating effects. Borneo exports gold, diamonds, and antimony—the last being the most valuable. The Rajahs who preceded Sir James Brooke, perceiving the wealth which this metal would produce, compelled the Dyaks to become their slaves in working the mines. This cruel policy led first to a dispute, and then to an insurrection. Rajah Brooke interceded and defended their cause. The cession of Sarawak was the result of the struggle. It is only recently that news has arrived thence of another affray of a serious character, in which the Rajah almost sacrificed his life, and suffered the loss of valuable property. It is to be hoped that our new Plenipotentiary to China will be enabled to allay existing differences, and place the principles of our intercourse with the Chinese upon an amicable basis.

## RAPANG, VILLAGE OF THE STUNG TRIBE OF DYAKS.

This picturesque village is situated in the province belonging to Rajah Brooke. It consists of one immense hut and a smaller one. These huts are built of bamboo, and have roofs formed of the nepar-palm. The whole structure is built on stout bamboo posts, which elevate the buildings above the thick jungle. In front is a terrace. The dwellings, which all communicate with each other, are longitudinally divided by a partition. One half of the dwellings nearest the terrace are used as a place of reception and accommodation for visitors. The other half of the buildings form the living place of the inmates.

BRUNI, THE CAPITAL OF BORNEO PROPER.

# DANISH COSTUMES.

HOLIDAY DRESS, LASO.

EVERY-DAY DRESS, LASO.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent at Copenhagen with the accompanying characteristic Illustrations of Danish life, from coloured drawings by M. F. C. Lund, of Laso. The first and second figures wear peasants' dresses from Laso, an island situated in the Kattegat. First is a Sunday dress, consisting of a cambric handkerchief as head-gear; a black velvet bodice, under which is a small waistcoat laced with a silver chain; the four large buttons on the bodice are also of silver, sometimes the two upper ones are even of gold. The skirt and apron are of rich brocaded silk, the skirt generally of light blue, and the apron lilac, yellow, or white.

The second figure wears a week-day dress. The head-dress is larger, of home-made linen, with fringe. The bodice is of blue cloth, the skirt of a green woollen stuff, made by the peasants themselves; and the apron is of gingham.

The island of Kattegat is quite flat. As peculiarities may be named every house has its own small windmill and high flag-stand, employed for signals. The houses are thatched with seaweed, from four to five feet thick; the top of the roof is flat, and used as a look-out. The inhabitants live from fishing and shipwrecks: the cultivation of land is not regarded, and principally attended to by the females.

The third figure wears a Sunday dress from Fanø, a small island in the Lim-Fjord. The dress consists of home-made coarse cloth; the hair is worn long, but formerly the custom was to wear it much longer.

The island is known in the old history of Denmark, and many fabulous tales about elves and fairies are connected with it, and still believed in by the poorer classes. On the island is found an immense stone, with a hollow like an entrance, whence the elves and fairies are said to come forth in the night.

Fourthly is a bride from Fano, an island situated on the south-west coast of Jutland. Her dress is of black cloth, trimmed with

SUNDAY DRESS, FANO.

BRIDAL DRESS, FANO.

...d, the apron is of white calico; the head-dress of artificial ... gold and silver ribbons. On the wedding-day the bride wears nine skirts, otherwise only seven; it is remarkable that the females only on their wedding day show their hair, it is considered a shame for a woman to show her hair to a man before or after that day, wherefore they always wear a tightly-bound handkerchief over their head, and even sleep with it. The island is flat, towards the German Ocean are the renowned sandhills (sandkliter). The men are good sailors and get their living on the sea; the cultivation of the land is ...rved on by the women.

## THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

On Monday afternoon the first of the three general Conferences to behold with a view of fully discussing the Educational question in all its bearings, especially in relation to the early age at which the children of the working classes are removed from school, was held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of His Royal Highness Prince Albert and a number of distinguished noblemen and gentlemen. Long before the hour fixed for the Prince to take the chair the room was completely crowded, and the reception accorded to his Royal Highness on his arrival was most warm and flattering. Seated near his Royal Highness, on either side, were Earl Granville, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. Asaph, Bishop of London Bishop of Durham, Bishop of Sodor and Man, Bishop of Winchester, Bishop of Manchester, Lord Brougham, Lord Ward, Lord Calthorpe, Sir John Pakington, Lord Kinnaird, Mr. Robert Owen, Rev. Canon Moseley, Major-General Grey, Miss Carpenter, Rev. W. Rogers, &c.

His Royal Highness, who on his rising was received with prolonged cheering, immediately proceeded to address the meeting as follows:—

Gentlemen, we have met to-day in the sacred cause of education—of national education. This word, which means no less than the moral and intellectual development of the rising generation, and, therefore, the national welfare, is well calculated to engross our minds, and opens a question worthy of a nation's deepest interest and most anxious consideration. Gentlemen, the nation is alive to its importance, and our presence here to-day gives further evidence (if such evidence were needed, of its anxiety to give it that consideration (Hear, hear). Looking to former times, we find that our forefathers, with their wonted piety and parental care, had established a system of national education, based upon the parish organisation and forming part of parish life, which met the wants of their day, and had in it a certain unity and completeness which we may well envy at the present moment. But in the progress of time our wants have outstripped this system, and the condition of the country has so completely changed, even within these last fifty years, that the old parochial division is no longer adequate for the present population. This has increased during that period in England and Wales from, in round numbers, 9,000,000 to 18,000,000, and, where there formerly existed comparatively small towns and villages, we now see mighty cities like Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Leeds, Birmingham, and others, with their hundreds of thousands, springing up almost, as it were, by enchantment. London having increased to nearly two-and-a-half million of souls, and the factory district of Lancashire alone having aggregated a population of nearly 3,000,000, within a radius of twenty miles! This change could not escape the watchful eye of a patriotic public; but how to provide the means of satisfying the new wants could not be a matter of easy solution. While zeal for the public good, a fervent piety, and true philanthropy are unanimously and eminently distinguishing our countrymen, the love of liberty and an aversion from being controlled by the power of the State in matters nearest to their hearts, are characteristics which will always powerfully influence them in action. Thus the common object has been contemplated from the most different points of view, and pursued often upon antagonistic principles. Some have sought the aid of Government, others that of the church to which they belong; some have declared it to be the duty of the State to provide elementary instruction for the people at large, others have seen in State interference a check to the spontaneous exertions of the people themselves, and an interference with self-government; some again have advocated a plan of compulsory education based upon local self-government, and others the voluntary system in its widest development. While these have been some of the political subjects of difference, those in the religious field have not been less marked and potent. Some have sought the aid of Government, where

That throughout the north of Europe the children of the working classes are kept for a longer period at school, and to a riper age, than in this country

In speaking to this resolution the right hon. gentleman pointed out some of the facilities which prevailed in foreign countries for passing and carrying into effect educational measures, and the difficulties which presented themselves in this country on account of the differences of opinion which prevailed amongst the people.

Mr. Ackroyd in seconding the resolution, was bound, as a great employer, to say that the progress of education in the manufacturing districts had been arrested, not by parents but by employers, who had thrown all sorts of impediments in the way.

The noble Chairman put the resolution to the meeting, and it was adopted.

Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, Bart., read the report from Section C, and then moved the following resolution.

That registration, certificate, and prize schemes have been shown to be applied in certain localities with advantage and to be worthy of more extensive trial.

Mr. E Baines, of Leeds, seconded the resolution, and expressed his entire sympathy with the objects of the Conference. He was glad to find so general an expression of opinion that the great evil to be remedied was the early age at which children were removed from school. Towards the redress of that evil he should be happy, with others, to direct his best attention.

Mr. Robert Owen asked Mr. Baines whether he remembered a report made by him late father on the state of the schools at New Lanark, which were some years ago under his direction?

Mr Baines said he not only remembered the circumstance, but in consequence of that report he was induced himself to visit the schools, and a more delightful spectacle he never saw in his life.

The Rev Canon Girdlestone spoke in support of the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Dean of Salisbury presented the report from Section D, and proposed the following resolution :

That the voluntary halfpenny schemes have been with success adopted in certain localities, and may be recommended for further trial.

Mr. Samuel Morley seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Dean of Bristol brought up the report from Section E ; and the Hon. and Rev. Grantham Yorke, of Birmingham, moved the following resolution :—

That this Conference considers the encouragement of industrial education in elementary schools, especially amongst girls, to be very desirable, and that such instruction is peculiarly important in the reformation of juvenile offenders

Mr J. Symons seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The Bishop of Bodor and Man proposed the following resolution :—

That this Conference be now adjourned, and that it be referred to the general committee to prepare and publish a public report of the proceedings, with a selection of the papers, and determine as to the time and place of its next meeting

Mr. C H. Bracebridge seconded the resolution.

An amendment, proposed by the Rev. G. S. Bull, of Birmingham, was subsequently withdrawn ; and the resolution proposed by the Bishop of Sodor and Man was agreed to.

Thanks were then voted to the Earl Granville and to Mr. Cowper (who presided during the latter part of the day), and the Conference then adjourned.

## REGISTRATION OF TITLES TO LAND.

To transfer the produce of the soil—be it agricultural, metallic, or mineral—from the vender to the purchaser is a perfectly facile operation ; but to transfer the land itself is a most costly, dilatory, and vexatious operation. Many years have elapsed since the complicated evils of our system of conveyancing attracted public attention ; but when the subject was investigated, with a view to reform acknowledged and glaring abuses, the difficulties appeared of such appalling magnitude that the boldest retreated with dismay from attempting the Herculean labour. The impediments thrown in the way of a searching inquiry were numerous. It was resisted by all who object to any change in what is established, from a vague fear that the remedy might prove even more pernicious than the disease. Possessors of estates who suspected some flaw in their title stood aloof, lest the flaw might be incidentally detected ; others who had deeply burdened their properties with mortgages and other incumbrances ; dreaded any possible disclosure of their poverty or improvidence ; while professional men who had passed their lives in studying the mysteries of the law became alarmed lest the adoption of plain rules and simple forms should deprive them of their emoluments. If these fears and prejudices have not yet entirely passed away they have become enfeebled, nor are they so widely diffused. The most timid have begun to learn that freedom of exchanges need not be regarded with apprehension ; that an obstructive policy is not protective, but destructive ; and that the law of progress, sooner or later, will enforce obedience to its decrees.

In the earliest periods of our history the most open publicity was given to the transfer of land ; but in the course of time that rule was weakened and finally abandoned. Subtle constructions and contrivances were introduced into the art of conveyancing, and the more the process became complicated the stronger became the disposition to execute them in secret. The cost of investigating titles increased, and legal difficulties gradually intervened to such an extent as to diminish the marketable value of real property. The evil at length became so notorious that the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the burdens on land expressed themselves anxious "to impress on the House the necessity of a thorough revision of the whole subject of conveyancing, and the disuse of the present prolix and vexatious system." They also recommended "the improvement of the law of real property ; the simplification of titles and of the form of conveyances ; and the establishment of some effective system in the registration of deeds."

On the 15th of last May the Commissioners appointed on the 18th January, 1854, published their Report on Registration of Titles with Reference to Facilitating the Sale and Transfer of Land. It is a bulky document of 457 folio pages, replete with learned research, manifesting the most patient industry, and containing the most carefully-weighed considerations. Of its more essential points and bearings we propose to present to our readers a condensed summary.

Under the existing law there are five leading and distinct forms of registration. 1. A register of incumbrances and securities for debt. 2. A register or enrolment of particular classes of deeds, or of deeds having particular objects. 3. A register of memorials from the abstracts of deeds and instruments. 4. An enrolment of the deeds themselves, or full copies of them, extending to all deeds. 5. A thereunto, or full copies of them, extending to all deeds. 5. A register of the title or actual ownership, independently and irrespectively of the past transactions or deeds by which it has been acquired. The first four are special forms of conveyance, which lawyers alone can draw up, interpret, and understand, but the fifth is a very simple proceeding of this character is the register in the books of the Bank of England of the public stocks and funds. On these modes of securing titles the Commissioners make the following remarks :—

If the 4th of the above-mentioned systems were made to extend to the whole country, it would be what is termed a General Register of Assurances, and would supersede the 2nd and 3rd. If the 5th of these systems were extended to land, or if a register upon similar principles were applied to the ownership of land, it would exclude, or, at all events, might be made to render superfluous the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th systems, and with the addition of suitable provisions) the 1st also

After explaining the present state of the law as affecting landed titles, the Commissioners proceed to exhibit its evils, which, in the main, are attributed to the want of a complete registration-office, where the deeds, expressing the title, might readily be inspected. Under the present system it is easy to suppress or mutilate a deed, and thus fraud may be perpetrated. A man may feel himself safe by holding [illegible] estate, but be unexpectedly dispossessed by [illegible] of the legal estate. Thus it happens [illegible] titles are [illegible] marketable and desirable [illegible] Again, the Commissioners observe that deeds [illegible] no permanent evidence of the contents of the lost deeds. They point out the difficulty of "obtaining the production of deeds which relate in common to two or more estates, or to the divided estates of an estate which was once entire. [illegible] these causes also estates are rendered unmarketable. In the second Report of the Real Property Commissioners is the following paragraph :—

We believe it may be confidently asserted that of the real property of England a very considerable portion is in one of these two predicaments—either the want of security against the existence of latent deeds renders ordinarily unsafe a title which is yet marketable, or the want of means of procuring the formal requisites of title renders unmarketable a title which is substantially safe.

Statements of this character, coming from the highest authorities in the law, would at any time, and under whatever circumstances, demand a searching inquiry and a judicious reform ; but, since the repeal of the Corn-laws, and the greater attention paid to the processes of agriculture consequent upon that happy event, the policy of removing all impediments to the transfer of land has become more urgent. Security of tenure is one of the prime elements of value ; and whatever hinders those improvements which unrestricted competition is calculated to stimulate must prove of serious detriment. No man will invest capital on a doubtful guarantee, and the Report before us must inspire the most carelessly confiding with distrust ; hence a speedy remedy is most desirable. Moreover, we have only to reflect on the results of the Encumbered Estates Act in Ireland, not the least important of which is the new Parliamentary franchise to the soil, to appreciate the utility of a simple and inexpensive form of registration. At present, before a single acre can be sold, a detailed history of every transaction connected with the estate during a period of sixty years must be shown, or no lawyer would recommend his client to purchase ; and this retrospective search is to be in the house of almost endless expense, delay, and uncertainty. No legislator founding a new State would introduce such a system. The Commissioners put the vexation in a strong light by stating that before the owner of an estate can borrow one hundred pounds for his improvement he is forced to prove "every birth, marriage, death, settlement, charge, conveyance, or incumbrance, that might by possibility affect the title for more than half a century past." Why should not such a man have the same facilities of raising money by loan, or of effecting an absolute sale of his property, as the shipowner, fundholder, or owner of railway shares?

In the reform now contemplated the objects aimed at are—1, Security of title ; 2, Simplification of the title ; 3, A record of the actual ownership ; 4, Simplification of the forms of conveyance and general facility of transfer. That form of register which best compasses these conditions substantially, even should it fail to remove all technical objections which a very moderate share of ingenuity can raise, ought to be accepted. Or, to put the problem to be solved in the language of the Commissioners, "By what means, consistently with the preservation of existing titles, can we now obtain such a system of registration as will enable owners to deal with land in as simple and easy a manner, as far as the title is concerned and the difference in the nature of the subject matter may allow, as they can now deal with moveable chattels or stock ?" Among the improvements to be derived from the new system of registration, it is proposed that a retrospective inquiry into former transactions may be avoided without unduly impairing the security of trusts and settlements ; that the register should preserve the succession of simple transfers only, and denote the actual ownership for the time being, but not disclose past dealings ; that beneficial interests, not amounting to the fee, but creating minor interests and incumbrances, should be inserted in a separate and distinct register. For the whole kingdom a central registration-office is proposed to be located in London, with county offices for the several subdivisions of the realm—the whole under the control of the metropolitan registrar-general. Every owner of land in fee would have the right of recording his estate in the office ; and an intending purchaser would at once be able to inspect the nature, and ascertain the validity, of the title. A lender of money would be secured by assessing the certificate of registered ownership as firmly as he now is by the possession of title deeds under deposit. When incumbrances are created they must be so entered on the register "as to show the name of the owner thereof, the lands upon which the same is made, the amount of money secured thereby, the rate of interest payable thereon, and the date of the instrument by which it is created." The priorities of all charges are to be determined exclusively according to the dates of their respective registration. If a transfer of registered ownership is obtained by fraud, the proof of the fraud is to defeat the title of the person who thus becomes registered owner.

Whether maps form the best basis for a registration scheme has led to much diversity of opinion ; and the enormous expense of such instruments, based on triangulation, has been held as an insuperable objection, though without doubt they best preserve permanent landmarks, as a pictorial representation of property Mr. Blamire says that the maps and references in the Tithe-office have already cost as much as £2,500,000. The Commissioners do not insist on them as compulsory, but would leave it to the discretion of the owners to determine "how far and under what circumstances any existing public maps might be made available, as well as the scale upon which either the private maps or copies of the public ones should be prepared and employed."

We have not attempted more than an outline of this delicate and difficult reform. On the details and on the machinery much diversity of opinion may be expected ; but few, if any, can defend the evils of the present system, which mainly flow from the reminiscences of feudalism and the subtle devices of the mediæval age. Wisdom always seeks to readapt the ancient institutions which have outgrown their usefulness in a conservative spirit, not ruthlessly to destroy the old framework. In the Report before us we see an anxious and prudent desire to spare the old building, but to remove its decaying timbers ; to renovate, not to demolish.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ALPACA SHEEP INTO AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Titus Salt, of Saltaire, near Bradford, has succeeded in introducing the valuable Alpaca sheep into the colony of South Australia. The woollen manufacturers of Australia have made many attempts to accomplish this object, but the jealousy of the Peruvian Government (in whose country the animal is only found) has hitherto opposed successful barriers to the project. Mr Salt, who was the first to demonstrate that the wool of the Alpaca could be worked up into a woven fabric, had succeeded in obtaining a small flock of the animals, and had naturalised them upon a farm near Bradford. He had also a flock of Angora goats, and a flock of sheep, near Bradford. He had also a flock of Angora goats, and a flock of sheep, the wool of which is very valuable, being sold at the rate of 2s. per lb Some months ago Mr. Salt consigned a number of them to an agent at Port Lincoln South Australia, and on the 15th of March they were all landed in prime condition at Adelaide. They were thence shipped to Port Lincoln, with the view to their being placed in demand in the worsted districts. The weight of a fleece is said to be from ten to twelve pounds, and in its raw state the price per pound varies from 2s. 6d. to 4s. The sheep in its raw state the price per pound varies from 2s. 6d. to 4s. The sheep are reported animals thrive and increase, the advantages to Australia will be immense, inasmuch as a new staple of ready sale will be the result. Port Lincoln, where the experiment is to be tried, is understood to possess peculiar advantages. It is said to be a scanty crop of grass, peculiar advantages. It is said to be a scanty crop of grass, but it yields a variety of bushes, of which sheep are very fond, and on which they fatten. In its climate, the aridity of its pastures, and the nature of the ground, it very much resembles Peru, the habitat of the Alpaca.

THE LAST MORMON HEGIRA.—The *Alton Courier*, May 21, gives the following account of the departure of Mormons from Illinois :—"The Mormons of Alton have all left, they and Nauvoo, for the Upper Missouri, thence to take their weary march across the plains. The most of them intend to go to a new region of the Salt Lake country, some two hundred miles from the Great City—to "the wilderness," as they term it and there found a new town. A small number, only, go to the city of Brigham Young. The latter band started from here one hundred strong. The *Peru Chronicle* says that one day last week over 300 Mormons passed through that place on their way to Salt Lake City. We notice by the Rock Island papers that about 300 passed there about the same time, destined for the city of accumulations. The "Outpost of Zion" at Chicago, has been cleared out by the citizens, and will shortly be on its way to Salt Lake City, several hundred strong. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* of a recent date says that about 2500 will leave that city this spring, for the same place."

THE Rev. John Bowen, Rector of Orton Longville, near Peterborough, has been appointed Bishop of Sierra Leone.

AT the Thames Police Court, on Saturday last, Henry Lewis owner of the ship *Aeron*, was fined £20 for proceeding to sea without a proper certificate, contrary to the Merchant Shipping Act. The defendant had evaded the law by hiring a man who had a certificate to clear the ship out of Cardiff, and dismissing him as soon as that object was accomplished. He had also proceeded to sea without a properly-qualified mate.

## *EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.*

The Neufchâtel Government has issued a notice to sixty-six of those implicated in the acts of last September that they may return home, and take part in the elections

The launch of the *Melpomene* at Pembroke Dockyard is to take place on the 5th of August next.

The Bavarian Government has just decided that henceforward primary teachers cannot marry without the permission of the Minister of the Interior

The Grand Duke of Nassau, on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Sophia with the Prince Gerar of Sweden pardoned eighteen civil offenders. In the duchy there is not at present any person confined for political offences.

An extensive theft of valuable books and manuscripts from the library at the British Museum has just been discovered. Among the books stolen are Sir Walter Scott's and the poets Grey and Goldsmith's works, most of the productions of Longfellow and G. Silver, and the celebrated "Navarette Colmion de Documuentos," from Madrid.

The installation of the new Bishop of Norwich, in the cathedral church of his diocese, took place on Friday (yesterday). Before the ceremony the dean, archdeacons, canons, and clergy proceeded to the episcopal palace to present an address to the Bishop and his Lordship, having replied to their congratulations, was accompanied to the great west door of the cathedral by the archdeacons, honorary canons, and clergy.

The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, England, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey met on Friday the 19th inst. at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Paris, for the purpose of signing the treaty for the frontier settlement in Bessarabia, and for regulating the question of the Isle of Serpents and of the Delta of the Danube.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that a company has been formed for conducting the water of the Neva into all the houses of that capital. Another company, with several French directors, has undertaken to light the city with gas. At the present moment the grand squares and places of that capital, as likewise the vast majority of streets, can only boast of oil-lamps

The editors and chief contributors of the scientific and medical journals in Paris have commenced a series of monthly dinners. The chief toast at the last was, "The scientific press, and may the extension of its influence spread more and more among the public the taste for scientific pursuits !"

On Saturday last the Marylebone vestry re-elected Mr. J. A. Nicholay to represent that body in the Metropolitan Board of Works. The numbers were—For Mr. Nicholay, 63 ; for Dr. A. Sayer, 40 votes.

Lieutenant Greville, R.N., has been appointed Admiralty agent on the Southampton station.

The Board of Trade have received a communication from the Foreign-office announcing the intention of the Danish Government to release English ships "immediately and entirely" from the observance of the provisional regulations existing at Elsineur relative to the Sound dues, which were entered into in order to liberate our commerce from the 1st of last April.

Sir Robert Carswell, the physician in ordinary to King Leopold of Belgium, died at Lacken, near Brussels, on Wednesday, after a long and painful illness. Sir Robert was in his sixty-fourth year, and a native of Thornbank, in Scotland.

A monastery is about to be erected by the Benedictine Order at Belmont, near Hereford, on a scale unknown in England since the Reformation.

The Zollverein States are to assemble early in July, to discuss the sugar duties, as the existing system tends to the virtual exclusion of colonial sugar, and artificially enhances the price of beetroot sugar. It is said that Prussia will propose to continue the duty on colonial sugar, and to raise the duty on beetroot sugar from six silver grs. the quintal to 7½ silver grs.

On Sunday evening the fourth of the series of services intended for the especial instruction of the working classes took place at Exeter Hall The hall, which is capable of holding 4000 persons, was filled in every part

A monument to the memory of Captain Lyons (son of Admiral Lord Lyons), who was killed on board the *Miranda*, which he commanded in a night attack on Fort Constantine on the 15th of June, 1855, in the late war with Russia, has just been placed in the south aisle of St. Paul's Cathedral. It consists of a large tablet, on which is carved the *Miranda* attacking the battery.

A legacy of £500 Three per Cent Annuities has been received by the committee of the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria-park, under the will of the late Rev. Thomas Halford, of Hanover-square The returns show that more than 1000 patients now obtain relief at the hospital every week

The number of marriages performed in registrars' offices during the last six years are as follow :—For the year ending the 31st December, 1852, [illegible] ; 1853, [illegible] ; 1854, [illegible] ; 1855, [illegible] ; 1856, [illegible].

On Monday morning William Bushell, a mariner, who resided at Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, Whitechapel, destroyed himself by swallowing a large quantity of arsenic.

Archbishop M'Hale has arrived in town in pursuance of the warrant from the Speaker of the House of Commons, directing his attendance before the Mayo Committee. He is staying at the residence of Cardinal Wiseman, and is accompanied by a large body of the Tuam priests, who are to give evidence on this inquiry

A despatch from Madrid announces that the definitive concession of the Spanish line of Transatlantic steamers has been granted to M [illegible] Murri, representing the company of Gauthier (Brothers), which has been carrying on the service provisionally.

The amount of taxes received in Holland during the first five months of the present year was 22,900,867 florins, or about 300,000 florins more than in the corresponding period of 1856.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, with their children and suite, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday afternoon from Gijon, in the Spanish war-transport *Isabella la Catholic*, Commodore Salcedo.

Maurice Retsch, the German artist, whose illustrations of Goethe and other poets are so celebrated, has just died, at the age of seventy-seven years.

At St. Ives (Cornwall), on Wednesday week, several boats brought on shore from 3000 down to 100 mackerel, which sold at the [illegible] per 100. Also, one boat brought in 1000 fine herrings, which sold at 6s per [illegible] of six score. During the greater part of the week the boats were prevented from going to sea on account of the boisterous weather.

Mr. Wm. Thompson has been appointed United States' Consul at Southampton, in the room of Mr. J. K. Croskey, resigned.

A yacht of only twenty-three tons burden is about to cross the Atlantic from New York to Liverpool. It is only forty feet long. There are to be five hands in all, and it is to be provisioned for ninety days.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by his tutor, visited the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday last, to hear some of the trials. His Royal Highness took his seat on the bench by the side of Lord Campbell, and took considerable interest in the proceedings. On the Prince leaving every person in the court rose.

The Tipperary papers contain an unusually lengthy catalogue of agrarian and social outrages. A single number of the *Clonmel Chronicle* contains ten reports of outrages and robberies.

The following French vessels of war have arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on their way to China : The *Phlégéton*, *Dragonne*, *Fusée Durance*, *La Meurthe*, *Avalanche*, *Primaguet*, *Mitraille*, *Génie*, and *Nemesis*.

An Industrial Exhibition was opened at Warsaw on the 12th inst.

The *Lyttelton Times* announces the discovery of three remarkably fine specimens of the serpentine Moa, which were found in digging a drain in a swamp in the northern portion of the Canterbury province.

Last week the Lord Bishop of Chester entertained the [illegible] clerks and choristers of his cathedral (nineteen in number) at dinner in the Palace

Alderman Lawrence and Mr William Perguley Allen [illegible] Wednesday elected Sheriffs of Londonand Middlesex for the ensuing year.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa, sister to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, died at Florence on the 16th inst.

Little hope is entertained by the faculty of the recovery of Rachel. The great tragedienne is still at Montpelier, and is [illegible] into a hopeless decline.

Up to the month of April, 1854, the expenses incurred in the Ordnance survey of Scotland amounted to £187,112. The estimated cost of completion is £624,117. 407,013 acres have been mapped on the required dated, scale of 25 inches to the mile, and 2,225,350 acres on the scale of six inches to the mile.

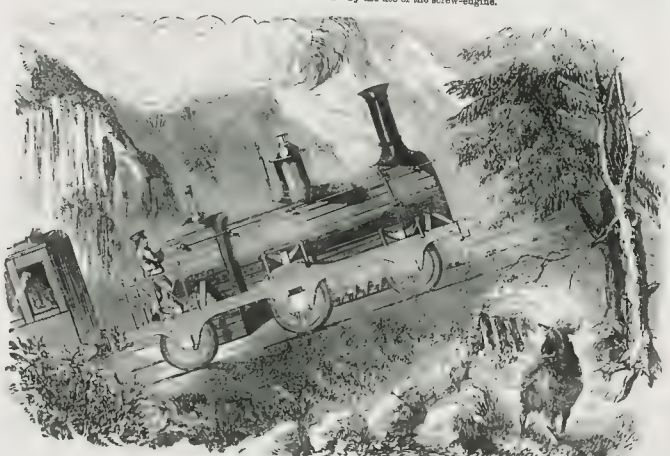
Accounts from Vera Cruz state that extensive operations were in progress there to oppose an expected invasion by Spanish troops.

THE LATE FIRE AT THE CAMDEN-TOWN GOODS STATION.—SKETCHED FROM PRIMROSE-HILL.—(SEE PAGE 648.)

## GRASSI'S SCREW LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE FOR ASCENDING STEEP GRADIENTS ON RAILWAYS.

THIS invention, which has been patented by M Grassi consists of an application of the Archimedean screw to locomotive engines for taking trains up steep ascents on railways, which it is anticipated will prove more economical than the ordinary system of tunneling and embanking. Captain Moorsom, civil engineer, member of the Institution of Civil Engineers in London, and lately selected by the English Government to discharge the important and difficult duty of making a general survey for a complete railway system in Ceylon, has undertaken to study the Grassi system, and to report on its practical value. Captain Moorsom proposes to construct a locomotive engine with 15-inch outside cylinders, 4-feet driving-wheel, and 24 inches stroke, with boiler capacity sufficient to provide steam (with proper expansion gear) for a speed of not less than twelve miles per hour on the incline, with a gross load of not less than 100 tons, including the weight of the engine and tender, which would probably amount to about 28 tons. On the driving-axle of the engine a bevelled wheel will be fixed so as to connect by means of one intermediate motion with the crown-wheel on the end of the shaft of the screw. The driving-wheel and screw revolve in exact ratio to each other, so that the screw will advance exactly as the driving wheels advance, or, in other words, each revolution of the driving-wheel sends the screw forward 12 feet to 7 inches nearly. Thus, twelve turns of the screw are made for every turn of the driver. Captain Moorsom believes that the wheel will make about [illegible] such revolutions per hour on the level and that when we apply the same motive power to turn the screw on the incline of one in twenty the steam power will overcome the additional resistance arising from gravity and friction of the machinery, at a speed not less than from one-third to one-half of that attained on the level with the same load. The thread of the screw will be of 13 inches diameter, winding round a cylinder or shaft of 7 inches diameter, and with a pitch of 12½ inches. The cylinder screwed will be about 5 feet 4 inches long, and will always hold two of the rollers in its grasp at one time. The rollers or pulleys will be about 5 feet 4 inches long, and will always hold two of the rollers in its grasp at one time; they will be placed 3 feet 2 inches part from centre to centre, and will be about 8½ inches in diameter, and will revolve into a longitudinal balk of timber, and will be lubricated in the same way as the wheels of the carriages. The bearing timbers for the rollers will be a single line of balks about 10 inches wide by 8 inches deep; thus each mile will require 2933 cubic feet of timber, and 1668 rollers. The rails will be bridge rails, weighing 65lbs. per yard, and screwed to balks equal to a section of 10 inches by 8 inches at the least. The total cost per mile will be £3701. The cost of the engine (which will carry her tender upon her own frame), with screw and connecting gear complete, in the shops in England will be £3000. The rails have no additional expense to bear on account of this peculiar construction.

From the above it is obvious that a large economy is to be attained by the use of the screw-engine.



GRASSI'S SCREW LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE FOR ASCENDING STEEP GRADIENTS ON RAILWAYS.

## BRONZE CELTS DISCOVERED IN SURREY.

THESE interesting relics were found about the same time as the villa at Send, near Farnham, in Surrey. A labourer was digging up a piece of waste land for the purpose of planting it with trees, when a number of celts were discovered lying close together about twenty inches from the surface. They comprise a variety in bronze, such as

CELTS RECENTLY FOUND AT SEND, IN SURREY.

were used by the ancient Britons, from the rudest form down to the most elaborately-finished weapon. The spot where they were found is about fifty yards from an ancient British camp called "Soldier's Ring," and about a quarter of a mile from a high intrenched hill called Crookabury Hill. From a considerable number of celts being found lying together they are thought to have been buried for concealment, in the hope of their possessor regaining them on a future day. Here they have remained for nearly 2000 years, some of them so little injured by time that the marks of the mould in which they were cast are still fresh upon them.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY—RESCUED FROM THE CANAL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

## THE LATE FIRE AT THE CAMDEN-TOWN GOODS STATION

We have engraved upon the preceding page two scenes of this great conflagration, sketched from points which command favourable pictures of the destructiveness and vast extent of the catastrophe.

The first View shows the burning mass as it appeared from Prince's-road. About ten minutes before eleven o'clock the fire-engines began to arrive in rapid succession; but by this time the entire body of the building, five acres in extent, was one mass of flames the great gates were already gone—and in the centre could be seen waggon after waggon and truck-load upon truck-load of goods dropping down with a loud crash as the fire gained the mastery over them. The wind was at the time blowing in a south-westerly direction, the flames completely overlapping the roof of the Stanhope Arms and premises adjoining, notwithstanding the praiseworthy efforts of a Life Guardsman and some others, who in spite of the extraordinary heat continually threw buckets of water from the roof on to the front. The flagstaff on the summit of the building had already ignited and was blazing upwards when the brigade poured immense streams on the front of the building, which had become so hot that the water actually hissed, and the wall gave out copious clouds of steam as it dashed against it.

The large Engraving, sketched from the Canal, shows the fire in its full devastating fury.

In the interior of the burning warehouses beam upon beam and roof after roof came crashing down, and explosion after explosion added to the scene of devastation, which was not a little heightened when, at about half-past eleven o'clock, the roofs of the stabling, upon which the solid paving of the sheds was laid, and which were all supported upon arches to the extent of about two acres, gave way, carrying with them the whole of the burning mass beneath. Shortly after the great northern wall fell with a tremendous crash upon two large barges laden with corn which were lying in the cut of the Regent's Canal immediately beneath.

## WHITSTABLE OYSTER-GROUNDS.

OYSTERS are out. True, indeed, now and then during the week two or three of the Essex or Kentish smacks steal up to Billingsgate, and find a ready market for their illegal freights; but the Londoners have forsaken mollusk-eating, and betaken themselves to Julien and Cremorne. From the 12th of May to the 4th of August dredging is forbidden, and, considering that at least fifteen thousand bushels are brought to the London market by one company alone, it is well that a little cessation of labour is forced upon the active jaws of oyster-loving humanity, and four months' respite granted to the oysters themselves to propagate their race. Notwithstanding their many troubles, how great holes are bored in their shells by curious interlacing sponges, how they are drilled by the trochi and whelks, and tickled by annelides and crabs (pinnotheres), they patch out their tormentors with pearly shutters, or they lay quietly submissive to their annoyances—models of patience—and don't trouble their heads—no, their brains, for they have no heads (and, indeed, not many of the latter)—about mundane matters, but boiling on the hard grounds in the fresh tide, twitter with the innumerable cilia of their beards armies of animalcules directly into their mouths, and get as fat as possible. Thousands of City people every summer take a "ride" over the salt waves to Herne Bay, within four miles of the largest oyster-ground in the kingdom—thousands eat them, but very few know anything about their lives or their histories. If any desire information it is very difficult to get it, and most content themselves with gulping a score or so of uncooked "natives," and expressing their satisfaction of the flavour by the oft-repeated ejaculation, "What delicious oysters!" Commons, roughs, and Jerseys are also abundantly consumed, with many gallons of porter and many cartloads of bread-and-butter, during the favoured months of the year—which oyster-eaters recognise by the presence of the letter R. The adage says he must have been a bold man who first swallowed an oyster, and truly he must have been a foolish one who, having tasted the first, did not try the second. Whether Adam had any ideas of oysters is not recorded, nor has the name of the first oyster-eater been preserved; but it must have been at rather a remote period of human existence that these excellent shellfish became a favourite dish. The Greeks had them at their suppers, and the Romans, we know, brought them to their tables from every shore. Juvenal declares the Roman epicure

> At the first bite each oyster's birthplace knew,
> Whether a Lucrine or Circean he'd bitten,
> Or one from Rutupinian deeps in Britain;

and as readily can a connoisseur or a dredgerman tell a Kent from a Colchester, a Jersey from an Irish, a Calais from a "New Ground," or a Kenkale.

Not knowing much more about oysters than most people, either of their habits or the mysteries of the trade, I determined to inform myself by a personal inspection, and resolved on a journey to Whitstable. Some people never find romance in anything like the author who was looking afterwards for a waggon while one was standing under his window—others find it everywhere—make it, in fact, as many do wit; and even an excursion to Whitstable might be made the subject of tales merry or serious. The bright sun was shining, and not a white fleck spotted the radiant sky; the tall spires and pinnacles of the old cathedral stood grey and erect above the green trees and red roofs, and pointed their beautiful fingers to heaven; above, the smoke curled with evident fascinate about the tops of chimneys, as if it were hard to be obliged to move off in such hot weather, and the wind was too lazy to stir up the fine dust that lay basking in the roads. But there were dark clouds on more than one heart in the city of Canterbury, and few on whose sympathies the shadows of the clouds had not fallen. A young and blooming maiden had been murdered by her lover, and was about to be consigned as dust—to dust. A drunken man had hanged himself—for three months he had been flushing away his senses, and on one of God's holiest and brightest days he had blotted out the lovely face of nature and cast himself into darkness. Other tales of human passions and wickedness, more subtle and more common, were poured into the ears of the traveller; and had digression been my digression, like the poet Lord's, I might have followed, novelist's path, instead of my journey to Whitstable. It used to be an event to get there; the six miles of railway or tramway was a slow way, and at the incline, by the tunnel, one could easily beat the train on foot, and walk over the hill enjoying the breeze while the passengers were being smothered with smoke within. The carriages are cleaner than they used to be, but some of them are still labelled "for Whitstable only," I suppose because they are too bad for anywhere else; and, although the time occupied in the journey is reduced to less than half an hour, the aboriginal arrangement of depositing passengers and goods alike on the harbour, among rails, rails, and waggons, is still in vogue. Sunday at Whitstable is a gay day; the town is a long winding street of small houses, stretched out with trees and gardens from Tankerton Point to Borstall-hill, like two lines of soldiers in single file, and all the inhabitants turn out in their best dresses to parade between them on Sunday evenings. These best dresses are not, however, the greatest attractions, at least of the fairer portion of the promenaders. Even the [illegible] even is not wholly unmoiseted. Primitive [illegible] the vanity of dress on Whitstable beach. Of [illegible] balks of timber these Primitive Methodist congregations [illegible], singing psalms and praying amongst the logs. A tea-booth was set up at the other end of the shore; and, though the indefatigable proprietor got some customers, the reverend primitive was in the great favour. Everybody in Whitstable seems happy—bright faces, tanned and weathered as well as young and [illegible] jackets and cotton gowns, silk mantles and black [illegible] over right hearts; and I only saw three dismal [illegible] the three primitives not the parson's; he was a comfortable-looking hard-working old man—but his clerk's and two assistants'. I suppose there's a fourth—the undertaker's, who probably has a long face to keep up appearances; but I firmly believe the gravedigger digs away as merrily as anybody, in the strong faith of universal enjoyment. The coke-ovens and the colliers do their best to make Whitstable dirty; and, if the South-Eastern Railway got riches in proportion to the quantity of filth about their premises, they would soon increase their dividends, and abandon their wish to have hand-bags of passengers by their excursion-trains, and permit them the luxury of an overall without the charge of tenpence for it. Off Tankerton Castle is a submerged way still known as the "Street Stones," which the full tide marks with a line of surf. At the end of it are the remains of an ancient town or station; and from a well-known ridge of rocks about six or seven miles from the shore quantities of red Samian ware, familiarly termed "pudding-pans," have been from time immemorial dredged up. Some are brought up in very excellent condition, and their abundance is remarkable. Over the water looms the Isle of Sheppy, the blue form of Warden Point resting on its bed of silvery mist in front of the ruddy sky and setting sun, whose rays make a golden path between the fishing-boats and barges as they travel eastwards, and land in gilded ripples among the rows of low jetties and old boats which worn-out sailors offer for hire at sixpence by the hour. Turning towards Herne Bay, a string of black dots indicates its mile-long pier; and as the salt water changes their chameleon hues from pale azure indistinctness to a mellow tinge, splitting into scales of green and purple as they make friends with the shore, they form lovely contrasts with yellow sands, verdant hills, and oolireous cliffs whereon the coastguard man, in "trousers white and jacket blue," paces up and down with spyglass now under arm, and now pointed with searching glance to look for smugglers who will never come, and again tucking up his glass to think of the prizes of other days when the magistrates somehow never convicted, and even the holy man read prayers in the village church with a clear conscience, although he had left his stable door open more than once in the week before. Common as is the oyster to naturalists and ordinary men, only one anatomical engraving of it exists, and in that the course of the alimentary canal is wrongly delineated. It is to be found in Poli's beautiful book on the testacea of Sicily, and the error has been copied into the splendid Crochard edition of "Cuvier's Regne Animal," while every one from Poli's day to the present seems to have preferred digesting the oyster to dissecting it, and much knowledge has yet to be acquired of the propagation of the oyster. The ovary is placed over the front and upper part of the animal, and covers nearly the whole body when distended with spawn, and it is this organ which gives the white appearance to the oyster in the spring of the year.

Many of the dredgers consider their flavour finer at this stage than during the ordinary season; but the public prejudice against them is not without its beneficial influences, though their prolificness is such as to preclude the idea of their extermination while there remains a favourable place in the wide sea for their development; each individual producing from fifty to sixty thousand eggs. When the eggs are liberated into the sea, each contains a small bivalve shell, imperceptible without the aid of the microscope, which escapes on the fracture of its little transparent capsule, and spins about rapidly for a time, and then attaches itself to some solid substance, on which it continues to grow and maturate. The "spat," as it is termed, is not the first nor even the second stage of development; the young oyster has then acquired its two shells, and become attached by one of them; and the idea is very prevalent among the fishermen that the brood swims, from their observations of the "fall of the spat" taking place at various distances away from the beds, and being apparently influenced by the conditions of tides and winds. The brood of the Whitstable oyster is considered to be carried by such influences to the Essex shore, where the spat falls in much greater abundance than on the Kentish side, and quantities of it are repurchased by the Whitstable dredgers to restock their own grounds. Not less than twelve or fourteen thousand pounds are thus annually expended by them. The oysters "sicken" about the end of May, and remain out of condition a few weeks, when they rapidly improve, and are again brought to market on that day (the 4th of August) of memorable note when their shells are built up in street corners, and halfpence eagerly solicited by shoeless children with the well-known "Please remember the grotto." The sickness is of two kinds—black and white—the colours being probably indicative of the difference of sex. oysters not being, according to M. Quatrefages, as has been frequently thought, hermaphrodite, but distinct. The two great divisions of the conchifera or bivalve molluscs are those possessed of siphons (siphonidæ) and those without (asiphonidæ). Of the former the common tellen, found by thousands in the mud of our coasts, and so ordinarily used in the pasteboard baskets, cottages, and other trifling ornaments of the humbler homes, is at once a ready and pretty example. A few of these placed in a pan of water exhibit a charming sight their long siphons extended like wax tubes with a flower or fluttering cilia at their extremities to defend the orifices from the intrusion of obnoxious objects, which are often seen whirling round and round in the moving circle produced by the inhalent and exhalent currents of water, the directions of which are made pleasingly evident by a scattering of powdered indigo or light dust. The oyster belongs to the siphonless order, and is also destitute of any foot, like the cockle; nor has it a true hinge, like most other shellfish. The branchiæ consist of the plated gills or lungs, commonly called the beard; the sheer transparent substance known as the "white" of the oyster being the powerful abductor muscle with which it closes its valves; and the small black clot which is usually extracted from the cavity between the latter organ and the body of the fish being the heart. The body itself consists for the most part of a highly-developed liver, easily recognisable by its olive hue, and the ovary—it may be regarded, indeed, as a natural *paté de foie gras*.

The summer's sun has woke long before the inhabitants of Whitstable have opened their eyes, or its houses their shutters both seem fast asleep together. All nature sparkles in the crisp air; even the chimneys of the coke-ovens look clean and bright. A few labourers trudge down the street singly and at intervals. Presently a blind is drawn—then another; a curl of smoke winds out from a solitary chimney; a child runs across the road with a cup; two or three women, with aprons twisted round their heads, open their doors and unclose their windows; gossiping boys begin to take down shutters and hook up awnings; early shoppers appear with the milkman, and the town rapidly awakens. Vanes at mastheads heave like a gentle sigh, and then drop listlessly down; sparrows chirp on house-tops, but not a feather is ruffled by the warm air. The wind is supposed to be—there's not a breath of it—west; if it "draws round to the east and" there will be a breeze; but it don't seem inclined to *draw* anywhere. The tide suits at eight o'clock, and at the appointed time the sailors assemble. They sit in the storehouses, whittling chips, sharpening knives on bricks and stones; some are astride the jetties, others are blown under the shade of buildings, and others bask on the shore. The foreman dredger directs his glass to Hartz Ferry, and detects by the rough surface a slight "draft" afar off, and afar off it keeps; it is watched for, and talked about, but it does not come. The men would have been dismissed long since but for the stranger; they are proud of their pretty fleet as it lies so quietly on the glassy sea, but prouder of it when sails are spread and the hundred boats are in motion, tacking and intertacking, and twisting about each other like creatures used to it from the days of their building. Early noon, and the breeze has died away. It is still looked for afar off by Hartz Ferry, but it is no longer to be seen. So a stentorian voice, round and full, issuing from the bell-tower, proclaims the master on the morrow at ten. Further back, the kingdom of ocean recedes, and the commonwealth of mud and mussels begins. Barges are high and dry; and as the coolness of evening sets in one scarcely recognises as we meet in the green fields the booted, guernseyed, sou'westered men of the morning in their holiday trim. During the night the breeze has come, and the barges at the end of the pier spreads her broad wings and departs on her way; the hundred fishing-smacks dance with delight; punts and small boats dance with joy; and the sharp waves popple round the horses' legs as they stand by their waggons alongside the barges—heavy things as they are, they, too, are inclined to be lively; oars, and spars, and sails are brought down the "full;" small boats tugged afloat crowded with men, and transfers of parts of their living freight made to other craft; more and more punts and sails skipping over the merry water. The smacks are boarded, foresails hauled up, jibs set, tillers rigged, pumps tried, and leak got [illegible] with a curious apparatus—a compound of a rocker, a broomstick, and a crosstree; baskets got ready; and three dredges fall from each vessel with a splash; their lines are made fast by little pieces of twine called "scops" at the proper lengths, and the three hundred dredges of the hundred smacks are all scraping the oyster-grounds together. The dredges are drawn up, the bags held up by their wooden beams, and the contents shot on deck. The dredges are launched again, and go scraping on as before, but the three sailors are hard at work astride their baskets selecting the larger oysters, weeding out the starfish, whelks, and dead shells, and scooping overboard the balance of "spat," young ones and culloh. What hauls for naturalists, what collections for aquaria are brought up at every cast! long stems of sponges, odoriferous bunches of weeds, old shells fretted with barnacles and peppered with their broad, flower-headed tubularia, horny fronds of sertularide and other bryozoa, the jelly-like spawn of the doris, the twisted cords of the sabs, and occasionally some of the nudibranchiates themselves, "dog whelks," "whelk tingles," "borers" and "burrs," "five fingers" and "twelve fingers," and dead and living things enough to give a zoologist years of work if he would only make up his mind to know all about them. The whelks are eaten or used as bait, the starfish supply the farmer with manure, and the rest are thrown overboard, as I said before. The selected oysters are allowed to remain on deck, the liquor within their shells protecting them from harm, while the influence of the sun and atmosphere destroys the parasitical weeds and animals with which the exterior of the shell is covered. Dredging is always an exciting operation, but it is not when the oysters are being dredged for the London markets that the most exciting scenes occur: these happen when they are out of season, or during the four months they are prohibited by law from being captured for sale. It is during this time the beds are "cleaned," that is, the whole of the grounds are swept from end to end, and all the oysters examined in the manner above described. Various portions are marked off by tall fir poles forty feet long, with the top brush of boughs remaining; these have their larger ends sharpened to a point, and are stuck into the ground, and worked down by the crew to a depth of eight or ten feet, when they are sufficiently firmly planted to resist the winds and tides. In each of these areas certain oysters are kept—commons, roughs, and natives; so the practice of throwing the remainder of each dredgeload overboard leaves each kind on its own particular ground. A large space is marked off at one end of the grounds for the deposit of all the oysters of more than three years' growth, and from this portion only the trade supply is obtained.

It is here the closing and finest scene of a dredging-day occurs. After about four hours' work the signal is given by the hoisting of a flag, and all the dredgers simultaneously cease from their labours, the boats make for the "Slouk," as this particular site is called. The hundred boats approach this limited space, and buzz about like flies within the narrowest of circles, the oysters are thrown over, the smacks return to their moorings. Each selects its own buoy, for the ends of the cables are attached to hollow casks, and are cast off when the vessel sails, and secured again on her return to her station—the trouble of heaving the anchor at every voyage being thus avoided. The punts are again at work conveying the dredgermen ashore. The sails and oars are carried up the beach and deposited in the stores, the dredging for the day is over, and the men go home to clean themselves, smoke their pipes, and, if the weather suits, literally to go over the same ground again on the morrow. The hundred vessels are once more deservedly riding with their bowsprits all in one direction, and are left with the oysters under the charge of the watchman and his crew. During the season a few of the most capacious boats are selected for conveying the oysters to town, whence, in addition to the consumption in the great city itself, many hundred bushels are sent abroad, large consignments being made even to America and Russia. The method of packing them is by arranging them in concentric rings, with the deep valve downwards, in common light casks, the heads of which are then nailed on, and in this way, living entirely on their own moisture, they are transported on journeys of more than a fortnight's duration. The exportation of oysters for long distances is not solely a modern accomplishment. Apicius, so famous for his ragouts, was also celebrated for his method of preserving oysters, which he contrived to send fresh five hundred leagues. The Romans appear to have eaten them generally fresh. Lucrius Arcasa built a house on the Lucrine lake for the purpose of eating them in the best possible condition, and in the neighbourhood of the Roman castra and villas heaps of oyster-shells are continually found. Cæsar even is reputed to have been tempted to the conquest of our land by the size of British pearls.

A dish of "natives," slightly flavoured with lemon, and a dust of sugar, accompanied by a bottle of chablis and the proper et cetera, is a lunch for a prince, but oysters are more usually eaten with the humbler accessories of vinegar and stout. They have not, however, been neglected by the votaries of culinary science, and are scalloped with bread crumbs, baked into patties, and served up with codfish as sauce. With our ancestors, too, they were greatly in favour, and although it would be difficult to get a modern cook to attempt any of their receipts which have been preserved, yet one or two may not prove unentertaining. The two following are from an old roll of the master-cook of Richard II., who, from his experience of that Monarch's luxurious feasts, ought to have been a first-rate hand. But tastes differ. "*Oysters in Gravey.* Schyl oysters, and seeth them in wyne and in thare own broth. Cole (strain) the broth through a cloth: take almonds blanched, grynde them, and drawe (mix) them up with the self (same) broth, and alye it with floer of rys (rice), and do (put) the oysters thereinne. Cast in powdor of gynger, sugar, macys; seeth it not to stondyng (not till it is thick), and serve forth. *Oysters in Cyves.*—Take oysters, parboil them in their owne broth; make a lyor (mixture) of crust of bread, and drawe (mix) it up with the broth and vynegar, mynce onyons, and do (put) thereto with herbes, and cast the oysters thereinne, boile it, and do (put) thereto powdor fort (pepper) and salt, and messe (serve) it forth." The following way "to make oysters in bruet" occurs in another document of the year 1381. "They schul be schullyd (shelled) and (and poached) in clene water, grynde peper, safron, fred, and all, and temper it with broth; do (put) the oyster thereinne, and boyle it, and salt it, and serve it forth."

About sixty species of recent, and more than two hundred species of fossil oysters are known. Of the former, many kinds are eaten in Chile, Virginia [illegible] and [illegible] the choicest large kinds of the latter are met with in the tertiary sands of the Isle of Thanet, and in the ragstone at Hythe, and other localities of the lower greensand. There is a narrow band of the Kimmeridge clay, composed of myriads of the tiny *Ostrea virgula*, a bushel of which would have scarcely afforded a meal; while the great shells of the Kentish rag and the native-like forms of the solitary oysters of the chalk make us regret there were no oyster-eaters in those days; and, in the words of the late Professor Forbes, one can scarcely look upon the scenes which ancient geology has unfolded without "chasing a pearly tear away" at the thought how all these delicate beings came into the world and vanished to so little purpose.

MONSTER COTTON-SPINNING ESTABLISHMENT IN RUSSIA.—A letter written from St. Petersburg on the 8th June says:—"The Residence of a monster manufactory has just been laid. It will comprise a cotton-spinning establishment and a series of weaving-shops. The building is to be raised upon the Isle of Cronsholm, near Narva, situated upon the Narova between the two cataracts of that river. It is stated that the spinning department alone will comprehend the immense building in the whole world. There are to be 1872 window-frames; and the building will be lighted by from 15,000 to 20,000 jets of gas. The number of workmen engaged is fixed at 3000 at least. The edifice is to be completed in three years, but a portion of the spinning department is to be ready for work in one year."

LADIES AT PUBLIC DINNERS.—The annual festival of the British Benefient Institution (a society for granting annuities to the widows and orphan daughters of members of the learned professions, in addition to the several annuitary), which took place at the London Tavern on Friday (yesterday), was illustrated by a delightful novelty in the usual arrangement of a public dinner. The lady patronesses of the society were present at the banquet with their husbands—not, as heretofore, in the galleries spectators of the feast, but sharers in it.

THE South-Western Railway Company have arranged to carry passengers between the Nine Elms and Waterloo stations at eight in the morning and at half-past eight in the evening) for one penny. This is designed with the special object of accommodating the large body of artizans employed on the London side, thus affording the opportunity of escaping the crowded streets, to the enjoyment of purer air and cheap rents.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

NEWLY-INVENTED GUNS.

Lord PANMURE (in reply to a question from Lord Ravensworth) said that the six guns constructed so as to be loaded at the breech had been imported from America. The order was given to the person who was an American, and was allowed to make them where he pleased, as they were experimental guns.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, with an appropriate explanation, introduced eight bills which had been prepared by the Statute LAW Commission for the codification of the law. These related to larceny, including burglary, malicious injuries to property, forgery, offences relating to the coinage, the game laws, libel, and the laws relating to accessories to offences. He described the principles by which the Commissioners had been guided in their important and arduous labours; and believed that, as the result of their work, the fifty volumes of statutes would be ultimately reduced to two or three.

Lord BROUGHAM and Lord CAMPBELL joined in the approbation expressed of the Commission, and the bills were read a first time.

MINISTERS' MONEY.—Their Lordships went into Committee upon the Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill; Lord Derby coming up himself with a message from the Queen, and throwing the whole responsibility of it upon the Government. Notwithstanding several protests and much expressed disapprobation, the bill went through committee.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE ROCHDALE ELECTION PETITION.—PRIVILEGE.

Colonel FRENCH drew attention to the course pursued by the Select Committee appointed to examine certain parties relative to attempts made to bribe other parties to absent themselves from giving evidence before the Rochdale Election Committee, and complained that the Select Committee had converted themselves into a secret committee. He wished to ask the Speaker if a Select Committee had the power or thus turning itself into a secret committee without any order from the House to that effect?

Mr HENLEY said the Committee thought the ends of justice and the objects of the House would be best carried out by conducting its proceedings in private; and the members who were present acknowledged the justice of the discretion exercised by the Committee, in retiring from the room, where they had certainly the right to remain.

The SPEAKER said there could be no doubt as to the rule. Members of the House had a right to be present at all Select Committees unless directed by the House to be secret. In the present instance they had not been excluded they were only told the public service would be best attended to if they retired.

OATHS BILL.

On the order of the day for the consideration of the Oaths Bill, as amended,

Mr S. FITZGERALD moved a series of clauses, with the view of excluding Jews from the office of Lord Chancellor and some other offices of State, similar to the clauses of a like nature in the Roman Catholic Relief Act, and said that it was unnecessary to make any observations on the subject, as he understood that the Government would not oppose the introduction of the clause.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government had introduced no such clauses in the bill, believing that it would be taking safeguards against almost improbable contingencies. He was very desirous the Oaths Bill should pass, and he would not oppose the clauses, for, though unnecessary, he did not think them otherwise objectionable.

Sir F THESIGER said he would be no party to these clauses, because he would be no party to the Oaths Bill in any shape.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD said the adoption of these clauses would not prevent his taking the sense of the House against the third reading of the bill.

Mr NEWDEGATE said the bill now presented a singular aspect, for it declared the Jews eligible to make laws, but ineligible to administer them.

After some remarks from Mr. BENTINCK and other hon. members,

The clauses were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and passed a large number of votes belonging to the series of Miscellaneous Civil Services, amidst a prolonged discussion.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Sir G. GREY moved the second reading of the Reformatory Schools Bill.

Mr. ALCOCK objected on account of the lateness of the hour.

The House divided—For the second reading, 154; against it, 6.

Sir B. HALL, in reply to a question from Colonel French, stated the nature of the arrangements made for the accommodation of the members of both Houses of Parliament at the distribution of the Victoria Cross on Friday, the 26th.

Mr. LOWE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to Joint-stock Banks.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM laid upon the table a bill for the discouragement of vexatious litigation, and explained its provisions.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to a question from the Duke of Newcastle, stated his opinion that there was no doubt of the recent exploring expedition into the interior of Australia, and promised that all the information obtained should be laid before the public.

The Joint-stock Companies' Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

DIVORCES.

The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill was read a third time.

Lord REDESDALE moved a clause to the effect of restricting the Court of Matrimonial Jurisdiction from granting divorces *a vinculo*; but after a short discussion, the clause was negatived by a majority of 31 to 34.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved an amendment restricting the penalty upon defendants found guilty of adultery to fine, and not fine and imprisonment. The amendment was carried by a majority of 43 to 29.

The Bishop of OXFORD opposed the motion that the bill do pass; but, on a division, the bill was carried by a majority of 46 to 25.

The Catholic Charities Bill was read a second time.

The Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

FINSBURY PARK.

On the order of the day for reading the Finsbury Park Bill a second time,

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said it was unjust to tax the whole of the metropolis for the exclusive benefit of Finsbury, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. COX supported the bill, which led to considerable discussion, in the course of which it transpired that Government had undertaken to ask Parliament to make a grant of £50,000 towards the £350,000 which the park was to cost, the balance to be raised by a rate on the metropolis, which it was assumed would not exceed one farthing in the pound. Very strong objections were made to the application of public money to local purposes, and it appeared as if the bill, which was the first production of the Metropolitan Board of Works, would have been defeated, when

Sir B. HALL came to the rescue, and suggested that the opinion of the House should be taken on the propriety of the grant of £50,000 by moving the adjournment of the debate; all who were for the adjournment being declared to be opposed to any grant of public money for the purpose.

Mr. MILES adopted this proposition, which he thought had much reason in it, as there was no wish to defeat the bill. He accordingly moved the adjournment of the debate.

After a somewhat stormy discussion the House divided, and the motion for the adjournment of the debate was carried by a majority of 214 to 123.

FISCAL AFFAIRS (IRELAND).

Sir D. NORREYS moved for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the management of the fiscal affairs of counties in Ireland by electoral boards.

Colonel FRENCH opposed the bill, as being no improvement whatever on the existing system.

A somewhat protracted and uninteresting discussion ensued, confined exclusively to Irish members, after which the motion was withdrawn.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN INDIA.

Mr. J. B. SMITH then moved the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that Parliament shall direct its immediate attention to the best mode of removing the obstacles which impede the application of British capital and skill to the improvement of the productive powers of India." The hon. gentleman adverted to the fact that in our industrial districts manufacture had overtaken production, and it became necessary to look out for fresh sources of supply. For the requisite supply of cotton India was the country which ought naturally to be looked to, but there was no encouragement to British capitalists to enter to supply themselves with the raw material. The resources of India was proverbially bad; there were no roads, and but little security for life and property, and no efforts had been made to correct the aridity of the soil by means of irrigation. The tenure of land in India was itself sufficient to check the British capitalist from attempting to bring into cultivation a soil which could be made to be very greatly productive. Except in Bengal, no man could hold an acre of land in fee-simple and under such a state of the law it was not likely that men would be tempted to embark their capital. He hoped the Government of India would hold out encouragement to capitalists by giving guarantees to them for making railways and other public works, and also by altering the tenure of land in that country.

Mr. TURNER seconded the motion, and bore testimony to the admirable quality of the cotton of India, if properly cultivated and cleaned.

Mr. MANGLES said the subject was a very large and important one, and very little understood. The hon. gentleman had in his speech been visiting the sins of former generations upon the present administrators of the Government of India. When the war broke out with Russia, England would have suffered severely from want of hemp, and other articles of Russian produce, had not India supplied the deficit; and India would be ready to supply all the cotton required by England, if those who wanted it would adopt the same course as had been taken with respect to hemp and oils. The Government of India had guaranteed the interest on £50,000,000 for the purpose of making railways, and had given land for the same purpose to the value of £1,300,000. Works of irrigation had also been promoted, and, in fact, the Company was doing all in its power to improve the condition of the country. The real reason for not growing cotton more largely was the discontinuance of demand for it.

Lord STANLEY contended that the absence of a continuance of demand for cotton was owing to the *laches* of the Indian Government in not having constructed means for its conveyance from the place of culture to the seaboard.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR defended the conduct of the Government of India.

Sir E. PERRY moved the adjournment of the debate.

The debate was then adjourned until Tuesday next.

The remaining business was then disposed of—several bills being advanced a stage.

## UNPUBLISHED EARLY REPORTS OF DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT

THE Reports of Parliamentary Debates during the seventeenth century and in the first half of the eighteenth, still preserved in unpublished manuscripts, constitute a portion of the materials of our history not appreciated at its true worth. There are also contemporary tracts published, prior to the struggles of the printers in the last century to enforce the right of Parliamentary reporting—too little known, although they contain contributions from the debates of both Houses—towards our forming a correct estimate of important measures and leading events. The fortunate discovery of a few such reports in manuscript in the State-Paper Office will awaken serious attention to the subject. Those real reports of special debates in the House of Commons were made by one of its members—no less considerable a person than Addison, when he was the second time Irish Secretary. They are contained in letters for the eye of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (the Earl of Sunderland); and they will be found by no means the least interesting chapter among the new memorials of our great literary Statesman, the silent "Spectator," for which we shall be indebted to the promised edition of those memorials by Mr Bohn.

This discovery must open great treasures of a like character now locked up in many repositories, public or private, unreported; and the opinions and political habits of our forefathers will thus be exhibited in fresh and extremely interesting lights a little obscured by circumstances, yet easily cleared up.

Although modern reporting, like some other social benefits we now enjoy, really grew out of an old stock of good constitutional usages and established rights, our voluminous daily reports have tended to deepen the shade thrown over those usages and rights. So not only have the curt orations of F—x and B—e, stealthily set up in opposition to the timid speeches of the Minister Lord N—h, as if they were all newly arrived from Utopia, been eclipsed by those voluminous reports; but the present open practice of reporting has introduced a common notion that legitimate exact accounts of debates in Parliament are of exclusively recent use. The fact is far otherwise; and it is not necessary further to enter into a dry discussion about Parliamentary privileges or the inroads of the fourth estate upon it, to establish the point beyond all reasonable doubt. In fact, such privilege never forbade members to make confidential reports of all essential occurrences in Parliament—the proceedings, with their anecdotes, and especially their debates; and the records of the debates having certainly been numerous as well as free, in all the forms that confidential communications can assume, it is not too late to recover them to an appreciable amount. The strong disposition now universal for the production of all such records is exceedingly favourable to research in this promising field.

Two hundred years ago, as we learn from the positive testimony of Francis Osborn, "some of the peers even obtained leave for their sons to stand by the chair of state, and hear the debates—a laudable and most improving way of knowledge," which suggests a description of "the Paul's walking newsmongers" as a very curious record of the discoursing he himself diligently profited by. Four hours every day for nine months in the year (he tells us) did "the principal gentry, lords, courtiers, and men of all professions," meet in the north aisle of St. Paul's Church, to discourse of news and affairs of State."

The importance attached to the debates of those days is mentioned by Osborn. His record of the attempt of James I. to corrupt "all the popular and principal speakers;" and the House of Commons being, as he insists, "the pulse of the nation," it may be safely concluded that the debates were matters of deep and daily interest to the newsmongers, who communicated personally with the members of both Houses of Parliament. Tradition, in such storehouses would be a sure guarantee for the truths of the more striking details.

Above all things, before the last century, our forefathers were not so careless of their interests as to let the business done at Westminster pass away without some grave record, although their business was usually done with closed doors. Members were at all times free to publish their own speeches; and it was even the usage to enter the debates upon the journals as public documents. This is asserted broadly by Mr. Burke in the grand struggle of William Woodfall and his brethren in 1771, respecting the right to print the debates.

The Scottish Parliamentary practice—to which, on some capital points, we may still resort with advantage—was carried so far in the same spirit, that in Thomson's faithful collection of the statutes, the debates sometimes accompany the text of the laws themselves.

Mr. Burke always treated the previous Parliament of the Commonwealth, which well supported Cromwell in his giant rule abroad and at home. The former, among other merits, brought to light the germs of the vain labours of Burke to avert the severance of the American colonies from the mother country. The untimely price paid through the incapacity of the Colonial-office of that day.

Cavendish was a member of the House of Commons in 1771. His reports were in short-hand, learned for mere personal convenience; and he soon acquired so much skill in it, he says, that, from being with short notes, he was able to take the debates at large, except in the case of very rapid speakers, whom he could not possibly "keep up with." "Some imperfections," he admits, arose from his inconvenient situation when writing, and some arose from disorder in the House. "Many sublime and beautiful passages are lost," he fears, for ever. But he preserved much, and "never wilfully misrepresented the sentiments of any one member." The value of Mr. Cavendish's reports will be appreciated by the single fact, that he preserved at much length more than two hundred of Burke's speeches in the "unreported Parliament of 1771," as it has been designated. Burke used these notes of his famous speech upon American Discontents, afterwards published by himself with some corrections. It is to be regretted that the able editor of Cavendish's reports did not complete the publication of them.

"Horace Walpole's Letters" furnish many clever reports of debates at which he was present before Cavendish's time; and a Bishop of Oxford, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury (Secker) took careful notes of the debates in the House of Lords for the three years before the Rebellion of 1745. His manuscripts are deposited in the British Museum, as well as the reports taken by Cavendish.

In the same year (1745) appeared the reports of Auchitel Grey, a member of the House of Commons thirty years before and after the Revolution of 1688. The advertisement for their publication states, that the reporter was a person of distinction and strict honour. He was present at all the transactions which he relates, except a few cases mentioned to him by members whom he generally names. As he did not write his reports with a view to publication, he cannot be supposed, says the editor, to have added or suppressed anything by design. After the recent revelations by the *Times*, of the tenderness of their reporters towards second-rate Parliamentary orators, it is to be feared that so much cannot be said of our very best members of the Gallery now.

Boyer wrote his "History of Queen Anne's Reign" partly from genuine notes of the debates in Parliament:—"I have," he says, "ever had in view the observation of an ingenious and judicious foreigner (M. de St. Evremond), that he who sets about to write the history of England must write the history of Parliaments. Accordingly I have made it my business to relate the proceedings in Parliament, with such exactness as, I dare say, is not to be met with in any former historian. To this purpose, I have not only used the printed votes, which are in everybody's hands, but I have had recourse to the manuscript journals of both Houses. And I must own my obligations to several public-spirited members, who have either communicated to me many remarkable speeches on important occasions, or procured me opportunities of being an ear-witness to the debates."

These few notices exhibit the interior of Parliament as replete with sources of the best intelligence, and our libraries are not wanting in proof of the diligence and ability with which those sources of intelligence were habitually secured for the instruction of many. The British Museum is rich in such stores; and it may be expected that the spirit abroad which is thus prompting the lawyers to apply the new financial facilities to an improved system of reporting for all the courts of justice, will urge politicians and men of letters to turn the same facilities to account by organising a good plan for reporting the debates of our Legislatures, not excluding those of the Colonies; and even with an occasional glance at the *British* discussion in the Congress at Washington. The limited liability law-reporting companies will be excellent precursors to a debate-reporting company of the most excellent character; and such an organ of current debates in Parliament, rivalling, if not swallowing up, Hansard by its completeness and economy, would be able to look carefully over the past, and bring in all our old historical stores of this sort with great effect.

This company would contribute greatly to bring the heterogeneous elements of our widely-scattered countrymen into combined action; and when the national time shall be come for the severance from us without convulsions, they will have grown up with so many social characteristics in harmony with us, as to guarantee a future without conflict, or even jealousy.

## VILLAGE SCHOOLS, EFFINGHAM, SURREY.

THESE schools, which are conveniently arranged for 100 children, with an industrial room and teacher's residence, form a picturesque block of buildings at the entrance of the village of Effingham. They are built with red brick and Bath stone dressings, and the grounds are tastefully laid out with lawn and flower garden in front, playground and outbuildings in the rear. Their architect was Mr. A. D. Gough, of Lancaster-place, London.

Effingham, a small village, beautifully situated between Leatherhead and Guildford, was once a large town, according to Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey," but is now a quiet agricultural place. The school was held in a coachhouse up to the time the present building was opened. The feelings and wishes of the late Mrs. Edgar P. Stopper show what can be done for the good of the poor and the benefit of a parish by a little thought; for, instead of a pompous funeral and the frittering away of money in tokens of remembrance to friends and relations, or leaving small legacies perhaps to those who did not require them, such amount has been rendered useful and advantageous, by obtaining with it the aid of a Parliamentary grant, in building that which was much needed in the parish. The circumstances were thus narrated in the sermon preached by the Vicar, the Rev. H. Malthus, on the opening of the schools

A noble Lord, a proprietor, though not a resident in our parish, has most liberally granted and secured to us a most convenient piece of land, upon which has been erected the building we now assemble in, and there may long be a blessing, to the whole village. But for the schools and house adjoining, for the fittings connected with them, and the pretty garden in front of all that portion of the expense which the proprietors and residents in the parish might fairly have been called on to raise—all this one thoughtful and affectionate heart has cared for, one liberal hand has provided. They are the free gift of one who well loved the home of her childhood and youth, the daughter of him whose memory we all must cherish as a kind and bountiful benefactor to this parish, who was for years its chief originator and support each charitable work. Charlotte Stringer lived and grew up amongst us in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. How many of us remember with what unaffected piety and gentleness she befriended her poorer neighbours—how, especially, her zealous desire to educate the young led her to establish an infant school on the hill, which was confided to her fostering care until her marriage!

How quickly scenes to have passed away those few years since you saw her united in this church to one also born and brought up in this parish, whose family, beloved and respected, long dwelt among you, until the sudden blow was struck which brought sorrow on the new home which she had blessed, and cut short the course of those labours of love to which her energies were still devoted! On this day twelve months we were again assembled in her early home and led by her father's side; and we were sorrowful, but not as others which had no hope, for we, too, seemed to hear as it were a voice from heaven saying unto us—"Even from henceforth, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours, and their works do follow them." Surely may we say in the words of St. Paul—"She being dead yet speaketh."

The virtues of the dead gain, perhaps, in the power of sanctity what they lose in the power of visible presence, and thus it may not be too much to say that the virtues of the dead benefit us sometimes as much as the examples of living goodness

I must now turn from those thoughts suggested by the Christian character of her to whom we owe this great gift to our parish to tell you of the aid afforded us from public grants.

The education which is given in our elementary schools is now gradually assuming a very improved character from what it was even ten or fifteen years ago This improvement is owing to several causes—to the effects of the different educational societies, and also of individuals, but mainly to the Committee of Council on Education, by their requiring the inspection of our schools, the apprenticeing of pupil teachers, the examination of masters and mistresses for certificates of merit, and the augmentation of salaries following up this; and in no little measure by their recommending and making known better modes of instruction, and better apparatus and class-books for our schools. Indeed, we must feel that the education of the country would have made but very little progress if it had not been for these measures. Let us see what share this our country parish has had of these benefits, and we will form some notion of the extent to which the cause of education is assisted and encouraged by Parliament throughout the whole land. I find in looking at the last published report that there has been granted to this parish, during the last ten years up to this Christmas—for books, for increasing the master's salary, for the apprenticeing of pupil-teachers, and for a capitation grant (which I will explain presently)—the sum of £411 12s.; and now, in addition to this, they have granted, in aid of the gift of our benefactress, an amount equal to that which they would have given if the funds had been raised by a general subscription throughout the parish, another sum, probably between £400 and £500. It is well to remind you, too, that this benefit has been secured without any exertions on our part; we have had no committee to form, no minute inquiries to fill up, no neighbourly correspondence to carry on, no estimates to make, no builders' contracts to superintend, no legal difficulties to overcome; all has been done for us, and the schools presented to the parish complete; by him who has so generously and affectionately fulfilled the last joint wish of himself and her whose memory he kindly cherishes. It now only remains for us to consider and determine what are our duties, and what shall be our conduct in this matter We have the school-buildings, house, and garden, provided for us; let it be our pleasure, as well as our duty and interest, to carefully preserve them from all injury, and to keep them in substantial and even ornamental repair. We have every aid and encouragement from the Committee of Privy Council; let us not throw away such advantages, but eagerly and thankfully avail ourselves of the benefit.

A handsome lending library, presented to the parish by Mr. Stringer, has since been lodged in the new school.

PLAISTOW NEW TOWN, OR HALL'S VILLE NATIONAL SCHOOL-CHILD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH

## PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES; OR, A NATIONAL SCHOOL IN THE SUBURBS OF LONDON IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

MANY of our readers are not perhaps aware that six miles east of the city of London there is a new town called Hall's Ville. It is in the neighbourhood of the Victoria Docks, and is situated in the parish of Plaistow, in a marsh adjoining the Thames, from which the tide is kept out by the embankment of the river. Every tide formerly flowed over this swamp, and it was not until lately that any one dreamed of building in such a situation; but since the formation of the new docks a large town has been commenced, and even now numbers its population by thousands. We hear much of sanitary boards and sanitary measures, but here is a district seven feet below high-water mark, formerly a peat-bog, but now covered for several feet with the silt of the Thames, and clothed with rich pastures. These marshes are only rendered fit for cattle by dykes or ditches to collect the surface water. There are no trees or fences; but the ditches form the boundaries of the several fields and properties. In wet weather the whole are flooded to the depth of many feet, and the district has the appearance of a large lake; some of the houses being dotted about like small islands. In this dismal swamp Hall's Ville has been built, without any attempt at drainage, and without any legal interference to provide either for the health or comfort of the inhabitants. There are no sewers, scarcely any paths, and the roads are so unformed that the parish will not take them up. They are in wet weather scarcely passable; being one or two feet deep in mire and filth, and are little more than the soil of the marsh trodden up. The ditches are in, around, between, nay, in some instances, even under the very houses, and are the only receptacles of all the sewage of the neighbourhood. Is it any wonder, then, the mortality under such circumstances is five times greater than in other parts of the same parish more favourably circumstanced? The only wonder is that people can live there at all. The inhabitants are chiefly the labourers in the docks, and some factories lately established on the banks of the river, and in habits and morality just what might be expected from persons living under such degrading influences. Such is the character of the place where the little school shed, the subject of the present notice, is built. We append an Engraving of this shed, which is, perhaps, the cheapest national school in the kingdom, and bears witness to the perseverance of the Incumbent of the parish, who has made the best use possible of the very limited means within his reach. A few statistics of this little school will be interesting, and should any of our readers wish to visit it they will be amply repaid for their trouble. The easiest way to it is by the North Woolwich Railway, from Fenchurch-street. It is in Hall's Ville-road, not far from the Barking-road station. While the docks were forming, and the population was larger than it now is, as many as 200 children were in attendance and on the books of the school at the same time; but, as the shed would not hold all, some were placed in a room in one of the adjoining cottages. As many as 120 children are now in constant attendance, and in every way do credit to the excellent mistress and her admirable teaching.

The school was opened in 1848, with eleven scholars; there were then only thirty inhabited houses in the place, yet the poor Incumbent of the parish, whose church is between two and three miles off, cared for these little ones. This school has been in debt from its commencement, though managed with the greatest economy. The mistress, who has sole charge, has only £35 a year, and is deserving of double the money. The shed is built on the unoccupied site of a house in an unfinished row in a very bad part of the town, and 3s. a week is paid for ground-rent; the shed has a lean-to roof, resting against the gable wall of a small grocer's shop; it is 30 feet long, 14 feet 6 inches broad; the extreme height of the roof where it impinges upon the supporting wall is 9 feet, at the eaves only 6 feet 6 inches. The sides and ends of the shed are composed of rough waste slabs, or boards cut from the outside of balks of fir timber, full of rents and shakes; the roof is of the same, covered with felt, now quite rotten. The only light is from the roof, in which two miserable sashes from an old greenhouse have been inserted. The glass is happily much broken, which, together with the rents in the boards, provides for ventilation. In cold weather this is quite sufficient for most people's feelings, in such a cold, damp, and bleak situation. In wet weather the mistress is literally obliged to keep school under an umbrella, for besides the broken glass the roof is far from water-tight. The whole cost of the school, including fixtures and furniture, was £14, and, being three years old, is nearly tumbling to pieces.

As before stated, the children have been well taught, and they have passed most satisfactory examinations, as testified by the Diocesan Inspector on more than one occasion. Moreover, for want of a better place, Church services were constantly held in this shed during the time that Mr. Marsh had a Curate. There was no other Church service in Hall's Ville; but this was obliged to be given up for want of funds, to the great grief of the earnest congregation which used to fill the shed to overflowing every Sunday. Our readers will not be surprised that this could not be continued when they are informed that Mr. Marsh, the Incumbent of Plaistow, in whose parish Hall's Ville is placed, with a private income of only £70 a year, gave £100 a year for two years and a half to the Curate out of his living, the value of which was only £180 a year. He could get no help, and his school was sadly in debt. To enable him to resume his Church services, in a more suitable building and with suitable help—in fact, to do the work of the Church as it ought to be done—the Plaistow and Victoria Dock Mission, on a large scale, has been set on foot. We are glad to learn that it is not intended to wait for costly churches or endowments for clergy, but to make the school accommodation as complete as possible, and to have in the schools short and attractive services from the Prayer Book, suited to the capacity of the untaught and very poor. They are to be school churches as well as church schools; music will be taught, and there will be instructive lectures on popular subjects. In short, it is intended to popularise the church, and to make it in reality the poor man's church. The plan has received the cordial sanction of the Bishop of London, and, at the earnest entreaty of the promoters of the Mission, his Lordship has kindly consented to select the right sort of earnest, devoted men, who are to live amongst the poor as the poor. We heartily commend the scheme to a Christian public.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS, EFFINGHAM.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

## BADGE AND CHAIN OF THE MAYOR OF SALFORD.

IT needs but a very slight acquaintance with mediæval metal-work to be aware that the corporate bodies of our old cities were great patrons of jewellers and silversmiths—as great, indeed, as the ecclesiastics themselves. Indeed, a large portion of fine specimens of plate and jewellery of the highest character belongs to our City companies; and it is to the preservation and exhibition of these precious relics that the present impetus and elevation given to goldsmiths' work may be attributed.

BADGE AND CHAIN OF THE MAYOR OF SALFORD.

Manchester has shown us what an Art Exhibition can be; and Salford is willing to rival her twin sister in taste, if not in the magnitude of her undertakings. We engrave above a Gold Chain and Badge, made for the Corporation for the purpose of being worn by the successive Mayors of Salford. It is, probably, as true and sound an instance of goldsmiths' work as has been made since the days of George Heriot. Every portion of it is well finished and massive, and the Badge is a very excellent specimen of heraldic enamelling. The arms, granted by the Heralds' College, are—azure a shuttle or, between three wheat-sheaves, and as many bees of the second, on a chief or, a bale of wool between two mill-rinds azure. The supporters are heraldic wolves. The motto—a very fit and appropriate one for a city which, though born of yesterday, occupies so proud a position as that of Salford—"Integrity and Industry." The Badge and Chain have been prepared by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of London.

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The India Barège, | The Barège Parematta,
Tissu de Mousseline, | The Mohair Barège.
All highly recommended, being very Light in texture, very strong, a perfectly fast black, and washable
FOR SEA-SIDE WEAR
Also a large variety of new Silk-Mourning Materials Patterns free Address, PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Establishment, 103, Oxford-street. London (one door from John-s-reet).

MANTLES.—The PATENT PALLIUM—This is the first Open Mantle ever constructed with a view to positive utility. A lady in full-dress can thus raise the head, which forms, with picturesque effect, completely over the head, without disarranging the head-dress, and on arrival at the Opera or Assembly, or the Ball, press a spring, which immediately throws back the hood, as it spreads a novel drapery in grass of finds down the back, presenting a tout ensemble entirely new and perfectly elegant.—Invented and patented, in England, France, and Belgium, by JAY and SMITH, 'ne SPONSALIA, 249, Regent-street

INDIA and CHINA SHAWLS.—FARMER and ROGERS are now exhibiting in their spacious India Rooms a choice selection of India and China Shawls. The great increase of business in this department of our Silk Mercery enables Farmer and Rogers to keep the largest assortment of these beautiful shawls in England ; he it bridal Robes of Spitalfields Silk, specially prepared for the ne ext Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 172, 173, Regent-street, W. The Registered Imperial Summer Shawl, price 63s., cannot be purchased in any other establishment.

PEKIN CRAPE MANTLES, 21s. and 42s., for Flower Shows, Fetes, &c.—FARMER and ROGERS have just received from their agents in China several cases of Pekin Crape Mantles, very light in texture, exquisite in style, and by far the most elegant and suitable Mantle ever produced for flower shows, fetes, &c.—The Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 172, 173, Regent-street

EIGHT HUNDRED FOREIGN FLOUNCED SILK ROBES for TWO or THREE FLOUNCES full width for Body and Trimming included) will be OFFERED for SALE on MONDAY next, and following days, by
PETER and ROBINSON,
"The BEEHIVE," 75 and 76, Strand, Temple road, London.
a extraordinary low prices, commencing at 29s 6d the Full Robe.
TWO THOUSAND
SILK DRESSES (various), from 29s 6d. to 37s. 6d. the Dress
The above goods are now held by many of the West-end houses at considerably higher p. s.
JUST RECEIVED,
A large and varied assortment of BAREGE, BALZARINE, and MUSLIN ROBES from 15s 6d upwards.
N.B. Patterns postage-free on application

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX—BRUSSELS LACE.—SEWELL and CO. have for sale a lot of Brussels Lace—viz., Flounces, Lace by the yard, Trimmed Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Half Squares, &c., &c.
These Goods are nearly half-price, and especially adapted for Wedding Trousseaux
COMPTON HOUSE Frith-street, Soho, London.

SUMMER NOVELTIES.—SEWELL and CO. have the honour to announce that they are now daily receiving a succession of Novelties for the present Season, and their Stock comprises all that is new, elegant, and fashionable in rich SILKS, Laces, Cloaks, Robes, Muslins, Barèges, Evening and Ball Dresses, and textile fabrics of every description, with a large assortment of useful Dresses, at very moderate prices, and other attractions which render Compton House well worthy a visit.
COMPTON HOUSE, Frith-street, Soho, London.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS and COMPANY solicit the attention of their Customers to the following GOODS, which, from the lateness of the Season, have been purchased under prices, consequently will be sold very cheap :—Several lots of Barège Muslin, Muslin de Sole, and Silk Robes. The French Flounced Barège Robes are from 12s. 9d.; Muslin, from 6s. 9d.; Muslin de Sole, from 3 Guineas: Flounced Silk Robes, from 47s. 6d.; Rich Moiré Antiques, 4½ Guineas. Also, the remaining portion of Messrs. Williams and Co.'s Feathered Flounced Silk Robes, the most distinguished novelty produced this season, the cost of which was upwards of £30 each Dress. These will be sold at prices worthy of notice.
A lot of rich Embroidered Silk Muslins, in all Colours, at 1 Guinea. Another Elegant Waterproof ditto, from half-a-guinea.—60, 61, 62, Oxford street; and 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAU and Indian Outfitting Warehouse,
CHRISTIAN AND RATHBONE
11, Wigmore-street, W.
Established 1799

SUMMER MANTLES in BLACK LACE. The latest Parisian Fashions in Black Lace Mantles, from 2½s. to £8 ; and Mantles in Guipure, a beautiful specimen of Black real Lace, at moderate prices
A very large assortment of SPANISH MANTILLAS, now in great demand, from 42s. to 32 Guineas
MUSLIN JACKETS, MANTLES, and DRESSES in great variety, from the Lowest Prices.
HAYWARD'S (established 1770), 61, OXFORD-STREET (exactly opposite the Pantheon).

CHURTON'S GRECIAN PETTICOAT the latest Novelty suitable for the present Season.—India Cambric and Wedding Trousseaux of the most recherché patterns and make CHURTON'S SHIRTS, fits for life, 30s. the half-dozen, or 4 for 20s. WM. CHURTON and SON'S self-adjusting Family Hosiery, Shirts, Collars, Gloves, and Ladies' Outfitting Warehouses the GOLDEN FLEECE, 9, and 92, Oxford street, London.

FASHIONABLE PARISIAN MILLINERY, in the best taste and newest materials.—Bonnets for the season Tulle Bonnets, 12s 6d ; Lancaster ditto, 12s. 6d.; Bridesmaids' Straw Bonnets, Caps, Coiffures, Wreaths and Flowers a great variety on view at the SHOW ROOMS of J. and E. SMITH, Patentees of the CRINOLINE or DISTENDING SKIRT, which packs in a box two inches deep, and surpasses all bounets for elegance, convenience, and lightness. Price as above. J. and E. SMITH'S System of Measurement, sent post-free, enables Ladies to order those Bonnets from all parts of the country with certainty of fit.—J. and E. Smith, 151, Regent-street (opposite Beak-street), London.

FASHIONS in MILLINERY, from the REIGN of QUEEN ELIZABETH.—Messrs. D NICHOLSON and CO., 50, 51, and 52, Rupert-street, Haymarket, being desirous of acknowledging their obligation to the many ladies who have honoured them with the liberal patronage they have received since the opening of a Retail Branch at their establishment as above, are preparing, at considerable cost, an Illustrated Work representing and describing the various Fashions in Head Attire from the reign of queen Elizabeth to the present time. Any lady in town or country forwarding her address will have the same sent post-paid a copy of the work forwarded to her gratis, immediately on its issue from the press.

VALENCIENNES LACE.—The latest imitation, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely to be distinguished from the real. French, 4s 6d wash and wear equally well, and can be had at one-fourth of the price Samples post-free. BAKER and DOWDING, 27 and 28, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton square

BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH CHINTZES.—GEORGE HOWELL and SONS, late Miles and Edwards, 134, Oxford-street, near Cavendish-square. The superior style and unequalled variety of patterns displayed in this splendid Collection afford a choice not to be obtained elsewhere

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards. Well worth the attention of Families Patterns sent free by post.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO ; 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above £5.

TO LADIES.—The SHREWSBURY WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, sold by the Maker, JAMES PHILLIPS, Shrewsbury. Gentlemen's Overcoats and Capes of the same material. Patterns of materials and list of prices sent post-free.

VERY CHOICE MUSLINS.
An arrival this day of a few remarkably
ELEGANT DRESSES.
Patterns post-free
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FLOUNCED MUSLINS, 5s. 6d.
Patterns Free.
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY,
16, Oxford-street.

MOURNING MUSLINS.
The largest varieties in the Kingdom.
Patterns Free.
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MUSLINS of the PAST SEASON.
The remainder of the Last Year's Stock to be cleared out at ridiculous prices for such goods. Patterns Free
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THE NEW BUFF MORNING ROBE,
WORN by the EMPRESS,
The most Elegant, Becoming, and Recherché, for Morning Wear.
Price 10s. 9d. Patterns Free.
Made up in the French style for 5s. 6d. extra.
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FLOUNCED MUSLINS.
Some very beautiful designs
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16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.—LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new diestch needle. Price 1s. 9d., by post 14 stamps ; 2s. 6d.; the half-dozen, by post 4s. 6d.
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READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d., Double skirt, Flounced, and Plain, with Jacket, which is very pretty. A fresh arrival from Paris every Wednesday.
Patterns post-free
FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

WHITE WORKED MUSLIN ROBES, imported for the Handel Festival. Very richly worked, double Skirts and Flounced. The designs are novel, and one of the choicest description ; the groupings of flowers are in exquisite taste
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BUFF and WHITE MARCELLA JACKETS. The prettiest shape in this very elegant article ever produced, and most appropriate for the present time
The usual new shapes are 9s 6d.
Applications from the country are requested to send measurement of waist and round the shoulders
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INDIA LAWN JACKETS,
VERY COOL AND ELEGANT,
Price 10s. 9d.
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WHITE MUSLIN JACKETS,
THE LAST IMPORTATION,
Price 14s 9d.
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THE REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES !!!
VERY BEST QUALITY,
One Shilling and Sixpence per Pair,
Are the most Beautiful Glove to be procured at
ANY PRICE !!!
Already so much admired for their
Brilliancy of Colours,
Perfection of Cut,
Elasticity and Softness,
First delivery of the following New Colours, for Summer, in every Size, viz.—

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| 5. Tan Anglais, Golden Tan | 13. Gris Protestant, Mid State |
| 6. Chamois d Light Olive | 14. Palme, Bright Plum |
| 7. Rouge-cru, Red Green | 15. Siborie, Nut Brown |
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Address, AUMBELL and OWEN,
77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.
The only Appointed Agents
Authorised to Sell
The Real Alpine Kid Glove.
N.B. Sample Pairs forwarded for two extra stamps.

PARIS GLOVE WAREHOUSE.
Ladies' Fine Alpine Kid, 1s.
Best Grenadine, 10s. 6d. half-dozen.
Very Best Paris, 2s. 9d. pair,
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Money returned if not approved.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.
A sample pair sent for two extra stamps.

LAST YEAR'S MUSLINS
At Half the Original Cost.
Patterns Free.
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CHINTZ MUSLINS, 6½d. per yard.
Flounced Muslins, 5s. 6d. the robe.
Best French from 10s. 6d.
Satin Check Barèges, 10½d. per yard.

MOURNING MUSLINS, 6½d., worth 1s.
Mourning Barèges, 10½d.
Flounced Barèges, from 12s. 9d.
Balzarines, 10s. 6d.
Patterns post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

1500 READY-MADE MUSLIN and CAMBRIC DRESSES
Plain and Flounced Skirts,
with Jackets complete, from 8s. 6d. each
Patterns sent post-free
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PARISIAN MILLINERY.—Messrs. D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, have just received further importations of PARISIAN NOVELTIES, Caps, Coiffures, &c., &c. Ladies are respectfully invited to inspect the vast assortment of these goods displayed at their Warehouses, where they may be assured of meeting with the greatest civility and attention, and will find prices much lower than are usual for the same class and quality of millinery.—D. Nicholson and Company, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard.

GERMAN, SWISS, and NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS
The Largest and Cheapest Stock in London
is now on view at
HODGE AND LOWMAN'S,
106 to 109, Regent-street.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—A Single Stay, Corsage-free, in receipt of a post-office order.
The "Elastic Bodice" ... ... ... 7s. 6d.
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The Skeleton Bonnet are replete with novelties in Corsets and Skirts, and will well repay a visit.
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FROM ABBEY, and CASTLE, and TOWER—from Pottery, Priory, Steerage, and Parsonage—from Manse and Grange—from Palaces and Parks and Cottages—Islands and Isles of every class throughout the land Antiques of all periods from all times received in. Mordecai MARKS and MAITLAND, Engravers and Publishers of the Royal Arms, and Queen's and PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL WARRANTS, TO BE SEEN at their own extensive premises, where every facility will be given for the inspection of visitors Enlarged illustrated prospectus, price 1s., free by post. Specimen papers, &c., to any lady, post-free. All country orders sent carriage-paid, or post-free.—Mordecai Marks and Maitland, Patentees, 250, Oxford-street, opposite Bond-street.

MRS. MILLS' FRENCH CORSETS and ELASTIC BODICES are made on Hygeiatic principles, and both get all the advantages of shape with the most perfect ease. Price 5s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. Country orders promptly attended to.—Mrs. Mills, 107, High-street, Marylebone, London.

SHIRTS.—"FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS differ from other patterns, not merely in shape and design, but in their great superiority of fit, quality of material, and workmanship."—Globe. The best quality, six for 40s. Detailed list of prices and mode of self-measurement sent free per post.—RICHARD FORD, 38, Poultry, London, E.C.

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CAPPER, SON, and CO., Linendrapers to the Queen, Nos 69 and 70, Grace church-street, City. have removed to those new enlarged premises, where they have increased facilities for showing their extensive stock of Family Linen, Silk Mercery, General Drapery, and Ladies' and Infants' Clothing.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN, BY APPOINTMENT.
Established in 1778.
BABIES' BASSINETS.
Trimmed and Furnished
ready for use, and become more fashionable than ever for carriage.
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Trimmed and furnished to correspond
CAPPER, SON, and CO ; 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists
COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN,
which are sent home
throughout the Kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, AND ALL COLONIES,
for Ladies, and Children of all ages.

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LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS
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BASSINETS from 30s. to 300s.
BABY LINEN
Books giving descriptions and prices sent gratis.

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LADIES UNDER-CLOTHING,
LAYETTES.
Books giving descriptions and prices sent gratis.

WE BERDOE, Tailor, 96, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill (first class Clothing on economical principles. Business established more than half a century

TO THE SPORTING WORLD.—Deer Stalking and Grouse Shooting The undersigned is at 24, Brewer-street, Regent-street (in a line with Glenaliven-street) until the 10th July, with all the necessary CLOTHING for DEER STALKING, GROUSE SHOOTING, and SALMON FISHING ; and many new and beautiful Tweeds for home wear, &c. Plaids, Tartans, Socks, Cloaks, Wincays, &c. A large stock of the famous Highland Cloaks, for town and country use, and for deer stalking The favourite Flora Macdonald Cloaks, for Ladies, in all the fashionable colours. Room open from Two to Six o'clock, until 10th July, when Macdougall returns to Inverness. D MACDOUGALL, of Inverness. London, May, 1857

ARE YOU GOING to the HIGHLANDS, Northumberland, for Scenery, Season in story and song ?—If so, make a note to call at (when in the capital of the beautiful North) MACDOUGALL'S WAREHOUSE, High-street, Inverness. There only can the varied products of the Highland Looms in Tweeds, Tartans, Linseys, Plaids, Shawls, Dresses, the favourite Highland Cloak, Flora Macdonald dito, &c., &c., with the best native Jewellery (Cairngorms, Pearls, &c.), the pretty products of the Skye, Lewis, and Gairloch looms and knitting mantles, the home-made undyed Plaids of Ord, Sutherland, and Arvoch, the Snuff-boxes, Cogue, Stickers of the Caithness carvers, &c. &c. Ride by side with this be has proved all the necessary clothing of every description for deer-stalking, grouse-shooting, and for tourists, &c. Visitors to his rooms can at once compare the varied products of the North.
D MACDOUGALL, Inverness.
Macdougall and his patterns of Tweeds, &c., will be seen at 24, Brewer-street, Regent-street, from two till six o'clock, until July 10, when he returns to Inverness.

FISHER'S BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies and Children, of the best workmanship at moderate prices. Ladies' Boots from 4s 9d to 16s 6d ; warranted Best Patent Leather Boots from 8s 6d ; Boots from 5s 6d ; shoes from 2s. Illustrated Price List, 2½ stamps. Regent-street Manufactory, Rue Monterguil, 26 to 147, Paris

IMPORTANT to LADIES.—French Black and White SATIN SHOES, Bronze and Black MOROCCO SHOES, all 2s. 6d. per pair. BALMAIN'S, 26, High-street, Marylebone.—N.B. French Boots, 3s. 6d.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES, 188, Strand. Catalogues post-free.

FISHER'S NEW DRESSING-BAG, the best portable Dressing-case ever invented. 188, Strand Catalogues post-free.

EVERY LADY should send for a Packet of richly-perfumed TISSUE for PRICKLY HEAT, PIMPLES, to be made up in the flounced style. Eight stamps.—R. PETERS, Tovil, Maidstone.

BIJOU NEEDLE-CASE, containing 100 of DRANE'S drilled-eyed NEEDLES, for 1s. This neat, useful, and elegant appendage to a lady's dressing-case will be forwarded post-free on receipt of 13 postage-stamps, addressed to DRANE, DRAKE, and CO., London-bridge, E.C. Established A.D 1760.

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JAMES LEWIS'S MARROW OIL for the HAIR Jockey Club, Frangipanni, and Wood-violet Perfumes for the Handkerchief, and Lotion soap for the Skin.—Manufactory, 5, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Crystal Palace.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA, acknowledged for the last forty years to be the most effectual remedy produced for Restoring and Beautifying the Human Hair, Whiskers and Mustachios. In bottles, 3s 6d ; 6s., and 10s. Wholesale and retail, 13, Wellington-street North, Strand.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR supersedes the use of Eau de Cologne as a refreshing lotion, a reviving perfume, and a disinfectant. Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Perfumer to Princesses and Chemists; and by E. Rimmel, 29, Gerard-street, Soho.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S FRANGIPANNI PERFUME, the most fragrant and lasting scent made, 2s 6d. per bottle. CAUTION.—In consequence of numerous imitations of this well-known perfume, Piesse and Lubin's Frangipanni can be had only at their New Bond-street. London. Sold by sadlounke Perfumers and Druggists

WOOD VIOLET SCENT.—H. BREIDEN-BACH recommends his Wood Violet as the finest natural perfume distilled. Sold by all perfumers, and wholesale only by H. and H. Breidenbach's Wood Violet,—1576, New Bond-street, W.

JONES'S FLESH SOAP, is per packet, allays irritation, and produces a soft and healthy skin. To be had through all Italian Warehousemen and Chemist Jones and Sons, near the Turnpike, Islington, London, N.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR REMOVED without injury to the skin by MRS. TERRY'S DESIDERATUM Price 5s 6d per bottle ; by post, 6s. Sole agent for the United States, Mr. Henry, at 304 Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic), London, W.

SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S PRIMROSE SOAP.—The attention of families, housekeepers, laundresses &c., is requested to this now well-known and highly-appreciated domestic article, which, possessing all the sweetness of a Toilet Soap is still the most economical that can possibly be obtained for general household purposes. It is sold by most of the respectable Oilmen and Grocers in London, at the price of the common ordinary Yellow Soap Be particular to observe that "JOHN KNIGHT, Primrose, York-place St. George's East," is stamped on each bar.

WHITE and SOFT HANDS.—The SUMMER SKIN SOAP, is, per lb., in bars is particularly recommended for ether, whitening the skin, rendering it soft and pliable, and keeping it white and soft hands. It is a new soap, beautifully soft in use, and agreeably perfumed. Manufactured and sold only by the LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 76, New Bond-street, also every other kind of skin, toilet, and fancy soaps.

When you ask for
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
see that you get it,
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

BENZINE COLLAS CLEANS
Gloves, Cloth,
Silks, Carpets, &c., &c.
In Bottles, 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers; and at the Depôt, 114, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

SARL AND SONS
OPENING OF THE
NEW AND COMMODIOUS PREMISES,
Nos. 17 and 18, CORNHILL,
(OPPOSITE THE ROYAL EXCHANGE).
SARL and SONS, Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers, Watch and Clock Manufacturers, beg to inform their friends and the public that their splendid and commanding premises situated as above will be shortly opened. They take this opportunity of stating the arrangement of the building, from which it will be seen that great facilities are offered for carrying on their very extensive business. No expense has been spared to ensure the comfort of their numerous friends whilst making their purchases The entire stock in every department is perfectly new, and never before exhibited. On the
GROUND FLOOR
is displayed, in great variety, the most elegant assortment of
FINE GOLD JEWELLERY,
embracing every article under this head. The style perfectly novel, and most recherché, of exquisite taste and design. All London manufacture, and the quality of the gold warranted.
A MAGNIFICENT GALLERY,
wherein is displayed a rich and costly assemblage of
SILVER PLATE,
comprising Silver Spoons and Forks in every pattern, and charged at per oz Magnificent Silver Tea and Coffee suppliages, Salvers, and splendid Dinner and Dessert Services, Presentation Plate, with every article for the table and sideboard.
Proceeding up the staircase, the next department is the
SUPERB SHOW-ROOM
for Silver Plated and Argentine Silver Goods. Under this head the stock is so large as to render it impossible to mention the articles separately. Suffice it to say that every requis te for the Dinner Tea, and Breakfast Tables, with Ornamental Plate for the sideboard, can be found here in endless variety and of the newest designs. The quality is warranted to be the best Sheffield Manufacture.
Still proceeding up the staircase the Purchaser will find the
SECOND SHOW ROOM,
expressly fitted up for the display of a choice and magnificent stock of
DRAWING AND DINING ROOM CLOCKS,
manufactured in splendid ormolu and exquisite or-molu'ed antique bronzes. The movements of first-cla s finish striking the hours and half-hours. Each clock warranted. The entire stock, complete and numerous in all its departments combines with the character and style of the building, will present an attraction far exceeding anything of the kind in the City, and is sure to repay a visit of inspecti n. A new and beautifully-illustrated book is also just published, giving the drawings and prices of the leading articles, which will be found a useful guide to purchasers. It can be had gratis.
SARL and SONS, Silversmiths, Nos. 17 and 18, CORNHILL (opposite the Royal Exchange).

ON BOARD H.M.S. "NORTH STAR," in the ARCTIC REGIONS, for Two Years, the Ship's Time was kept by one of JONES'S Levers. All other watches on board having stopped. In Silver, £4 4s. ; in Gold, £10 10s. ; at the Manufactory, 338, Strand (opposite Somerset House).—Read JONES'S "Sketch of Watch Work" Sent free for a 2d. stamp.

THE WONDER of the AGE.—The perfect LIGHT-DAY WATCH, warranted to keep correct time. Patented in England, France, Belgium, and Holland To be had only of the Inventor and Patentee, J. MESSIS and SON ; Practical Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers, 70 Strand, London

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, submit for examination a choice of first-class PATENT DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves, can be recommended for accuracy and durability. A warranty is given.
PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.
Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, viz.: the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and extra strong power to continue going whilst being wound ... ... ... £4 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped ... ... ... 5 6 0
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Patent Lever Watch, with enamelled gold dial, the improvement with latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, and capped ... ... 11 11 0
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Ditto, with very strong case, and jewelled in four holes ... 14 14 0
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Patent Lever Watch, with the latest improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, hard enamel dial, seconds, and remaining power ... ... 16 16 0
Ditto, in stronger case, improved regulator, and capped ... 17 17 0
Ditto, jewelled in six holes, and gold balance ... ... 17 17 0
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